



Patriots Periodical

Upshur County Patriots, Camp #2109
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Gilmer, Texas

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COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Eddie "Spook" Pricer



Training, Who Needs It?

I "HATE" training! All through my career, we had training. Training to learn the job. Training to reinforce the training. In-service training to update you on the latest ideas and innovations. Training because someone invented a magic number of hours and "they" determined that this training would keep you keen and up to date.

With that in mind, I was talked into attending the National Leadership Training Conference in San Antonio. To be honest, I went to get out of town and have a short vacation. I had not been anywhere for fun in over ten years. With my love of training, I went with a suspicious attitude and was expecting very little.

I was pleasantly surprised at how much I did learn. Although there were a few areas that were a bit dry because of the tedious nature of record keeping, they were still quite informative.

Over the last 18 months, I took the opportunity to attend this and two other training seminars conducted by both the National SCV and the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The first as I mentioned, was the National Leadership Conference held in San Antonio and hosted by the Alamo City Guards Camp #1325. The second was the East Texas Leadership Training Conference held in Tyler and hosted by the East Texas and Northeast Texas Brigades. The most recent was the North Texas Leadership Training Conference held in Gainesville and sponsored by the North Texas Brigade # 4.

I began to utilize some aspects of what I learned pertaining to recruiting and retention as well as

constitution and by-laws issues, while serving as Second Lieutenant Commander of our Camp. When I was elected Camp Commander, I put more of the training to use.

The training I received reinforced methods of building upon the Camp's sturdy foundation and initiating new programs to further the Cause. The training had a proper purpose and was not training for the sake of training.

The most recent example was our Camp having a recruiting and information booth at the Gilmer Yamboree. I don't mind telling you that I was nervous and concerned that it might be a total flop. Well, it was a success. We were able to bring inactive members back into the Camp and have solid leads on recruiting several new members for both our Camp and the John Gregg Camp. We also managed to bring in some donations. In fact, we even got to teach a little history to some Yankees.

So, in answer to my question of who needs training, well I guess I do and I would recommend it to others.

"It appears we have appointed our worst generals to command forces, and our most gifted and brilliant to edit newspapers! In fact, I discovered by reading newspapers that these editor/geniuses plainly saw all my strategic defects from the start, yet failed to inform me until it was too late. Accordingly, I'm readily willing to yield my command to these obviously superior intellects, and I'll, in turn, do my best for the Cause by writing editorials – after the fact."

Robert E. Lee, 1863

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Daniel Alan Stevens, P. O. Box, 418, Daingerfield, TX 75638, (903) 884-7000, (Pvt. Julius Honesta Stevens, Co. I, 17th Mississippi Infantry)



ORDER OF CONFEDERATE ROSE

Esther Linton, President, Patriot Rose #45 welcomes four new members to the OCR – Helen Muller, Keesie Reynolds, Joe Reynolds, and Bruce Swinney



UPSHURPATRIOTS.ORG

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.upshurpatriots.org>

- I've added several pages of pictures taken during the various events of October.
- I'm currently working on a web site for the Fifth Brigade and all the camps in its area. You can see what is already completed by going to: <http://www.5thbrigade.org> for the Brigade page and for each of the camps:
 - www.5thbrigade.org/johngregg/
 - www.5thbrigade.org/mattbarton/
 - www.5thbrigade.org/reddiamond/
 - www.5thbrigade.org/sammaxe/
 - www.5thbrigade.org/walterlane/
 - www.5thbrigade.org/wwheartsill/
- I've added one profile of a Confederate ancestor.

If you have any suggestions, recommendations or comments you can send me an email to: Joe.Reynolds@upshurpatriots.org and I promise to give it my full consideration.

Our Charge...

"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."

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

UPCOMING EVENTS

November 1-2, 2014 - Louisiana Reenactment, "Battle of Natchitoches," in Natchitoches, LA.

Featuring camps, music and demonstrations all weekend on the Cane River bank. Battles are downtown at 12:30 pm Saturday and 1:30 pm Sunday.

Admission Free. 225-362-9835 or visit our page at: [facebook.com/pages/The-Battle-of-Natchitoches-Civil-War-Reenactment/225609347628079?fref=photo](https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Battle-of-Natchitoches-Civil-War-Reenactment/225609347628079?fref=photo)

Ore City Christmas Parade

December 6, 2014

Ore City, Texas

Muster at 9 am on vacant lot on Peach Street, Parade will start at 10 am, Trailer will be provided.

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, November 4, 7 p.m. refreshments at 6:30
Walking S Steakhouse
Hwy 852, Gilmer, Texas

THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE WAR OF 1861

by Clifton Palmer McLendon

The War of 1861 is commonly, but erroneously, called "The Civil War."

By definition, a civil war involves two or more factions within a single nation battling over which faction will rule the nation.

Examples of civil wars:

The English Civil War (1642-1651) pitted Parliamentarians (Roundheads) against Royalists (Cavaliers) over who would govern England.

The Irish Civil War (1922-1923) was fought between pro-Treaty forces and anti-Treaty forces over whether Ireland would be a dominion within the British Empire or a republic to itself.

The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) saw *La Banda Republicana* battling *La Banda Nacional* to determine who would rule Spain.

The Rwandan Civil War (1990-1994) involved Hutus fighting Tutsis for control of Rwanda.

Another common, but inaccurate, name is "The War Between the States."

In the War of 1861, as in the War of 1776, the fighting was not between two or more factions within a single nation fighting for control of that nation; nor was it Alabama vs. Iowa, Texas vs. Massachusetts, etc.; rather, it was the Confederate States of America vs. the United States of America - two separate nations -- fighting over the question of independence for one of the nations.

The War of 1861 was an almost exact replay of the War of 1776:

In the 1770s, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, and nine other States seceded from the British Empire.

In the 1860s, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, and nine other States seceded from the United States of America.

In the 1770s, the British Empire could have simply let the seceding States go in peace.

In the 1860s, the United States of America could have simply let the seceding States go in peace.

In the 1770s, the British Empire did not want to lose the seceding States, so they attacked.

In the 1860s, the United States of America did not want to lose the seceding States, so they attacked.

In the War of 1776, the British Empire's objective in fighting was to force the seceded States to rejoin the British Empire.

In the War of 1861, the United States of America's objective in fighting was to force the seceded States to rejoin the United States of America.

In the War of 1776, the seceding States' objective in fighting was in response to being invaded by British forces.

In the War of 1861, the seceding States' objective in fighting was in response to being invaded by United States forces.

In both wars, one side was battling for independence while the other side was battling to prevent independence.

Since the War of 1776 is often referred to as *The War for American Independence*, a very-much-to-the-point name for the War of 1861 is *The War for Southern Independence*.

NECROLOGY

It is my sad duty to inform you that Real Daughter Mattie Clyburn Rice passed away on September 1, about 3 P M at Hospice House in High Point, N. C. Truly we that are the descendants of the Confederate Americans have lost a shining star for the Cause. For she has been a great voice in paying tribute to our Confederate heritage, and especially the black soldiers that faithfully fought for the South. And now that "Miss Mattie's voice has been stilled there is a great void in our ranks.

Please remember her children, and all of her extended family in this special time of the need for God's grace and comfort to be showered upon them.

Sincerely in Christ, and
For Their Memory and Cause,

Rev. Dr. W. Herman White,
Chaplain of the N. C. Division, and
Chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia

Our Honored Ancestors

David Richard Reynolds
First Lieutenant
Company D, 9th Texas Infantry, Maxey's
Brigade



David Richard Reynolds, the seventh child and fourth son of Henry and Mary (Brown) Reynolds was born on October 17, 1838 in what is now known as Flat Creek, Bedford County, Tennessee. Shortly after David's birth he removed with his family to Sand Mountain in Jackson County, Alabama, where he grew to manhood.

We know that David Richard was educated in public school and by September 10, 1860 He was living with a C.N. Garrett and his wife M.A. Garrett in Titus County, Texas where he listed his age as 22 and his occupation as a teacher.

On October 5th 1861, shortly after the war of Northern Aggression broke out, D.R. Reynolds joined the Confederate Army at Daingerfield, then Titus County, Texas. He enlisted as a Private in Company "D", 9th Texas Infantry, Maxey's Regiment. According to letters and his journal we know that they marched from Daingerfield to Camp Rusk, in Lamar County, Texas where they were organized and trained.

Shortly after the organization, measles and pneumonia broke out in the regiment. Due to the sickness and the poor quality of the water at Camp Rusk, Lamar County, Colonel Maxey had to move the 9th Texas to Camp Benjamin, in Fannin County, about 26 miles distant. On January 1, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march to Memphis.

D. R.'s first battle of the war took place on Apr 6th and 7th, 1862, when the 9th Infantry was engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, TN. It was on the 10th of July 1862 that the 9th Texas Infantry found themselves without a 2nd Lieutenant, and David Richard was promoted from Private to 2nd Lieutenant by the "vote" of the men in his unit. During the three years of the war, David Richard found himself moving all over the south, You can see the complete timeline of the 9th Texas Infantry here! He along with other members of the 9th Texas Infantry fought in many small scrimmages as well as the Battles of Perryville, KY, Murfreesboro, TN, Jackson, MS, Chickamauga, GA, Atlanta, GA, Allatoona, GA, Nashville, TN, and Spanish Fort, AL.

David Richard Reynolds along with what remained of the 9th Texas Infantry, surrendered with the rest of Ector's Brigade at Meridian, Mississippi on May 4, and was paroled on May 11, 1865, under the command of Major James McReynolds. There were just 8 officers and 79 men-a small fraction of the 1,018 men who had served with the 9th at one time

or another. I'm not sure of the date of promotion but his parole papers have him listed as a First Lieutenant.

After the war David Richard returned to Cookville, Titus County, Texas, where he set upon starting a farm and family. David's first marriage was to Judith Elizabeth "Babe" Holder the daughter of John Holder. They were married on June 8, 1865 in Titus County, Texas. There were four children born to this marriage. Mary Ellen, born in October 1866 in Cookville, Titus County, Texas, who went on to marry her cousin James David Dukes; Henry Presley Reynolds born on September 20, 1869; John Arthur Reynolds who was born in either 1868 or 1869 and is buried in Oklahoma. I believe that John went on to become a Doctor; and Nancy Lundy Bell who was born in 1874. Judith Elizabeth "Babe" Holder was born on April 10, 1845 and died on February 4, 1879. She is buried in the Concord Cemetery in Morris County, Texas, next to David Richard.

David Richard next married Frances Melvina "Callie" Coffman on May 13, 1879 in Cookville, Titus County, Texas. Callie was born in January of either 1861 or 1862; she died after January 27, 1917 in Pomona, California.

D.R. and Callie had a total of seven children: Josephine Anna, born May 20, 1880; Dosia E., born August 1882 and married P.E. Johnson on October 5, 1902 in Morris County, Texas; William Lafayette born April 24, 1884; Ada Jerusia born on March 28, 1886 and married a Barrier; Albert Obee born on July 19, 1889; Rosa Ethel born in July 1891 and married Francis Eugene Gallagher on May 7, 1911 in El Paso and their last child Roy Richard who was born on June 12, 1899. All of these children were born in Cookville, Titus County, Texas.

After the war was over, David Richard Reynolds served the town of Cookville, Texas as a teacher, a

banker, a store owner, the Editor and Proprietor of the Cookville Banner Newspaper, and the Post Master of the Cookville, Post Office. I know that many of the land deeds and transfers in Titus County were witnessed by D.R., who was a Notary Public. There are also a number of land transactions that deals with "Reynolds Mortgage Company", so perhaps David Richard had his own bank for a time in Titus County.

D.R. Reynolds died on October 17, 1901 on his Sixty Third Birthday. He is buried next to his first wife Babe, in the Concord Cemetery in Morris County, Texas.

HIGHWAY 271 MONUMENT REPAIR



George Linton, John "Smitty" Smith, Ben Adkison, David Palmer, Eddie Pricer, Sam Mercer, Phil Davis (Not Pictured)

Men from the Upshur County Patriots and the Gen. John Gregg Camps met on Monday, October 27, to clean the monuments for Camp County on Highway 271 in Pittsburg.



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"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles. "

Robert E. Lee

THE GUARDIAN

By Phil Davis

At the General John Gregg Camp meeting on September 18th, 2014, six Guardian Certificates were presented to Compatriot John “Smitty” Smith. Why do I single this presentation out? As the Texas Division Guardian Program Chairman I feel this is an act of commitment over and above our duty to honor and preserve the final resting places of our Confederate Heroes.

It is a very noble thing to honor a Confederate Hero that is known by his Name, Rank, and Unit, but when we preserve a Hero’s grave that is known only to God, this is extra devotion on the part of that Guardian. This Unknown Soldier had a name, mother and father, maybe a brother or sister, or even children, that due to the ills of war never knew what happened to their loved one.

For us to honor this soldier just binds us even closer to our Confederate Brothers. Remember the statement “Less we forget”. To enter a cemetery and see “OUR” flag flying on the graves of our ancestors, even the unknown and unmarked graves gives me pride and confidence and a feeling that we are in a small way fulfilling “The Charge”. I believe it makes people wonder what drives us to go this extra mile in preserving our heritage and the true history of the South.

Smitty my hats off to you, on behalf of the Texas Division and the Guardian Program I thank you for your sincere devotion and dedication to God, Country, and the South.

I believe with all my being in the Guardian Program and I hope that in some way I can convince you of its importance in fulfilling “The Charge”. As always I leave you with this question-

Are you a Guardian?

If not, why not?



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.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

9TH TEXAS INFANTRY

By Tim Bell

(continued from last month)

Chickamauga

In late August, the small, two-brigade division of Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist was ordered to Chickamauga, where the Confederacy was mounting a major offensive against William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland. Gist's division contained a Georgia brigade under Claudius Wilson, and Ector's Texas brigade, which had been augmented with the 29th North Carolina and two battalions of infantry, one from Mississippi, and the other from Alabama.

On September 19, 1863, Gist's division, under the temporary field command of Nathan Bedford Forrest, opened the battle of Chickamauga. Lt. Stephen Tanner, of Company A, noted that of the picket line of the 9th Texas, all but himself were captured. Included in those taken prisoner was 2d Lt. George W. Bedford, of Company K. Bedford, of Paris, would become a doctor after the war, and would live to the ripe old age of 79, but for the present time was worried about staying alive. Dr. Bedford sat out the remainder of the war at Camp Douglas, Illinois—an excruciatingly slow 20 months!

Ector's brigade, including the 9th Texas, was ordered to charge a battery of artillery, which was taken. Two fresh divisions of Yankees counterattacked, forcing Gist to leave the field, with his reduced division, now numbering about 1,000. The Georgians and Texans were forced to leave the field for the day, leaving many of the wounded behind on the field of battle. As at Mufreesboro, the 9th Texas assisted in the capture of artillery, but once again, their losses had been frightful. The 9th only had 145 men in the assault, and of that number 6 were killed, 36 wounded and 18 captured or missing, for a loss of 41.4% of those troops

engaged. Included in the losses were Col. William Hugh Young, who suffered a serious chest wound. Overall, the brigade suffered losses of over 40%. On the following day, Ector's brigade, numbering only about 500 effectives after their heavy losses of the previous day, took the field and assisted Southern forces in routing the Union army, which retreated all the way back to Chattanooga.

Regarding the part played by Ector's Brigade in the battle, Major Gen. W.H.T. Walker, commanding the Reserve Corps, Army of Tennessee, stated: "General Ector is absent, his brigade having been ordered to Mississippi, and I have no report from him, but his brigade acted with the greatest gallantry." Regarding Gen. Ector himself, Walker stated, "To the division and brigade commanders...I have only to say that the brigadier-generals fought with a gallantry that entitles them to division commands." General Gist, commanding Walker's division, noted Ector's and Wilson's "judicious and efficient support."

Following the battle of Chickamauga, Ector's men were sent to Jackson, where they remained briefly until being ordered to proceed to Meridian, Brandon, and Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi. Here, the 9th Texas spent the next seven months, resting and refitting for the tough campaign of 1864. Ector's brigade was reassigned to Polk's Corps and the division of Samuel G. French, a West Pointer and New Jerseyian by birth. French had two other brigades assigned to his division, a Missouri brigade under Francis Marion Cockrell and a Mississippi brigade under Claudius W. Sears. Both brigades had been captured, and later exchanged, at Vicksburg.

The Atlanta Campaign

In February, 1864, Polk's Corps had a grand review at Demopolis, Alabama. At the review, Loring's Division, resplendent in new uniforms and flags passed, followed by Cockrell's and Sears' brigades. Bringing up the rear were 'Ector's Chubs', as the Texans were called. Clean but ragged, and bearing their old worn-out and shot-torn colors of earlier

campaigns, one female observer noted, "Ha! Look at that old tattered rag that regiment carries for a banner! Would you not be ashamed to follow it?"

Thomas H. Skidmore, quartermaster of the 9th Texas, noted that the flag was borne aloft by Festus O. Conner, as it had been since Shiloh. Conner led the regiment, followed by Skidmore and Lt. Col. Dillard, then commanding the regiment, who were on horseback. Skidmore retorted to the woman, "That wherever the beautiful colors that had gone before [Ed. Note: Skidmore stated that 3 stands of colors had already been shot to tatters during the war] could tell the same tale of blood and carnage and all that goes to prove the noble and daring of its' followers. Then will these followers be more proud of them than today."

As they passed Gen. Polk and his staff, Skidmore stated, the Texans "Yelled loudly as any Texans ever yelled, he [Polk] raised his cap and yelled as lustily as any of them." Skidmore then turned to the woman, and stated, "General Polk has not treated any other banner with a tenth of respect that he has given that `old tattered rag.'" He made no further comment regarding the woman's feeling towards the flag of the 9th Texas, but she must have felt a deeper appreciation for it and those who had died on the field of battle defending the flag and the Southern Confederacy.

It should also be noted that of the three men leading the regiment in the review, Lt. Col. Dillard had been born in Illinois; Quartermaster Skidmore was born in Cadiz, Ohio; and Festus Connor had been born in Indiana.

After the review, the 9th Texas remained in or near Demopolis until being ordered to Georgia in April, 1864, to oppose Sherman's move upon Atlanta. On April 6, 1864, 1st Lt. Bates noted a significant event in the history of the 9th Texas: "The boys has all reinlisted and in good spirits." After almost three years of warfare, poor food, irregular pay, and camp life, the 9th Texas declared their almost unanimous assent and reinlisted to serve in the Confederate

army for as long as the war would last. Doubtless, they realized that the following months would be bloody, and the 9th would sacrifice many more men in their fight for Southern independence.

Organization of the 9th Texas, April 5, 1864:

Field & Staff:

Col. Young, absent, ordered to Richmond
Lt. Col. Miles A. Dillard, present
Acting Major James H. McReynolds, present

Company

A, Capt. W. H. H. Long, present
B, Capt. J. M. Kennedy (absent conscript duty); 1st Lt. G. W. Thompson
C, Capt. L. F. Ely, present
D, 1st Lt. T. J. Van Noy, present & commanding company
E, Capt. J. W. Moore (absent, conscription duty); 1st Lt. T. H. Ligon
G, Capt. Joslin Hopkins (AWOL, Hopkins County); 1st Lt. J. P. Bates
H, Capt. William H. Cobb (recruiting duty in TX); 1st Sgt. E. S. Dixon
I, Capt. R. Milton Board, present
K, Capt. Dee Ridley, present

The Atlanta Campaign:

French's division, containing Ector's brigade, arrived at Rome, Georgia on May 17, 1864. From here to the end of the war, their's would be a daily struggle. For over 100 straight days, the Confederates fighting Sherman were under fire. At places such as Latimer House, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, the 9th Texas would distinguish itself. In late June, Col. Young suffered yet another battle wound. At Pine Mountain, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, was killed, causing a deep emotional loss to those who had served under the Bishop-General.

The 9th Texas fought at the battle of Atlanta, on July 22, where it lost 9 killed, 9 wounded, and one man listed as missing. Fighting in the trenches on

July 27, Gen. Ector lost a leg from a shell. Colonel Young of the 9th Texas was then assigned command of the brigade. The 9th Texas continued the fight, and were among the last Southern troops withdrawn from the doomed city, which occurred on September 1.

After losing Atlanta, the 9th Texas fought at Lovejoy's Station, trying to halt Sherman's march around the city that threatened Macon and other points south. For the campaign, the 9th Texas lost 16 killed, 39 wounded, and one man captured. Lts. Carty and Ferrell were both killed during the campaign. In the fighting around Jonesboro and Lovejoy's, the 9th lost two color bearers: Ensign Ben Milam, who had only recently been promoted, was shot and disabled, and C.B. Douglass was mortally wounded. He died in Federal hands later in September.

9th Texas Losses, Atlanta Campaign: (As taken from the O.R., Vol. 38, Pt. 3)

Battle	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Cassville	-	1	-	1
New Hope	1	5	-	6
Latimer House	2	5	-	7
Kenesaw	2	2	-	4
Smyrna	2	3	-	5
Chattahoochie	-	4	-	4
Peachtree Creek	-	8	-	8
Atlanta	9	9	1	19
Lovejoy's Station	-	2	-	2
Total	16	39	1	56

(Continued next month)

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

One morning 3 South Carolina good ole boys and 3 Yankees were in a ticket line at the Greenville train station heading to Charlotte for a big football game. The 3 Northerners each bought a ticket and watched as the 3 Southerners bought just one ticket among them. "How are the 3 of you going to travel on one 1 ticket?" asked one of the Yankees. "Watch and learn," answered one of the boys from the South.

When the 6 travelers boarded the train, the 3 Yankees sat down, but the 3 Southerners crammed into a bathroom together and closed the door. Shortly after the train departed, the conductor came around to collect tickets. He knocked on the bathroom door and said, "ticket please." the door opened just a crack and a single arm emerged with a ticket in hand. The Conductor took it and moved on. The Yankees saw this happen and agreed it was quite a clever idea. Indeed, so clever that they decided to do the same thing on the return trip and save some money.

That evening after the game when they got to the Charlotte train station, they bought a single ticket for the return trip while to their astonishment the 3 Southerners didn't buy even 1 ticket. "How are you going to travel without a ticket?" asked one of the perplexed Yankees. "Watch and learn," answered one of the Southern boys.

When they boarded the train the 3 Northerners crammed themselves into a bathroom and the 3 Southerners crammed themselves into the other bathroom across from it. Shortly after the train began to move, one of the Southerners left their bathroom and walked quietly over to the Yankee's bathroom. He knocked on the door and said "ticket please."

There's just no way on God's green earth to explain how the Yankees won that war.