



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

OCTOBER 2024

Commander's Comment



For the past two years, the Upshur County Patriots have been excluded from the Gilmer Yamboree

Queen's Parade. It is time for this year's Yamboree, and we have not requested an entry.



With the rich history of Gilmer in the Civil War effort, it is a sad thing to have this history excluded

by the Yamboree leaders. The Yamboree officers and the Chamber of Commerce have expressed concerns in past years that our presence "could" prompt negative responses. "There is an element out there that could try to cause a confrontation."

History cannot be undone. Censoring the past by removing statues or stopping the showing of *Gone with the Wind* only makes a proper comprehension of history (and what the past was really like) impossible to grasp.



CAMP LEADERSHIP UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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THE GUARDIAN

Old cemeteries can be some of the most important historic landmarks, and can teach a lot about an area's development, history, and culture. However, historic cemeteries often require significant effort to maintain and protect them from deterioration. Protecting and preserving historic cemeteries is essential to maintain a complete picture of the character and heritage of a place and the people who live there.

Generally, a cemetery qualifies for registration as a historic landmark if people are buried there who have transcendental historic importance, or if the cemetery itself is historically significant due to its age, design features, or association with historic events.

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



*Presented in Grateful Appreciation to
Donald R. Loyd
For His Dedicated and Exemplary Service in
the
Fulfilment of the Duties of Camp Adjutant
Upshur County Patriots Camp #2109
August 6, 2024*

At our September meeting Compatriot Don Loyd (L) was presented with a plaque by Commander David Palmer in appreciation for his service as Camp Adjutant.

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.



“Cast your cares on the Lord and he will sustain you; he will never let the righteous be shaken.”– Psalm 55:22

Embracing the Beauty of Autumn: A Season of Reflection and Renewal – As the warm embrace of summer fades away, we find ourselves on the threshold of a new season—autumn. With its vibrant colors, crisp air, and a gentle whisper of change, autumn serves as a poignant reminder of the ever-present hand of our Creator. In this season of transition, let us pause and reflect on the spiritual lessons that autumn graciously offers.

The changing seasons remind us of the cyclical nature of life, with each season serving a unique purpose. Autumn teaches us to trust in the sovereignty of God and the divine order He has established. Autumn invites us to reflect on the transient nature of life, trust in God’s perfect timing, embrace our vulnerabilities, and cultivate a heart of gratitude.

“Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up.” – Galatians 6:9



BAT

By: DPalmer

It was my pleasure & privilege to attend a fundraiser for the recently organized NE Texas chapter of Bikers Against Trafficking.

The fundraiser was held at the Roughneck Harley Davidson shop in Longview on Saturday September 28th.

The photo below shows Camp Commander David Palmer(L) and Texas BAT Chapter Vice President Randy Yauch. Randy has served as our Camp 3rd Lt. Commander



The Bar B Que plates were provided by Chapter President Red Yauch.

Bikers Against Trafficking is a non-profit organization that promotes Human Trafficking Awareness.

Over 300,000 children are trafficked in the United States each year



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN OCTOBER

1861

October 3 - The Battle of Greenbrier River (Camp Bartow), Virginia (now West Virginia)

October 9 - Engagement on Santa Rosa Island, Florida

October 12 - First ironclad in the U.S. Navy, USS *St. Louis*, launched at Carondelet Missouri

October 21 - Battle of Ball's Bluff (Leesburg), Virginia

October 25 - Union Major Charles Zagonyi's "famous" charge into Springfield, Missouri

October 31 - Secessionist Missouri legislators meet at Neosho and vote to leave the Union

1862

October 1 - Skirmish near Sharpsburg, Maryland

October 3 - Battle of Corinth, Mississippi

October 8 - Battle of Perryville (Chaplin Hills), Kentucky

October 10 - Fighting at Harrodsburg and Danville CrossRoads, Kentucky

October 10 - Jefferson Davis asks Virginia to draft 4,500 blacks to complete fortifications at Richmond

October 11 - Skirmish near Helena, Arkansas

October 15 - Skirmish at Neely's Bend on the Cumberland River in Tennessee

October 18 - Garrison captured at Lexington, Kentucky in Morgan's Raid

October 22 - Skirmish at Fort Wayne, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma)

October 29 - Skirmish at Island Mound, Missouri, the first time in the Civil War that

African American soldiers fight as part an organized unit

1863

October 5 - Torpedo attack on USS *New Ironsides* outside Charleston Harbor, South Carolina

October 9 - Bristoe Station Campaign begins in Virginia

October 14 - Battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia

October 16 - U.S. Grant named to command Union Military Division of the Mississippi

October 17 - Lincoln calls for 300,000 additional volunteers to join the army

October 19 - Cavalry engagement known as the Buckland Races, Virginia

October 20 - Skirmish at Warm Springs, North Carolina

October 26 - Fight at King's House near Waynesville, Missouri

October 28 - Engagement at Wauhatchie, Tennessee

October 29 - Fighting at Warsaw and Ozark Missouri

1864

October 2 - Engagement at Saltville, Virginia

October 5 - Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia

October 6 - Cavalry engagement at Brock's Gap, Virginia

October 7 - Battle of Darbytown Road, Virginia

October 9 - Engagement at Tom's Brook, Virginia

October 19 - Raid on St. Albans, Vermont

October 19 - Battle of Cedar Creek (Belle Grove), Virginia

October 22 - Battle of Byram's Ford, Missouri

October 23 - Battle of Westport (Kansas City), Missouri

October 25 - Battle of Mine Creek (Marais Des Cygnes), Kansas

October 27 - Battle of Boydton Plank Road (Burgess' Mill), Virginia

October 27 - Engagement at Fair Oaks and on Darbytown Road, Virginia

October 27 - Union navy uses "torpedo" to sink Confederate ironclad Albermarle at Plymouth, North Carolina

October 30 - Skirmish at Muscle Shoals, Alabama



THE BATTLE OF GREENBRIER RIVER

americanhistorycentral.com

The Battle of Greenbrier River was fought on October 3, 1861, following the failed Confederate offensive at Cheat Mountain.



Union General Joseph J. Reynolds planned an assault on the Confederate fortified position, Camp Bartow, hoping to gain control of the Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike and access to eastern Virginia. Reynolds led 5,000 Union soldiers toward Camp Bartow, but their surprise attack was thwarted by

Confederate pickets. After a lengthy battle, Reynolds decided to withdraw to Fort Cheat Summit. The Confederates remained in control of Camp Bartow but were eventually forced to abandon it and merge with the Confederates at Camp Allegheny.

Also Known As — Battle of Camp Bartow

Date — October 3, 1861

Location — Pocahontas County, Virginia (now West Virginia)

Opponents — United States of America (USA) and Confederate States of America (CSA)

USA Commanders — Joseph J. Reynolds

CSA Commanders — Henry R. Jackson

Winner — Inconclusive





BATTLE OF ISLAND MOUND

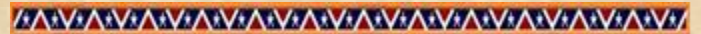
wikipedia.org

The Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site is located in a rural area of Bates County, Missouri, in the western part of the state. The site was established to preserve the area of the American Civil War battle that took place in October 28–29, 1862 between Union forces and Confederate guerrillas. The battle was significant as the first time African-American troops on the Union side engaged enemy white troops in the Civil War.

Signage at the entrance to Battle of Island Mound (Missouri) State Historic Site. This area was active with guerrillas and raiding parties from either side. In this conflict, the Union forces were mainly the 1st Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry (Colored) with supporting elements of the 5th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; they opposed a much larger, mounted force of Confederate guerrillas, who were supplemented with elements of the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard.

During the Battle of Island Mound (aka "Battle of Fort Toothman" or "Fort Africa") on October 28–29, 1862, the Union 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers—composed of former Arkansas and Missouri slaves—and a scouting team of Cherokee and blacks from the 5th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry engaged a numerically superior force of Confederate guerrillas and recent Missouri State Guard recruits led by Vard Cockrell and Bill

Truman (who was related to future President Harry S. Truman). The Union forces had crossed into Missouri on a mission to clear Confederate guerrillas from their base known as "Hog Island" in the Osage River. Finding themselves outnumbered in an early sortie, the Union troops commandeered and fortified the homestead of Confederate guerrilla Enoch John Toothman, and a one-day siege ensued. Part of the regiment was caught out on the tall-grass prairie by mounted Confederate guerrillas. They stood their ground through several volleys of gunfire and a cavalry charge, before the Confederates withdrew from the area on October 29. Union losses were seven enlisted men Confederate losses are estimated at more than thirty.



THE RENO GANG

Legendsofamerica.com

During the years after the Civil War, much of the nation suffered unemployment and lawlessness, spawning several notorious desperadoes and outlaw gangs. It was during this time that the Reno Gang from Indiana began to terrorize the Midwest and were involved in one of the first train robberies in America.

One of the first outlaw brotherhoods in the United States, the Reno Gang was primarily made up of four brothers—Frank, John, Simeon, and William Reno, who all came from the small rural community of Rockford two miles north of Seymour, Indiana.

When the Civil War began, Frank and John became “bounty jumpers.” At this time, federal recruiting officers paid a cash bounty to any man who signed up for military service, so the Reno’s joined, pocketed the cash, and deserted. Later, they would turn up in another area and go through the whole process again. Then, when the draft began, they would make money from prosperous draftees who wanted to avoid the war. After taking the money from the man to be drafted, they would then appear as demanded, only to desert days later.

Soon, the gang conceived of a new idea — to rob a train, opening the door to a “new” form of outlawry for years to come. On the night of October 6, 1866, John and Simeon Reno, along with Frank Sparks, boarded the east-bound Ohio & Mississippi train at the Seymour depot. Once onboard, the three masked men made their way to the express car, held a gun on the messenger, and stole some \$12,000. Afterward, they pulled the bell rope to signal the engineer to stop the train and jumped off into the darkness when the train slowed. The first recorded peacetime train robbery had occurred in just a matter of minutes.

After a lengthy Crime Spree and several more train robberies, the Reno Brothers were captured by Pinkertons on July 27, 1868. On the night of December 11, about

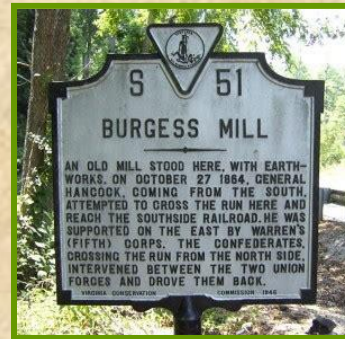
65 hooded men travelled by train to New Albany. The men marched four abreast from the station to the Floyd County Jail where, just after midnight, they forced their way into the jail and the sheriff's home. The prisoners were dragged out of the jail one at a time and hanged.



BATTLE OF BOYDTON PLANK ROAD

wikipedia.org

The Battle of Boydton Plank Road (also



known as Burgess Mill or First Hatcher's Run), fought on October 27–28, 1864.

On October 27, Hancock marched across Hatcher's Run, brushed aside Confederate pickets and moved around the Confederate flank towards Burgess Mill. The division under Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott crossed the Boydton Plank Road and attacked Maj. Gen. Wade



Hampton's Confederate cavalry threatening to cut it off from the main Confederate lines. Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded the Confederate defenses in the area, reacted quickly to Hancock's threat. However, once his units moved to confront the Federals, Hill, in poor health, proved too sick to continue field command and turned over direction of his corps to Maj. Gen. Henry Heth. Heth put two divisions in Hancock's path, but the Federal

commander drove up the Boydton Plank Road and pushed aside the opposing Confederates. At this time both Maj. Gen. George G. Meade and Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant rode out to the battlefield, where Meade immediately noticed a gap between Hancock and the V Corps. With the South Side Railroad still 6 miles (9.7 km) away, Meade realized that continuing the advance would only further isolate the II Corps, and so ordered Hancock to halt. Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford's V Corps division was ordered to link with the II Corps but became caught up in the dense woods. General Grant, meanwhile, made a personal reconnaissance of the Confederate works and, after coming under fire, determined that the Confederates were too strong and called off the offensive.



Children staring down
Mounted Union Soldiers



Last known Photo of Confederate Soldier's
Reunion
Upshur County Texas



Floyd's Feed & Seed 1963
Gilmer, Texas



Marshalls Department Store
On the Square in Gilmer



When we find ourselves in a situation that requires moral courage, it can sometimes be challenging to see its benefits for the greater good. This can be because some forms of moral courage do not feel exactly agreeable. It often requires calling perpetrators out on their wrongdoings or even using physical force to stop them, and confronting others in such ways can feel unpleasant. Also, reporting others' wrongdoings to authorities can feel wrong since it might be seen as *ratting*. This is especially the case if we know the perpetrator, when they are our friends, family, or colleagues.

When it comes to standing up to others' wrongdoings, anger plays an important role—but that's an emotion we may not readily associate with the greater good. We often think of anger as a negative emotion linked to aggression, but it turns out that it can also be a force for good. Anger is a common reaction to wrongdoings, and it provides us with a strong urge to make things right.

The more anger they experienced, the more likely they were to show moral courage. In other words, it seems that anger can spark moral courage. But since anger has a rather bad reputation, we might be tempted to push it down, thereby extinguishing the spark.

By Julia Sasse



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.

