



PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL

UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS CAMP #2109
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
GILMER, TEXAS

COPYRIGHT 2019

www.upshurpatriots.org

JUNE 2019

NEXT MEETING

JUNE 4, 2019

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*



DEFENDING CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

By: Henry Olson

The attacks on Confederate monuments are only the newest front in America's longest war. For over 200 years, civil war has raged between "progressive" white elites and the "reactionary" conservatives they love to hate; what we call the "Civil War" was only its most violent outbreak. Whether we are able to transcend this divide or whether it continues to define American politics may be a final test of whether white America will survive.

Liberal crusades, whether for desegregation, environmentalism, gay rights, or transgender bathrooms have always been characterized by the same millenarian zeal, accompanied by contempt for anyone who resists compliance, which is usually enforced by federal power. In the 19th century, this elite, liberal contempt was mainly regional, directed from such

places as Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New York City against the South. The intervening years have universalized it. Though multicultural dogmas may have originated in Yankee institutions, they are promoted by liberals everywhere. Any white person who supports the South will be lectured about slavery even if he has no Southern ties at all.

Leftists attack the South because it is the most extreme embodiment of what they hate most: "racism." Since it is home to the country's largest black population, it must confront the real issues that arise from two very different peoples living side-by-side. The South is also religious and conservative, valuing such things as two-parent families with normal sex roles.

Attacks against the South and its monuments have little to do with history or regional rivalries. Most of the people who demand that Confederate monuments be dismantled know next to nothing about actual Civil War history.

Instead, they tend to think only in terms of the grossest clichés, in which the Confederacy is some kind of forerunner to Nazi Germany. The perennial battle between “progressive” and “regressive” whites has therefore become a broader war against “racist” white culture itself.

HONOR IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH

From the writings of: Brett & Kate McKay

The code of honor for Southern men required having: 1) a reputation for honesty and integrity, 2) a reputation for martial courage and strength, 3) self-sufficiency and “mastery,” defined as patriarchal dominion over a household of dependents and 4) a willingness to use violence to defend any perceived slight to his reputation as a man of integrity, strength, and courage, as well as any threats to his independence and kin.

Anthropologists and social psychologists believe this form of classical honor survived and thrived in the American South and died in the North because of cultural differences between their respective early settlers, as well as the North’s and South’s divergent economies.



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
donloyd@etex.net

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

CHAPLAIN
JAMES EITSON
(903) 592-4110
jeitson@aol.com

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



Sharps Rifle was used by both sides during the Civil War



THE GUARDIAN

WDP

One of the most important and hallowed missions we have is to the proper remembrance of our Confederate Veteran ancestors that fought during the Civil War. Since all of our Confederate Veterans have passed from this existence, we must strive to care for our ancestor's final resting places, wherever they may be.

Honoring and protecting the graves of your ancestors, and teaching your children to do the same, is an important part of preserving our culture and heritage. The SCV Guardian Program is a wonderful way to accomplish this.

The SCV Texas Division has instituted this special Guardian Program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to help ensure the preservation of their final resting places.

Guardian Chairman Phil Davis is always happy to discuss the Guardian Program and answer any questions.

"I will never be ashamed of the Confederate veterans nor their service and will never hesitate to honor and remember them. If that is deemed as offensive, I'm sorry but I'm not going to quit being me for fear that someone might be offended."

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
Raven Baker	GPT	2

W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem



"We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence - and that, or extermination, we will have."

Jefferson Davis 1864

A government big enough to give you everything you want, is strong enough to take everything you have

- Thomas Jefferson
(1743 - 1826)



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."



*"We want to recognize, not antagonize. We
are not confrontational; we wish to honor
our families and their heroes. We have the
right to do so without harassment or
condemnation as we respect other people's
rights to honor whomever they desire."*



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.



Commander Milt Ojeman (L) swears in new members Duane Seabolt and Leon Watson at our May meeting.



Gen. Stonewall Jackson

TAMING THE TONGUE

By: C. Robert Allred

Do not speak evil against one another, brothers and sisters. James. 4:1-11

C. S. Lewis reminds us that “self-renunciation is the very core of Christian ethics.” Renunciation is when a Christian decides to draw closer to God by resisting evil and setting one’s mind on becoming the best that one can be, with God as our helper. And, the promise of God is that when we decide to draw closer to Him, He will draw closer to us.

God has implanted His Spirit into us to help us overcome. Although it seems impossible that a person, even a dedicated believer,

can ever overcome occasionally saying something improperly. We might have what we call “a slip of the tongue.” However, if we will count to ten and think about our response we can learn to overcome gossip.

Each of us needs to be aware of not only what we say but how our words might be taken by another person. And when we find out that we have offended another person we must make every effort to go to that person and ask forgiveness. Asking for forgiveness is often a good way of making a new and trusted friend. And it is not easy to hold our tongue. “Lament and mourn and weep,” said James.



HISTORICAL DATES IN JUNE

June 3, 1861 – The Battle of Philippi, (West) Virginia. The first clash of Union and Confederate forces in the east.

June 10, 1861 - Battle of Big Bethel, Va.

June 6, 1862- Battle of Memphis, Tennessee. The Mississippi River is now in Union control except for its course west of Mississippi where the city of Vicksburg stands as the last southern stronghold on the great river.

June 25-July 1, 1862 - The Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. General Lee's army attacks the "Army of the Potomac" under General George McClellan in a succession of battles beginning at

Mechanicsville on June 26 and ending at Malvern Hill on July 1.

June 26, 1862 – Battle at Beaver Dam Creek, Virginia.

June 27, 1862 – Battle at Gaines Mill, Virginia.

June 27–28, 1862 - Garnett's Farm and Golding's Farm, Virginia.

June 28, 1862 - The Battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi

June 29, 1862 - Savage Station and Allen's Farm, Virginia.

June 30, 1862 - White Oak Swamp, Virginia.

June 30, 1862 - Glendale, Virginia.

June 9, 1863 - The Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia. Union cavalry forces cross the Rapidan River to attack General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry and discover that Lee's men are moving west toward the Shenandoah Valley. The largest cavalry battle of the Civil War, it also marks the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign.

June 1-3, 1864 - Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia. Relentless and bloody Union attacks fail to dislodge Lee's army from its strong line of defensive works northeast of Richmond.

June 15–18, 1864 - Battle of Petersburg, Virginia.

June 27, 1864 - Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. After weeks of maneuvering and battles, Sherman's Army of the Cumberland and Army of the Tennessee smash headlong into Johnston's carefully planned defenses at Big and Little Kennesaw.



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.

"All the South has ever desired was that the Union, as established by our forefathers, should be preserved, and that the Government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth."

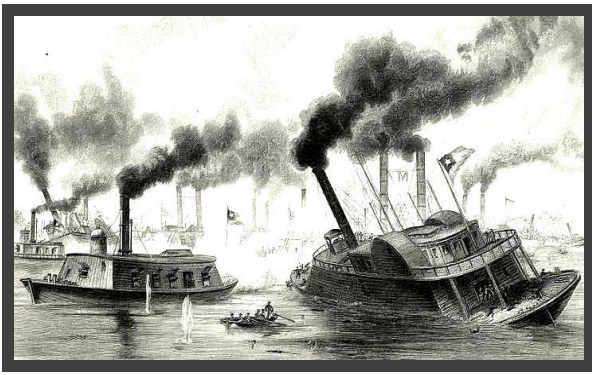


General Robert E. Lee



WHY IS THE BILL OF RIGHTS IMPORTANT TODAY

It enumerates Americans' most cherished rights. History has shown that governments, if given the chance, will not hesitate to take away citizens' rights, often citing they are doing it "for the common good." History has also shown the propensity of government to expand control if left unchecked by enumerating certain rights, without excluding unlisted rights. Mason, Madison, Jefferson, and others sought to limit government and protect natural rights that they believed were granted by God.



THE BATTLE OF MEMPHIS

From: wikipedia.org

The First Battle of Memphis was a naval battle fought on the Mississippi River immediately above the city of Memphis, Tennessee on June 6, 1862, during the American Civil War. The engagement was witnessed by many of the citizens of Memphis. Despite the lopsided outcome, the Union Army failed to grasp its strategic significance. Its primary historical importance is that it was the last time civilians with no prior military experience were permitted to command ships in combat.

The defending Confederates closely matched the advancing federal force in raw numbers, with eight rebel vessels opposing nine Union gunboats and rams. Each was armed with only one or two guns, of a light caliber that would be ineffective against the armor of the gunboats. The primary weapon of each was its reinforced prow, which was intended to be used in ramming opponents. The Confederate rams were distinguished by a unique feature of their defense against enemy shot. Their engines

and other interior spaces were protected by a double bulkhead of heavy timbers, covered on the outer surface by a layer of railroad iron. Ships' crews were often protected from small-arms fire by bales of cotton placed in exposed positions, and these vessels were also referred to as "cottonclads". Although the cotton was the least important part of the armor, it caught the public's attention, and the boats came to be called "cottonclads".



BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM CREEK

From: Wikipedia.org

The Battle of Beaver Dam Creek, also known as the Battle of Mechanicsville or Ellerson's Mill, took place on June 26, 1862, in Hanover County, Virginia, as the first major engagement of the Seven Days Battles during the Peninsula Campaign of the American Civil War. It was the start of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's counter-offensive against the Union Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, which threatened the Confederate capital of Richmond.

Lee's intricate plan went awry immediately. Jackson's men, fatigued from their recent campaign and lengthy march, ran at least four hours behind schedule. By 3 p.m., A.P. Hill grew impatient and began his attack without orders. Hill's division, minus Brig. Gen. Lawrence O'Brian Branch's brigade, which was placed off to the north to link up with Jackson, entered Mechanicsville and skirmished with George McCall's Union division, deployed around the town. McCall fell back to an easily defensible spot on the opposite side of Beaver Dam Creek. There, the brigades of Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds and Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour dug in, with Brig. Gen. George G. Meade's brigade placed behind them in reserve, Reynolds' brigade to the north and Seymour's to the south. On Reynolds' right, the divisions of Brig. Gen. George Morell and Brig. Gen. George Sykes formed a semicircle. Supporting the roughly 26,000 Union infantrymen were 32 artillery pieces. There, 14,000 well-entrenched infantry, supported by 32 guns in six batteries.

The brigade of John R. Anderson assaulted the Union right flank. Some of Anderson's men managed to get across the creek and momentarily threaten Reynolds's position. As Lee surveyed the futile attacks, Jefferson Davis and the Confederate cabinet rode up to him. Davis asked him "General, what is all this army and what is it doing here?" Lee replied sarcastically "I don't know, Mr.

President. It is not my army and this is no place for it."

The Confederates suffered heavy casualties and achieved none of their specific objectives due to the seriously flawed execution of Lee's plan. Despite the Union tactical success, however, it was the start of a strategic debacle and the unraveling of the Peninsula Campaign.



CONFEDERATE MASS GRAVE

From: atlasobscura.com

Oak Woods Cemetery in Chicago, Ill. is home to the Confederate Mound, said to be the largest mass grave in the entire Western Hemisphere. The Southern Civil War soldiers found their way to this resting place via Camp Douglas, a training ground turned overcrowded prisoner of war camp. Set on land not far from Lake Michigan, soldiers were subjected to severe cold and wind that tore through their hastily built barracks.

Most of the soldiers died from diseases such as scurvy, dysentery, and smallpox in

the camp, but some were shot as punishment.

The site was unremarkable until 1893, when a 30-foot-tall monument was erected atop the grave. It is topped with a somber soldier, and on the sides it lists the names of 4,200 soldiers buried in the grave. Thousands buried in the grave go unknown. It isn't even known exactly how many there are. A pyramid of cannonballs and a canon also decorate the site, reminding visitors of the war that led to these men's deaths.



Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Official Correspondence

Sad Day in Texas – 20 May 2019
Senate Bill 1663 Sent to Calendars
Committee
Failed to be placed on Calendar
Remember This Next Election Cycle!

Compatriots,

We have confirmation from James White our SCV State Representative's Office and from his Chief of Staff Sol Mendoza that our bill was not placed on the calendar. This is the death of years of work for some of us traveling to Austin and to individual Senators and House of Representatives offices. Countless emails requesting action; many, many phone call campaigns; and, working with other groups to save our monuments, plaques, signs, statues, and names has been halted.



CONFEDERATES IN CIVIL WAR WERE MORE DIVERSE THAN YOU THINK

By Reed Lannom

The 2020 Democratic presidential candidates proudly boast their greatest diversity ever: an Irishman who thinks he's Hispanic; a white woman who thinks she's Native American; a Senator who thinks he's Spartacus; a millionaire who thinks he's a Socialist; a senator who thinks she is a #MeToo champion, a Senator of Jamaican-Indian lineage who's "woke" in her African-American milieu.

The 1861 Confederacy had real, not pseudo, diversity: Blacks, Irish and French Catholics, Hispanics, Jews, American Indians, and Cajuns, who all fought for the South. The South had the first American Indian general, Stand Watie; and, America's first Jewish Attorney General, Secretaries of War and State, Judah Benjamin—was a Confederate. Anti-Semitism was much more pronounced in the North than in the South (e.g. General Ulysses Grant's General Order No. 11 expelling all Jews from his military district). Judah Benjamin and David Yulee, the first

two Jewish U.S. Senators—representing Louisiana and Florida were both Confederates. According to the book “Native Americans in the Civil War” by W. David Baird, six different Native American tribes fought for the Confederate cause. Over two-thirds of the nation’s Hispanics fought for the South, as John O’Donnell-Rosales details in “Hispanic Confederates from the Gulf Coast States.”

The antebellum South had always been more ethnically diverse than the North because of the intermittent rule of the Spanish, French and British Empires; and, its much later influx of European settlers.

There was a reason the “Underground Railroad” extended from the South all the way to Canada—the hostility of Northerners to the permanent residency of black freedmen in their states. When you think of slavery, everyone is conditioned to think of the South. Yet there were Northern colonies/states that had slavery on average for over 200 years, some right through the Civil War. In comparison, there were Southern Gulf states that had practiced slavery for only approximately 50 years, up until the Civil War.

UPSHUR COUNTY CRIME NEWS

1853

FATAL AFFAIR

A few weeks since at Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas, a man named Robert Bledsoe, was shot on the public square, by three citizens of that place. The deceased is said to have been a notorious and abandoned outlaw, and a source of perpetual annoyance and apprehension to the whole community. The Texas Star says that he was accustomed to ride over the public square every day with a volley of oaths against all good people, a flourishing of guns and gasconade, trampling on the laws of the country and the feelings of all, abusing private families, and evincing generally a reckless disregard of public decency, order and propriety. He was warned not to come again on the square, but, careless of all remonstrance, he did so, and was coolly shot down. The actors in the scene forthwith surrendered themselves, and, upon the testimony of the whole community, were instantly acquitted. *Gallipolis Journal, Thursday, May 12, 1853 - Submitted by Kathy McDaniel*

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

*The Constitution shall never be construed ...
to prevent the people of the United States
who are peaceable citizens from keeping
their own arms. – Samuel Adams*

JEFFERSON CIVIL WAR DAYS

May 3-5, 2019

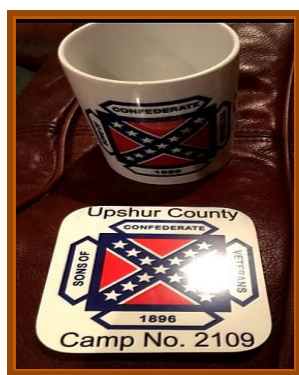
The first weekend of May every year, the whole town of Jefferson, Texas is transported back to that time when the Civil War was coming to a close.

Photos Courteous of Albert Colvin





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



**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.

