



PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL

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

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Meetings are held the
1st Tuesday of
Each Month at 7 PM
in the Historic Upshur Museum
upshurpatriots.org

AUGUST 2026



NATIONAL SCV **ELECTION RESULTS**

The 131st Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion was held July 15-28, 2026, in Lexington Kentucky. The Commander in Chief and Lt. Commander in Chief were elected and the other Officers appointed for the coming term.

Commander-in-Chief - Tony Griffin

Lt. Commander-in-Chief - Charles Lauret

Army of Northern Virginia

Commander - Jamie Graham

Councilman - Randy Burbage

Army of Tennessee

Commander - James Patterson

Councilman - Forrest S. Daws

Army of Trans Mississippi

Commander - John McCammon

Councilman - Bobby Herring

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

COMMANDER
FRANK SMITH
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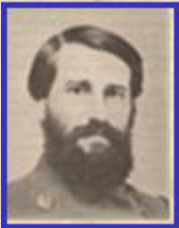




CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“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.

“The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form.”
President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.

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 Officers below were
elected and appointed
at the 129th Annual Texas
Division Reunion, held
June 5-7, 2026 in Tyler Texas.**

Elected Officers

Commander – Col. Shelby K. Little, Ret.

1st Lt. Commander – James R. “Jim” Cox

2nd Lt. Commander – Robert R. Hazelwood

3rd Lt. Commander – Cody Crislip

Appointed Officers

Chief of Staff – Bill Elliot

Adjutant – Richard E. Smoot

Judge Advocate – Bob Jones

Chaplain – Bob Bozeman

Inspector General – Tommy J. Holmes

Deputy Inspector General – Mackey Fair

Color Sergeant – Michael Oliver

Public Relations – Johnny Anderson



THE GUARDIAN
myheritage.com

**GUARDIAN
ACTIVITIES, LUNCH AND A
SCENIC TOUR**

By: EP



Phil Davis, his son Larry, along with Eddie Pricer and grandson Tony spend a leisurely outing fulfilling the duties of a Guardian. The group visited two cemeteries placing 21

flags on Confederate graves while inspecting the markers for damage and cleanliness.

They incorporated a scenic trip through the backroads while admiring the landscape and wildlife. Naturally, they developed an appetite and stopped for a delicious late lunch.



Family gravesites were visited as well and talks of fun times with loved ones were abundant and most enjoyable.

Guardian activities are often done as a solitary endeavor, but this group can assure you that spending time together makes for not only a memorable excursion, but pleasurable as well. (Pictured Eddie & Tony)

The SCV Guardian Program offers a way for us to be Guardians of those that died fighting for our way of life.

Consider joining this rewarding program.

The SCV Guardian Program

Honors the Fallen.

“If you’re not a Guardian, why not?” ...PD

Contact Guardian Program Chairman Bill Elliot for information at: etaia@att.net





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
Bill Starnes	Full/W/GPT	8
Frank Smith	Full	2
Gregg Gipe	GPT	3
Rodney Love	Full	51

W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem

Upshur County Patriots Members that Were Guardians and have Passed Away

Paul Hamilton

Tommy Mitchell

Tommy Ray

William "Bill" Palmer



AUGUST EVENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR

1861

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

August 5 - President Lincoln signs the Revenue Act of 1861 into law, creating the first national income tax in American history

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.

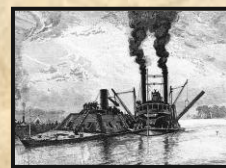
August 29 - Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina

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 10 - German American Unionist are massacred by

Confederates on the banks of the Nueces River in Texas

August 11 - Confederate partisans captured 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 17 - Federals begin bombardment of Fort Sumter as siege of Fort Wagner continues

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, Alabama

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 begins

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 25 - Second Battle of Reams Station, Virginia

August 31 - Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia



On August 3, 1861, while on the James River, John LaMountain made an ascent from the deck of the steam tug *Fanny* to observe Confederate positions, making the *Fanny* a balloon carrier.

In the course of the war, both the Union Army and Navy and the Confederacy would use balloons for locating enemy forces and monitoring their movements – but the biggest investments in ballooning by far were made by the Union Army of the Potomac for engagements in the eastern theater.



BESIDE THE NUECES RIVER

tshaonline.org

On August 10th in 1862, Confederate soldiers attacked a force of Hill Country Unionists camped en route to Mexico beside the Nueces River in Kinney



County Texas. The skirmish is known as the battle of the Nueces. The sixty-odd Unionists, mostly German intellectuals, had

camped without choosing a defensive position or posting a strong guard. Nineteen of them were killed and nine were wounded. The wounded were executed by the Confederates later in the day. Two Confederates were killed and eighteen wounded. Of the Unionists who escaped from the battle, eight were killed on October 18 while trying to cross into Mexico. After the war the remains of the Unionists were gathered and interred at Comfort, where a monument commemorates them.



BATTLE OF LOVEJOY'S STATION

military-history.fandom.com

One Battle of Lovejoy's Station was fought on August 20, 1864, near what is now Lovejoy, Georgia, in Clayton County, during the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War. The two sides had arrived at something of a stalemate, with the Union army half-encircling Atlanta and the Confederate defenders staying behind their fortifications.



While Confederate Cavalry commander Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was absent raiding

Union supply lines from North Georgia to East Tennessee, Union Army commander Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman sent cavalry Kilpatrick to supply lines. 18, Kilpatrick



Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick hit the Atlanta &

West Point Railroad that evening and disabled a small area of the track. Next, he proceeded for Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad. In transit, on August 19, Kilpatrick's men attacked the Jonesborough supply depot on the Macon & Western Railroad, burning great amounts of supplies. On August 20, they reached Lovejoy's Station and began their destruction. Confederate Infantry (Patrick Cleburne's Division) appeared and the raiders were forced to fight into the night, finally fleeing to prevent being surrounded. Although Kilpatrick had destroyed supplies and track at Lovejoy's Station, the railroad line was back in operation in two days.



EVOLUTION OF SHIPS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

American battlefield trust



During the Civil War, naval technology rapidly evolved from mostly wooden ships to powerful ironclads, highlighted by the first ironclad battle between USS Monitor and CSS Virginia at Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862. The war also saw new ideas like the H.L. Hunley, an eight-man Confederate submarine that carried a "spar torpedo" for attacks.

The Civil War marked a significant transformation in naval technology, shifting from traditional wooden ships to advanced ironclads and submarines. This evolution played a crucial role in naval warfare and the overall strategy of the conflict.

Key Developments

Development Description

Wooden Ships Early in the war, most naval vessels were wooden, limiting their combat capabilities.

Ironclads The introduction of ironclad ships, such as the USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, revolutionized naval battles. These ships featured heavy armor and powerful artillery.

First Ironclad Battle The historic battle between the USS Monitor and CSS Virginia occurred on March 9, 1862, marking a turning point in naval warfare.

Submarines The H.L. Hunley, an eight-man Confederate submarine, was notable for its use of a "spar torpedo" and was the first submarine to successfully attack an enemy ship.

Impact on Naval Warfare

Strategic Importance: Control of rivers and seas became vital for supply routes and troop movements, influencing land battles significantly.
Innovative Warfare.

The advancements in ship technology during the Civil War not only altered naval engagements but also set the stage for future developments in maritime warfare.

"I hope I shall possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man."

— George Washington



JACK HINSON: A CIVIL WAR SNIPER

By: Shahan Russe



John W. "Jack" Hinson, better known as "Old Jack," to his family, was a prosperous farmer in Stewart County, Tennessee. A non-political man, he opposed secession from the Union even though he owned slaves. Friends and neighbors described him as a peaceable man, yet despite all this, he would end up going on a one-man killing spree.

Jack's plantation was called Bubbling Springs, where he lived with his wife and ten children. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he was fiercely determined to remain neutral. Even when one of their

sons joined the Confederate Army, while another joined a militia group, Jack remained strictly neutral. They were content to manage their plantation despite the ongoing conflict.

When Union Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant arrived in the area in February 1862, the Hinsons hosted the man at their home. The general was so pleased with the plantation that he even turned it into his temporary headquarters.

In the fall of 1862, Jack's 22-year-old son George Hinson, and his 17-year-old brother, Jack, went deer hunting about a mile from their home as they always did. Unfortunately, they came across a Union patrol who suspected them of being bushwhackers.

The boys were tied to a tree then shot, after which their bodies were dragged back to town. There the corpses were paraded around the Dover courthouse square as an example of the Union's zero-tolerance policy toward resistance. The remains were then decapitated and left there, while the heads were brought to the Hinson plantation.

Jack could not let the murders of his sons go unpunished. He buried his children's remains, then sent the rest of his family and slaves to West Tennessee to stay with relatives.

He then commissioned a special 0.50 caliber rifle with a percussion-cap muzzle-loader. Besides its lack of decorative brass ornamentation, this rifle was also unique because it had a 41" long octagonal barrel

that weighed 17 pounds. The length of the barrel ensured that he could accurately hit targets from half a mile away.



As to the octagonal shape, it was based on the Whitworth Rifle. With its hexagonal barrel, it could shoot farther (2,000 yards) and more accurately than the Pattern 1853 Enfield (1,400 yards) with its traditional round rifled barrel.

Moving into a cave above the Tennessee River, Jack became a bushwhacker at the age of 57.



His first target was the lieutenant who ordered his sons shot and beheaded. The man was killed as he rode in front of his column. The second target was the soldier who placed the heads on the gateposts. It didn't take the Union long to connect the dots, so they burned down the abandoned Hinson plantation.

Though he remained apolitical, he began helping the Confederate Army. In November 1864, for example, he guided Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest to Johnsonville to attack its Union supply center.

Jack died on 28 April 1874 and lies buried in the family plot in Cane Creek Cemetery.

With help from the locals and by constantly staying on the move, he avoided capture despite the massive manhunt for him. His family was not so lucky, however. Two of his younger children had died of disease, while the son who joined the army also died, as did another during a guerrilla raid. Jack survived the war and cut 36 circles in the barrel of his rifle to mark the number of Union officers he killed. Union records, however, blame him for over 130 kills – though it's believed that he may have killed “only” a little more than 100.

Snipers played a significant role in the Civil War, with both the Union and Confederate armies employing sharpshooters to target key enemy personnel and artillery crews from long distances. The Whitworth rifle was one of the most effective sniper rifles used by Confederate sharpshooters, known for its accuracy and range.



General Forrest's Escort Company:

Usually between forty and ninety of his most trusted men were the equivalent of today's special forces and included eight of Forrest's slaves. In late August of 1868, General Forrest gave an interview to a reporter. Forrest said of the black men who served his ranks:

“These men stayed with me, and better Confederates did not live.”

