



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

AUGUST. 2025

upshurpatriots.org



5th Brigade, Texas Division

Sons of Confederate

Veterans

Report of the 130th SCV

National Reunion, Houston TX. July 17- 20, 2025

From Bill Elliot, Commander 5th Brigade

Compatriots: I am filing this as my report of the 2025 National Reunion. The attachment is the Budget adopted by Reunion actions for 25-26 fiscal year. Here are the other numbers as reported by Adam Southern, our Executive Director.

We opened with 14 of 16 members of the General Executive Council in the room. The Saturday report was 138 Camps present with 398 voting delegates. Our membership numbers:

24, 750 members in 688 Camps. This counts is for regular, Life, and cadets. We also have Friends of the Confederacy that brings the total to 24,914. Our membership that are 65 years or older makes up 12,277 of the membership, and 75 or older make up 6,075 members. We have 99 Real Grandsons left. We had an intake of 1090 but a loss to death of 357. We have a total of \$4.3 in

investments and owe the Brooks Fund \$2.1 million to pay back the money we borrowed against the fund to build the Confederate Heritage Museum. We do not owe any outside bank for the Museum as that has been paid off by a \$1M private donation.

From our Brigade: we had Albert Colvin from the Gen. Gregg Camp #958 in Longview and Robb McMahan, Daryl Ware, Owen Carroll, T J Henigan and I from the Heartsill Camp# 314 in Marshall present. As far as the Awards the Heartsill Camp won the 2025 SCV, ATM Outstanding Camp Award. We were beaten out for Superior by our friends in the Gen Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport La. We have been sharing trash talk with them over the last year. So I had to tell them that we our little Camp of 36 members made their Camp of 120 get off their butts and get to work to beat us out.

Next Reunions: 2026 Lexington, KY (see attachment), 2027 Mobile, AL., 2028 Oxford, MS., and 2029 Franklin, TN.

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Things happening at our Museum. Things are moving forward for the outside items. The paver stones sold back during COVID are all in hand at the

Museum. Plans are in the works for getting them installed. Past C in C invited anyone coming to Elm Springs are welcome to see the pavers they bought and he was thinking about an event for all to come and place their ancestor's paver. The Gen. Forrest bronze statue has been tested, 3D scanned, and bids received to make repairs to the statue that happened in its removal and relocation. The repairs will cost \$22, 400 with the money in hand. The replacement cost of this statue has been placed at \$300,000. All granite stones and plaques from the original base are also on location and an SCV Brother who is an architect is preparing all the plans to rebuild the base. As an FYI the total weight of the base stones are 10,500 lbs. and the statue weights 5000 lbs. The last I was told they have over \$160,000 in hand for this work. There was \$138,065 cash donated at this Reunion for the needs at the Museum.

Report of the 21st Century Confederate Heroes fund. As reported 300 members and Camps have become 21st Century Heroes so this has brought in \$300,000 for the Museum and grounds. I ask any member and all Camps to think about becoming a 21st Century Hero. To join you are asked for a \$1000 donation that can be paid at 1 time, or \$100 a month for 10 months. Camps will receive a flag streamer and place a bio on your Camp's namesake in a book they are making on this info. An individual donation can have a bio on your ancestor or yourself. Attached is an old flyer of info. New ones are being made removing the banknote info as it is gone.

Texas Division: We served as the host for this reunion and had a good turnout of Compatriots, many who stepped up and helped where needed. Almost all had nothing but compliments for our Division. We did have some that if they thought about their complaints, they would see it was not things we could control. All went well and it just

made you proud of our Division and the ones who busted their ass to make this happen.

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

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**Texas Division
Commander Shelby K.
Little presents the Texas
Colors at the National
Reunion**

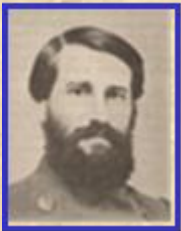


CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"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.

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.



Thank you to the Historic Upshur Museum for providing our meeting location.



THE GUARDIAN

The Texas Division Guardian Program is a special initiative designed to honor the memory of Confederate veterans by ensuring their final resting places are well-preserved and maintained. Through this program, members of the Texas Division SCV are given the opportunity to protect the gravesites of these soldiers, ensuring their legacy endures for future generations.

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



Compatriots:

Please remember the Family of Brother Larry Lohr Jr. the Lt. Commander of the Gen. Gregg Camp 958. Larry lost his father this morning (7/28/2025) Larry Lohr Sr. He also lost his father-in-law a couple weeks ago. Asking for prayers for the Lohr's Family during these trying times.

Bill Elliott, 5th Brigade Commander

MAYS'S FIGHT

11 August 1861; Marathon, Texas: Mescalero Apache chief Nicolas and his band frequented the Fort Davis area, occasionally receiving rations but at other times raiding the post's beef herd. On 5 August, Nicolas's band attacked the ranch of Manuel Musquiz, six miles southeast of the fort. They killed three herders and stole horses and cattle.

A detachment of Capt. James Walker's Company D of Lt. Col. John R. Baylor's 2nd Regiment, Texas Mounted Rifles, was stationed at Fort Davis. Lt. Reuben Mays of Company D took 14 soldiers and civilians to track down the Apache raiders. The Indians' trail led south from the Davis Mountains to the Big Bend country.



On the night of 10 August, camped in a mountain valley, Mays's men heard horses nearby. Quietly, they herded up their own horses, then went to investigate. They found an Indian camp about three miles away, and at sunrise they attacked. Soon Mays and his men discovered they had bitten off more than they could chew. More than 80 Mescalero Apaches put them to flight. The Texans holed up behind a large rock, Mays fighting with a broken arm. His Mexican guide Juan Fernandez, realizing they were trapped, found a way out and brought word back to Fort Davis, but it was too late for a rescue.

Fernandez was the only survivor; 14 soldiers and volunteers were killed. Apache casualties are unknown.

UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS GUARDIANS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Guardian</u> <u>Status</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Graves</u>
Phil Davis	Full	37
Chris Loyd	Full	5
George Linton	Full/W/GPT	51
Eddie Pricer	Full/GPT	48
Milt Ojeman	Full/GPT	4
David Palmer	Full	1
Tommy Ray	Full/GPT	19
Bill Starnes	Full/W/GPT	8
Frank Smith	Full	2
Gregg Gipe	GPT	3
Rodney Love	Full	51
W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem		



AUGUST EVENTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

1861

August 3 - Balloon ascension by John LaMountain at Hampton Roads, Virginia

August 10 - Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri

August 12 - Confederates ambushed by Mescalero Apaches in Big Bend country south of Fort Davis, Texas

August 14 - Soldiers of the 79th New York mutiny near Washington, D.C.

August 29 - Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina

1862

August 5 - Engagement at Baton Rouge, Louisiana

August 6 - CSS *Arkansas* scuttled near Baton Rouge, Louisiana

August 9 - Battle of Cedar Mountain (Slaughter Mountain), Virginia

August 11 - Confederate partisans capture Independence, Missouri

August 13 - Skirmish on Yellow Creek, Missouri

August 15 - Skirmish at Clarendon, Arkansas

August 19 to 21 - Federal raid on Louisville & Nashville Railroad

August 22 - Affair at Catlett's Station, Virginia

August 27 - Stonewall Jackson captures and plunders Union supply depots at Manassas Junction, Virginia

August-28 - The Battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run) begins at Brawner's Farm (Groveton), Virginia

August 29/30 - Battle of Richmond, Kentucky

August 30 - The Battle of Second Manassas ends with a decisive Confederate victory

1863

August 26 - Engagement at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

August 27 - Skirmish at Bayou Meto (Reed's Bridge), Arkansas

1864

August 2 - Cavalry skirmish at Hancock, Maryland

August 4 - Operations around Brazos Santiago, Texas

August 5 – Battle of Mobile Bay, Al.

August 6 - CSS *Tallahassee* departs Wilmington, North Carolina on a 3-week cruise

August 7 - Engagement at Moorefield, West Virginia

August 16 - Engagement at Guard Hill (Front Royal), Virginia

August 18 – Battle of Globe Tavern (Weldon Railroad), Virginia

August 20 - Cavalry combat at Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad in Georgia

August 21 - Battle of Glove Tavern (Weldon Railroad) concludes

August 21 - Skirmish at Summit Point, West Virginia

August 23 - Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama, falls to the Federals

August 31 - Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia

"To be born in the South is to be born in a culture rich in history and grace."

Unknown

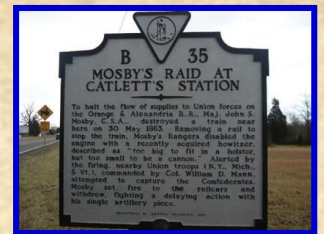


CATLETT'S STATION

virginiarelics.com

On August 22, It was "the darkest night I ever knew," admitted Major General J.E.B. Stuart. Followed by 1,500 horse soldiers, Stuart rode through the darkness in pelting rain. His mission was to disrupt the Federal supply line servicing Major General John Pope's army in northern Virginia as part of General Robert E. Lee's Second Manassas Campaign. Stuart planned to destroy the Orange & Alexandria Railroad bridge crossing Cedar Run near Catlett's Station, while simultaneously striking Pope's headquarters.

Revenge was another objective. Days earlier, the flamboyant Stuart and his staff officers were surprised by a force of Federal cavalry. Stuart, who commanded Lee's cavalry corps, managed to escape capture - but his cape and a favorite plumed hat became Yankee souvenirs. Now Stuart hoped to return the favor. "I'm going after my hat," he declared. At 10:00 A.M., they set off on the mission. As they neared their target, the gray-clad horsemen were pummeled by a violent thunderstorm that illuminated their route with frequent bolts of lightning. Late that night, the Confederates reached the pickets



for the Union camp, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Pope. They splashed through unguarded fords, captured the Federal pickets and surprised Pope's encampment. The main attack was readied.

Stuart ordered the charge along with a bugle call. The attack began with the lead Confederate regiment dashing for the railroad station, then turning to the main Union camp. The lead regiment charged through one volley of rifle fire from a waiting line of Pennsylvania soldiers. The Confederates broke through the Union line by using a saber attack.

The Confederates began to set fire to the wagons and tents. They also gathered up horses, mules, and Union prisoners. They also cut telegraph lines at the station. Most of the Federals managed to escape. The Confederates in the main camp piled wagons full of spoils, chests and papers, food, and clothing. Next, the Confederates attempted to burn the railroad bridge.

Stuart captured more than 300 Federal prisoners, Pope's orders and dispatches, a huge store of Federal supplies, and an army money box stuffed with more than \$350,000. Equally satisfying to Stuart, his men captured General Pope's hat, cloak and frock coat - which were sent back to Richmond for public display as Stuart's war trophy. Ahead lay one of Lee's greatest victories - the Battle of Second Manassas -

but for Stuart and his hard-fighting cavalry, victory had already occurred.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COMPATRIOT NEWELL RAMBO ON HIS NEW APPOINTMENT

On Jul 13, 2025, at 01:52, Bobby Wallace, Captain 1st Battalion, Company C Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry wrote: Platoon,

Effective immediately, Newell Rambo is being promoted to the rank of Sgt. of the 2nd squad.



BATTLE OF LOVEJOY'S STATION



americanhistorycentral.com

The Battle of Lovejoy's Station was a military engagement between Union forces commanded by Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick and Confederate forces commanded by Major General Patrick Cleburne on August 20, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign.

Throughout the summer of 1864, the Confederate and Union armies engaged in a series of battles between Dalton and Atlanta in northern Georgia. Most of the fighting occurred at places on or near the

Western and Atlantic Railroad, which connected Chattanooga and Atlanta.



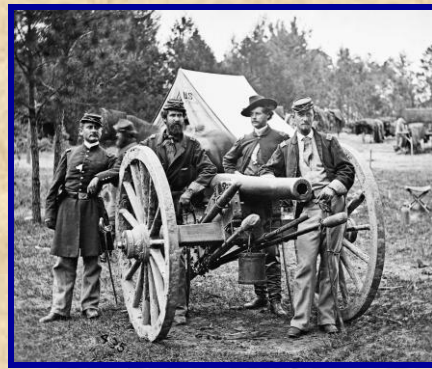
General John Bell Hood, known as an aggressive fighter, Hood was a veteran officer with a reputation for personal bravery who had suffered severe wounds at the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) and the Battle of Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863). General Hood wasted little time responding to Southerners' calls for action.

Hood launched costly attacks against Sherman's armies on July 20 (Battle of Peachtree Creek) and July 22 (Battle of Atlanta) that produced high Confederate casualties (over 13,000 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing. Despite his high losses, Hood prevented Sherman from penetrating Atlanta from the north and from the east. Foiled in his efforts to capture the city by force, Sherman besieged Atlanta in late July.

On August 20, Kilpatrick's men continued on to Lovejoy's Station where they continued their destruction until Confederate infantry from the division of Major General Patrick Cleburne arrived. The



two sides clashed into the night when Kilpatrick retreated to avoid being surrounded. Although Kilpatrick's men destroyed some track and supplies, the Confederates repaired the damage to the line and had the railroad operational within two days.



"The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution is more than just a guarantee of a right; it is a cornerstone of our Republic and a vital safeguard of our liberties. In an era in which the fundamental rights of American citizens are continually questioned and often undermined, it is imperative that we stand up for the Second Amendment with unwavering resolve."

By: Joe Wolverton, II, J.D.