



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

MARCH 2026



HATE GROUPS

scv.org/contributed-works

There are factions in this country that are following a nationwide, well-organized movement of bias, bigotry and racial prejudice toward their fellow citizens. These groups are attempting to instill their bigoted line of thinking on the majority of people by using slanted and miss-information. Presently they are attempting to discredit and take away the heritage of thousands of people, of all races, whose ancestors served, lived, and died for what they believed in.

Merely because one segment views the Confederate battle flag as being a sign of hatred and slavery, it does not make it so. It is the same old song and dance of "slavery, oppression, and racism" as their excuse for their opposition to flying the flag. It is true that certain groups, such as the KKK, have perverted the Confederate battle flag for their own vile uses. One of the reasons the KKK appropriated the battle flag is to use this beloved Southern symbol

as a tool to win local support for their odious activities.

When an individual or group raises the specter of racism over the selection of a name for a school, they certainly have an obligation to their supporters, to the community, and to the descendants of the accused, to provide documented evidence of allegations so represented. To raise the specter of racism is a very serious charge, and to do so without evidential proof is irresponsible, unconscionable, and definitely counterproductive to improving ethnic relations.

The questions to ask some of our opponents, who just recently purported in the press to be the "standard-bearer of justice and social equality," is: What litmus test does your organization use to determine racism? So far these accusatory public statements purporting the existence of racial overtones have been supported by nothing more than rhetoric based upon supposition, innuendo, or assumption.

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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New Member
Mathew Burkhart
(L) is sworn in by
Past Commander
Eddie Pricer at our
February Meeting.



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



To show respect for graves and cemeteries, maintain a quiet demeanor, avoid walking directly on burial sites, and follow any specific rules set by the cemetery. Additionally, consider leaving flowers or small tokens, but ensure they comply with the cemetery's guidelines.

Cemeteries are places of quiet reflection. Keep conversations at a low volume and avoid playing loud music or making unnecessary noise. This respect for the peace of the surroundings allows everyone present to reflect and remember. Proper cemetery etiquette always includes a serene environment.

Proper cemetery etiquette always ensures that you leave the cemetery as you found it. Take any trash or personal items with you when you leave, and avoid disturbing the natural setting.

***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

***Let us raise a standard to which the
wise and honest can repair; the rest is
in the hands of God."
George Washinmgton***

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
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		

Upshur County Patriots
Members that Were Guardians
and have Passed Away
Paul Hamilton

Tommy Mitchell

Tommy Ray

William "Bill" Palmer



White Swan Café Downtown Gilmer



MARCH EVENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR

1861

March 2 - After forcing the resignation of Governor Sam Houston, Texas formally joins the Confederacy.

1862

March 7/8 - Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern), Arkansas

March 8 - CSS *Virginia* engages and destroys the USS *Cumberland* and the USS *Congress*

March 9 - USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia

March 14 - New Bern, North Carolina captured

March 14 - Union forces capture New Madrid, Missouri

March 23 - Battle of First Kernstown, Virginia

March 24 - Riot at abolition meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio

March 26 - Engagement at Apache Canyon, New Mexico Territory

March 28 - Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico Territory

1863

March 3 - Abraham Lincoln signs the Conscription Act, creating the first national military draft in American history

March 11 - Confederates at Fort Pemberton block Union attempt to bypass Vicksburg's defenses

March 14 - USS *Mississippi* runs aground near Port Hudson. The ship's crew scuttles

the vessel in order to keep it from falling into Confederate hands

March 17 - Engagement at Kelly's Ford, Virginia

March 24/25 - Union amphibious expedition skirmishes with Confederates, Steele's Bayou, Mississippi

March 27 - Skirmish at Palatka, Florida

1864

March 1 - Federal cavalry raid by Judson Kilpatrick and Ulric Dahlgren on Richmond, Virginia

March 9 - U.S. Grant promoted to Lieutenant General

March 12 - Red River Expedition begins in Louisiana

March 22 - Fighting at Bald Spring Canon on Eel River, California

March 25 - Attack on Paducah, Kentucky by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest

1865

March 2 - Engagement at Waynesboro, Virginia

March 6 - Battle of Natural Bridge, Florida

March 7-10 - Battle of Kinston Wyse's Fork), North Carolina

March 10 - Engagement at Monroe's Cross Roads, South Carolina

March 16 - Battle of Averasborough, North Carolina

March 19 - Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina

March 22 - Wilson's Raid on Selma, Alabama

March 25 - Battle at Fort Stedman, Virginia

March 27 - Siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama begins

March 29 - Appomattox Campaign begins

March 29 - Engagement at Lewis Farm

March 30 - Cavalry skirmish at Montevallo, Alabama during Wilson's Raid

March 31 - Battle of White Oak Road, Virginia

March 31 - Engagement at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia



NEW BERN,
N. C.
CAPTURED
battlefields.org

Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's command looked for other strategic targets of opportunity. The city of New Bern was a significant target, as the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad that connected the coast with the interior passed through there. On March 11, 1862, Burnside's force embarked from Roanoke Island to rendezvous with Union gunboats at Hatteras Inlet for a joint expedition against New Bern. On March 13th, the fleet sailed up the Neuse River and disembarked infantry south of the Confederate defenses, about 4,000 men behind breastworks at Fort Thompson. The defenders, a mix of North Carolina infantry, cavalry and artillery, were commanded by Brig. Gen. Lawrence Branch. On March 14th, the brigades of Brig. Gens. John G. Foster, Jesse Reno, and John G. Parke attacked along the railroad and after four hours of fighting, drove the Confederates out of their fortifications. The Federals captured several nearby gun positions and occupied a base that they would hold to the end of the war.



MARDI GRAS UPRIVER FEBRUARY 6-8, 2026 JEFFERSON TEXAS

Photos by Albert Colvin



BATTLE OF FORT PEMBERTON, 1863

Wikipedia

The Battle of Fort Pemberton occurred during the Yazoo Pass Expedition from March 11 to March 17, 1863, as part of the American Civil War. It was a failed Union attempt to capture the fort, and aimed at capturing the strategic city of Vicksburg, Mississippi resulting in a Confederate victory due to strong defenses and difficult terrain.

The Union aimed to flank the Confederate defenses at Vicksburg by navigating through the Yazoo Pass and utilizing the waterways to reach high ground east of the city. The operation involved a joint effort between the Union Army and Navy.

The battle resulted in a Confederate victory. The Union forces withdrew on April 12, 1863, after failing to achieve their objectives. The expedition ultimately did not succeed in capturing Vicksburg, which remained a critical stronghold for the Confederacy.





He stands without moving



Head lowered. Muscles tight. Eyes carrying a weight no living thing should ever have to hold.

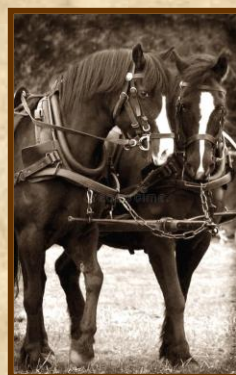
This is not just a horse.

This is memory standing still.

Memory of those who never chose war, yet were dragged into it by human hands.

They pulled cannons through mud and blood.

They carried wounded soldiers, broken bodies, and fear heavier than steel.



They kept walking long after strength was gone, until the road finally took everything they had left.

They were never asked.

They were never thanked.

They were never meant to understand why the noise

never stopped.

They had no voice,

Yet their suffering echoed louder than gunfire.

No medals. No graves with names.

Only silence and soil.

This bowed head is not surrender.

It is exhaustion beyond words.

Pain that does not cry out.

*Loyalty that does not die, even when the
body does.*

Stand beside him for a moment.

Do not rush. Do not scroll.

Listen closely.

You will not hear silence.

You will hear hoofbeats fading into history.

Breathing slowed by dust and smoke.

*A heart that remembers every road, every
burden, every soul that never came home.*

This horse remembers them all.

So, we must too.



Cotton Day in Gilmer



Swan's Café in Gilmer 1909



The American Civil War saw significant technological advancements, including the introduction of rifles with Minié bullets, ironclad warships, and the use of railroads for troop movement. These innovations changed combat strategies and had a lasting impact on warfare.

The technological advancements from the Civil War, such as the use of rifles, railroads, and telegraphs, significantly transformed military strategy and logistics, laying the groundwork for modern warfare. These innovations not only improved weaponry and communication but also influenced the organization and movement of armies, which are still relevant in contemporary military operations.



**1860 Spencer Repeating Rifle
7 Shot .52 Caliber**