



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

SEPTEMBER 2026



Compatriot George Linton (L) is presented
with a Lifetime Achievement Award by
Adjutant Eddie Pricer.

Compatriot Linton is a past Camp
Commander and Founding Member of the
Upshur County Patriots #2109.



George, Eddie, and Phil Davis (Seated)

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

COMMANDER
FRANK SMITH
(903) 340-3814
fjsmith@etex.net

1ST LT. COMMANDER
RODNEY LOVE
(903) 733-0932
snakeman@aol.com

2ND LT. COMMANDER
ROGER HAMMETT
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3RD LT. COMMANDER
PHIL DAVIS
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pdavis37@etex.net

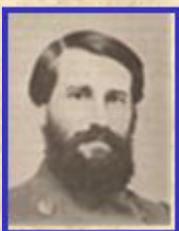




CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“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.

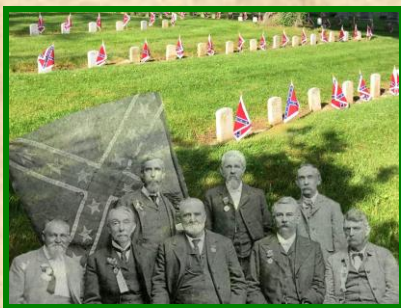


THE GUARDIAN

myheritage.com

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Guardian Program is to honor Confederate veterans by caring for their gravesites. The program seeks to maintain these final resting places and ensure they are kept clean, presentable, and marked with the appropriate designations of Confederate service. This initiative is not only a tribute to our ancestors but also a preservation effort to protect these historical sites.

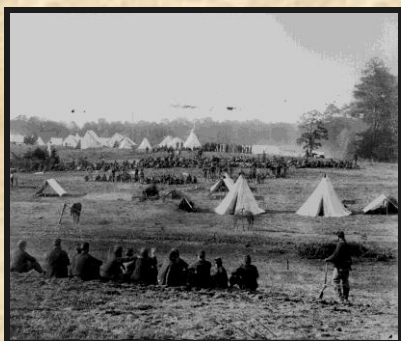
Consider joining this rewarding program.



***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

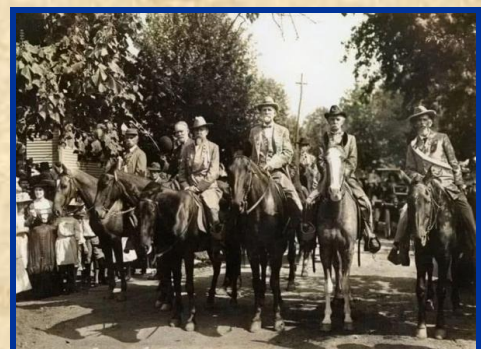
W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem

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

Tommy Mitchell

Tommy Ray

William "Bill" Palmer



**Confederate Reunion
October 12-13, 1910
Franklin, Tennessee**



SEPTEMBER EVENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR

1861

- September 5** - Skirmish at Papinsville, Missouri
- September 6** - Federal forces seize Paducah, Kentucky
- September 10** - Engagement at Carinfex Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)
- September 12** - Siege of Lexington, Missouri begins
- September 12 to 15** - Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia (now West Virginia)
- September 20** - Union garrison surrenders Lexington, Missouri
- September 26** - Skirmish near Fort Thorn, New Mexico Territory

1862

- September 1** - Battle of Chantilly (Ox Hill), Virginia
- September 9** - Skirmish at Barnesville, Maryland
- September 14** - Battle of South Mountain Gaps, Maryland
- September 15** - Capture of Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)
- September 17** - Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Maryland
- September 17** - Union forces evacuate Cumberland Gap, a strategically important mountain pass near the junction of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky
- September 17** - Munfordville, Kentucky surrenders to Confederate forces
- September 19** - Battle of Iuka, Mississippi

- September 19/20** - Battle of Shepherdstown (Boteler's Ford), Virginia (now West Virginia)
- September 25** - Fighting at Snow's Pond, Kentucky

1863

- September 6** - Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner and Morris Island, South Carolina
- September 8** - Confederates repulse attack at Sabine Pass (Fort Griffin), Texas
- September 9** - Federal army enters Chattanooga, Tennessee
- September 10** - Little Rock, Arkansas captured by Union forces
- September 18** - Confederates force their way across Chickamauga Creek
- September 18** - Skirmish at Bristol in east Tennessee
- September 19** - Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia
- September 20** - Day two of the Battle of Chickamauga, Union troops retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee

1864

- September 1** - Confederates evacuate Atlanta, Georgia
- September 2** - Federal Army enters Atlanta
- September 4** - John Hunt Morgan killed in Greenville, Tennessee
- September 7** - Evacuation of Atlanta citizens ordered by Union General William T. Sherman
- September 16** - Confederate General Wade Hampton's raid at Coggins Point (Great Cattle Road), Virginia
- September 19** - Battle of Third Winchester (Opequon), Virginia
- September 22** - Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia

September 23 - Skirmish at Athens, Alabama
September 27 - Battle of Pilot Knob (Fort Davidson), Missouri
September 27 - Massacre at Centralia, Missouri
September 28 - Skirmish at Decatur, Georgia
September 29 - Battle of Fort Harrison (Chaffin's Farm), Virginia
September 30 - Skirmish at Carter's Station, Tennessee
September 30 - Battle of Peebles' Farm, Virginia



BATTLE OF PADUCAH

battlefields.org

The Battle of Paducah in 1861 refers to Union General Ulysses S. Grant's capture of the town on September 6, 1861, securing access to the Tennessee River and deep into the South. This move countered Confederate Major General Leonidas Polk's earlier seizure of Hickman and Columbus, Kentucky, and helped prevent Kentucky from fully joining the Confederacy.

The capture of Paducah by Union forces under Grant secured vital access to the Tennessee River, allowing for deeper penetration into Confederate territory.

The Union's control of Paducah helped maintain Kentucky's status as a border state, preventing it from fully aligning with the Confederacy during the war.

The Battle of Paducah was a crucial early victory for the Union, setting the stage for further military operations in the western theater of the Civil War.



MUNFORDVILLE **BATTLE FOR THE BRIDGE**

battlefields.org

In September of 1862, Confederate General Braxton Bragg's army invaded Kentucky and attacked the Union garrison at Munfordville. After a three-day siege, Bragg's army captured the garrison and its



4,000 defenders. This battle set the scene for the Battle of Perryville, which occurred on October 8, 1862.



Confederate General Braxton Bragg moved north through the strategic border state of Kentucky, carefully maneuvering his army to cover pursuing Union army routes. Munfordville, on the north end of a 1,800-foot-long iron railroad bridge over the Green River, was a federal supply depot and a key station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This railroad line was used as the line of advance for the Union Army of Ohio as they pursued Bragg.

Under the direction of General Simon B. Buckner, Bragg's troops quickly surrounded the Federal garrison and demanded its surrender. After a change in command, Wilder was placed in command.



During the night of the 16th-17th, Wilder was blindfolded and sent over to Buckner's headquarters. After a brief discussion and a survey of the large Confederate army, Wilder decided to surrender to Bragg.

With this surrender, the Federals gave up more than 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and many horses and mules.



THE BEEFSTEAK RAID

civilwarmonths.com



The Confederates, still under siege around Petersburg, Virginia, needed to come up with new ways to feed themselves, or else

be starved into submission. General Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, urged his cavalry commander, Major General Wade



Hampton, to target the Federal supply base at City Point, eight miles northeast of Petersburg at the confluence of the Appomattox

and James rivers. Lee stated, "I judge that the enemy is very open to attack at City Point. A sudden blow in that quarter might be detrimental to him."

Sergeant George D. Shadburne, one of Hampton's top scouts, reconnoitered the area and reported, "At Coggins' Point (six miles below City Point on the James) are 3,000 beeves, attended by 120 men, and 30 citizens without arms." Such a catch could feed the Confederate army for weeks, so Lee quickly approved Hampton's plan to capture the herd of cattle.

The Confederates rode southeast for 11 miles before turning northeast toward Coggins' Point. By day's end, they arrived at Wilkinson's Bridge over Rowanty Creek. The next day, Hampton's men continued northeast for 18 miles to the Blackwater River, where engineers repaired Cook's

Bridge. They crossed the river at midnight and prepared to attack Federal pickets at Sycamore Church, four miles from Coggins' Point, at dawn.



Brigadier-General Thomas L. Rosser's Laurel Brigade led the dawn assault. They overwhelmed elements of the 1st D.C. and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, then surrounded the cattle before the Federals could stop them. With help from shepherd dogs they had brought, the Confederates rustled 2,468 of the 2,486 head of cattle. They also made off with 11 supply-filled wagons and 304 prisoners while losing just 61 men (10 killed, 47 wounded, and four missing). Federal gunboats arrived too late to stop Hampton's men, who herded the cattle back along the same route they had taken to get there.

After an all-night ride, Hampton's men delivered the cattle at 9 a.m. the next day. This was one of the largest cattle-rustling actions in American history, netting nearly two million pounds of beef at a time when Richmond had just a 15-day supply of meat to feed the Confederate army.

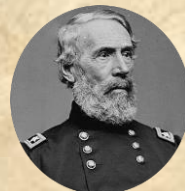


THE SUNKEN ROAD

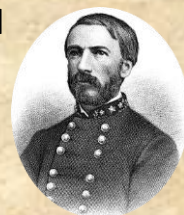
The Sunken Road, also known as Bloody Lane, is a significant site at the Antietam National Battlefield in Maryland.

Intense fighting occurred there during the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. It served as a natural defensive position for Confederate troops, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides, with about 5,600 total casualties recorded along the road.

The battle began around 9:30 a.m. when Union forces, led by Major General Edwin V. Sumner, advanced toward the Sunken Road. The Confederate troops,



under the command of General D.H. Hill held their position for about three hours before being forced to retreat.



The fighting was characterized by close-range combat, with soldiers firing at each other from behind the road's protective cover.



Confederate Reunion 1910
Franklin, Tennessee



CREWS REMOVE CONFEDERATE STATUES

wtvr.com

After more than a century overlooking the Virginia Capitol Square grounds, three statues honoring men who served in the Confederacy were removed Friday August 28..

The statues depicted Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, two-time Virginia Governor and former Confederate General William "Extra Billy" Smith — whose second term as governor came at the end of the Civil War — and Confederate Army surgeon Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire.

The removal of the statues was included in language in this year's state budget and directed them to be gifted to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. The foundation's CEO said the statues would be moved to appropriate battlefield sites within the Shenandoah Valley.

"Preservation is more about the future than the past, and ensuring the preservation of the Capitol Square monuments is a part of that clear vision," said CEO David Walker. "At the core of all we do is the belief that our shared history can unite the people of

our nation; that there is strength and inspiration for our own times to be found in the struggles of the past."

The push to remove them began during the 2026 General Assembly session when then State Senator Adam Ebbin.

Their removal means there are no longer anymore statues honoring people who served in the Confederacy in its former capital.

That process started back during the Black Lives Matter protests of 2020, when protesters and then city and state officials started tearing down statues with ties to the Confederacy.

While the statues were gone by Friday afternoon, a spokesperson for the Department of General Services, which oversees the Capitol grounds, said the removal of the three concrete pedestals could take up to a week.

