

**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 Bocker

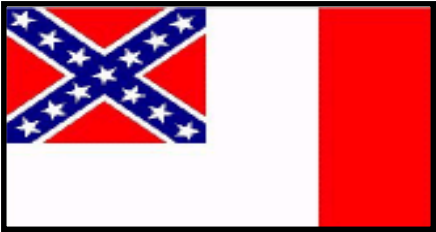


**Camps Of The Oklahoma Division**



Col. Dew M. Wisdom Camp, No. 307.....Muskogee  
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  
**Volume 4, Number 2                      Spring Quarter                      April-June, 2011**

**The South Is A Place**

*Jerry C. Brewer*

Many readers may be old enough to remember the Phil Harris song from the 1940s entitled, “That’s What I Like About The South.” Can you imagine someone singing that kind of song about the North?

Someone once said, “North is a direction. South is a place” and that is so true. The people of the South fought for their homes and land when they were invaded by Yankee huns in 1861. The South was our ancestors’ “place—as much so as the highlands and mountains of Scotland and Wales from whence so many of them came. The Yankees fought for conquest. Southerners fought to defend their homes.

Yankees did not have their land stripped bare, their means of production destroyed, their homes burned, their civilians murdered and their land furrowed with the graves of innocent dead. They were a mob of murderers who came to our South to plunder and enrich themselves and when the war ended other Yankee vultures from the North descended with their carpetbags to suck the remaining life from our beloved land. That, my Compatriots, is the difference between a direction, a place and the people who populate them.



The Southern Preceptor, Newsletter, Oklahoma Division, SCV  
Bonnie Blue Secession Flag 42nd Alabama Infantry Regiment



## Southern Cross of Honor Dedicated At Pvt. Willis Dalton's Grave In Elk City Cemetery

Elk City's East Fairlawn Cemetery was the scene of a Southern Cross of Honor dedication, May 7th, at the grave of Private Willis Dalton, Co. K, 13th Texas Volunteer Regiment. Private Dalton was the Great Grandfather of Jack Penn who is a member of the Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp in Duncan. The ceremony was a joint effort of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City; Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, Duncan; and the Plemmons-Shelby Camp, Amarillo, Texas.

Pvt. Dalton was born Jan. 6. 1845 in Polk County, Arkansas and died July 11, 1916 at his home near Elk City. His family moved to Texas when he was about four years old and he grew up in that state. He volunteered to serve in Co. K, 13th Texas Volunteer Regiment, when that unit was organized in the fall of 1861, and saw duty in South Texas during the War Between The States.

In the late 1800s, he migrated to Indian Territory and lived for a time at Oakland, IT, near Madill. A few years later, he homesteaded land in Washita County bordering Beckham County just east of Elk City.

The ceremony began with the posting of the colors by the Colour Guard of the Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, under the command of Rocky Sprott, Plemmons-Shelby Camp, Amarillo, Texas. That was followed by the salute to the Confederate flag led by Lt. Commander Ken Brewer of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, Elk City. Commander Jerry C.



**Pvt. Willis Dalton as he appeared in the 1880s at Oakland, Indian Territory near Madill, Oklahoma**



The Southern Preceptor, Newsletter, Oklahoma Division, SCV  
Texas State Flag & Battle Flag 10th Texas Cavalry Regiment



Brewer of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp then led the invocation, made some opening remarks and introduced Commander Frank Gilbert of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, Duncan who spoke on the life and service of Private Dalton.

Brewer then introduced Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan who delivered the keynote speech. Following Commander Logan's speech, Jean Penn, wife of Jack Penn, laid a bouquet of wild flowers at Private Dalton's grave and the Honor Guard from the Plemmons-Shelby Camp in Amarillo fired a salute. The colors were retired by the Duncan honor guard and Commander Brewer of Elk City led the benediction to end the ceremony.



**RIFLE SALUTE - An Honor Guard fires a rifle salute during the dedication of a Cross of Honor at the grave of Pvt. Willis Dalton in Elk City. Pictured left to right are Mike Moore, Eric Lovett, Riley Erdman, Eric Erdman, Steve Harper, Scott Bradley, Warren Erdman, Rick Oswalt, Josh Hall, and Sam Cornelius.**





**THE PENNS - Jack and Jean Penn are pictured at Private Willis Dalton's grave. Pvt. Dalton was Jack's Great Grandfather.**



**POSTING THE COLORS - Duncan Oklahoma's Color Guard, commanded by Rocky Sprott, Stratford, Texas, posts the colors during the Southern Cross of Honor dedication ceremony in Elk City, May 7th, for Pvt. Willis Dalton, Co. K, 13th Texas Volunteer Regiment.**





**LAYING THE BOUQUET** - Jean Penn, wife of Jack Penn, lays a bouquet of wild flowers at the grave of Pvt. Willis Dalton as part of the ceremony honoring his memory May 8th in Elk City. Pvt. Dalton was a veteran of Co. K, 13th Texas Volunteer Regiment and the Great Grandfather of Jack Penn who is a member of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan. Looking on in the background are Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Lt. Commander Ken Brewer and Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan.



## Division Commander's Comments

**Larry Logan, Oklahoma Division Commander**

Last year about this time, I wrote my first letter in this publication as Division Commander. A lot has happened in this past year thanks to the hard work of so many of you and intense effort by some. As we reflect upon where we have come from, where we are, and where we are going, it seems to me that we need to make sure we keep in mind the one tie that binds us together. We all have Confederate ancestors. We are descendants of those men. The pride we have in them is real, it is not some myth we have, it is a personal heritage that is embedded in us and inherited in our genes. They weren't perfect. Neither are we, but they were the bravest, most heroic and courageous fighting force the world has ever seen. They did not declare war on anyone. They did not have any desire to harm any other people or interfere with any other government. They proudly and with extreme valor defended their homes, land, families, state, and country from an invasion by a much larger, hostile force. They fought valiantly for their Southern Independence. In the end, they lost and with it their dreams of having their own country set in the goals and aspirations of their ancestors who founded this country. We need to make sure that this fact is known and understood. We lost the war but we did not lose our ancestors and we did not lose ourselves. We have every right and privilege as all Americans do to celebrate and honor our heritage and expect others to give us that respect. We, as Southern gentlemen, do and will respect others heritage and appreciate their contribution to this country. If others, for whatever reason, do not respect ours, I only have one question: *Who is the bigot?*

I can think of no better way to honor our heritage and those brave men than to make sure our division and camps are alive and thriving in preserving our legacy and honoring their reputation. As a member of only one local camp, I can assure you I will be active in my local camp. As Division Commander, I will work to help any camp in the division in any way I can that is agreeable to that local camp. As officers and members of local camps, I truly hope you feel the passion and devotion to the cause to give it your utmost in the coming year. With credit to that great hymn, *How Firm a Foundation*, I close with these words that have been changed slightly. This cause of our heritage that oh so well we know, we will not, we will not desert to any foe. This cause though all hell should endeavor to shake, we will never, no never, no never, forsake.

What a pleasure to serve. Deo Vindice!





## Rose Hill Memorial Day Speakers



Speakers for the Memorial Day ceremonies at Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore were (Top to Bottom) Oklahoma Division Lieutenant Commander Terry Pierce; Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan's Commander Frank Gilbert; and Oklahoma Division Commander, Larry Logan.



**SCV PARTICIPANTS AT ARDMORE -** These members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from the Oklahoma Division, and guests, gathered in Ardmore on Memorial Day, May 30th to honor the memory of Confederate Veterans buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.





**SCV PARTICIPANTS AT ARDMORE** - This is another angle of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from the Oklahoma Division, and guests, who gathered in Ardmore on Memorial Day, May 30th to honor the memory of Confederate Veterans buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.



**RIFLE SALUTE TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS** - The Honor Guard Fires a volley to salute the Confederate Veterans who are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore. The ceremony was conducted on Memorial Day, May 30th.





**HONOR GUARD MEMBERS - From Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, No. 1356 in Duncan are (left to right) E. J. Daigle, Virgil Chain, David Sikes, and Hubert Reeves. They participated in Memorial Day ceremonies at Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore.**



## Southern Cross Ceremony Honors Pvt. William Hockaday Brister



**Pvt. William Hockaday Brister, Co. H, 33rd Mississippi Inf. Regiment**

Pvt. William Hockaday Brister, Co. H, 33rd Mississippi Infantry Regiment, was honored with the dedication of a Southern Cross of Honor at his grave March 26th at Spring Creek Cemetery near Bailey, Fannin County, Texas. Pvt. Brister was the Great Grandfather of Commander James Catron, Brig. Gen. Stand Watie Camp in Ardmore/Madill.

Pvt. Brister was a remarkable soldier in that he was only 12 years old when he enlisted. Although he was underage, he was allowed to enlist because he signed with his father, Samuel Brister, and his uncle, W. T. The above pictures show him as a young man (left) and later in life (right).





**HONOR GUARD** - These were members of the Honor Guard at the Southern Cross of Honor dedication ceremony for Private William Hockaday Brister on March 26, 2011. The ceremony was conducted at Brister's gravesite in Fannin, County Texas.



**SPEAKERS** - These were the speakers at the Southern Cross of Honor dedication ceremony for Pvt. William H. Brister, Co. H, 33rd Mississippi Infantry. Pvt. Brister was the ancestor of James Catron, commander of the Brigadier Stand Watie Camp of Ardmore. The ceremony was conducted at the gravesite of Pvt. Brister in Spring Creek Cemetery near Bailey, Fannin County, Texas, March 26, 2011. Top left is Adjutant Terry Phillips, Reeves 13th Cavalry Camp, Sherman, Texas; top right is North Texas Brigade Commander Gary Bray; and lower left is James Catron.





## Oklahoma Division Reunion Held In Shawnee

**By Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan**

The 6th annual reunion and convention of the reorganized Oklahoma Division of The Sons of Confederate Veterans was held Sat. April 16 at the Citizen Pottawatomie Nation Cultural Heritage Museum in Shawnee. Coffee and visiting at 9 with the meeting called to order at 9:45 sharp. Prayer, pledge of allegiance, salute to the Confederate flag, the reading of the charge, and the playing of "God Save The South" opened the Reunion.

Forty men attended, three of them being members in process. In addition, there were four wives, and special guest Curt Tipton, field representative for the Army of the Trans-Mississippi (ATM). After welcoming comments by Div. Cmdr. Larry Logan, individual camp reports were submitted verbally by 11 camps, three by written report and two camps not presenting a report. Fifteen of the 16 camps were represented. Reports were the basics about each camp with emphasis on what kind of meetings to encourage and inspire current members, communicating with members on a regular basis to insure retention, doing projects to give purpose to the camp and its members, and recruiting new members to our cause. At the end of the camp reports, Charley Wilson, commander of camp 2180 in Ponca City gave a 5 minute report on recruiting as he has been one of the most successful recruiters in the SCV in recent memory. All camp reports and Commander Wilson's comments were well received.

In the second session, Commander Frank Gilbert of Camp 1356 in Duncan presented the committee report on forming brigades in the division. It was recommended we form brigades based roughly on the boundaries of I-35 and I-40. For now, being referred to as NW, NE, SE, and SW. The report was adopted by voice vote with no dissensions. In the report, thinking of the future growth of the division, the committee recommended an ammendment to the constitution coinciding with Art. 111, Section 2, that read thus: "The brigade commander will submit a written proposal to the Division Executive Council explaining what actions, why, and when his brigade would need to be broken down into further brigades." It would then be up to the council to take the action they deem necessary. Needing a two-thirds vote, the ammendment was adopted by voice vote with no objection. There being no old business. New business was conducted in regard to the graves registry project by Compatriot Bernie Cooper of Camp #1378, Tulsa. Compatriot Cooper recommended we combine our



state registry with the national program just kicked off and the proposal was adopted without objection. Commander. Ken Cook of Tulsa Camp 1378 asked about a financial report to be furnished to the DEC and adjutant Kevin Easterling offered to provide one within 30 days. Compatriot Cook also asked a budget and Division Commander. Larry Logan said he would have one provided to the DEC within the same 30 days.

Commander Logan's comments were about our new and improved website provided by Ms. Amanda Easterling, the Honey Springs reenactment which is the official state sequecentennial event, and a list of 99 names of former members that were living in current camps vicinities and offered them to those camps. He also gave a report on Camp 1367 in El Reno and some problems that have existed in having proper communication with that camp. While communication has been zero in the past, this year the camp provided a written report and had one member attend the convention. It is hoped the communication will improve even more in the future.

ATM Field Representative Curt Tipton talked of some various programs through the SCV and answered several questions members had. His talk was well received.

A drawing was held for a framed picture entitled "Defending Elm Springs" which shows Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, the only Confederate General born in Indian Territory, on horseback warning civilians that the Yankees were coming. The picture was won by Tanner Wall, a member in process of Camp 1501 in Edmond.

Closing activities were prayer, the singing of Dixie, and yelling "The Rebel Yell."

The membership stands currently at 210 with 19 men either with applications at Headquarters, at the local adjutant, or awaiting the May 1 pro-rated dues date. When those are processed membership will be 229 compared with 165 last year at this time and 145 two years ago and 45 when the division lost its status a few years ago. We have 16 camps compared with 11 last year.

Congratulatory letters were on hand from Charles Kelly Barrow, Lt. Cmdr. of the SCV, Chuck Rand, Adjutant for the SCV, Danny Honnoll, ATM Cmdr, Charlene Samuels, UDC President for Oklahoma, and Cmdr. Joe Fears of the Oklahoma Dept. of the Sons of Union Veterans of The Civil War (sic).

The men then enjoyed a leisurely lunch at the Delta Cafe and all traveled safely to their homes.

I am proud to report to all that the Oklahoma Division is back and is in good, solid, form and poised for greatness in the future.



## A Recipe For Retention

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Commander Frank Gilbert of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, Duncan, spoke on membership retention at our annual Division Reunion in Shawnee in April. His remarks can be helpful to all of us and I asked him for them to include in this issue. Here they are.

1. You must have a little bit of luck.
2. Communicate *regularly* with your camp members. Use every resource you can think of (face to face, phone, text, snail mail, email, facebook, etc.) Follow up on your prospective member leads. Don't develop lazy habits.
3. Make *everyone* feel welcome at camp meetings. Learn their names and make it a habit of addressing them that way. People are impressed when you can remember their names.
4. Have well balanced and structured meetings. Plan for success, don't just show up and hope everything turns out okay. Incorporate it all. Socialize, and have fun, but don't forget to accomplish something. Have short and long term camp goals. And *above all else* remember we are here to honor our ancestors and to learn about "The War for Southern Independence."
5. Never forget that there are no big "I"s, and little "u"s in the SCV. We are Compatriots. We are brothers. We all have Southern blood coursing through our veins. We are *all* important, and we are all needed. We have a big mission. Get as many in your camp as possible involved:
  - a. If they are not a camp officer then appoint them as a camp chaplain, communications officer, Color Sgt, historian, or whatever.
  - b. Find out what their strengths are, and use and develop those strengths.
  - c. Always seek their feedback and input. Ask them what they want the camp to be. If it fits in with our mission and is feasible do it.
  - d. Lastly, remember that you don't have to be perfect. Be yourself, smile a lot, and be a friend.



## Brigades Formed In Oklahoma Division

***Jerry C. Brewer, Editor***

Acting on a proposal to form brigades in the Oklahoma Division, members approved that measure and provisional commanders have been named for all of them by Division Commander Larry Logan. Four brigades have been formed for the four quadrants of the state.

The Northeast quadrant's provisional Brigade Commander is Johnny Manley. Johnny is the immediate past Camp Commander of Daniel N. McIntosh #1378 in Tulsa, the division's largest camp. He is also an avid reenaactor as a medical provider to injured troops. The camps in his brigade are Tulsa, Muskogee, Sallisaw, Mannford, Claremore, Pryor, and Ponca City. This is by far our largest brigade. It is called the *Cherokee Brigade* and will use the Cherokee Braves Battle Flag.

The Southeast quadrant's provisional Brigade Commander is Allen Harrison who will work with the McAlester, Ada and Poteau camps. This brigade is the *Ft. Washita Brigade* and will use the Choctaw flag that was used by both Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Northwest quadrant's provisional Brigade Commander is Robert Weaver of Camp #481, Capt. Clem Van Rogers of Oklahoma City. He has been extremely active in his local camp for the past few years. Camps in this brigade are Oklahoma City, Edmond, El Reno and Elk City. This brigade has not officially been named yet, but should be by the end of June, according to Division Commander Larry Logan.

The Southwest quadrant's provisional Brigade Commander is Frank Gilbert of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp in Duncan. This brigade consists of the Duncan and Ardmore Camps and is called *The Indian Territory's Red River Brigade*.





## Reply To Lady Who “Didn’t Get It” Remains Even More Relevant After 9 Years

**Kirk Lyon, Southern Legal Resource Center**

A few days before Memorial Day in 2002, a Sons of Confederate Veterans camp received the following e-mail from a lady who apparently had been receiving the camp’s newsletters. Her post was eventually forwarded to Roger McCredie, who had not yet joined the staff of the Southern Legal Resource Center but was the SCV’s immediate past Chief of Heritage Defense, and McCredie answered on his own initiative. His reply is particularly relevant now, almost a decade later, as the runaway train of political correctness that already characterizes the nation’s sesquicentennial observance of the War Between the States threatens to overrun Confederate history and heritage. Here is the lady’s original e-mail

“I am on your mailing list by default I think, but read with interest the various letters that cross my desk from you who love the South and all it stood for, and still does in your hearts. As a fellow American, I am saddened by the loss of each and every life that was lost fighting for their beliefs during the civil war, regardless of the side they fought on.

“Each soldier, parent and child who gave so much for this country is saluted and prayed for. I never know whether you folks are really talking like this because it keeps the fervor going for your re-enactments or because you actually are still so angry, after all these years. Whichever way you feel, my prayer is that you will come together this memorial Day and give honor to each and every life that was lost for us, no matter the side, color or creed in the fights that have and are still taking place so that we may live in this glorious *United States of America!!!*. My great grandfather was one who was held prisoner in your Andersonville prison. He died a terrible death at the hand of the enemy of that time. I feel no



bitterness or anger towards anyone from the South because of this. It was *war*. It was part of the terrible cost of *war*. He’s buried now and rests in peace. It’s over in my heart and mind. May you all find peace and live in peace in this great country. God Bless America, and all it’s children.”

“With love, Prudence Kinley-Ruth”

... and here is McCredie’s reply:

“Dear Ms. Kinley-Ruth:

“You appear to be a genuinely decent and thoughtful person, and your post is doubtless well intentioned. One of your remarks deserves to be addressed in some detail. You say, “I never know whether you folks are really talking like this because it keeps the fervor going for your re-enactments or because you are still so angry, after all these years.” Because you do seem to be an empathetic person, let me try a little role-reversal on you.

“Suppose that you had been born and raised in a place whose history, culture, traditions, mindset and values set it as much apart from the rest of the ‘United States’ as Switzerland is from France, or Ireland from England.

“Suppose you loved this place, its people and your own place in it very deeply; suppose, in fact, that you were so much a part of it that it was hard to tell where you stopped and it started.

“Suppose this place you cherished had once found itself at odds with other members of the Union it had helped to found; had attempted peaceably and in good faith to leave that Union, in accordance with the provisions of that Union’s very own constitution; and had instead been invaded and obliged to fight a horrific war against overwhelming odds, during which its cities were looted and destroyed, its countryside ravaged, and its civilian population robbed and brutalized. Suppose that having lost that war, your homeland was further crippled

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by a dozen years of corrupt and vindictive military occupation called, with supreme irony, 'Reconstruction.'

"Suppose that this place you love subsequently became the repository for all of America's frustrations, the object of its ridicule and cynical exploitation, and the whipping boy for its national racial guilt trip. Suppose you had to listen to a daily litany of how your homeland was a dark and backward place populated by incestuous mongoloids. Suppose you were ridiculed for your accent, and for your unabashed love of God, place and family.

"Suppose you found your history turned inside out and your heroes vilified in order to appease the professionally offended. Suppose your children were expelled from school, ostracized and even beaten for displaying the symbol their great-great-grandfathers fought under. Suppose that some municipalities where your brave dead were buried, far from home, refused to allow their graves to be decorated, even for a few hours, with the flag they died for. And suppose that when, as an American, you objected to this very un-American treatment, you were told to sit down and shut up, or be branded a racist, a white supremacist, or even un-American yourself.

"That's a great deal of supposing, I know, but try to manage it, if only for a second. Now consider your original remark in light of it. Our experience as Americans has been painfully different from yours in some respects. On the day known as Memorial Day, this difference is particularly poignant for us, when our Confederate dead are systematically excluded from national mourning. We have—or try to have—our own Confederate Memorial Days, state by state, but often these are given no official sanction. And you ask if we are angry. Suppose you were us."

"Roger McCredie  
Past Chief of Heritage Defense  
Sons of Confederate Veterans"



## Honey Springs Report

***By Division Commander Larry Logan***

A great weekend at Honey Springs. On Friday, approximately 700 school children were around our booth, tents, whatever you want to call our base. While the wind did interfere a great deal, we pressed on and visited with many adults as well. We had a book display, brochures about the camp activities throughout the division, info about the SCV, all kinds of flags by our area and had a good conversation with all.

So many of the kids as well as adults did not know the story of Jim Limber. On Saturday, the wind died down around noon and the reenactment was almost in perfect conditions. We had huge numbers of adults stop by our base. We gave out well in excess of 100 applications. Some will not respond but a good number were aware of their Confederate Heritage and had the info needed. Will be disappointed if we don't get a few members. Sunday, the rain was heavy and we broke camp for home around 9 a. m.

It was my pleasure to meet two of our Confederates I had never met. Rodger Wilson, adjutant of our McAlester camp, and Cecil Kirksey, member of our Pryor camp. I cannot list all the men who helped so I would like to recognize the camps that were represented. They were Duncan, Oklahoma City, Edmond, El Reno, McAlester, Sallisaw, Muskogee, Tulsa, and Pryor.





# Issuing Our Own Confederate History And Heritage Month Proclamations

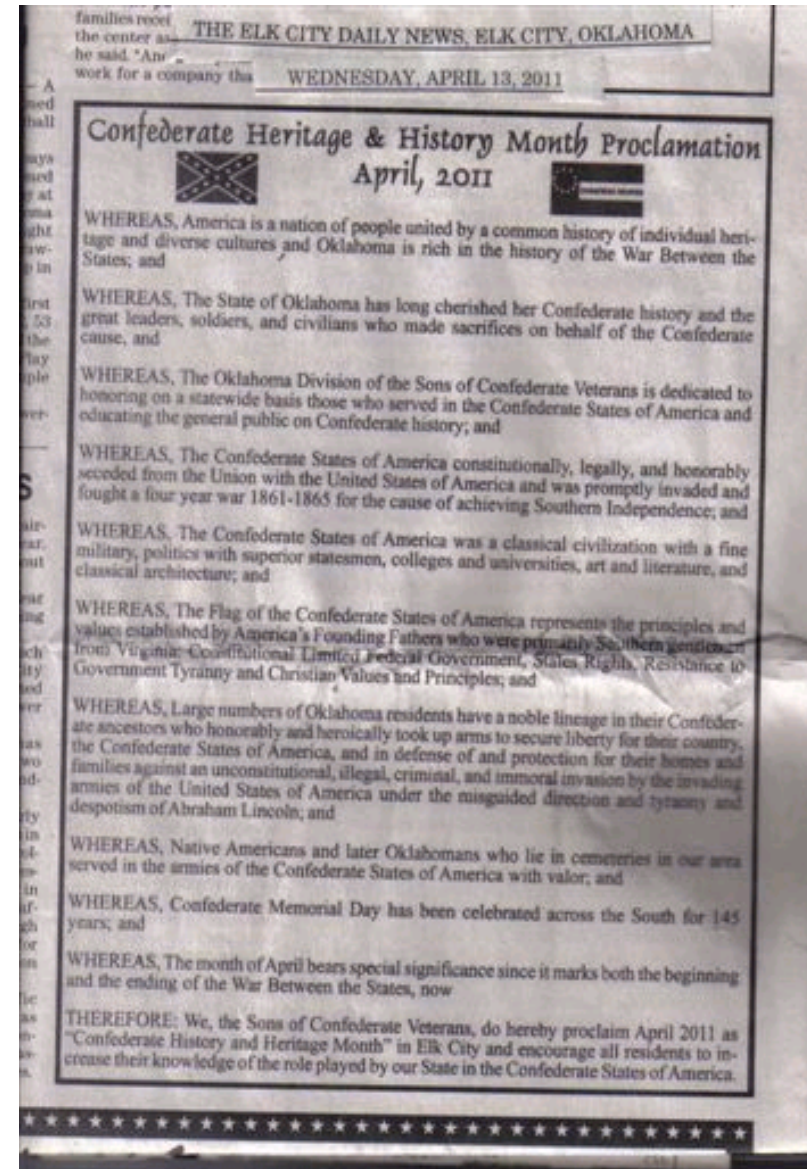
***Jerry C. Brewer***

Throughout the South, April is traditionally Confederate History and Heritage Month. In keeping with that tradition some states and many local government entities issue proclamations recognizing our history and heritage.

However, we all know that fewer and fewer officials are willing to issue such proclamations because of political correctness. That is frustrating to those of us who have tried to deal with those officials in the past. A couple of years ago, the Privates Grayson & Brewer Camp of Elk City sent such requests to the mayors of Elk City and Sayre, and to the county commissioners in Beckham, Roger Mills, and Greer Counties. The only positive response we received was from Roger Mills County whose commissioners issued a proclamation naming April as Confederate History and Heritage month there. Roger Mills County is named for Col. Roger Mills, a Confederate Veteran and brigade commander at Chaickamauga.

On the other hand, we met with silence or crawfishing on the parts of all others. Elk City's Mayor Teresa Mullican placed the request on the agenda for a city council meeting, but had it removed before the meeting. That's as close as the city came to acting on our proposal.

So, after all the frustration and stonewalling by local officials, we took matters into our own hands this year and issued our own proclamation. That proclamation was published in both our local papers and paid for by our camp. The idea came from our Compatriots in Georgia who had done the same thing there. They sent their proclamation to an email list where we found it, made a copy of it, and adapted it for our own use. This is the best way to get April recognized as Confederate History and Heritage Month in our towns if we cannot get the cooperation of local officials. We still have the freedom of the press, if we're willing to pay the cost to insert the proclamation in the local paper.

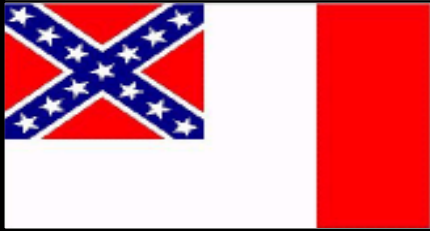


**CONFEDERATE HISTORY AND HERITAGE MONTH PROCLAMATION - This is how the Confederate history and Heritage Month proclamation looked as it appeared in the Elk City Daily News on April 13, 2011. The proclamation was also published in the weekly Elk Citan on the same date.**



## "...In The Shade Of The Trees"

One of our Division Compatriots has "crossed over the river." The Oklahoma Division extends deepest sympathy to his family. May the God of all comfort enfold you in His Providential arms.



### **David Short**

Compatriot David Short lived in Virginia, but was a member of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356 in Duncan and passed away in April of this year. He was a brother of Hubert Reeves, Lt. Commander of Camp 1356.



## Sumter Was On South Carolina's Sovereign Soil

When foreign troops occupy your land and sufficient warning given, a sovereign State will expel them. "The ultimate ownership of the soil, or eminent domain, remains with the people of the State in which it lies, by virtue of their sovereignty."

### **Bernard Theursam, Cape Fear Historical Institute**

For well over one hundred years, uninformed and liberal historians and others have charged South Carolina with starting the Civil War (sic) when the shore batteries at Charleston fired on the Federally-held Fort Sumter in the bay. These writers have stated that this fort was the property of the federal government. This statement is false.

On March 24, 1794, the US Congress passed an act to provide for the defense of certain ports and harbors of the United States. The sites of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property of the federal government were ceded or assigned by the States within whose limits they were, and subject to the condition, either expressed or implied, that they should be used solely and exclusively for the purpose for which they were granted. The ultimate ownership of the soil, or eminent domain, remains with the people of the State in which it lies, by virtue of their sovereignty.

South Carolina, in 1805 by legislative enactment, ceded to the United States in Charleston Harbor and on the Beaufort River, various forts and fortifications and sites for the erection of forts. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted the same in its legislature in 1836. New York State, in granting the use of the site for the Brooklyn Navy Yard says: "The United States are to retain such use and jurisdiction so long as said tract shall be applied to the defense and safety of the city and port of New York and no longer..." The cession of the site of Watervliet Arsenal was made on the same terms.

It has been said by many historians that these sites were purchased outright by the federal government. This is also false. The Act of 1794 clearly states, "that no purchase shall be made where such lands are the property of the State."

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When General George B. McClellan and his federal army of 112,000 men landed on the tip of the Virginia peninsula April 12, 1862 and occupied Fortress Monroe, this action verified the Southern charge of Northern aggression.

A State withdrawing from the union would necessarily assume the control theretofore exercised by the general government over all public defenses and other public property within her limits. The South, on the verge of withdrawal (from the union) had prepared to give adequate compensation to an agent of the Northern government for the forts and other public works erected on the land. Therefore, three commissioners from South Carolina, one from Georgia, and one from Alabama were sent to Washington to negotiate for the removal of federal garrisons from Southern forts.

The commissioners, all prominent men, were Messrs. Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, and James L. Orr of South Carolina; Martin Crawford of Georgia, and John Forsythe of Alabama, and arrived in Washington on the 5th of March.

On March 12th they addressed an official communication to Mr. (William) Seward, Secretary of State, explaining their functions and their purpose. Mr. Seward declined to make any formal recognition of the commissioners, but assured them in verbal conferences of the determination of the government at Washington to evacuate Fort Sumter; of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that no changes in the status prejudicially to the Confederate States were in contemplation; but in the event of any change, notice would be given to the commissioners.

The commissioners waited for a reply to their official communication until April 8th, at which time they received a reply dated March 15th by which they were advised that the president had decided not to receive them, nor was he interested in any proposals they had to offer. During this time the cabinet of the Northern government had been working in secrecy in New York preparing an extensive military and naval expedition to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

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## Important Information Concerning Division Dues

Since the convention, we have had some division dues come in for last year and some even for this year. This is where it is now. There are several men who have not paid division dues for last year. The division dues are paid from convention to convention. In other words, we are now in the convention year 2011-2012. That is the current year's dues that no one is delinquent on. The delinquency is on last year's dues, 2010-2011. Those ended on April 16, 2011 and those are the dues that are past due. I cannot believe this is intentional. This has to be a failure in communication that I spoke of earlier. For those of you who have paid your dues, thanks so much. For those of you who are unsure, please find out from the adjutant. If you know you haven't, please do so at your earliest convenience. Please follow the guidelines for paying by listing the names whom you are paying for.

The new fiscal year for the SCV starts Aug. 1. If, after that date, we still have men who are delinquent, all I know to do is to report to the Division Executive Committee the situation and ask for guidance. I would hope none of our fellow division members would put any of us in such a difficult position. I hope all of you realize all the items associated with this and how it could affect so many connected matters

### ***Information From Harold Tydings***

If your camp doesn't have a bank account, national dues are sent to national with each member writing a check, money order, cashier's check, etc. made out to the SCV. For division dues, each adjutant needs to collect a separate payment for those. Do not send them in with national dues. Send them to the division adjutant. Payment can be made with an individual check, money order, or cashier's check. If a member gives cash for division dues, Harold suggests the adjutant keeps the cash and writes a personal check for the correct amount of dues collected via that method. If you send in an amount for division dues, please identify each member the dues are for. If \$80 is sent in and the camp has 10 members and they are not identified, the division adjutant doesn't know which eight of the ten has paid and which two haven't.



## 250 Half-Starved American Heroes

“The Federal infantry soon came into sight. One Mississippian later wrote: “Ah, what a contrast, what a soul-sickening spectacle to behold. 25,000 men, flushed with recent victory, to be hurled against 250...half-starved heroes, whose hearts of steel [quailed] not even at such fearful odds.”

“About ten o’clock the enemy commenced charging with four or five lines,” Lieutenant [Dallas M.] Rigler [of Mecklenburg county] would write a few years after the war. “We did not fire until they were within forty yards, and then gave them one volley; they wavered, and then the first line gave way; the second came forward, and came within thirty yards of the fort. We yelled and fired – they stood a few seconds and then broke. The third retreated also, but the fourth and fifth came to the ditch around the fort. While this fighting was in the front, one line came in the rear and almost got inside the fort through the door. About twenty men charged them, drove them back. About eleven o’clock they scaled the walls of the fort, and for several minutes we had a hand to hand fight. We used the bayonet, and killed almost all of them that came on top.”

Private [Angelum M.] Garrison [also of Mecklenburg county] chronicled: “A man of Company D, of our regiment, volunteered to shoot while three of us loaded, and we did the best that was possible. This soldier of Company D took good aim, and I think he must have killed or wounded scores of the enemy.”

Twenty-year old Lieutenant Rigler would conclude his story of the defense of the fort:

“About half-past eleven they attempted to scale the walls again. We met them with the bayonets, and for several minutes it was the most desperate struggle I ever witnessed; but it did not last long. Soon they were all killed or knocked back, and then a deafening shout [arose] from our boys. [But] by this time the ammunition was almost out, and our men threw bats and rocks at them in the ditch. No ammunition would we get, and after a short struggle, they took the fort...”

General [Cadmus M.] Wilcox would add this, viewing things from outside the fort while in the Confederate lines: “As they [Federals] appeared at this point [Fort Gregg], they were either shot or thrust off with the bayonet...Again and again this was done. At length numbers prevailed, and the parapet of the little work was thickly covered with men, six [Northern regimental] flags seen on it at one time; and from this dense mass a close, and of necessity destructive fire, was poured down upon the devoted band within.” **(The Thirty-seventh North Carolina Troops, Tar Heels in the Army of Northern Virginia, Michael C. Hardy, McFarland & Company, 2003, pp. 228-229).** (Via Southern Heritage News & Views)



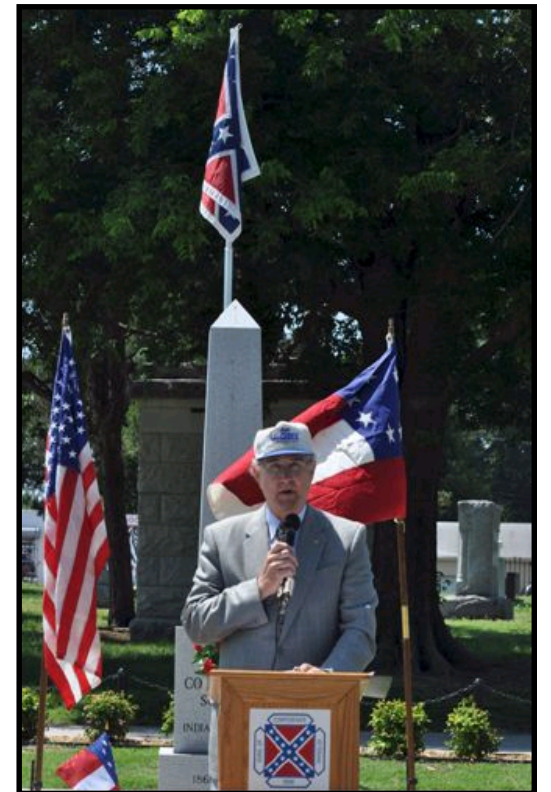
## Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp Dedicates “Official Monument” At Rose Hill Cemetery

The Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp, No. 1378 in Tulsa has raised funds for, installed and dedicated a monument in Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa, to Confederate Veterans who fought in Indian Territory. Dedicated on May 21, 2011, this monument has been proclaimed the official monument of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Division Commander Larry Logan issued the proclamation on June 21.

Division Commander Larry Logan said, “As most of you know, Camp 1378, Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa recently dedicated a monument in Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa. I have distributed pictures of it to all and it is indeed a beautiful tribute. The thing that makes this monument special and different than any other Confederate monument in Oklahoma is who it is dedicated to. It is specifically to honor the troops who fought in Indian Territory. All the other monuments, between 20 and 30, honor all the veterans of the war from all states, or they honor troops that fought in a particular battle. The reason we have as many as we do is because so many veterans moved here after the war and lived the rest of their lives here. They contributed to Oklahoma becoming a state and in its early years of growth. No one had erected a monument dedicated solely to the memory of those who fought specifically in Indian Territory until Camp 1378 was able to complete this outstanding monument.

“With that in mind, members of the Daniel N. McIntosh camp have unanimously asked the Oklahoma Division to name the Tulsa-Rose Hill

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**MONUMENT DEDICATION - McIntosh Camp Commander Ken Cook speaks at Monument dedication.**





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monument as the official SCV Oklahoma Division monument to Confederate troops who fought in Indian Territory. It will not place it above any other monument in the state already in place or any that will be erected in the future (RoseHill-Ardmore). Since it is the first and only monument dedicated to this specific group, it would set it apart as indeed a special way of remembrance.”





**“OFFICIAL MONUMENT” DEDICATION PARTICIPANTS** - These were some of the participants in the dedication ceremony May 21 of the “Official Monument” of the Oklahoma Division at Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa. They are (left to right) Past McIntosh Camp Commander Bernie Cooper; 2nd Lt. Commander. Richard Goforth; Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan; McIntosh Camp Commander Ken Cook; Cherokee Brigade Commander Johnny Manley; and McIntosh Adjutant Carl Fallen.



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	<b>Sons of Confederate Veterans</b> <b>OKLAHOMA DIVISION</b>	
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<b>PROCLAMATION</b>		
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<p><b>Judge Advocate Murray Stewart</b>          P.O. Box 1000          Broken Arrow, OK 74012-1000          918-451-5576          Stewartmb@cox.net</p>		
<p><b>Inspector James McFarland</b>          21559 South 4200 Road          Claremore, OK 74019          918-637-0253          jmacroute@gmail.com</p>		
<p><b>Heritage Defense Bryce Hill</b>          1511 South Delaware Avenue          Bryce Hill Law Office          Tulsa, OK 74014-5234          918-584-2889          Bryce@tulsatriallawyer.com</p>		
<p><b>Historian Dr. Len Tucker</b>          15509 Claremont Blvd.          Edmond, OK 73013-1104          405-341-1876          lrt501@gmail.com</p>		
<p><b>Chaplain Jerry Brewer</b>          208 S. Oklahoma          Elk City, OK 73644          580-225-0190          tjbrewer@tlnet.net</p>		

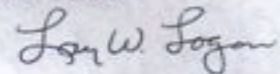
WHEREAS, Camp Daniel N. McIntosh, No. 1378, Sons of Confederate Veterans, has conceived, designed, and with participation by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, funded a monument dedicated to the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory, and has erected said monument in Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and

WHEREAS, the said monument was formally dedicated at the Camp McIntosh Memorial Day service on May 21, 2011, and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has approved the said monument as the official monument of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory,

THEREFORE, I, Larry W. Logan, Commander of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, by the authority vested in me by the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, hereby proclaim that the said monument is now, and shall be forever after, the official monument of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to the memory and honor of the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory.

This Proclamation is given by my hand at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma this Twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand, Eleven.

  
 Larry W. Logan  
 Division Commander

**PROCLAMATION** - This is Commander Logan's proclamation making the Rose Hill Monument the official Oklahoma Division monument.



As they had tried to deceive the people of the North and South in January 1861 with the Star of the West (expedition to Sumter), loaded with troops and ammunition, the radical Republicans again advised the press that this mission was also a mission of mercy for the garrison of Fort Sumter, and on April 7th the expedition set sail southward bound loaded with troops and arms.

At 2PM, April 11, 1861, General Beauregard demanded that Major Anderson of Fort Sumter evacuate the works, which Anderson refused to do. At a little after 3AM, General Beauregard advised Major Anderson that “in one hour’s time I will open fire.” At 4:40AM, from Fort Johnson the battery opened on Fort Sumter, which fire was followed by the batteries of Moultrie, Cummings Point and the floating battery.

At this time a part of the federal naval force had arrived at the Charleston bar, but strange to say, Captain Fox, after hearing the heavy guns of the bombardment decided that his government did not expect any gallant sacrifices on his part, and took no part in the battle. On April 13 after the Confederate guns had reduced Sumter to a smoking heap of ruin, Major Anderson surrendered, with no loss of life on either side.

“On one side of the conflict was the South led by the descendants of the Cavaliers, who with all their faults had inherited from a long line of ancestors a manly contempt for moral littleness, a high sense of honor, a lofty regard for plighted faith, a strong tendency for conservatism, a profound respect for law and order, and an unfaltering loyalty to constitutional government.”

Against the South was arrayed the power of the North, dominated by the spirit of Puritanism which, with all its virtues, has ever been characterized by the pharisaism which worships itself, and is unable to perceive any goodness apart from itself, which has ever arrogantly held its ideas, its interests, and its will, higher than fundamental law and covenanted obligations; which has always “lived and moved and had its being, in rebellion against constituted authority.” R.C. Cave, 1894. (*Land of the Golden River, Vol. II*, Lewis P. Hall, Hall’s Enterprises, 1980)



## Editorial: Adoring A Monster

***Jerry C. Brewer, Editor***

The cult of Lincoln remains alive and well in this country today despite the fact that this monster went to his grave with more American blood on his hands than Kaiser Wilhelm, Hirohito, Hitler, Mussolini, and Ho Chi Minh combined.

With overwhelming superiority in manpower, weapons, and manufacturing resources, Lincoln’s army in Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia stripped the land like a plague of locusts in late 1864 and early ‘65. With Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia starving, the war of attrition against the South came to an end at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Lincoln’s war had cost 618,000 American lives—a death toll that exceeded the combined number of Americans subsequently killed in World War One, World War Two and Vietnam. On a single day in Lincoln’s war, 23,582 Americans were killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg. That single day’s death toll was more than the combined total of Americans killed in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Spanish American War and the Mexican War. Lincoln went to his grave with the blood of more than a half million of his countrymen on his hands, but not before he had destroyed Constitutional government and State sovereignty. And the fermentedly ignorant still adore him.