

**Officers And Staff Of
The Oklahoma Division**

Commander - Larry Logan
Lt. Commander - Terry Pierce
Adjutant - Kevin W. Easterling
Chief of Staff - John Priddy
Aide-de-Camp - Harold Tydings
Judge Advocate - Murray Stewart
Inspector - James McFarland
Chief of Heritage Defense - Bryce Hill
Division Historian - Dr. Les Tucker
Chaplain - Jerry Brewer

**Camp Commanders of
The Oklahoma Division**

Ada - Joe Nicolosi, Sr.
Ardmore/Madill - James Catron
Duncan - Frank Gilbert
Edmond - James L. Orebaugh
El Reno - Gary Ware
Elk City - Jerry C. Brewer
McAlester - Jim Langley
Oklahoma City - Eric McBroom
Poteau - David Tamplin
Pryor - Jon Ketcher
Tulsa - Johnny M. Manley
Muskogee - Harold Tydings
Ponca City - Charley Wilson
Mannford - Glenn McFarland
Claremore - Jim McFarland
Sallisaw - Bill Brocker

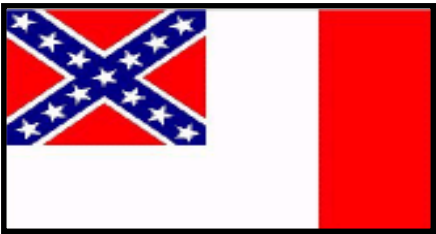


Camps Of The Oklahoma Division



Col. Dew M. Wisdom Camp, No. 307.....Waggoner
Capt. Clem Van Rogers Camp, No. 481.....Oklahoma City
Brig. Gen. Albert Pike Camp, No. 1367.....El Reno
Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp, No. 1378.....Tulsa
Lt. William H. Mayes Camp, No. 2078.....Pryor
Privates Grayson & Brewer Camp, No. 2118.....Elk City
Capt. James J. McAlester Camp, No. 775.....McAlester
Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp, No. 149.....Ardmore/Madill
Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, No. 1356.....Duncan
Cherokee Mounted Rifles Camp, No. 1501.....Edmond
Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp, No. 892.....Poteau
Brig. Gen Douglas H. Cooper Camp, 655.....Ada
Col. John W. Jordan Camp, 817.....Mannford
Col. John Jumper Camp, 900.....Claremore
Gen. Stephen D. Lee Camp, 1896.....Sallisaw
Pvt. Drury Warren Camp, 2180.....Ponca City

The Southern Preceptor



“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 made him glorious and which you must also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations” **(Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906)**

NEWSLETTER OF THE OKLAHOMA DIVISION OF THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
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Secession—A Legal Remedy

As a political philosophy, secession was taught in the United States Military Academy at West Point in the early 1800s. Cadets studied from a standard textbook entitled, *A View of The Constitution*, written by William Rawle and first published in 1825. In his book, Rawle advocated the Constitutional right of any State to secede from the union. Ironically, Rawle was a Quaker and an ardent abolitionist. As a Quaker he eschewed violence and during the American Revolution he fled to London and studied law.

Rawle, who was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1759, and died April 12, 1836, established his law practice in 1783 in Philadelphia. When George Washington became the Republic’s first president, he appointed Rawle as the United States district attorney for Pennsylvania in 1791. It was in that capacity that Rawle prosecuted leaders of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

Article IV., Section 4 of the Constitution says, “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.” This section was the object of Rawle’s remarks in Chapter 34 of his book in which he said, “The Union is an association of the people of republics; its preservation is calculated to depend on the pres-



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Bonnie Blue Secession Flag **42nd Alabama Infantry Regiment**



ervation of those republics.” Rawle said the federal power is authorized by this section to maintain (guarantee) such form of government in each member State of the union by force, if necessary. Then, without qualification, he wrote,

Yet it is not to be understood, that its interposition would be justifiable, if the people of a state should retire from the Union, whether they adopted another or retained the same form of government, or if they should, with the express intention of seceding, expunge the representative system from their code, and thereby incapacitate themselves from concurring according to the mode now prescribed, in the choice of certain public officers of the United States.

Rawle’s point was that a representative form of government is not necessary in order to be a republic but to remain a member of the union a State *must* have a representative government. From that, he concluded that secession from the Union is an absolute right of State sovereignty.

It depends on the state itself to retain or abolish the principle of representation, because *it depends on itself whether it will continue a member of the Union* (emphasis added). To deny this right would be inconsistent with the principle on which all our political systems are founded, which is, that the people have in all cases, a right to determine how they will be governed.

This right must be considered as an ingredient in the original composition of the general government, which, though not expressed, was mutually understood, and the doctrine heretofore presented to the reader in regard to the indefeasible nature of personal allegiance, is so far qualified in respect to allegiance to the United States. It was observed that it was competent for a state to make a compact with its citizens, that the reciprocal obligations of protection and allegiance might cease on certain events; and it was further observed, that allegiance would necessarily cease on the dissolution of the society to which it was due.

The states, then, may wholly withdraw from the Union, but while they continue, they must retain the character of representative republics.

Rawle said a State’s Constitutional right to secede is because “the people have in all cases, a right to determine how they will be governed.” A State must maintain a representative form of government to remain in the Union, but Rawle said that form of government may be abolished because each State has a right to determine “whether it will continue a



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Texas State Flag & Battle Flag **10th Texas Cavalry Regiment**



member of the Union.” Thus is joined the right to abolish representative government with the corollary right of secession. Pointing out that the rights of secession and dissolution of representative government were understood by the Founding Fathers from the beginning of the Republic and that a state’s allegiance to the union would cease at secession, he concluded that States, “may wholly withdraw from the Union.” That was the standard political philosophy taught to West Point cadets in the early 1800s, and each of them—including those who later became Union generals—understood a State’s right to secede from the union. If secession is “treason,” then “treason” was taught to its future military officers at West Point by the United States government.

Rawle’s principles were cited by Mississippi’s United States Senator, Jefferson Davis, when he resigned from that body after his State seceded in 1861. Davis, a West Point graduate, hero of the Mexican War, and former Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, lectured his colleagues on State sovereignty and explained the difference between secession and nullification. (**Jerry C. Brewer, *Dismantling The Republic*, (Brewer Publications, Elk City, OK: 2010, pp 63-65)** [Brewer is Commander, Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City])

That “Fatal, Unjust Advantage”

“How different might the fortunes of war have proved had England been honestly neutral. Grant even that she had seized the Alabama and the Florida, what would this have signified if she had stopped Federal recruiting in Ireland and insisted that the example should be loyally followed on the continent?”

Had she taken stringent measures to prevent emigration of recruits to the North, as she stopped the supply of a navy to the South, the Federal armies would have been weakened by more men than Grant and Sherman now command, and thus the North would have lost that fatal, that unjust advantage by which the South has been crushed.

Richmond has fallen before an army of foreign mercenaries. Lee has surrendered to an army of foreigners. With a horde of foreigners Sherman occupied Atlanta, took Savannah, ravaged Georgia, and traversed the Carolinas. By the aid of foreign mercenaries the South has been destroyed, and that aid the conquerors owe to the connivance of England. It is not often that a duty neglected, an opportunity thrown away can ever be retrieved. It is not often that a great public wrong goes utterly unpunished.

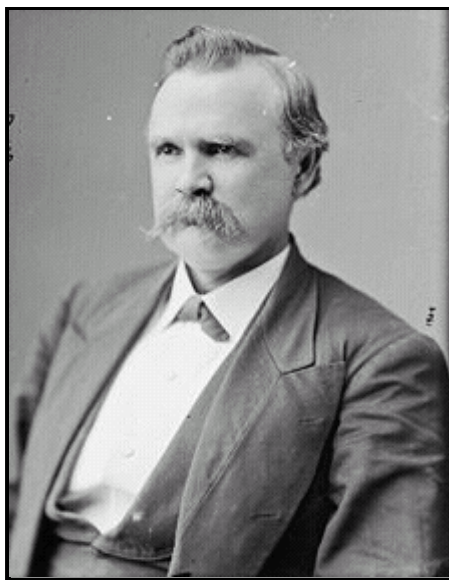
We are little disposed to import into politics the language of the pulpit, but we cannot forbear to remind our readers that nations as well as individuals are responsible for the use they make of the powers and opportunities intrusted to them, and history does not encourage us to hope that so grievous a dereliction of duty as that of which on our part the South has been the victim will go eventually unpunished.” (“English Sentiment for the South”, from the *Methodist Review*, 1867, *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, January, 1921, page 48).



Roger Mills County Named For Confederate Veteran

Bordering the Texas Panhandle in far Western Oklahoma, Roger Mills County bears the name of Colonel Roger Q. Mills, Commander of the 10th Texas Infantry.

Roger Quarles Mills, was born on March 30, 1831, in Todd County, Kentucky, to Charles Henley and Tabitha Buckner (Daniel) Mills. After an academy education, he moved in 1849 to Jefferson, Texas, and in 1850 to Palestine. He soon received appointment to the staff of the state legislature. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and became a lawyer at Corsicana. He wed Carolyn R. Jones, a planter's daughter and sister of John B. Jones, on January 7, 1855. They had a son and four daughters. During the 1850s Mills moved from the Whig party to the American party and then to the Democratic party. As a legislator representing Navarro County in 1859-60 he supported states' rights and frontier defense.



Colonel Roger Quarles Mills

Mills favored Breckinridge in the 1860 presidential election and then turned to secession. He enlisted as a private in Col. Elkanah Greer's Third Texas Cavalry, soon transferred to Col. Allison Nelson's Tenth Texas Infantry, and swiftly rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Late in 1862 he was promoted to Colonel and given command of the regiment. He became a prisoner at Arkansas Post after the capture of the Tenth Texas on January 11, 1863, and spent time in Camp Chase, Ohio. After an exchange of prisoners later that spring, the Tenth Texas eventually became a part of James Deshler's brigade of Patrick Cleburne's division of the Army of Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Mills served as acting brigade commander when General Deshler was killed in action. He was twice wounded, first at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863, and then at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He led a brigade at Chickamauga after his Commanding General Deshler was killed before suffering a wound at Chattanooga in late 1863. He died at Corsicana, Texas Sept. 2, 1911 and was buried there.

The following is from his report on General Deshler's death and subsequent events during the Battle of Chickamauga, taken from the *Official Records, Series I, Vol. 30, Part 2*:



"He was brave, generous, and kind even to a fault. Ever watchful and careful for the safety of any member of his command, he was ever ready to peril his own. Refusing to permit a staff officers to endanger his life in going to examine the cartridge boxes to see what amount of ammunition his men had, he cheerfully started himself to brave the tempest of death that raged on the crest of the hill. He had gone but little way when he fell—fell as he would wish to fall—in the very center of his brigade, in the midst of the line, between the ranks, and surrounded by the bodies of his fallen comrades. He poured out his own blood upon the spot watered by the best blood of his brigade. Among the host of brave hearts that were offered on the altar of sacrifice for their country on that beautiful Sabbath, there perished not one nobler, braver, or better than his. He lived beloved, and fell lamented and mourned, by every officer and man of his command. He sleeps on the spot where he fell, on the field of his country's victory and glory, surrounded by the bodies of those who stood around him in life and lie around him in death.

"A messenger from Colonel Wilke's regiment informed me of the fact soon after General Deshler fell; also that Colonel Wilkes was wounded and not with the regiment. Just at this critical juncture our ammunition was exhausted, and no one knew where to get more. I assumed command, and supposing that the enemy would advance as soon as the firing ceased I ordered bayonets fixed and the cartridge boxes of the wounded and dead to be gathered, and one round from them to be given to each man to load his gun with, and hold his fire in reserve to repel and assault. While this order was being executed Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who was on the left of my regiment, sent Lieutenant Graham to inform me that the four left companies had not been firing. Being at too great a distance from the enemy, he had the good sense to prevent them from wasting their ammunition unnecessarily. I immediately ordered those four companies to the front on the hill, where the fire was hottest, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to take command of them, and hold the hill at every hazard till I could get ammunition and have it distributed. I soon procured the ammunition and refilled my cartridge boxes.

"At this time one of the major-general's staff came to me and informed me that I was ordered to hold the hill on which the brigade was formed; that I was not permitted to advance, and must not retire if it were possible to hold my position. I therefore moved my command at once some 20 or 30 paces to the rear of the crest and on the side of the hill, for cover, leaving a body of sharpshooters behind trees on the top of the hill to keep up a fire with the enemy. The enemy's fire soon slackened down to a contest between the skirmishers. A straggling fire was kept up between the enemy and my sharpshooters till late in the evening, when the advance of our left wing caused him to abandon his works and take to



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his heels.

“The troops of my command, both officers and men, behaved with the greatest bravery, coolness, and self-possession during the whole engagement. They advanced with a steady step, under heavy fire of shell, canister, and musketry, to their position, and held it with firmness and unwavering fortitude throughout the fight. Texans vied with each other to prove themselves worthy of the fame won by their brothers on other fields, and the little handful of Arkansas troops showed themselves worthy to have their names enrolled among the noblest, bravest, and best of their State. It is scarcely possible for them to exhibit higher evidences of courage, patriotism, and pride on any other field. They were not permitted to advance and would not retire, but as brave men and good soldiers they obeyed the orders of their general and held the hill.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison, and Major Taylor remained constantly in the line, handled their commands with ability, and conducted themselves gallantly through the entire action.

“I most respectfully refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders for particular acts of gallantry, lists of casualties, &c., I feel it my duty, however, to record here the names of Lieutenant Matthew Graham, of Company C, Tenth Texas Regiment, and Private William C. McCann, of Company A, Fifteenth Texas Regiment, as worthy of honorable mention for conduct more than ordinarily gallant on the field. Lieutenant Graham several times volunteered and insisted on being permitted to carry orders and messages up and down the line, where he was constantly exposed to the thickest fire. His services were highly beneficial to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who speaks of him in terms of highest praise. Private McCann was under my own eye. He stood upright, cheerful, and self-possessed in the very hail of deadly missiles; cheered up his comrades around him, and after he had expended all his ammunition, gathered up the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded and distributed them to his comrades. He bore himself like a hero through the entire contest, and fell mortally wounded by the last volleys of the enemy. I promised him during the engagement that I would mention his good conduct, and as he was borne dying from the field he turned his boyish face upon me and, with a light and pleasant smile, reminded me of my promise.”

Oklahoma Division Dispatches

Tulsa- The Colonel Daniel N. McIntosh Camp gained three new members in September. They are, Phillip Lee Main, Ancestor: Pvt. Leonard Main, Co. K. 22nd Texas Infantry; Galvin L. Johnston, Ancestor: Pvt. Clark M. Johnson, Co. B, 36th Mississippi Infantry; James A. Koontz, Ancestor: Pvt. Asa Franklin Moore, Co. G, 34th Georgia Infantry. Compatriot Koontz has now moved to



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Louisiana, but he will remain a camp member. We welcome these men to our ranks and join with them in proudly proclaiming our Confederate ancestry. Camp McIntosh has completed its fund-raising campaign for our monument to the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory. The formal dedication of the monument will be part of the Camp's Confederate Memorial Day commemoration in April 2011. The monument will also be the Camp's major contribution to the Civil War (sic) Sesquicentennial. We are most grateful to the following contributors who made this long-held dream a reality: Camp Daniel N. McIntosh, Ken Cook, Bernie Cooper, James DeLoach, Carl Fallen, Joe and Barbara Faulkner, John Fletcher, James Garrison, Barbara Haver, Bryce Hill, Charlotte Lucas, Johnny Manley, Kathy Mitchell, Glenn McFarland, Del Richardson, Ron Roark, Charles Shiver, Murray Stewart, Richard Sullivan, T. I. Sullivan Trust, John Thomas, Gene Turner, Burt Watson, J. R. Wolfe, Co. F, Mechanized Calvary.

Elk City - The Privates Grayson & Brewer Camp has entered annual subscriptions to *Confederate Veteran* for public libraries at Sayre, Mangum and Elk City and for highschool libraries at Cheyenne, Merritt, Sayre and Elk City. The camp is also looking into the possibility of donating a memorial stone to Roger Mills County to be erected on the courthouse grounds in Cheyenne, honoring Colonel Roger Quarles Mills for whom that county is named. Camp Commander Jerry Brewer is scheduled to address a joint UDC/SCV Christmas party in Arlington, Texas, December 9th.

Ardmore - The Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp, No. 149 elected officers for the coming year on Sept. 16. James Catron was elected Commander, Jim Dyer was elected Lt Commander, and Butch Clayton was elected Adjutant. All were unanimous votes. Commander Catron appointed J. B. Pruett as Chaplain and Earl Stephens as Color Guard.

Duncan - Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp in Duncan elected officers in October. The following were elected to two year terms: Frank Gilbert, Camp Commander; Hubert Reeves, Lieutenant Commander; and E. J. Daigle, Adjutant.

Mannford - With the chartering of the John W. Jordan Camp, 817 in Mannford, Glenn McFarland became the Camp Commander. Division Commander Larry Logan said, “my sincerest respect to all members of our largest and most successful camp, Daniel N. McIntosh, No. 1378 and Commander Johnny Manley of Tulsa, Many of these Mannford compatriots were members of the McIntosh camp and those proud compatriots were glad to see a new camp christened with former members.”

Ponca City - The Drury Warren Camp, 2180 in Ponca City was chartered Nov. 20. Charley Wilson was elected Camp Commander. First Lt. Commander is Tim Wilson; 2nd Lt. Commander is Perry White; Treasurer is Charles Norman, and Chaplain is Vernon Lindbloom. Charles Norman was presented his Certificate of Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans by the Camp Commander. Also, Norman Nickels was recognized as a new member and his Certificate will be awarded at the next meeting. The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the Charter to the Drury Warren Camp No. 2180 by Larry Logan, Commander of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). Also, Logan addressed the Camp on the importance of the local SCV Camp promoting and standing for the truths of our Confederate ancestors.



Confederate Symbols—The Cross of Honor



Editor's Note: The following article is taken from Sept. 10th edition of *The Round Mountain Report*, newsletter of the Colonel Daniel McIntosh Camp in Tulsa.

By Ken Cook, Camp Historian

The Southern Cross of Honor was a military decoration meant to honor the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates for their valor in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America. It was formally approved by the Confederate Congress on October 13, 1862, and was originally intended to be on par with the Union Army's Medal of Honor.

The design for the face of the medal consists of a cross with a Confederate battle flag surrounded with a laurel wreath, with the inscription "The Southern Cross of Honor." On the back of the medal is the motto of the Confederate States of America, "Deo Vindice" and the dates 1861 1865. Post-War versions (starting in 1898) added the inscription, "From the UDC to the UCV."

During the war, the Confederacy was short of metal, and many medals were not minted or awarded. The names of these soldiers were, however, recorded in an Honor Roll and preserved in the Adjutant General's records.

While attending a reunion of Confederate veterans in Atlanta in 1898, members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy decided to produce the original medal. The medal was at this point authorized by the UDC to be awarded to any Confederate Veteran who had provided "loyal, honorable service to the South and given in recognition of this devotion."

The Southern Cross of Honor is also used as a symbol on the graves of Confederate veterans who served honorably. It can take two different forms which can sometimes both be seen on the same soldier's grave.

One form is an outline of the Southern Cross engraved on the actual gravestone of the veteran. This symbol is available to be placed as an optional symbol of belief on any Veterans Administration issued gravestone. This symbol is only issued by the VA to be placed on the grave of a Confederate Veteran.

The second form of the Southern Cross of Honor used on Confederate graves is a two-sided, cast iron replica of the medal. This cross stands atop a metal rod placed into the ground at the veteran's grave. It is sometimes referred to as the "Iron Cross of Honor" or "SCV Iron Cross". The cross is typically placed on Confederate graves by local chapters of the SCV or by family members or interested parties related to the Confederate veteran. The grave of any Confederate veteran who served honorably is eligible for placement of this symbol.



Madill Veterans Day Parade - These members of the Brig. Gen. Stand Watie Camp, Ardmore/Madill, took part in Madill's annual Veterans Day Parade, Saturday, Nov. 6. Cody Warren is the Bugle Boy.



New Member Of New Camp - Charles Norman was presented his Certificate of Membership in the SCV, Nov. 20th, by Camp Commander Charley Wilson of the Pvt. Drury Warren Camp, 2180. The Pvt. Drury Warren Camp of Ponca City is one of the Oklahoma Division's newest camps. The Oklahoma Division is now 16-camps strong.



BG Stand Watie Camp Participants in Madill Parade - Earl Stephens, Wyndel Askew, David Benz, James Catron and Bugle Boy, Cody Warren, prepare for the Madill Veterans Day Parade, Nov. 6th. The truck is owned and driven by Shelby Dodd. Stand Watie Camp Commander, James Catron said, "J. B. Pruitt rode up front. (He is too old to get in the pickup bed.)" Jim Dyer is the Camp Photographer.

Brigadier General Stand Watie

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is taken from the website of the 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles, Co B, a reenactor group, at <http://1stcherokeeriflescob.wetpaint.com/>

Loyal to the Confederacy, Stand Watie privately raised an army within the Cherokee and marched into battle uninvited at Wilson's Creek. This was the first battle that territorial Indians fought in outside their territory. Following this battle, Stand Watie was commissioned a Colonel and led the 1st regiment of Cherokee mounted rifles from the outbreak of hostili-



ties in 1861 to the end of the war in 1865. He was eventually promoted to Brigadier General—one of only two Native Americans to rise to that rank in the war.

The battle of Pea Ridge, also called Elkhorn Tavern, was fought on March 7th and 8th 1862. Nine hundred men of the 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles took the field with Confederate Major General Earl Van Dorn. The American Indian troops helped Van Dorn's cavalry attack a union battery and supporting federal cavalymen on Fosters Farm near the village of Leetown Arkansas on March 7th. They drove off a small column of Iowa Cavalry and captured the Federal cannons.



Brig. General Stand Watie

The 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles played a minor role in the rest of the battle. Confederate efforts at Leetown failed and the 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles reinforced the soldiers guarding Van Dorn's supply train. The 2nd Cherokee mounted rifles joined the Confederate left flank on Pea ridge near Elkhorn Tavern, 2 miles from Leetown, where it skirmished with troops on March 8th. The Confederates were defeated that morning and retreated southward.

The 1st Cherokee fought in many more battles and skirmishes and were key to the confederacy being able to mount a fight in the Trans-Mississippi area.

Stand Watie's son, Saladin Ridge Watie enlisted in the Confederate service at age 15 and rose to the rank of Captain in his father's Indian Brigade. He was cited for exceptional bravery by Gen. D.H. Cooper in the 1864 attack on Union forces at Fort Smith. He served on the Cherokee delegation to Washington in 1866. Saladin died of a sudden illness at Webber's falls in 1868 when he was only 21 years old.

Stand Watie raised a Cavalry unit even before he was asked to and served the south with distinction and enthusiasm. In all, about 3,000 Cherokees served in Confederate forces during the war. Watie and his men were beloved by the hard Confederates. Judge James M. Keyes of Pryor, Oklahoma said, "I regard General Stand Watie as one of the bravest and most capable men, and the foremost soldier ever produced by the Native American Indians. He was wise in council and courageous in action."

Watie fought most of the war at the head of a band of very irregular Cavalry. He led with dash and imagination as they ambushed trains, steamships, and Union cavalry. He also



fought in one major battle.

Untrained as a soldier, he had good sense and cunning and was an effective guerilla."Stand Watie and his men, with the Confederate Creeks and others, scoured the country at will, destroying or carrying off everything belonging to the loyal Union Cherokee," wrote 19 century anthropologist James Mooney.

Stand Watie was promoted to Brigadier General on May 10th 1864. In June of 1864 he captured the steamboat "Williams" with 150 barrels of flour and 16,000 lbs of bacon. At the end of 1864, General Watie's forces consisted of the 1st Cherokee Regiment, a Cherokee Battalion, 1st and 2nd Creek regiments, a squadron of Creeks, 1st Osage Battalion, and 1st Seminole Battalion. Till the end, General Watie stood by his colors. During the war his troopers participated in 27 engagements and numerous smaller skirmishes. Although some of the engagements were set-piece battles, most of the activities utilized guerilla tactics.

Watie's men launched raids from south of the Canadian river throughout northern-held Indian Territory and into Kansas and Missouri, tying down thousands of Union troops. Poorly equipped and armed with cast-off rifles and captured weapons, the Cherokees were well suited to this type of warfare.

Watie's most spectacular victory included the capture of a Union wagon train at the second battle of Cabin Creek in September, 1864. His three most infamous actions were the burning of the rose cottage and the Cherokee council house in October 1863, and the massacre of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry and 2nd Kansas Cavalry at the Battle of Hay Meadow in September, 1864.

After participating in the camp Napoleon council in May, Stand Watie officially surrendered on June 23, 1865, becoming the last Confederate General to lay down his arms. After the Surrender of his troops he returned to absolute devastation. The Cherokee population during the war was reduced from 21,000 to 14,000. He was rebuffed in his bid for federal recognition as Cherokee chief and failed to rebuild the fortunes he had before the war. He died on Sept. 9 1871 at Honey Creek and is buried in Polson Cemetery in Oklahoma, near southwest Missouri.

"The Government of the United States has in north Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war - to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact." — Union General William T. Sherman



Stand Watie's Southern Cross Of Honor - The Southern Cross pictured at right was stolen from the grave of General Stand Watie and lost for many years before it was found, replaced on the grave and rededicated to the Cherokee Nation in Park Hill, Oklahoma, June 26, 2004.

Surrender of Brigadier General Stand Watie - Depicted in the painting at left is the surrender of General Stand Watie. General Lee surrendered his Confederate forces April 9, 1865, but General Stand Watie did not surrender his Oklahoma Indian forces until June 23, 1865, making him the last Confederate general to surrender his troops. Watie surrendered his command to Peter Pitchlynn at Doaksville near Fort Towson.





The Coming Fight

EDITOR’S NOTE: The following article came across the Internet. We include it in this issue to provide ammo for the fight that is sure to come during the Sesquicentennial of the War of Northern Aggression. The first volleys in that fight were fired when Oklahoma’s Sesquicentennial Commission refused to include former Oklahoma Division Commander and historian, Dr. Les Tucker.

Gene Kizer

If we don’t argue our history well for the next fifteen years as we commemorate the Sesquicentennial of our War for Independence, and the Reconstruction decade afterward, here is how our Confederate ancestors will be recorded in history: “The fact was that these folks were the terrorists and traitors of their day.”

That quotation was in the Charleston, South Carolina *Post and Courier* November 1, 2010, just four days ago, in an article titled “The Boycott,” and it was spoken by NAACP Vice President, Nelson B. Rivers, III. We were correct in that conflict from start to finish, and Mr. Rivers is dead wrong.

The most powerful arguments are ours. We are the heirs of the Founding Fathers. Our ancestors fought for the principles of the Founding Fathers. We can not allow NAACP fraud to triumph.

On www.BonnieBluePublishing.com there are numerous DVDs and DVD collections on Southern History from some of the finest scholars in the country such as Dr. Clyde Wilson. I have a three-DVD set, *The War Between the States and Reconstruction*, by Dr. Wilson, that is second to none. It is powerful and full of irrefutable fact and argument. It is thoroughly enjoyable and when you finish watching, you will be loaded for bear.

Get the three-DVD set, *The War Between the States and Reconstruction*, and receive, free, as a Christmas Special, the two-DVD set, *Mixed Up with All the Rebel Horde, Why Black Southerners Fought for the South in the War Between the States*, by Professor Edward C. Smith. Professor Smith gives one of the most dynamic talks on any topic you will ever hear. You will rave about his talk.

These DVDs are perfect for camp, unit and chapter meetings, and they are excellent Christmas gifts or donations to libraries and schools.

The Sesquicentennial is here, now, and will be going on for a long time. Do not look for NAACP ignorance and hate to go away.

We need to prepare, and fight this fight from the beginning to the end.



Confederate Birthdays

Thanks to James Catron, Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp, David Tamplin, Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp, and former Division Commander John Priddy for the following birthdates of Confederate leaders. Unfurl the colors on these days.

President Jefferson Davis.....	June 3, 1808
General P. G. T. Beauregard.....	May 18, 1818
General John C. Breckenridge.....	January 21, 1821
General Simon Bolivar Buckner.....	April 1, 1823
General Jubal Early.....	November 3, 1816
General Richard S. Ewell.....	February 8, 1817
General Nathan Bedford Forrest.....	July 13, 1821
General Wade Hampton.....	March 28, 1818
General John Bell Hood.....	June 29, 1831
General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.....	January 21, 1824
General Albert Johnston.....	February 3, 1803
General Joseph E. Johnston.....	February 3, 1807
General Edmond Kirby Smith.....	May 16, 1824
General Robert E. Lee.....	January 19, 1807
General James Longstreet.....	January 8, 1821
General John Hunt Morgan.....	June 1, 1825
General John S. Mosby.....	December 6, 1823
General George Pickett.....	January 16, 1825
General Leonidas Polk.....	April 10, 1806
Admiral Raphael Semmes.....	June 4, 1815
General J. E. B. Stuart.....	February 6, 1833
General Joseph Wheeler.....	September 10, 1838
General Stand Watie.....	December 12, 1806
General Douglas Cooper.....	November 1, 1815
General Albert Pike.....	December 29, 1809

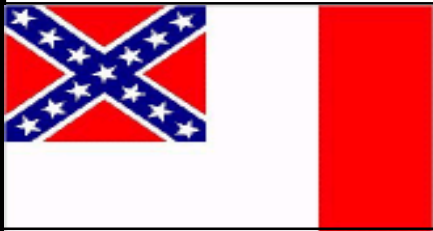


"...In The Shade Of The Trees"

Three of our Division Compatriots have "crossed over the river." The Oklahoma Division extends deepest sympathy to the families of these men. May the God of all comfort enfold you in His Providential arms.

William C. 'Bill' Baird

William C. "Bill" Baird, 65, of Arkansas City, died Saturday, Oct. 23, 2010, at Galichia Heart Hospital in Wichita, Kansas. The Drury Warren Camp 2180



was named for Bill's Great-Grandfather, Drury Warren. Bill owned a ranch just south of Silverdale, Kansas, about a mile north of the Kansas-Oklahoma line. This is the same ranch that his Confederate ancestor owned. Bill lived in Arkansas City. Bill's first contact with the SCV was

at Gun Show about 6 or 7 years ago and he immediately joined the SCV thru the South Kansas Camp No. 2064. Bill was a sheriff's deputy for 15 years and a very strong supporter of the Second Amendment. He believed the South and our Confederate ancestors were right.

Neal North

On Tuesday morning, November 9, Neal North died in an Oklahoma City hospital. Neal had recently taken command of the Drury Warren Camp and he submitted the Application of Charter to the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) which was approved. Neal was enthused about being a part of the future of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Ponca City and in the Oklahoma Division.

Jack Westbrook

Jack, who was a World War Two decorated Infantry Officer and a Life Member of the Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp, died on August, 24, 2010.



Resaca Confederate Cemetery - Jerry Brewer, Commander of Pvt. Grayson & Brewer Camp of Elk City, stands at the entrance of the Resaca Confederate Cemetery in Resaca, Georgia during a recent visit there. The graves in this cemetery are in circular rows. It was begun by Mary J. Green who tenderly buried the Confederate dead here after the Battle of Resaca. A stone commemorating her compassion for these Confederate soldiers and honoring her memory was erected by the Atlanta Chapter of the United Daughters of The Confederacy in April, 2008. It is pictured below.



Inscribed To Mary J. Green - "In remembrance and appreciation for her service and dedication in locating and collecting the remains of the soldiers who died on the Resaca Battlefield and re-interring them in a plot of land that would become the first Confederate Cemetery in Georgia."

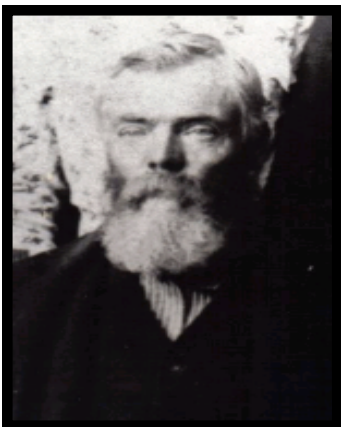


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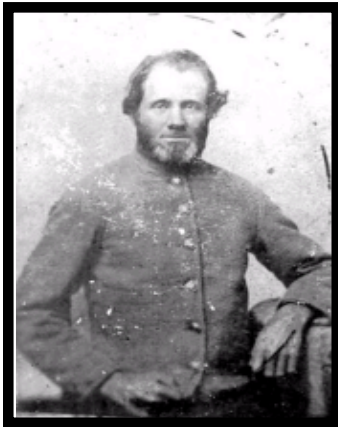


Confederate Ancestors' Hall Of Honor

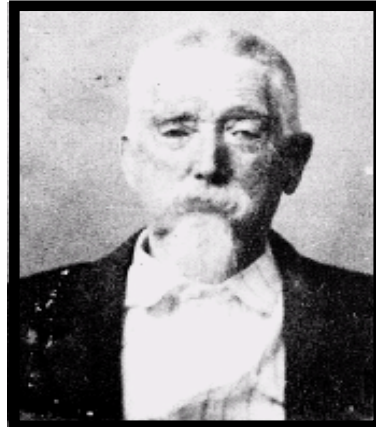
This section is dedicated to the memory of our Confederate Ancestors who laid their all on Liberty's Altar in defense of Southern Liberty from 1861 to 1865.



Pvt. Silas Daniel Davis, Co. I, Young's Regiment, 8th Texas Infantry, Waterhouse's Brigade, Walker's Division, Army of The Trans Mississippi. Great Grandfather of Larry D. Davis, Member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.



Pvt. James Nicholas Vaughan, Ward's Battery, Alabama Light Artillery. Great Grandfather of Calvin and Dan Vaughan, members of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.



Pvt. Peyton Grady Brewer, Co. F, 42nd Alabama Infantry Regiment. Captured at Vicksburg, paroled July 1863. Great Grandfather of Ken and Jerry Brewer, members of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.

Grave of Lt William Henry Mayes, 2nd Cherokee Mounted Volunteers, Indian Territory, CSA. Pryor's Camp is named for Lt. Mayes and Jon Ketcher is the Camp's Commander



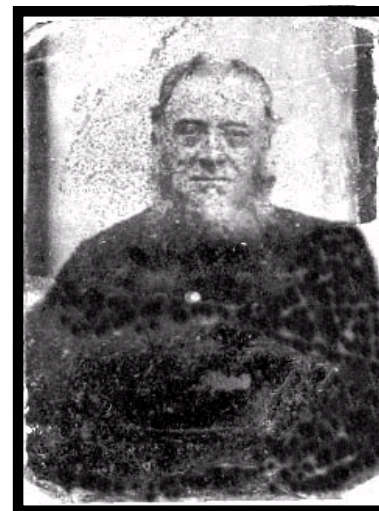
Confederate Grave Marker of Pvt. William F. Catron, Co. D, 25th Virginia Cavalry. Buried in Scott County Virginia Great-Great Grandfather of James Catron, Cmdr., BG Stand Watie Camp, Ardmore/Madill.



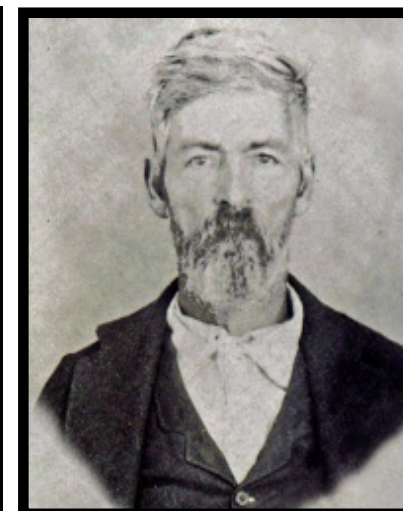
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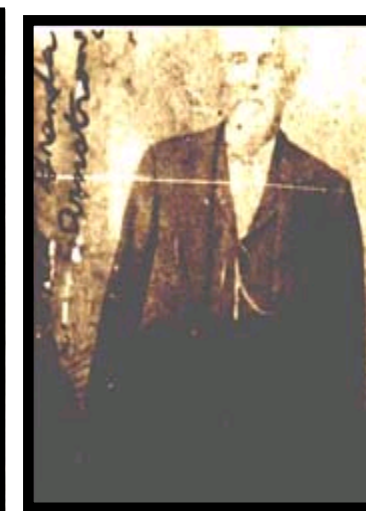
Confederate Ancestors' Hall Of Honor



Pvt. John A. Cottrell, Co. G, 56th Alabama Cavalry. Great Grandfather of Sam Cottrell, member of the BG Stand Watie Camp, Ardmore/Madill.



Pvt. Robert J. Davis, Co. I, 11th Texas Infantry Regiment. Great-Great-Great Grandfather of Ian Swart, member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City



Pvt. George H. Armstrong, Co. F, Locke's Regiment, 10th Texas Cavalry. Great Grandfather of Ken and Jerry Brewer, members of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.

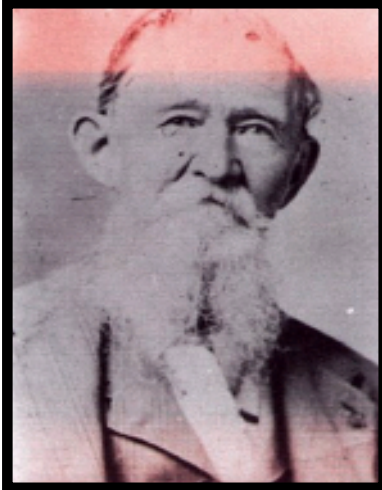


Graves of Samuel Houston Mayes, 2nd Cherokee Mounted Volunteers, Indian Territory, CSA, and his wife Martha. Members of the Lt. William H. Mayes Camp, Pryor, are pictured here. They are (left to right) Dean Robinson, Kevin Dodson, David Newcomb, and Jon Ketcher.

**Confederate Ancestors'
Hall of Honor
Continued on Next Page**



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Confederate Ancestors' Hall Of Honor



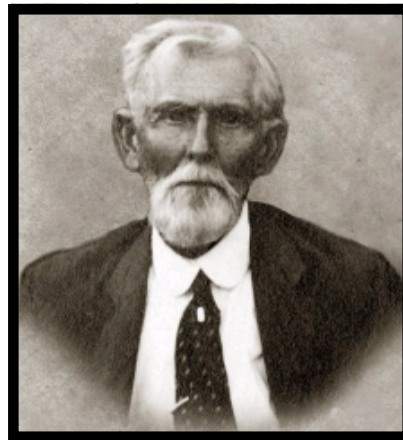
Pvt. Jeremiah Francis Tate, Co. C, Gray's 28th Louisiana Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1862. Was later a Prisoner of War and paroled June 9, 1865 at Monroe, Louisiana. Great Grandfather of Harrell Harris, member of the Brig. Gen. Stand Watie Camp, Ardmore/Madill.



Pvt. Andrew Jackson Harrell, Dockery's 19th Arkansas Infantry regiment. Enlisted March 3, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 and paroled there July 7, 1863. Great Grandfather of Harrell Harris, member of the BG Stand Watie Camp, Ardmore/Madill



Pvt. Robert B. Winton, Co. I, 4th Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Great-Great-Great Grandfather of Ian Swart, member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.



Rev. Andrew Nathaniel Jackson Davis, Co. C, 9th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Great-Great-Great Grandfather of Ian Swart, member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.

"Every one should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns, and battles, and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles."

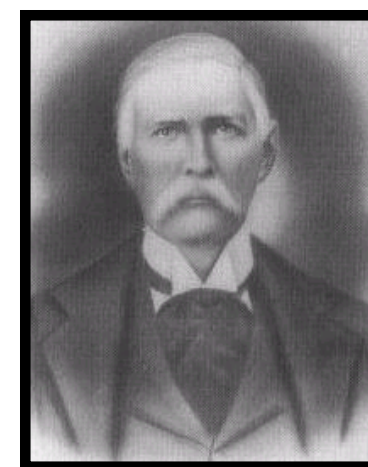
—*Gen. Robert E. Lee*—



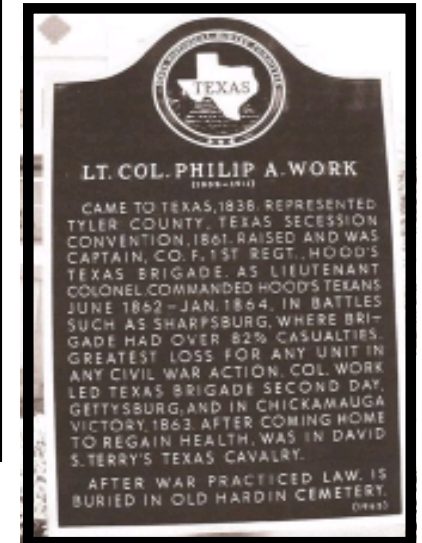
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Lt. Col. Philip A. Work, Commander, 1st Texas Infantry Regiment. Great-Great-Great Grandfather of Bryant Bell, member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.



PFC W. J. McGowen, Co. K, Ochiltree's Regiment, 18th Texas Infantry. Great-Great-Great Grandfather of Bryant Bell, member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City.



Historic Marker in Woodville, Texas honoring Lt. Col. Philip A. Work. The SCV Camp in that city is named for him.



Bryant Bell of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City, is shown beside the Confederate Monument erected by the American Legion in 1995 in Ross Cemetery at Baird, Texas. At the top it reads, "This monument is dedicated to the men who served their country and their flag in victory and defeat. They did their duty, leaving us a priceless heritage." Two of Compatriot Bell's ancestors' names are inscribed among the 32 on the monument. They are his G-G-G-Grandfather, **Pvt. William J. McGowen, Co. K, Ochiltree's Regiment, 18th Texas Infantry,** and his G-G-Grandfather, **Pvt. W. B. Briggs, Co. F, 57th Georgia Infantry Regiment.**

Confederate Ancestors' Hall of Honor Concluded on Next Page



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Confederate Ancestors' Hall Of Honor



Pvt. _____, Co. F, 6th Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Great-Great-Grandfather of Les Tucker, member of the Cherokee Mounted Rifles Camp, Edmond. Les wrote this about him: "Photo taken in Indian Territory shortly before statehood. The little girl is my aunt Inez. He was a private most of the war in...the same regiment as Morton Stanley (the journalist famous for 'Dr. Livingston I presume'). He was at Perryville, Shiloh, Chatanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta and others. In Aug., 1864 he was wounded the 4th time, when his commander, regimental flag and most of regiment were captured at Jonesboro. He was hospitalized and walked with a limp the rest of his life. He was promoted to Lieutenant and served after in the secret service. He returned home to Fouke, Arkansas where he was justice of the peace. He died in Feb., 1925 and is buried at Rocky Mound Cemetery in Fouke."

The Real Flag of Slavery

Clifton Palmer McLendon

West Virginia was a slave State for the first two years and seven months of its existence. A careful reading of the Emancipation Proclamation will show that it did not apply to West Virginia. Slaves in West Virginia were finally freed as of 18 December 1865, when the 13th Amendment was ratified. If the seceded States had really seceded because they were afraid of losing their slaves, they had only to ratify the Corwin Amendment and they could have kept their slaves in perpetuity. The majority (seven) seceded only after Lincoln's call for volunteers to invade the other six. Both Arizona Territory and New Mexico Territory sided with the Confederate States, and neither was slave-holding.

The 13-stripe U. S. Flag has more connection with slavery than any Confederate Flag. Under the 13-stripe Flag, thousands of slaves were transported to the New World (no Confederate ship ever carried a slave cargo), and the United States was a slave-holding nation for over 89 years — 4 July 1776 to 19 December 1865 (the Confederate States was a slave-holding nation for only four years).

Any slavery-based accusations against a Confederate Flag unaccompanied by the same attack against the United States Flag is, at best, dealing from a double standard and, at worst, hypocrisy.



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Division Commander's Comments

Larry Logan, Commander, Oklahoma Division

Gentlemen:

As you read this, the wonderful Thanksgiving holiday is over, Christmas is approaching, and the New Year will be upon us soon. A few thoughts at this special time. Yes, we have so much to be thankful for this year. With the help of all in our unit, the division has grown and made many strides in carrying forth the banner of the Confederacy. We have the privilege to live in a world that God has created for us to have dominion over. The Christmas season is always a reminder of how much he loves us and of the eternal gift he has sent us. As the New Year arrives, we are reminded that each year brings new challenges and new opportunities. Each year is different. Just because something worked one year doesn't necessarily mean it will work another.

Next year, there will be many of our members who will step forward and really make a difference. Some will stand tall and say *no* when our heritage is insulted and demeaned. They will be like those brave South Carolinians who 150 years ago this Dec. 20 said *no!!!* Some will stand tall and say *yes* to promoting the legacy of our ancestors. Just as those brave men said *yes* on Feb. 18, 1861 when they formally installed the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America and inaugurated Jefferson Davis as the Provisional President. There are men in our division who are today like those of 150 years ago. Their courage, determination, will to win, desire to excel, and commitment to the cause, are unquestioned.

We have baked a fine cake this year. The foundation of the cake has grown to be a nice size. Next year, the cake will rise to the top and maybe overflow with richness. It is going to be a great year and I can't wait to travel the journey with all of you.

Please enjoy this special time with thankfulness, have the Merriest of Christmases, and the Happiest of New Years. What a pleasure to be among men of Confederate Heritage!!!

Deo Vindice!!!

Larry



Turning The Trick To Save The Territorial Union

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is from *Southern Heritage News and Views*, edited by Charles Demastus.

Bernhard Thuersam, Director Cape Fear Historical Institute

Obsessed with the destruction of the more perfect American Union to the South, and after McClellan's (105,000 men) crushing defeat by Lee (80,000 men), Lincoln withheld news of military disasters while snookering governors into raising more troops for his army of conquest. To satisfy Lincoln's endless demands for troops, Seward scoured Europe for mercenaries, Northern governors counted captured slaves from the South against their quotas, and bounties from cities, counties and States put many men in blue who would not otherwise fight.

Regarding McClellan's defeat at Gaines's Mill, the Comte de Paris related that "Far from letting the people know what was taking place around Richmond, the Secretary of War...gave out that the Army of the Potomac had undertaken a strategic movement which would result in the capture of Richmond."

"The defeat of General [George] McClellan's right wing at Gaines's Mill [June 1862] was a shock to President Lincoln and his cabinet, who were daily anticipating the capture of the Confederate capital. It was hard for them to realize that the expensively equipped Grand Army, on which their hopes and expectations of swiftly ending the war were fixed, had turned its back on Richmond.

President Lincoln, on further weighing McClellan's despondent telegram, felt assured that the Peninsula campaign was about to end in failure and that a new levy of troops would be necessary. Yet, while he wanted volunteers badly, he was, as he says in a carefully prepared letter to Secretary [William] Seward, fearful that "a general panic and stampede would follow" if he "publicly appealed to the country for this new force"; for the desperate strait of the Federal army on the Peninsula was being withheld from the people. How otherwise than by direct call, queries Bancroft [Life of Seward], "could a hundred thousand new soldiers be obtained? Seward was a master of political strategy, and Lincoln was no novice. Here is the device: it was principally Seward's."

Seward, taking with him Lincoln's letter just mentioned and an equally adroit letter to the governors of Northern States, hurried to New York and other cities for personal and telegraphic conferences with such governors and other men of influence as could meet them. During these conferences Seward so shaped matters that the responsibility for a new levy was seemingly shifted from the President and assumed by the governors of the several States. To give the appearance of reality to the transaction he formulated a petition for the loyal governors to sign.

The petition recites: "The undersigned, governors of the states of the union, impressed



with the belief that the citizens of the states which they respectfully represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up...that you at once call on the several states for such equal numbers of me ...as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies and to speedily crush the rebellion."

To this uniquely contrived petition, the President graciously replied: "Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you...I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men." When the correspondence, "purporting to be the voluntary request of eighteen governors to the President," was published on July 2, the people were still ignorant of McClellan's discomfiture.

When they learned that the army had been driven to Harrison's Landing, the trick had been turned. "The alarm and anger of the North," adds Bancroft, "were great, but the prospects of having large reinforcements saved the administration from serious embarrassments." Under this call 421,465 men were secured. To stimulate volunteering Secretary Stanton agreed, at Seward's request, to go beyond his lawful authority and advance \$25 out of the \$100 bounty promised to each recruit." (*The History of North Carolina in the War Between the States, Volume II, Bethel to Sharpsburg, Daniel Harvey Hill, Edwards & Broughton, 1926, pp. 128-130*)

Jefferson Davis' Boyhood Home

Ken Cook, Camp Historian, Col. Daniel McIntosh Camp, Tulsa

Rosemont, the boyhood home of Jefferson Davis, is located near Woodville, Mississippi, about 30 or so miles south of Natchez. Rosemont Plantation was established by Samuel and Jane Davis, the parents of Jefferson Davis, in 1810. They had come from Kentucky to Bayou Teche near Franklin, Louisiana in 1808-1809. Finding the climate disagreeable in Louisiana they moved to Wilkinson County, Mississippi where their older son, Joseph, had settled. Upon their arrival in Mississippi Territory they received a U.S. patent for approximately 300 acres of land about a mile east of Woodville. The building of the home was begun, and it is there that Jefferson said that "my memories began". Davis was two years old when his family settled in Mississippi. He said that his parents "camped out" while the home was being built.

Samuel Davis died on a trip to Joseph's plantation home, Hurricane, south of Vicksburg in 1824. He was buried in the family cemetery at Hurricane. Because of the changing course of the Mississippi River that threatened to erode the land around the cemetery, his



body was later disinterred and reburied at Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis' last home near Biloxi.

Jane Davis lived as a widow at Rosemont for the remainder of her life. She died at Rosemont in 1845 and is buried in the family cemetery on the grounds, as are 25 other members of the Davis family. She was 84 years old at her death.

In the late 1830s Lucinda Davis Stamps and her husband, William Stamps, moved back to the Davis family home to live there with the elderly Jane Cook Davis. They lived at Rosemont until their deaths in 1873 and 1878.

During the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Stamps, their daughter, Anna Aurelia Farish, and her husband Claiborne Farish lived at Rosemont. Their daughter, Lucy, married a neighboring planter's son named Tom Bradford and lived nearby until Lucy's untimely death at a very early age. Their children then lived with the Farish grandparents until 1896 when Anna Stamps Farish died and Rosemont was sold.

The Davis, Stamps, and Farish families lived at Rosemont for 85 years. Their family cemetery is adjacent to the main house where five generations of the family are buried. After the Federal army occupied the east bank of the Mississippi River in 1863, Union soldiers burned Hurricane and Jefferson Davis's nearby home, Briarcliff. These were acts of pure vandalism as the homes had no military value. They were burned only because they belonged to the Davis family. Rosemont escaped a similar fate apparently because it is located several miles inland from the river and was unknown to the arsonists.



Another Camp Chartered -
Commander Charley Wilson (left) receives the Charter for one of the Division's newest camps, the Pvt. Drury Warren Camp 2180 of Ponca City, from Oklahoma Division Commander, Larry Logan. The Charter was presented Nov. 20th.



Editorial

Jerry C. Brewer, Editor

Jefferson Davis said, "Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southern man apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance. Our cause was so just, so sacred, that had I known all that has come to pass, had I known what was to be inflicted upon me, all that my country was to suffer, all that our posterity was to endure, I would do it all over again." That statement is powerful. No one better understood, than President Davis, what could come to pass when a people declare their independence.

Captured in Georgia, May 10, 1865, President Davis languished in the prison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia for two long years, without trial or writ of habeas corpus. Grossly mistreated by the yankee government, he was shackled in chains for the first two weeks of his imprisonment. A lamp was kept burning in his small cell *day and night*, preventing him from resting, and a guard paced outside his door during that time, further contributing to his lack of sleep. His health broke under those conditions and he was practically emaciated. Yet, he said he, "would it all over again." Why? Because, "Our cause was so just, so sacred..."

It should grieve the heart of every true Son of the South today to hear one of our own apologize for that noble cause. The cause of our Fathers still reposes in men's hearts—the noble cause of liberty, free from the fetters of king or government that would bind us in chains and deprive us of our God-given individual and State sovereignty. *That* was the cause of our Fathers—not slavery. It is only through the prism of Marxist historians that slavery is viewed as the cause of secession and war, and none of us have cause to apologize for our ancestors.

I am nearing threescore years and ten, and have never apologized for my Great Grandfathers' service to their States and should I live to be 100, I will never do so. We who are the heirs of that great cause, must redouble our efforts to present the truth as General S. D. Lee charged us. And those efforts must begin at home among our children and grandchildren. They are brainwashed by Marxist history in Oklahoma's government schools. It is up to us to see they learn the truth. *Never apologize* for our Fathers' struggle for independence and liberty!