

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

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NOVEMBER 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



Our next meeting is on November 6th. That day is also Election Day. If we look back 57343 days earlier on November 6, 1861 Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederate States of America. He ran unopposed and was elected to serve for a six year term. Davis had been serving as temporary president for almost a year.

As a U.S. Senator from Mississippi, Davis wanted to keep the Union together. But, when Mississippi seceded from the Union, Davis remained loyal to his state and became a Confederate.

After his inauguration as provisional or temporary president in February, 1861 Davis had appointed and sent a peace

commission to Washington. Lincoln refused to meet with them.

Lincoln then sent the Union Navy to resupply Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, which was a Confederate State. Davis responded by ordering the bombardment of the fort on April 12, 1861. The war had started.

You have to wonder what could have happened if Lincoln had met with the Southern Peace Committee. Could that bloody war have been avoided? As a southerner I am proud of Davis for trying to avoid war.

Today, just as 157 years ago, it is important to exercise your right and vote.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Next Meeting

November 6, 2018 - 7 PM
Walking S Steakhouse

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP #2109

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

THE GUARDIAN

By: wdp

As most of us know, being a *Guardian* is to care for and protect the grave of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. A *Guardian* is responsible to ensure the grave has an appropriate marker designating it as the final resting place of a Confederate Veteran and to be responsible for replacing or repairing any marker that is destroyed, damaged or badly worn.

Did you know that there is Special Recognition for being a *Guardian* for a Wilderness Grave? A Wilderness Grave Site is defined as a completely neglected and abandoned grave site in a wooded area. If this status is approved, the applicant will be approved to wear a silver star on the ribbon of the Guardian Medal.



Wilderness Grave Before and After

If you are not a Guardian, please consider taking part in this worthwhile program.



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
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		



The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a non-profit, heritage organization whose mission is to preserve the history and legacy of Confederate veterans. It is not associated with any anti-government or hate groups. Membership is open to any male descendent of a Confederate veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.



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

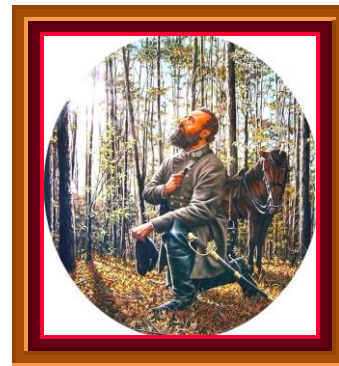
“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved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

ONWARD SOUTHERN SOLDIERS

By: Traci Nichols-Belt and Gordon T. Belt

Wherever the Civil War raged, religion flourished, particularly in the South. Religion laid the foundation upon which Southern nationalism was built, unified people from different backgrounds and classes and provided a spiritual reason for the yeoman farmer to fight. Soldiers expressed many different reasons for pursuing the war effort—the traditional concept of Southern honor and duty that required one to defend one’s home, family and property from invasion, as well as a strong belief in individual freedom and state sovereignty—but they consistently revealed religious themes as a central motivation.

Soldiers frequently described their prayers in detail, and they consistently requested prayer from their families and friends in a belief that divine intervention would assure victory.

“Pray for me that I may do my camps duty as a shoulder of Christ. I am trying to live the life of a Christian... May the Lord bless you and preserve you from all danger and harm that may chance to assail you and if we never meet on this earth again that we may meet in heaven there to compose a

family whose separations, sorrow and troubles shall forever have an end is my prey.”...Pvt. E. H. Ross of the *Eighth Texas Cavalry of the Army of Tennessee*.

The ordinary soldier needed more than his own personal faith. He longed for a good preacher in his camp, and there were never enough chaplains.

“We are merely standing on the defensive—we are asking to be left alone — our whole object is the defense of our homes, our families, our altars, our property... When we read the Bible record, it will appear that in all those cases mentioned where God’s people have sought and obtained His favor, it has been for deliverance from some terrible impending calamity.”... Rev. R.F. Bunting, *Chaplain to Private Ross’ Eighth Texas Cavalry*.

Chaplains consistently looked to faith as the decisive element determining victory or defeat and continually spoke out against the camp sins that they believed contributed to their trials. As with the Southern gentleman ideal of the antebellum period, God and honor were undeniably and eternally joined together. In this view, one could not live as a Christian and not protect one’s family and one’s home.



HISTORICAL DATES IN NOVEMBER

November 7, 1861 - Engagement at Belmont, Missouri.

November 8/9, 1861 - Engagement at Ivy Mountain, Kentucky.

November 22, 1861 – The Union begins bombardment of Fort McRee in Pensacola, Florida.

November 28, 1862 - Engagement at Cane Hill, Arkansas.

November 3, 1863 - Engagement at Grand Coteau (Bayou Bourdeau), Louisiana.

November 4, 1863 -The Knoxville Campaign begins.

November 7, 1863 – The Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia.

November 17, 1863 - Battle of Campbell's Station, Tennessee.

November 18, 1863 - Longstreet lays siege to Knoxville, Tennessee.

November 19, 1863 – President Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address.

November 23, 1863 -The Battle of Orchard Knob begins near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

November 24, 1863 – The Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

November 25, 1863 – The Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.

November 26, 1863 - Mine Run Campaign begins in Virginia.

November 27, 1863 - Engagement at Payne's Farm, Virginia.

November 29, 1863 - Assault on Fort Sanders, Tennessee.

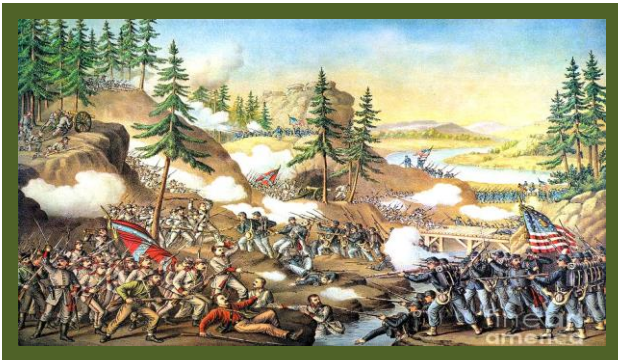
November 11, 1864 – The Battle of Bull's Gap, Tennessee.

November 29, 1864 - Colonel J.M. Chivington leads Sand Creek Massacre in the Colorado Territory.

November 29, 1864 – The Battle of Spring Hill, Tennessee.

November 30, 1864 – The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

November 30, 1864 - Engagement at Honey Hill, South Carolina.



THE BATTLE FOR CHATTANOOGA

The Battle of Chattanooga was a major engagement in the Western Theater of the Civil War in the fall of 1863. The Western Theater of the Civil War was the group of battles that occurred in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina,

Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, as well as Louisiana east of the Mississippi River.

Following the bloody Confederate victory at Chickamauga in northern Georgia, Union forces withdrew to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they were besieged by the Confederate Army of Tennessee under Braxton Bragg, which occupied Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Soon after the siege began, General Ulysses S. Grant was assigned command of Union forces in the Western Theater. Grant promptly sent reinforcements from Mississippi and Virginia to help liberate the trapped army.

On October 28, Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant seized Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee River for the purposes of opening a supply line (called the Cracker Line) for soldiers besieged in Chattanooga. On the night of October 28, Confederate forces were defeated in an attempt to take back Brown's Ferry in what came to be known as the Battle of Wauhatchee. Next, Union forces would aim to dispatch Confederate forces from heights at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge to proceed with offensives in the Deep South.

Battle of Lookout Mountain

With Union forces in possession of Orchard Knob, a rocky hill east of Chattanooga, Confederate General Braxton Bragg strengthened the center of his defensive line along Missionary Ridge, which left

Confederate General Carter Stevenson's men vulnerable near the summit of Lookout Mountain. Early on the morning of November 24th, Union General Joseph Hooker formed a battle line up the slope of the mountain, aided by a dense fog that hid their movements. In what came to be known as "the Battle among the Clouds," Union forces soundly defeated the Confederates and Braxton Bragg made the decision to withdraw from the mountain completely for the purposes of reinforcing defenses on Missionary Ridge.

Battle of Missionary Ridge

General Grant knew that Bragg had reinforced the center of his lines on Missionary Ridge and decided to assault both flanks of the line simultaneously. Grant believed this would cause Bragg to draw soldiers from the center of his lines to reinforce the flanks, thereby enabling the Union Army to strike the weakened center. On November 25th, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman launched his attack on the right flank of Bragg's army under the command of Patrick Cleburne. Despite the intense fighting, Sherman's army failed to make progress and the army of Joseph Hooker, that was supposed to attack the Confederate left, had not yet arrived on the battlefield. Grant changed his plans and ordered the army of George Thomas to attack a group of soldiers in rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge. Thomas' soldiers swept the Confederates from the base of

the hill, sending them up the hill. Meanwhile, Union soldiers continued their assault up the hill under intense fire. After an hour or so of intense fighting, Union forces reached the top of the ridge and captured the Confederate cannons. Confederate soldiers panicked and fled. General Bragg ordered their retreat in two columns toward Dalton, Georgia. General Grant ordered a Union pursuit, which was repulsed by the Confederates in what came to be known as the Battle of Ringgold Gap.

Combined, the Battles for Chattanooga resulted in over 12,000 total casualties. The city of Chattanooga, which was now firmly in Union hands, became a base of operations for William Tecumseh Sherman during his "March to the Sea" through Georgia the following year.



By: Katie Whitehurst

For Texans on all sides, the war brought hardships. Although only a few battles were fought in the state, the effect of the war was widespread. When the war ended with Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865, the official news did not reach Texas for weeks. It arrived on June 19, 1865, a day now celebrated as Juneteenth. When General Gordon Granger and Union forces landed in Galveston, they

arrived to occupy the state, and to order the emancipation of all slaves in Texas. Reconstruction had begun.

Anger at the war's outcome simmered in Reconstruction-era Texas. Freedmen became the primary targets of widespread violence that followed the war's end. Texan voters did not help to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment (abolishment of slavery) or the Fourteenth Amendment (declaration of citizenship for African Americans). Slave labor was replaced with the sharecropping system and this was the formal end of slavery in the United States, Texas and other former Confederate states. Despite the tensions, after an uneasy five years, Texas was readmitted to the Union in March of 1870.

Always fearful of a strong central government, Texans approved a new constitution in 1876, which severely limited the power of the governor. The Constitution of 1876 remains the basic law in Texas today. When the Presidential election of 1876 ended in Rutherford B. Hayes' victory, agreements between Democrats and Republicans resulted in the official end of Reconstruction.



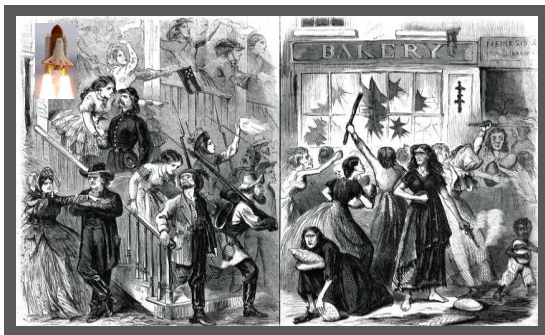
GREENBACK

Greenbacks were paper currency (printed in green on the back) issued by the United States during the American Civil War. They were in two forms: Demand Notes, issued in 1861–1862, and United States Notes issued in 1862–1865. They were legal tender by law, but were not backed by gold or silver, only the credibility of the U.S. government.

This was the first measure by Lincoln to finance the war. In July 1861, Congress authorized \$50,000,000 in Demand Notes. They bore no interest, but could be redeemed for specie "on demand". They were not legal tender (before March 1862), but like Treasury Notes could be used to pay customs duties.

Unlike private and state banknotes, Demand Notes were printed on both sides. The reverse side was printed in green ink, and so the Demand Notes were dubbed "greenbacks". Initially they were discounted relative to gold, but being fully redeemable in gold was soon at par. As Demand Notes were used to pay duties, they were taken out of circulation. By mid-1863, about 95% of them were gone.

United States Notes were unbacked paper money and were not an idea Lincoln really liked, but soon there was mounting pressure in Congress to do something. The government could either print its own money or go into deep perpetual debt to foreign creditors. So the President was quick to endorse a proposal to pass a bill authorizing the printing of full legal tender treasury notes. On February 25, 1862, Congress passed the first Legal Tender Act, which authorized the issuance of \$150 million in United States Notes.



VIRGINIA BREAD RIOT

From: civilwargazette.com

The winter of 1863 had been an undeniably harsh one, especially to the women left behind by those fighting the war. Nowhere was this felt more than in Richmond. Some women turned to begging in the streets, while still others turned to prostitution.

On the morning of April 2, 1863, several hundred women and children met at a Baptist Church in the Oregon Hill section of the city to figure out how they were

supposed to feed themselves and their emaciated children. They talked over their situation and decided to take up their plight with Governor John Letcher, who lived in a mansion on Capital Square. As the women and their children marched towards Governor Letcher's home, several hundred more women and children joined them.

They broke open storehouses and helped themselves and each other to everything. Those who did not take part in the foraging, cheered the ladies on. The bread riot was eventually quelled when Jefferson Davis climbed atop a wagon and threatened to have Confederate troops—which had been called out to support the public guard—open fire on the crowd. He pulled out his watch and gave the rioters five minutes to disperse and return home. At first, it appeared as though the mob would defy the order, but at the last minute, they obeyed and began to drift homeward. More than 60 rioters were arrested for theft and rioting.



**HAVE A SAFE AND HAPPY
THANKSGIVING**

THE PHOTOS BELOW ARE FROM THIS YEAR'S GILMER YAMBOREE PARADE



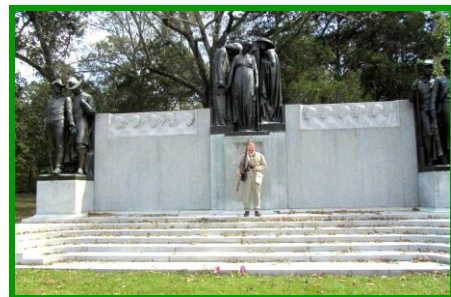
Compatriot Bill Starnes dressed a little differently this year.



Eddie, Milt & Kim

MEMBER PHOTOS

The photos below are from a recent trip taken by Compatriot Kim Duffey and wife Linda. Thank you for sharing.



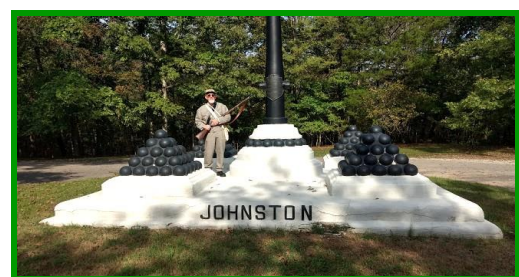
Shiloh



Ark Entrance



Noah's Ark Replica



Jefferson Davis Monument



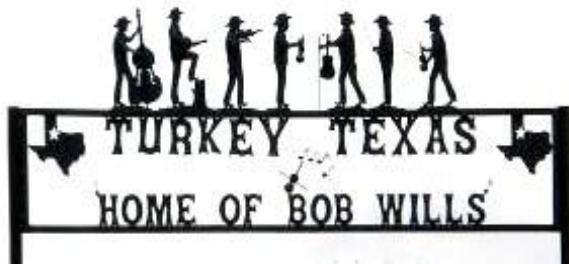


For most of us, Texas Whitetail Deer Season begins on November 3rd.

A current hunting license and all necessary tags for the game being hunted are needed.

Be sure to double check all firearms to be used and preferable take a few practice shots. Above all, make sure of the target before firing.

Good Luck and Good Hunting...



Three towns have been named after this month's holiday starring player — Turkey, Texas, Turkey Creek, La. and Turkey, N.C. — each with less than 500 residents.

Turkey, Texas is a city in Hall County. Originally called Turkey Roost, population 389, for Turkey Creek and the roosting turkeys there, settlers began arriving in the 1890's. The name was shortened when the post office was granted in 1893.

Prior to 1890, the territory that was to become Hall County was settled by Native Americans and few white settlers lived in the region.

Turkey is best known as the home of Bob Wills, the King of Western Swing.



THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

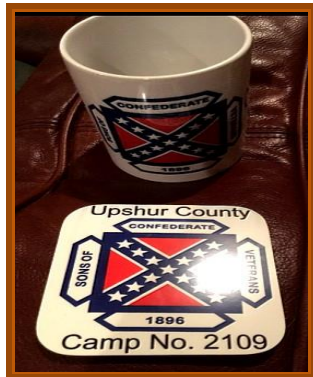
In November 1621, after the Pilgrims' first corn harvest proved successful, Governor William Bradford organized a celebratory feast and invited a group of the fledgling colony's Native American allies, including the Wampanoag chief Massasoit. The 53 pilgrims at the first Thanksgiving were the only colonists to survive the long journey on the Mayflower and the first winter in the New World.

Now remembered as American's "first Thanksgiving"—although the Pilgrims themselves may not have used the term at the time—the festival lasted for three days. While no record exists of the historic banquet's exact menu, the Pilgrim chronicler Edward Winslow wrote in his journal that Governor Bradford sent four men on a "fowling" mission in preparation for the event, and that the Wampanoag guests arrived bearing five deer.

It wasn't until 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, that President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November.



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



SCV National Museum Construction
Elm Springs, Tn.

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



SUPPORT THE UPSHUR COUNTY MUSEUM



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.

