



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

JUNE 2026



The Texas Division is rolling into Tyler, Texas for three hard-charging days of history, fellowship, and brotherhood at the 129th Annual Texas Division Reunion.

From Friday through Sunday, compatriots from across the state will gather for meetings, memorials, ceremonies, banquets, speakers, vendors, and the kind of camaraderie you only get when Texans with shared purpose come together under one roof. If you care about heritage, leadership, and the future of the Division, this is where you need to be.

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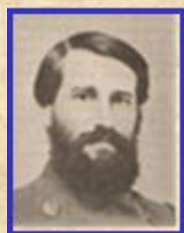




CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“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.



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

Placing a coin on headstones of a service member or veteran is a show of respect and honor, as well as letting the deceased service member's family know someone was there, but the denomination of the coins each has a distinct and significant meaning.



A Penny-This means someone has visited the grave.



A Nickle-This signifies that the visitor served with the deceased service member at boot camp.



A Dime-A dime means the visitor and deceased service member served together at some point.



A Quarter-Be prepared to have some tissue on hand when you see this denomination on a headstone. This coin is left by someone who was physically with the service member when they died.

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 Status</u>	<u>Number of 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		

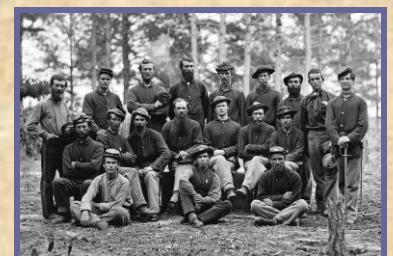
Upshur County Patriots Members that Were Guardians and have Passed Away

Paul Hamilton

Tommy Mitchell

Tommy Ray

William "Bill" Palmer





JUNE EVENTS **IN THE CIVIL WAR**

1861

June 1 - Skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Virginia

June 8 - Tennessee voters approve referendum to secede

June 10 - Engagement at Big Bethel, Virginia

June 16 - Thaddeus Lowe demonstrates the potential of hot air balloons to the government in Washington, D.C.

June 17 - Engagement at Boonville Missouri

June 17 - Action at Vienna, Virginia

1862

June 1 - Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) ends

June 3 to 5 - Evacuation of Fort Pillow, Tennessee

June 6 - Battle of Memphis, Tennessee

June 7 - William Mumford hanged in New Orleans for destroying the U.S. flag

June 8 - Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia

June 9 - Battle of Port Republic, Virginia

June 12 - J.E.B. Stuart begins his "Ride Around McClellan"

June 13 - Skirmish at New Market, Virginia

June 16 - Battle of Secessionville, South Carolina

June 25 - Seven Days Battles begin at Oak Grove (French's Field), Virginia

June 26 - Battle of Mechanicsville, (Beaver Dam Creek), Virginia

June 27 - Battle of Gaines' Mill (First Cold Harbor), Virginia

June 27/28 - Action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, Virginia

JUNE 29 - Battle of Savage Station, Virginia

June 30 - Battle of Glendale (Frayser's Farm), Virginia

1863

June 7 - Battle of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana

June 9 - Battle of Brandy Station (Fleetwood Heights), Virginia

June 13 to 15 - Battle of Second Winchester

June 14 - Second Assault on Port Hudson

June 15 - Fight at Stephenson's Depot, Virginia, part of the Second Battle of Winchester

June 17 - Engagement in Wassaw Sound, Georgia

June 23 - Tullahoma Campaign begins in Middle Tennessee

1864

June 1 - Major Union attack at Cold Harbor, Virginia

June 3 - All-out Union assault at Cold Harbor, Virginia

June 5 - Battle at Piedmont, Virginia

June 6 - Engagement at Lake Chicot (Dutch Bayou), Arkansas

June 8 - Abraham Lincoln nominated for a second term as U.S. President

June 10 - Battle of Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown), Mississippi

June 11 - Skirmish at Pine Mountain, Georgia

June 11 - Battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia

June 15 - First attack on Petersburg, Virginia

June 19 - USS Kearsarge sinks CSS Alabama near France

June 21 - Christopher Memminger resigns as Confederate Secretary of the Treasury

June 22 - Battle of Kolb's Farm (Culp's Farm), Georgia

June 27 - Battle of Kennesaw Mountain,
Georgia

June 29 - Skirmish at Reams Station, Virginia
on Wilson's Raid

1865

June 23 - General Stand Watie surrenders
Confederate forces in the Indian Territory
(OK)

June 30 - Eight Lincoln-assassination
conspirators convicted in Washington, D.C.



BATTLE OF BOONVILLE

civilwaronthewesternborder.org

The Battle of Boonville on June 17, 1861, was one of the earliest battles of the Civil War. With the federal victory, the Union gained control of the Missouri River Valley and forced the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard (MSG) into the southwestern corner of the state, cutting the latter off from recruits north of the Missouri River. The Battle of Boonville persuaded Confederate forces in northwest Arkansas to come to the aid of the MSG at the subsequent Battle of Wilson's Creek and



drove Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and his government closer to secession.

The fighting at Boonville was a direct result of failed negotiations at the Planter House Hotel in St. Louis on June 11, 1861, between



the federal government and Missouri. The U.S. was represented by Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, Colonel (and former Republican U.S.

Congressman representing Missouri) Frank P. Blair Jr. and Blair's aide, Major Horace Conant. The state of Missouri was represented by Governor Jackson, Major General Sterling Price of the MSG, and Jackson's secretary, Thomas Snead. The meeting failed to come to a compromise, and it ended abruptly when Lyon stood up and addressed Jackson, saying, "This means war." Jackson's party immediately took a train for Missouri's capital, Jefferson City. The following day Jackson issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 Missouri militia to eject U.S. forces from the state.



The Battle of Boonville was sharp and quick. The federals attempted to flank the MSG line, which initially stood firm. Captain James Totten's U.S. artillery then began bombarding the Guard, and that in combination with Lyon's flanking movement forced the MSG into headlong retreat. The lack of training and discipline proved fatal to the MSG as Lyon and his force pursued vigorously to complete the rout. Lyon and the federals took control of Boonville shortly thereafter.



WILLIAM BRUCE MUMFORD

Wikipedia



William Bruce Mumford was a North Carolina native and resident of New Orleans who was executed by hanging on June 7, 1862, for tearing down the U.S. flag raised over the city after it was captured by

Union troops during the American Civil War. He was the last person executed for treason against the United States.

On April 26, 1862, Union soldiers raised the U.S. flag over the New Orleans Mint. Mumford, along with a group of locals, removed the flag amidst a tense atmosphere. This act was seen as a direct challenge to Union authority.



Following the incident, Mumford was arrested by Union Major General Benjamin Butler, who deemed the act treasonous.

Mumford was tried by a military tribunal and found guilty of treason. His execution was ordered by Butler, who believed it was necessary to maintain order in the city. The execution took place on June 7, 1862, at the Mint, making Mumford the last person executed for treason against the United States.

Mumford's execution sparked significant controversy. He was viewed as a martyr by many in the Confederacy, and his actions were romanticized in Southern narratives. His remains were later moved to Greenwood Cemetery, where he is commemorated as a symbol of Confederate resistance.



"[The Constitution preserves] the advantage of being armed which Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation (where) the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms."

— James Madison



MILLIKEN'S BEND

battlefields.org

In late May 1863, as his Army of the Tennessee encircled the strategic Mississippi River town of Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant established advanced supply bases on the Yazoo River north of the city to feed his army. Supporting this supply route were other depots and camps on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi near Young's Point and Milliken's Bend. At the latter, several newly recruited black regiments were posted to defend the facilities. Confederates, seeking to disrupt Grant's supply lines, developed plans to attack the bases on the west side of the river. On June 7, the Texas Division under



Maj. Gen. John G. Walker attacked the garrison at Milliken's Bend, commanded by Col. Hermann Lieb. Hand-to-hand combat ensued as the Rebels breached the Union defenses. Lieb's former slaves, with little training, fought valiantly against their attackers. Two Navy gunboats supported the infantry, and after heavy fighting Walker's Texans withdrew.



**Appomattox
1865**



**Appomattox
2025**

Men drafted by the Union during the Civil War could hire a substitute.

The Confederacy enacted the first-ever forced conscription in American history. White men between ages 18 and 35 (and later, 45 as the war dragged on) had a three-year mandatory service obligation. The Confederate draft was viewed as a government violation of personal rights—one of the reasons the South was fighting the Civil War.

In the North, the Enrollment Act allowed for able-bodied, military-age men to defer their service by paying for a substitute to take their place. The cost was \$300 (around \$7,713.71 in 2025 dollars).



Croley Funeral Home in Gilmer

www.hmdb.org

J. F. Croley purchased the Croley Hardware Company in 1890 and began an undertaking business as part of the hardware store services. In 1920 a partnership was formed to run the business, and in 1933 the Croley Burial Association was formed. Croley Cook, nephew of J. F. Croley, built a new funeral home in 1946-47. The structure included a chapel with seating capacity for 200 people. In 1979 a larger chapel was built, and the facilities were renovated. The company continues to serve the community.

A Historical Marker was placed in 1997 by Texas Historical Commission. (Marker Number 11305.



First Baptist Church of Gilmer

www.hmdb.org

The first congregation was organized in a log cabin in 1846 as the Gilmer Missionary Baptist Church of Christ. In 1854 the congregation consisted of 22 members and the Rev. J. M. Griffin served as pastor.

Church membership grew to 100 in 1869 and in the early 1870's the first church building was erected about one block north of this site. Walter Grimmer organized the first Sunday School in 1878. A Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1895 and in 1896 a new brick sanctuary was erected. The first

full-time pastor, the Rev. J. L. Mahan, was called in 1904.

The congregation purchased land here in 1909 and in 1911 a new sanctuary containing their first baptistry was erected. That year the church, with a membership of 410, became a charter member of the Pittsburg Baptist Association. A parsonage was built here in 1918 and an education building in 1925. The church was renamed First Baptist Church of Gilmer in 1929.

Over the years the church has remodeled existing structures and added new buildings to its property to serve its growing congregation. The congregation has grown with the community and continues to support missionary activities and serve the area with a variety of outreach programs.



RECRUITMENT

[/?q=recruiting+scv+members&t=newext&atb=v365](#)

To recruit members for the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), focus on targeted outreach to male descendants of Confederate veterans, emphasizing the preservation of history and participation in SCV activities. Membership can be obtained through documented genealogical connections to Confederate soldiers, and there are also associate memberships available for those without documented ancestors.

Strategies for Recruiting Members to the
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Targeted Outreach

To effectively recruit members for the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), focus on the following strategies:

- **Identify Potential Members:** Target male descendants of Confederate veterans. This includes those whose ancestors served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.
- **Promote Heritage:** Emphasize the importance of preserving Confederate history and heritage. Highlight the role of SCV in commemorating ancestors and participating in events.

Recruitment Activities

Engage potential members through various activities:

- **Community Events:** Organize memorial services, reenactments, and educational programs to raise awareness and interest.
- **Social Media Campaigns:** Utilize digital platforms to share compelling content about SCV's mission and activities, reaching a broader audience.
- **Genealogical Assistance:** Provide resources and support for individuals interested in tracing their Confederate ancestry, making the membership process more accessible.

Conclusion

By focusing on targeted outreach, promoting the significance of heritage, and offering various membership options, the SCV can effectively recruit new members and ensure the continuation of its mission.