

"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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## The Corwin Amendment

When the so called scholars and hate-mongers of our politically correct society present their case that the War Between the States was about slavery, there are two documents that they never speak of. The first is the United States Constitution and the second is the Corwin Amendment. The proposed Corwin Amendment is a clear and undeniable statement that in 1861, neither the President of the United States nor the vast majority of Congressmen from the Northern States had any intention of abolishing slavery where it existed.

The Corwin Amendment would have—and should have—become the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution passed by the Congress on March 2, 1861. Ohio Representative Thomas Corwin offered the amendment during the closing days of the Second Session of the 36th Congress in the form of Joint Resolution No. 80. The proposed amendment would have forbidden attempts to subsequently amend the Constitution to empower the Congress to "abolish or interfere" with the "domestic institutions" of the states, including "persons held to labor or service."

On February 28, 1861, the House of Representatives approved the resolution by a vote of 133–65.<sup>1</sup> On March 2, the United States Senate also adopted it, 24–12.<sup>2</sup> The resolution passed both houses with the required two-thirds vote without the votes of 7 southern states that had already seceded even though they were still entitled to vote.

Outgoing President James Buchanan endorsed the Corwin Amendment by taking the unusual step of signing it. In his first inaugural address, *Abraham Lincoln supported the Corwin Amendment*: "Holding such a provision to now be implied Constitutional law, *I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.*"<sup>3</sup>

Just weeks prior to the outbreak of the War Between The States, Lincoln wrote a letter to each governor asking for them to support the Corwin Amendment. In just a few short weeks, three states had already ratified the amendment, including Lincoln's State of Illinois and was well on its way to making the issue of slavery a moot point.

This proposed amendment is tech-

nically still before the states for ratification, because it was submitted to the states without a time limit. Because the amendment had mysteriously vanished from the records, it is sometimes called the "Ghost Amendment". This is yet another example of the corruption in the Federal Government during Lincoln's administration.

### End Notes

(1) Congressional Globe, p. 1285

(2) Congressional Globe, p. 1403

(3) Text of Lincoln's first inaugural address

## Our New Format

**Jerry C. Brewer, Editor**

With this issue of The Southern Preceptor, we inaugurate a new look for the Oklahoma Division's newsletter. We believe members will like the new tabloid format. The print format was simply carried over when we adopted the current electronic version, but did not afford the flexibility and ease of readership of this.

It is our desire to make *The Southern Preceptor* as fine a publication as any among the divisions of The Sons of Confederate Veterans.

**PROUD OF THEIR FLAG! -**  
This picture of two of the "boys" who fought for Southern Independence was received from Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp Commander Frank Gilbert with this note from him: "Do you think either one of these gentlemen would furl our Battleflag, give up, shut up, and just go away? Make careful note of the one on the left. I *think not!* Then neither can we! The *correct* memory of these brave men hangs in the balance! Fight on we must! Deo Vindice!!







# Namesakes Of Oklahoma Division Camps

## Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp 307, Poteau

Richard Montgomery Gano was born June 17, 1830 near Springdale in Bourbon County, Kentucky, the son of John Allen Gano, who was the son of Gen. Richard M. Gano, veteran of the War of 1812. John Allen Gano was a minister in the Disciples of Christ and was active in the Restoration Movement with Alexander Campbell and Barton W. Stone. The first General Richard Gano was the son of Rev. John Gano and Sarah Stites. (Rev. John Gano was the first pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City and was known as the "Fighting Chaplain" for his Revolutionary War exploits. He is also credited with having baptized George Washington in the Potomac River.)

Richard was baptized into the church at age ten, and at twelve he entered Bacon College in Harrodsburg, Kentucky (Bacon was the progenitor of the University of Kentucky). He completed his course of studies at Bethany College in Bethany, Virginia (now West Virginia) about 1847, and then attended Louisville Medical University in Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1849.

Gano practiced medicine first in Kentucky, then in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (including two years as physician to the Louisiana State Prison), until 1858. He married Martha ("Mattie") Jones Welch of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, March 15, 1853 in Garrard County, Kentucky, and they had twelve children, nine of whom lived to adulthood. Martha was born October 8, 1832 and died September 22, 1895 in Dallas, Texas. Allene Stone Gano, mother of aviation billionaire Howard Hughes was General Gano's granddaughter.

In 1859, Gano moved his family to Grapevine Prairie, Texas, in northeast Tarrant County (roughly on the present site of the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport), and began farming and stockraising, as well as continuing to practice medicine. He was particularly interested in introducing Kentucky race horse breeds to Texas. He was soon involved in community efforts to pursue Comanche raiding parties, and was presented a sword for his efforts by local citizens. In 1860, he was elected to the Texas legislature from Tarrant County, where he was active in debates on frontier defense and agricultural issues.

He resigned his seat early in 1861 to enter Confederate service and on June 1 was elected captain of the "Grapevine Volunteers", a company of mounted riflemen he had raised. By early March 1862, he had reorganized his unit into a partial cavalry squadron of two com-

panies, which was mustered into direct Confederate service and was assigned to Col. John Hunt Morgan's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Capt. Gano, commanding Company G, took part in Morgan's first Kentucky raid in July 1862 as well as Morgan's raid on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in August. During the latter campaign, he was promoted to major in command of a full cavalry squadron (his original two companies plus a third company raised in Tennessee), which he led at the Battle of Gallatin.

In September 1862, Gano's squadron became the nucleus of the new 7th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and he was promoted to colonel in Gen. Morgan's new cavalry brigade. The regiment took part in all the actions of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's invasion of Kentucky in the fall of 1862, culminating in the Battle of Perryville on October 8, the Battle of Lexington on October 17, and the retreat into east Tennessee. The 7th Kentucky Cavalry subsequently took part in Morgan's second Kentucky raid, December 1862 to January 1863, and by February Gano (though still a colonel) was in command of the First Cavalry Brigade of Gen. Morgan's cavalry division. On April 3, the brigade was attacked at Snows Hill, Tennessee by some 8,000 Union infantry and cavalry and was forced to withdraw to McMinnville. Shortly after this, Morgan's forces were essentially destroyed during Morgan's Raid, and the remnants rejoined Gano's depleted brigade. On September 18, 1863, Col. Gano commanded both his own brigade and Morgan's survivors under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Chickamauga.

Gano left active service for a period because of illness, then was promoted to brigadier general (though he did not receive his "official" promotion until March 17, 1865) and took the eighty-odd survivors of his original Texas cavalry unit (now called the "Gano Guards") back to Bonham, Texas. There he assumed command, October 10, 1863, of all Texas cavalry operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department. On December 27, Gano's brigade captured and occupied Waldron, Arkansas, and in April 1864 he suffered an arm wound at a skirmish at Moscow, Arkansas. Two months later, he commanded the attack on Fort Smith, Arkansas, and on July 27, 1864 he led an attack on the 6th Kansas Cavalry at Massard Prairie, Arkansas.

A few weeks later, Gano's brigade, with accompanying artillery, moved to Indian Territory and on September 19

he commanded both the Fifth Texas Cavalry Brigade (made up of the 29th, 30th, and 31st Texas Cavalry and Howell's Artillery Battery) and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie's First Indian Brigade (consisting of Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole) at the second Battle of Cabin Creek. (His commission reportedly predated Stand Watie's by one month, putting him in command by seniority—but it also seems unlikely that his Texas troopers would have allowed themselves to be commanded by a Cherokee.) In this action, the general was wounded again but Confederate forces totalling about 2,000 captured a federal supply train of some three hundred wagons and 750 mules, valued at more than two million dollars. In a congratulatory telegram, Gen. Kirby Smith called this "one of the most brilliant raids of the entire war".

In January 1865, as part of a last reorganization of troops west of the Mississippi by Kirby Smith, the brigade was ordered to Nacogdoches, but on May 26, the Army of the Trans-Mississippi surrendered to federal forces. Gano had been recommended for promotion to major general but the war ended before this could be acted upon.

## Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356, Duncan

**By Frank Gilbert, Commander**

SHELBY'S – Named after Gen. Jo Shelby. Gen. Shelby was a great Confederate general who led a famous Cavalry brigade called the "Iron Brigade." They fought mostly in Missouri, but they also saw action here in Indian Territory, as well as Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. At the end of the War of Northern Aggression, instead of surrendering they went to Mexico, and as they crossed the Rio Grande they buried their coveted Battle Flag in the river, so it wouldn't fall into Yankee hands. Gen. Shelby is called the Undefeated Rebel, as well as the Jeb Stuart of the Trans-Mississippi West. His spirit exemplifies what a leader is and we think he would be proud that our motto is, "Surrender is *not* an option!"

OKLAHOMA – Named in honor of our great State, and our wonderful Compatriots and their families who reside within her borders.

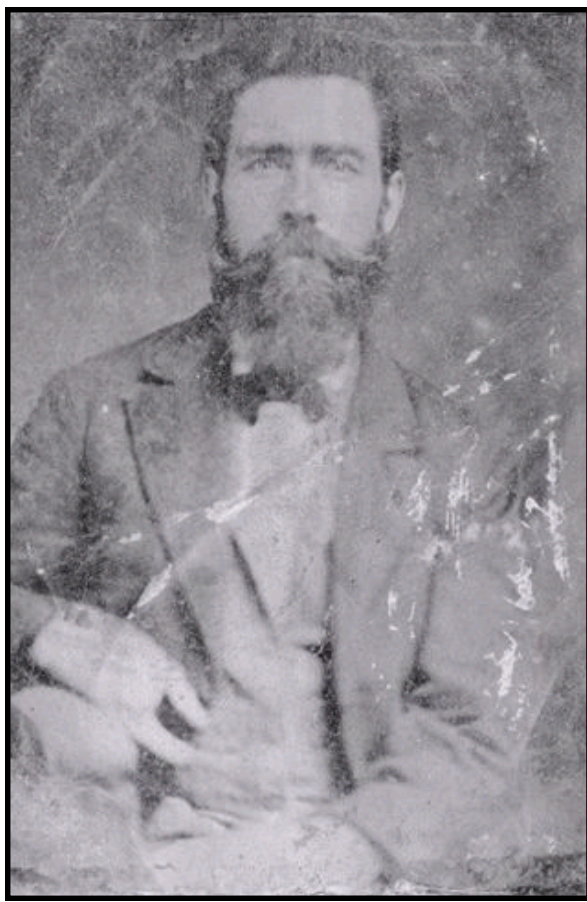
IRON MEN – Named after the "Iron Brigade." But it goes much deeper than that. Iron is a symbol of the Strength, Resolve, Grit, and Tenacity that our forefathers and their families exemplified during those four bitter years of the war, and then the dastardly years of reconstruction afterward. Although we realize our Cause on the battlefield ended without victory, we must never lose sight of that Cause in our spirit. And so as Sons of the South may the Cause forever remain on our lips, in our minds, and most of all in our hearts. To that end we are Victorious, and "Surrender is *not* an option!"





## Confederate Ancestors' Hall Of Honor

This section is dedicated to the memory of Confederate Ancestors and kindred of the men of the Oklahoma Division who laid their all on Liberty's Altar in defense of Southern Independence from 1861 to 1865.



**Private Franklin Brewer**  
**Co. F, 43rd Mississippi Infantry**

Private Franklin Brewer served in Co. F, 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry Regiment with his first cousin, Alvah R. Brewer. The company, known as "Captain Hampton's Company," was mustered in at Caledonia, Lowndes County, Miss. on March 29, 1862. Co. F was consolidated with Co. A at Tuscumbia, Ala. in Nov., 1864 with Capt. Perry commanding.

Pvt. Brewer was captured at the fall of Vicksburg in July, 1863. He was later exchanged and saw action at the Battle of Atlanta where he was wounded and had a finger amputated, which can be seen in the picture.

He was the son of John Wesley and Dorcas Brewer. His first wife died and he later married Nancy Loftis, widow of John Boyd who had died as a Prisoner of War. He died July 31, 1893 and is buried in the Old Asbury Cemetery, Lamar, Alabama. He is a fourth cousin to Jerry and Ken Brewer of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp of Elk City.

### Yankee War Crimes In Virginia

Union General Sheridan was reported to have said in his orders to destroy homes and barns in the Shenandoah Valley, "I want you to destroy everything except their eyes, with which they can see and weep." Contrast that order to the Order of Confederate General Robert E. Lee on the invasion of Pennsylvania about a year before enroute to Gettysburg where Lee ordered that any man caught looting from the local population was to be punished immediately.

Grant told Sheridan, "The people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. ... Give the enemy no rest ... Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions, and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste."



Circa 1918  
Counter-clockwise from lower right:  
Thomas Leyton Tapley, his daughter Nancy Belle (Tapley) Brewer, her daughter Sarah Francis (Brewer) Coones, and her son Charley Coones

**Private Thomas L. Tapley**  
**Co. A, 8th Mississippi Cavalry**

According to his Confederate Pension application to the State of Texas, dated Aug. 15, 1913, Private Tapley enlisted in William Duff McCulloch's 8th Miss. Cavalry Regiment in 1862 at Houston, Miss. and was paroled after the surrender in June, 1865.

His pension application indicates that he was captured at Yellobusha County, Miss. and was in military prison for a time. He had also been "detailed as a courier from Meridian, Miss. to General Johnston's Army."

Thomas L. Tapley was born in Mississippi Nov. 6, 1842 and by 1901, he was living in Quanah, Hardeman County, Texas. He died April 4, 1923 and was buried in Quanah. He was the brother of Keziah (Tapley) Brewer, wife of Pvt. Peyton G. Brewer, 42nd Ala. Inf. Peyton and Keziah Brewer were the Great Grandparents of Jerry and Ken Brewer of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp of Elk City, and Pvt. Tapley was their Great-Great Uncle.

"The time for war has not yet come, but it will come, and that soon; and when it does come, my advice is to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard."

— Lt. General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, to cadets at VMI, March 1861



## The Fictitious Status Of A Sovereign State

**By Bernhard Thuersam,**  
**Chairman North Carolina**  
**War Between The States**  
**Sesquicentennial Commission**

A visiting Frenchman Hauranne, stayed in the North and was supportive of its war against the American South. Nonetheless, he noted the dictatorial and arrogant abuses of power inherent in the Lincoln regime and often compared it to the French Directory and Reign of Terror.

**[Diary Entry] December 21, 1864:**

"You know that senators are elected, not by direct popular vote, but by the State legislatures, with each sending two senators to Congress, whatever the size of the State's population. But since last July Louisiana has a new State constitution, a semi-military document produced by General [Nathaniel P.] Banks and a Mexican-style junta chosen exclusively by known friends of the Federal Government. Thus Louisiana's rights of statehood have been restored, at least on paper; the reorganized State government exercises its full sovereign rights; but officials are elected under the protection of the military authorities, by a twentieth, at most, of its citizens.

That is called "reconstruction" of the State of Louisiana, though it serves only to give an appearance of legality to a state of martial law. Louisiana could have been made a "territory" for the time being; that is, the policies of the Washington government could have been imposed on her without giving representation in Congress. She could have been left for awhile longer under the undisguised rule of a military commandant and this arbitrary exercise of power would at least have had the merit of honesty.

It was thought preferable to give her the fictitious status of a sovereign State in order to wield in her name in the halls of Congress the power of which she has been despoiled. Some Republicans...give their unreserved approval to all the dictatorial measures of General Banks. Finally, the dictator of Louisiana has come to Washington in person to support his protégés, and no one doubts that the two senators will be seated." (A Frenchman in Lincoln's America, Volume II, Ernest Duvergier de Hauranne, Donnelly & Sons, pp. 218-219).





## BG Stand Watie Camp, 149 Participates In The Fort Washita Activities

Ardmore/Madill's Brig. Gen. Stand Watie Camp, took part in the annual festivities at Fort Washita on Sept. 24.

Those participating included Camp Commander James Catron and his wife, Sherry; Tom Groeschel and his wife, Royce; Earl Stephens; Ricky Powell; Shelby Dodd; and recruit Tucker Graham.

Others from the Oklahoma Division participating were Division Lt. Commander Terry Pierce; Fort Washita Brigade Commander Allen Harrison; Camp Commanders Eric McBroom, Capt. Clem Van Rogers, Camp 481, Oklahoma City; Jim Langley, Capt. James J. McAlester Camp, 775, McAlester; and Johnny Manley, Capt. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp, 1378, Tulsa.

## Bonnie The Rebel "Dawg"



Bonnie, The Rebel "Dawg" is the mascot of the Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp of Ardmore. This photo comes from Camp Commander James Catron. Lying in front of Bonnie are the battered remains of a Yankee dog.



## A Tale Of Two Flags

Under the United States flag, thousands of men, women, and children were systematically hunted down and killed, and other thousands forcibly removed from their homelands and relocated to less-hospitable environs in the 1800s for the shocking offense of being Indians.

No such actions ever occurred under a Confederate flag. To the contrary. Many Indians served in Confederate forces, and the last Confederate general to cease fighting was Stand Watie, a Cherokee.

"In the course of this war our eyes have been often turned abroad. We have expected sometimes recognition and sometimes intervention at the hands of foreign nations, and we had a right to expect it. Never before, in the history of the world, had a people for so long a time maintained their ground, and shown themselves capable of maintaining their national existence, without securing the recognition of commercial nations."

"I know not why this has been so, but this I say, 'Put not your trust in princes,' and rest not your hopes on foreign nations. This war is ours; we must fight it out ourselves; and I feel some pride in knowing that, so far, we have done it without the good-will of anybody." (Jefferson Davis, addressing the Mississippi Legislature, December 1862, *Alfriend*, page 432).





**NEW MEMBER INDUCTED - Barry James of Altus (left) is the newest member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp of Elk City. Compatriot James was inducted into the camp by Commander Jerry Brewer, shown here presenting Barry his certificate of membership, on Nov. 5, 2011.**

## “Heritage, Not Hate”—Controlling Our Own Agenda

*By Bernhard Thuersam*

Controlling our own agenda is a learned skill that the enemies of freedom will not respectfully recognize or honour. We must learn to be on the offense and not expect the enemies of freedom to like it. Being on the offense often means growing a thicker skin and being purposely offensive when necessary. Trying to always be “nice” is rarely conducive to initiating meaningful reform and political change. Inviting the devil to dinner will get us nowhere.

We should 1) identify “self-aware” Southerners, 2) make available attractive substantive reading, 3) followed by thoughtful dialogue, and 4) develop an “action plan” that is educational in nature and local in influence. The restoration of freedom begins by building a local and regional consensus. We cannot expect to put a true constitutionalist in the office of POTUS (President of the United States) while our cities and school boards are in the hands of Marxists.

“Heritage Not Hate” is weakly self-defensive and I have stopped using the expression. I do hate tyranny, forced union (which is not real union), pragmatism, fascism, socialism, egalitarianism, etc. The phrase permits others to keep us on the defensive. To them the phrase means nothing. When they call us a “racist”, we should respond, “And just what is your point?” The accusation is an insult made by people with whom we should not waste our breath.

The phrase “Heritage Not Hate” is unproductive in accomplishing our goal though it represents how we feel about our own Southernness. Using the phrase with others does not necessarily mean you are a coward. Most people just have not taken much time to think about it and it does readily sell as a bumper sticker slogan.

Most proto-Southerners (novices in becoming a “self-conscious” Southerner) like the term upon first hearing it used. That is normal and an attempt to deny being called a “sociopath”, but that means nothing to combative egalitarian and contributes nothing to a conversation about freedom and constitutional government.

Calling someone a “racist” is like calling them a “meaney.” It demonstrates what someone wants to think of us for their own reasons. It is anti-intellectual, demonstrates a deep seated hatred of the targeted person and avoids the topic of conversation. “Diversion” is a popular propaganda technique because it works so often. Beating up (invalidating) on a designated and useful enemy redirects people’s attention from the issues that really matter.

Anyone to whom you feel compelled to say, “No, it represents my heritage and is not a symbol of hate” does not deserve your thoughtful responses and will not understand them when you present them. They have an agenda that does not take much intellect to follow and it is apparently popular with those of limited intelligence even though being popular is *not* a measure of truth or of that which is right. (Via Southern Heritage News & Views, Charles Demastus, editor)

## Declaration Of Candidacy

**EDITOR’S NOTE: The following declaration of candidacy for re-election was received via email from Division Commander Larry Logan on Nov. 16.**

I would like to focus on what I envision for the division in the next two years. This will be my last term. Four years is long enough.

There is a definite need to add more camps to the Indian Nations Red River Brigade. Possibilities are Norman, Chickasha-Anadarko, Lawton, and Altus.

There is a need for several more camps in the Roger Mills brigade particularly in the OKC metropolitan area and suburbs. Other areas in the Roger Mills Brigade include Enid, Woodward, and Weatherford.

Ft. Washita brigade has potential in Hugo, Durant, and McCurtain County.

The Cherokee brigade has a chance existing in Tahlequah.

My primary function for the next two years will be to

- (1) Keep the peace
- (2) Keep all informed
- (3) Keep spirits up

My personal goal is to have 500 men by the end of the two years.

I would hope the brigade commanders will be heavily involved in these two years.

I will continue to be available to any camp that needs or desires my services.

We have come a long way. We have further to go.

Thank you for your consideration.

I respectfully ask for your vote.

Larry

### MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

**The Oklahoma Division Reunion will be held Saturday, April 14, 2012 in Shawnee at the Pottawatomie Cultural Center.**

**100 In Attendance!  
That’s our goal.  
Carpool, hitch hike, ride your mule, saddle up a good cavalry horse, walk, or take a buggy, but come to the reunion.**





# The Confederate Christmas Challenge

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Commander Frank Gilbert of the Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp in Duncan has issued the following challenge and it is certainly worthy of our participation. We all know that after a few generations, even our own graves will be no longer watered by the tears of those who loved us and may lie forgotten at this time of year when family members gather to celebrate the holidays. Those brave men who fought for the principles upon which our Republic was founded ought not to lie in unforgotten graves. This wonderful idea is an opportunity to demonstrate that their Southern sons have not forgotten them.

Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men, SCV Camp 1356, out of Duncan, Okla. extends this challenge to *all* Southern minded people all across our land. We are issuing "**The Confederate Christmas Challenge 2011**". Several Compatriots in our camp thought of this and helped to develop the guidelines for the event. Here's how it works:

1. Between now and Christmas day, if every person will find at least one grave site of a Confederate veteran that is buried close to where you live and "adopt" that site. Actually the grave site could be located anywhere, I just figured the closer to you, the easier to do this.

2. Sometime after Thanksgiving and before Christmas Day, at the date and time of your choosing make a personal appearance at the grave site.

3. Individually or as a group conduct some type of memorial. It can be as elaborate as you wish, or it could be as simple as giving them a salute. Please don't forget to get a picture of yourself beside the grave. Then email the picture to either me at frankg168@aol.com, or Jerry Brewer at txbrew@att.net. Jerry as you all know is the editor of our Division newsletter *The Southern Preceptor*. I think he would love to receive pictures of Compatriots from around the state or anywhere honoring our Confederate veterans at this Christmas season (We in the SCV are proud to call it Christmas, not just any ole holiday).

Simple huh? This is a great way to honor our Confederate dead at Christmas, and at the same time it will not be time consuming or expensive to do so. So, there's the challenge Compatriots. I hope everyone accepts it. In addition to asking all the Iron Men individually to adopt a

grave, I'm also inviting *all* Southern minded people to join our camp as we collectively honor four Confederate veterans buried in Highland Cemetery. Please join us for this event:

**What:**

**"The Confederate Christmas Challenge 2011"**

**When:**

**Saturday December 17, 2011 at 10:00 AM.**

**Where:**

**Highland Cemetery  
2201 NW Ft. Sill Blvd.  
Lawton, Okla.**

Our memorial will consist of us in full Confederate uniforms placing wreaths at each of the 4 Confederate veterans grave sites, the reading of a proclamation that honors all Confederate veterans at Christmas in addition to our continued gratitude for their service to our country, and a three round volley, rifle salute. I don't anticipate the memorial lasting longer than 30 minutes, so that would still leave everyone plenty of time for last minute Christmas shopping. Please consider joining us, or better yet host one of these memorials with your camps in your own cities. Let's show Oklahoma that we in the OK Div. of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have not forgotten our Confederate veterans. If anyone has any questions please feel free to email me or call me at 580-467-5349.

## Sherman In True Perspective

**By James W. King, Albany, Georgia**

I consider Sherman to be a *war criminal* of the most vile type. Statements made by Sherman indicate that he had no regard for the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, or Civil Rights and Liberties of Southern civilians.

Sherman and his 75,000 Union troops exhibited a total lack of character and morals and were no more than common criminals as they burned, plundered, stole, destroyed, murdered, tortured, and raped their way across Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah and then to South Carolina where their conduct appears even more heinous. Sherman admitted in his memoirs written after the war that he would have likely been tried as a war criminal if the South had won. Sherman also stated that Abraham Lincoln laughed uncontrollably when told of the torture of women, children and old men. Sherman's war was a cowardly war against women and children as only about 3,500 Confederates in Georgia were present to confront his massive band of criminals and terrorists.

Sherman, Sheridan, Lincoln, Hunter, and Butler, should be tried posthumously as war criminals and their dastardly deeds made known to Americans. The Southern states should be paid reparations by the Federal government and a public admission and apology for war crimes should be forthcoming.



**VETERANS DAY PARADE IN MADILL - Left to right, SCV members Shelby Dodd, JB Pruett, Cody the Bugle Boy, Jim Dyer, James Catron. Commander Catron says, "A tip of the hat to the Marshall County Historical and Genealogical Society/Museum of Southern Oklahoma for a parade well done."**





# The Oklahoma Division Is Growing!

The Oklahoma Division continues steady growth with the formation of new camps.

## **Shawnee**

The Col. Tandy Walker Camp of Shawnee is one of the newest and Division Commander Larry Logan sends the following reports:

"Tonight (Nov. 17) we finalized Shawnee with nine paid and properly filled applications. We will have more between now and when we present the charter on Dec. 15.

The men chose Col. Tandy Walker as their camp name. He was a Governor of the Great Choctaw Nation before the war and was second in command to Gen. Douglas Cooper in the First Regiment of Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles. He became Colonel in Jan. 1863 and took command of the whole unit. In 1864, it was reorganized as the Second Indian Cavalry Brigade consisting of his Choctaw and Chickasaw troops and a reserve of Caddo Indians. He is buried in present day Leflore County. The men have made an excellent choice.

"Commander of the camp will be Bobby Corban, Lt. Cmdr-Sam Arbgast, Adjutant-Donald Clark(He had filled out everything and paid and came the first time but didn't this time so we made him adjutant), Historian-Robert Barnard, and Chaplain-Anthony Gamblin, a 24 year old licensed Baptist preacher.

"Gene Pickens transferred from Ada

and we reinstated Jerry Don Reese who years ago was commander of a camp in Atoka. The other 7 were all new. We will have several more by the time we present the charter next month.

"One man, Paul Goodman of Stroud, is a great-great grandson of Gen. John C. Pemberton.

"Thanks to Harold Tydings for a great program, Allen Harrison for welcoming the camp to the SCV, and to John Priddy for helping in so many ways."

## **Bartlesville**

"We have a new camp in Bartlesville. Colonel William Penn Adair is the name chosen and is so appropriate for a camp in the Cherokee brigade. This name was originally suggested by former Division Commander and current chief of staff John Priddy and was unanimously adopted by the members last night. William Penn Adair was a stalwart with Gen. Stand Watie and greatly respected by all. As a matter of fact, Capt. Clem Van Rogers, a scout for Watie, named his son, Will, after William Adair. Will Rogers full name was William Penn Adair Rogers. And, as I found out last night, in his early years his full name was Colonel William Penn Adair Rogers.

"The Commander is James Herndon of Dewey. Lt. Cmdr is Bill Brewer of Bartlesville. Adjutant is Ken Martin of Bartlesville(He is the administrator for the message board about Indian Territory from History Sites.com). Chaplain is

Buddy Overstreet of Bartlesville.

"We went ahead and processed the seven we had applications and checks for and will present the charter on Thursday Dec. 1 at 6:30, same place. We anticipate having 3-5 more members by then that can be charter members.

"A great big thanks to Charley Wilson. What a dedicated Confederate. He was directly responsible for recruiting 4 of the 7 men being sent in today and had a hand in another. He, Harold, and I have several other men in the area we will pursue in the next month.

"We also had two ladies show up and we connected them with the UDC chapter president that was in attendance.

"The results from the newspaper ads vary greatly. At Shawnee, we had a bigger, nicer, ad with a picture of Gen. Lee and had 5 show up from it. It cost \$123.90. At Bartlesville, the ad was smaller, not as nice, no picture, and cost \$195.00. As far as I can determine, only one person showed up and he had to leave early but he did leave his name with Charley.

"Thanks also to Ron Burton, adjutant for Claremore who came and helped in the meeting and to Thelma Blackburn, UDC Chapter President, who assisted as well.

"I just can't say enough about Charley. He loves to recruit men for our cause. Get around him. Communicate with him. His commitment is absolute and total."

## Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Plan Honor Guard and Other Activities

### **By Commander Frank Gilbert**

At our October meeting we talked about the Richmond, Virginia parade in Feb., 2012. At this early date our camp has four Compatriots who might make the trip. This is in the early planning stage.

We are continuing to tweak our "official" uniform for our camp honor guard. We want to look sharp and at the same time keep our cost down so anyone that wants to can get "outfitted." We also want to maintain the diversity in clothing that our brave ancestors wore. Towards the end of the war our brave soldiers were fortunate to have a good pair of brogans.

Our camp adjutant E.J. Daigle has put together an excellent manual for us on "Drill and Ceremonies." We agreed Saturday to make that our "official" guidebook. We made funds available to him to make six additional copies, as well as to purchase camp supplies, ie stamps, envelopes, certificate frames, etc.

Tradition. We in the SCV do not turn our back on tradition. We honor, cherish, and welcome tradition that deserves such honor. Our adjutant E.J. started this tradition I'm about to mention, and our Lt. Cmdr Hubert Reeves picked up on it. Then Virgil Chain got on board. I will be next as soon as my clothing comes in. And I'm hoping other Compatriots will

join us as well. At our camp meetings, as well as when we visit other camps, etc. we will wear our Gray Confederate Vests, as well as our Black or Gray Slouch Hats. It's our way of saying "*There are some Iron Men in the house!!!*"

And I saved the best news for last. We recently recruited one new member, Tim Sanders, and reinstated Billy White. This month we will submit paperwork for two more new members Steve Stricklan, and Virgil Chain is sponsoring a membership for his Dad. In addition to that it looks like we will be adding three new Cadet memberships. Ethan Chain, Chris's son, and mine and Coy Stewart's grandsons Titus and Joshua Stewart. What a great time to be in the Confederacy here in Southwest Oklahoma.

I am very excited about this next announcement. Shelby's Iron Men's First (and we hope) Annual "Wichita Mountains Confederate Adventure Day" will be held on Saturday Dec. 3. If the weather on that day is terrible we will try again the next Saturday the 10th. This event will count as our regular December meeting. And we are hoping to get this in on the 3rd. Here are the details and the plans:

1. We will meet at 9:00 am at the Burger King. It is located right off of I-44 at the Medicine Park/ Wichita Mountains

Wildlife Refuge exit.

2. From there we will convoy to the top of Mt. Scott. Once at the summit we will enjoy the sights and get a camp photo of all of us with the Battleflag and the gorgeous background scenery. Any stories or tall tales about buried Confederate gold in the Wichitas will be appreciated.

3. After that we will go to the Treasure Lake area. There is ample parking there. We will attempt to hike the short distance to the remains of the Ison cabin. He was a Confederate veteran who, along with his son, made their presence known in this area for over 70 years. One note here: I doubt if our hike will be too strenuous, but if you don't want to hike you don't have to. We want everyone including guests to come and be a part of this. If you don't want to hike you can just relax at your vehicle or look at Treasure lake.

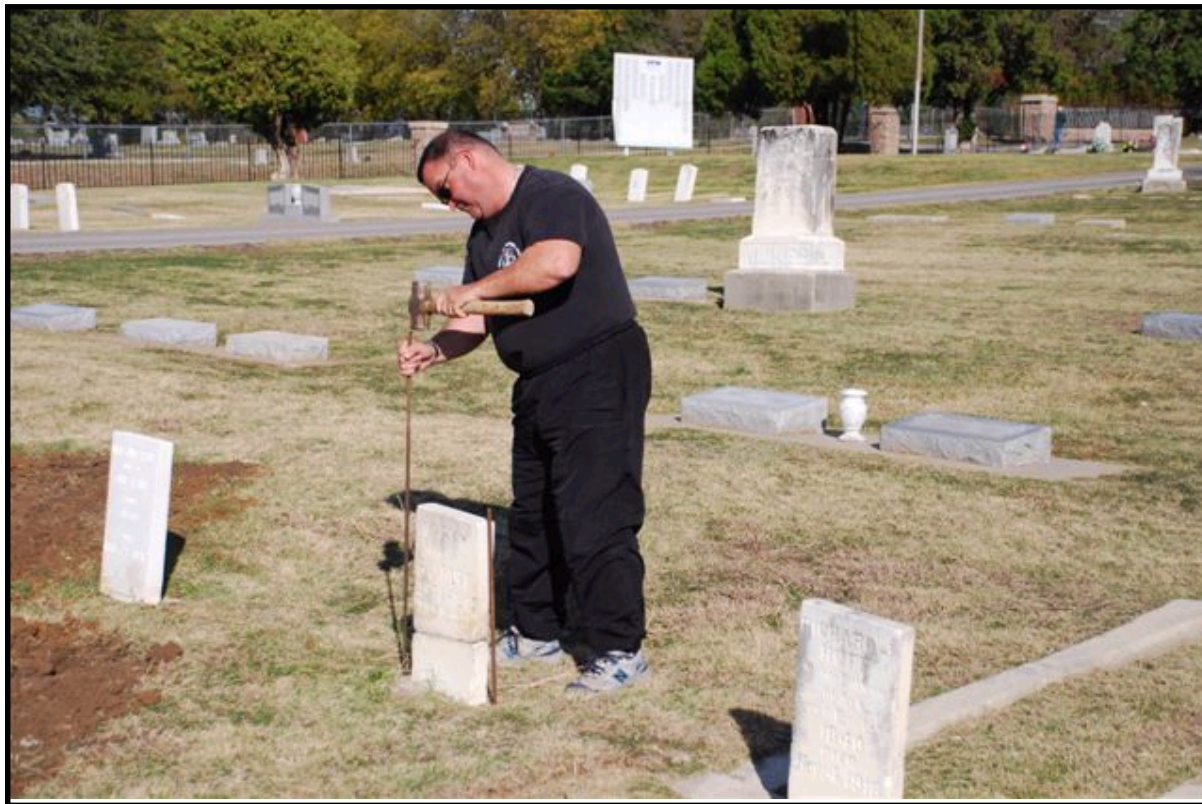
3. After that we plan to go to Meers and eat a famous "Meers Burger." They are excellent and Big! Of course, it goes without saying that the meal will be a dutch treat for everyone.

4. After feasting we will call it a day, unless of course some want it to continue. I encourage everyone to be a part of this, and I also invite *all* of our SCV brethren and their families to join us for this day.





# Work Day At Rose Hill Cemetery In Ardmore



**Kevin Easterling**



**Earl Stephens And James Catron**



**Terry Pierce**

The compatriots shown on the left were part of the crew who conducted a work day at Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore in October. Ardmore is the location of the Confederate Veterans Home which recently celebrated its centennial.

Spearheaded by Oklahoma Division Lt. Commander Terry Pierce, plans are underway to raise \$20,000 for a Confederate memorial to be erected at the cemetery.

Among the tasks on the work day was preparation for erecting a flag pole at the cemetery. Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp Commander James Catron reported that, "We are ready to set the pole in the foundation (3' x 3' x 3') as soon as we can get the pole transported to the site. It's 28' long and none of us in Stand Watie Camp has a trailer that long. I have added a six foot extension to my tractor's stinger, so when we get it all coordinated, we will erect the flagpole, and then send out invitations to a dedication ceremony, as part of the Sesquicentennial of the WBTS."

Of the flagpole, Division Commander Larry Logan said, "This is the first phase of the construction part of the monument in Ardmore RoseHill cemetery. I am going to be making some personal calls next month to see if we can secure some donations for this excellent and worthy cause. Between now and convention, if we can raise the necessary amount of funds, I would very much like to have this as our Sequicentennial event for next year to be approved either at the convention or before by the DEC. If I can get a few funds from individuals, we can sell a few bricks to either camps or compatriots, then we can go to the National SCV and see if we can get a grant. The activity heated up for this soon as the Cemetery trust asked us to have this ready to start construction by next Sept.

"Thanks to Terry and Commander Catron and the entire Ardmore camp. A job very well done!"

## A Name Change

**Jerry C. Brewer**

The following account comes from a cousin named Grady Ellis. When his father, Alvah Sylvader Ellis was born, Grady's grandfather, who was married to Alvah R. Brewer's sister, named him U. S. Grant at the insistence of a census taker in East Texas. Shortly afterward, Uncle Alvah R. Brewer came to visit the family. Uncle Alvah had served in Co. F, 43rd Miss. Infantry and had been captured at Vicksburg.

When he came to the Ellises and learned his nephew bore the name of a hated Yankee who had commanded Union forces at Vicksburg, he threw a "hissy fit" and insisted the child's name be changed.

"The heat of the War Between The States was still on his neck," Ellis said. "Anyway he prevailed, so father had his registered name changed." (And *rightly* so, I might add!)

"The rank and file were chiefly farmers and small merchants, comparatively very few were owners of slaves; but they were all descended from ancestors whose fortunes and blood had been freely spent in the war of the revolution; they volunteered in obedience to the call of their state to resist invasion; they came with a firm determination to do their full duty." — Capt. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, 35th Regiment, North Carolina Troops





**DIXIE AWARD PRESENTATION** - Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan (r) presents the Dixie Award to Rebecca North widow of Neal North, the first Camp Commander of the Private Drury Warren Camp No. 2180, Ponca City. Neal North recruited seven men to the Sons of Confederate Veterans just prior to his death last November. This award is given to those who recruit five or more men to the SCV in a year. Mrs. North accepted the Dixie Award posthumously on Neal's behalf. The presentation was made at the October meeting.



**NO SURRENDER** - Our ancestors were in the fight to the finish. Are we?



**J.E.B. STUART'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION** - In 1939 the South was still the South of our Fathers as evidenced by this photo and story from the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. It had been 74 years since the War of Northern Aggression ended and Virginians still honored this great man. It has taken only 72 years since then for political correctness (Yankee History) to weave its nefarious web of lies about our ancestors.

## Division Dispatches

**Ponca City** - Larry Logan gave an excellent presentation about his great-grandfather of the 26th Alabama at our October meeting. Charles Norman was our first Camp Adjutant, but had to resign because of his health. We are grateful to Charles for taking the position in the early stages of the Pvt. Drury Warren Camp formation. Perry White has accepted the position as Adjutant to replace Charles.

**Ardmore** - The Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp in Ardmore began its regular meetings at Denny's Restaurant in Ardmore on the second Saturday of each month. Commander James Catron says, "Better conference room, better prices, better service." Commander Catron also reports the following persons who participated in the Fort Washita activities. Commander James Catron and his wife, Sherry, Tom Groeschel and his wife, Royce, Earl Stephens, Ricky Powell, Shelby Dodd, and recruit Tucker Graham. Also participating were Division Lt. Commander Terry Pierce, Brigade Commander Allen Harrison, Camp Commanders Eric McBroom, Jim Langley and Johnny Manley. Commander Catron also send this report on Compatriot David Benz: "Brother David Benz's neuropathy is worseninng and his Navy retirement is not enough to live on. He has applied for Social Security, but is experiencing the usual delay and red tape. He no longer has Internet service, so please make a note that contact with him is limited to his phone, which is 580-653-1580."

**Bartlesville** - The Col. William Penn Adair Camp in Bartlesville has been chartered. Division Commander Larry Logan sent this report on Dec. 1:: "Welcome to our newly chartered and full camp in Bartlesville, Colonel William Penn Adair #2206. We sent the charter in with the minimum 7 but tonight we had Mike Harrison, a cousin of Brig Cmdr. Allen Harrison, fill out an application. In addition, adjutant Ken Martin has recruited his cousin, Jim Martin, who runs History-Sites.com and lives in Louisiana, to join us. Ken also has an individual that lives in Norway who is a member of our international camp and he will be transferring to 2206. Also, Jeremy Hendren lives in Niotaze, Ks. just north of Bartlesville and he will be transferring to 2206. Cmdr Jim Herndon, Lt. Cmdr Bill Brewer, Adj Ken Martin, and Chaplain Buddy Overstreet will do a great job. Thanks so much to Charley Wilson, Harold, Ron Burton, and Brig Cmdr Johnny Manley. They all helped in tremendous ways."

**Oklahoma City** - The Captain Clem Van Rogers Camp will host its annual Lee-Jackson Dinner on Saturday, Jan. 21, 2012 at 6:00 p.m. The location is the same as last year's dinner—Italiano's at 47th and North Lincoln in Oklahoma City. Details and speaker will be announced later.

**Poteau** - The Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp, 892, meets at 6:00 p.m. each Thursday at Western Sizzlin'. Commander David Tamplin says, "The B.G. Richard M. Gano Camp 892 in Poteau wishes all a very Southern Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year! May the grace of God be with each and every one."

**Elk City** - Compatriot Larry D. Davis, a member of the Pvs. Grayson & Brewer Camp, and cousin of Jerry and Ken Brewer, suffered a fall in October that shattered three vertebrae in his neck. Shards from those clipped his spinal cord and rendered him unable to move. He has been in rehab since a 6-hour surgery to repair his neck and is making slow, but sure, progress. Compatriots may send him a card to Larry D. Davis, The Meadows at Shannondell, Rm. 271, 6000 Shannondell Dr., Audubon, PA 19403. He was born and raised in Elk City, the Great Grandson of Pvt. Silas D. Davis, Co. I, 8th Texas Infantry Regiment, and a charter member of the Privates Grayson & Brewer Camp.





## Work Day At Rose Hill - Laying The Flag Pole Foundation



**Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp Commander James Catron sent these photos of the work day, Oct. 26, at Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore, during which the flag pole's foundation was laid. "We built a foundation for a 30' flagpole," Commander Catron reported. "Thanks to Jim Dyer for the pics, David Benz for the lunch, Terry Pierce, Earl Stephens, Bob dePugh, and Sherry Catron for the help!"**

**TOP PHOTO - Terry Pierce digs the foundation's hole while James Catron "helps."**



**SECOND PHOTO - Terry Pierce measures the form for the foundation.**

**THIRD PHOTO - Terry and James shovel concrete to form the foundation.**

**FOURTH PHOTO - James and Terry finish the work.**



### North Carolinians Among The "Immortal 600"

"Captain Walter MacRae of the 7th North Carolina Regiment wrote: "On the 7th of September we disembarked at Morris Island and when we finally came out into the light of day and had a look at one another we were astonished to note the ravages made by the terrible heat and the nauseous confinement. One could scarcely recognize his best friends. There were six of us from Wilmington...all badly damaged."

The rumors of the [600 Confederate] officers being put in the line of fire had become fact as they saw the stockade pen and had never thought that a civilized nation would use prisoners as human shields. They would be held there for forty-five days with artillery fire from their own batteries screaming over their heads and threatening immediate death. Additionally, a battery of Billingham-Requa machine guns were trained on the camp in case the prisoners became unruly.

On the evening of September 9th an artillery duel between Morris Island and Fort Moultrie occurred, and most of the firing would be at night. The gunners at Moultrie fired well but occasionally a shell would burst overhead and scatter fragments in the camp. The greatest danger to the prisoners came from the Northern batteries behind them as shells fired could burst prematurely and throw huge shrapnel into the camp. After one of these incidents a horse was killed by fragments and a man's leg sliced off. One night "the whole heavens were illuminated and the mortar shells were darting through the heavens in all directions as though the sky was full of meteors."

On September 10, General Jones in Charleston wrote the Northern commander that he had received word that numerous Confederate officers were under fire from Sumter "because I believe you are retaliating on those officers for a supposed disregard of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment extended to U.S. officers, prisoners of war, now in this city. Those officers are comfortably housed and receive the treatment due prisoners of war." He urged his opponent to bring his actions within the confines of accepted rules of war.

Though the Northern officers in Charleston had little complaint of their prison fare of fresh meat, rice, bread, meal and beans, the rations accorded the Confederate officers would barely sustain life. Captain MacRae recorded that "Some of the prisoners for the sake of the record complained to the [Northern] colonel. He replied that it was all right; there was meat enough in the meal, bugs and worms, and that if he had his own way he would be only too glad to feed us on greasy rags."

A Virginia captain wrote about "the amount of dead animal matter in the shape of white worms, which was the mush given us." Another said they received "one-half pint bean soup, two crackers, wormy and full of bugs. Rations for supper, two ounces of bacon, two crackers, wormy as usual." The daily ration would change about three weeks later, altered to one-quarter of the previous amount - resulting in severe weakness and intestinal disorders in the prisoners. Water ration was cut as well, and the men began to catch rain or dig for water.





# Captain Champ Ferguson, Southern Partisan

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This story comes from *The Belo Herald*, Oct. 2011 edition, newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp, 19, of Dallas, Texas, courtesy of John Priddy. Champ Ferguson was a Southern Partisan in Tennessee who was drawn into the war when his child was murdered by Yankees. When the war ended, he was arrested and hanged by them.



"I was a Southern Man at the start. I am yet, and will die a Rebel. I believe I was right in all I did. I don't think I have done anything wrong at any time. I committed my deeds in a cool and deliberate manner. I have killed a good many men, of course; I don't deny that, but I never killed a man whom I did not know was seeking my life. It is false that I never took prisoners. I took a great many and after keeping them awhile paroled them.... I had always heard that the Federals would not take me prisoner, but would shoot me down, wherever found. That is what made me kill more than I would otherwise have done. They never got a man that belonged to my company or Bledsoe's company but that they killed him, and of course they might expect that I would not miss doing the same thing with their men. I repeat that I die a Rebel out and out, and my last request is that my body be removed to White County, Tennessee, and be buried in good Rebel soil...."

**Champion Ferguson on the morning of his execution October 20, 1865**

**By B. L. Ridley  
Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

A typical mountaineer-such was Champ Ferguson. The times in which he lived called forth physical energy, egged on by passion. The acts of his adversaries prompted his motives, and raging war made his career in the strife of 1861-65 an epitome of blood.

Champ was at his home, a citizen, when the tocsin was sounded, and stayed there until his own precincts were invaded. A rabid fire eater-passed his house with a troop of Blues. Champ Ferguson's little three-year old child came into the porch waving a Confederate flag. One of the men in blue leveled his gun and killed the child. O anguish! how that father's heart bled. His spirit welled up like the indomitable will of the primitive Norseman. In a moment of frenzy he said that the death of his baby would cost the "bluecoats" a hundred lives. And it did. One hundred and twenty is believed to

be the number he put to death.

He took to the woods, and for four years his war upon them was unrelenting and vengeance was never appeased. It increased with the raging torrent as his family and friends were much vilified and abused. In the Cumberland Mountains clans formed and terrorized the section by petty warfare until the caldron of fear and apprehension invaded every home. It grew with the years, and Champ became the terror of the Northern side...

The Republican Banner, published at Nashville, edited by Henry Watterson and Albert Roberts, dated October 21, 1865, contains the charges against Ferguson read at the gallows. The war had ceased, and Ferguson had been promised his life to surrender; but passions were up, and bad faith led him to his doom.

"Col. Shafter read aloud the charges, specifications and findings of the court. Ferguson listened intently, his head askance and his eyes fixed musingly on his boots. The list was long and bloody! embracing twenty-three separate cases-how the prisoner about to be executed had cut the throats of the wounded soldiers. Again, how he had murdered an old father whilst the arms of his daughter were hung about his neck; how he had pursued a victim and killed him, saying, 'That's ninety-seven of the Yankees gone and I'll go and kill three more to make it an even hundred;' how he had mangled wounded men with knives; how he had murdered citizens as well as soldiers, running through four years of desperate cruelty and wrong-were clearly read by Col. Shafter, embracing over one hundred and twenty human beings. Champ nodded approval to ten of the charges. To one he said: 'I could tell it better than that.' Col. Shafter replied 'No doubt you could, for you saw it.'

"When he had finished reading the charges Col. Shafter said: 'Well, Champ, you hear what these say, and I am about to carry them out and execute you. I hope you bear me no malice for the discharge of my duty.' Champ replied: 'Not the least-none in the world.' The Colonel then said: 'Do you want to say anything?' 'No,' replied the prisoner, 'That is, I can't say what I want to say here, and maybe it's no matter anyway.' 'Have you no last request to make?'

'Well, I don't want to be cut up by anybody; and when you've done with me I want you to put my body in that coffin and give it to my wife. She'll take me home to White County, on the Calf Killer. There I wish to be buried-not on such soil as this. There is a little graveyard near my house (she knows it), and I want to lie there. If I had my own way, I'd be there now, and not here. I wish you would wipe my face before I go.'

"The Colonel did as requested. The wife and daughter remained near by. Almost unconsciously, the daughter said after the execution: "I hope they are satisfied, and that now we will be let alone."

Champ Ferguson's career was an epitome of blood seems evident, but he possessed the nerve, if he did not the magnanimity, of manhood; and the same

courage, fortitude, and purpose, directed by education and good intent, might have crowned a noble life instead of a death upon the gallows tree."

Capt. S. J. Johnson, of the Confederate army, in sending me the picture of Ferguson, says: "This picture was taken in Nashville just before Ferguson was hanged. My farm and home were once owned by Champ Ferguson. He is buried near my home, in White County, Tenn., on the Calf Killer. I can stand on my front piazza and see the tall gray tombstone, that was cut from rock in the mountain not over a mile from his grave." (*Confederate Veteran*, Vol. VII, No. 10, Nashville, Tenn., Oct., 1899).

## The USA's War Of Genocide Against The South

**Timothy Manning, M. Div  
Executive Director,  
The Southern Partisan**

Professor of Philosophy at Emory University Dr. Donald Livingston for many years had his students study State by State the deaths of Southern Negroes caused at the hands of the USA military during the war and as a result of the 12 year USA Military Occupation of the CSA following the war. He now places this figure at 800,000 to 1,200,000 and about 1,000,000 for white civilians.

He was interested in the statements of the U.S. War Departments records often referred to as the "OR" (The U.S. Official Records of the War of the Rebellion) which stated that 80 percent of the USA war against the CSA was directed against Southern civilians (meaning our women, children and our elderly) in order to demoralize Southern men so that they would quit fighting and resisting the invasion of their States. The USA continued this practice during its wars of the last century.

Many historians had known of this statement for decades, but its actual application had not been measured by serious research in the past. This would not have been in the interest of American Exceptionalism to do so. We knew that the war was an exercise in genocide of Christians and the destruction of the churches and institutions that had for so long preserved western civilization. The word "extermination" of Southerner's, both Negro and Caucasian, found their way into military orders and northern publications. From my years of study I believe this figure to be reasonable and in line with the U.S. Federal Records.

### A Red Letter Day!

**The Oklahoma Division Reunion is Saturday, April 14, 2012 in Shawnee at the Pottawatomie Cultural Center. 100 In Attendance! See You There!**





## Division Commander's Comments

**Division Commander Larry Logan**

As you read this, the Thanksgiving holiday will be over and the ever enduring wonder of Christmas will be upon us. Then the New Year and the challenges 2012 will bring. For most of us personally, this is the most wonderful time of the year. Family, good times, celebrations, are all what make it a very special time.

For the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the most special time of the year is yet to come. It is when we gather for our annual convention and reunion. The one time when we assemble to conduct our business for the next year. When we together, openly and proudly, proclaim how proud we are to be descendants of Confederate soldiers. When we as a brotherhood affirm the bond that holds us together through all the assaults our heritage undergoes daily.

It is exciting to look forward to the convention and all the promises it holds for us. As this is being written, committees are already formed to deal with a number of issues that have been raised by the membership. These committees will

begin their work in earnest in January and will conclude their work within 30 days. We will have a complete and well prepared financial report and a budget presented. Division personnel will do their absolute best to make the convention an experience enjoyed by every compatriot. An agenda will be furnished approximately 60 days ahead of the convention.

I sincerely ask that all camps make sure that all men know that everyone is invited to attend the convention. This is just not for the DEC, or camp commanders, or division personnel. This is for everybody. Implore your members to come and see how the Oklahoma Division works and meet the many fine men who are your brothers in the Confederation. Remember, this year we will have a host camp, Colonel Tandy Walker camp of Shawnee, to welcome us.

April 14. The Citizen Pottawatomie Nation Cultural Heritage Museum in Shawnee. Let's have at least 100 men in attendance and show the world how the Oklahoma Division feels about who we are. What a pleasure to serve.

## A Poem By A Confederate Veteran

We received the following poem from Dan Vaughan, a member of the Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp in Elk City. He wrote, "I ran across this in an old book of poetry, *Best Loved Poems of the American People* (selected by Hazel Felleman, copyright 1936 by Doubleday & Co.), and thought you (and many others) might enjoy it."

### Lines On The Back Of A Confederate Note

Representing nothing on God's earth now,  
And naught in the waters below it,  
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,  
Keep it, dear friends, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear  
To the tale that this trifle can tell,  
Of a liberty born of a patriot's dream,  
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,  
And too much of a stranger to borrow,  
We issued today our promise to pay  
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled by and the weeks became years,  
But our coffers were empty still.  
Coin was so rare that the treasury'd quake  
If a dollar dropped into the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,  
And our poverty well we discerned,  
And this little note represented the pay  
That our suffering veterans earned.

They knew it had hardly a value in gold,  
Yet as gold each soldier received it.  
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,  
And every true soldier believed it.

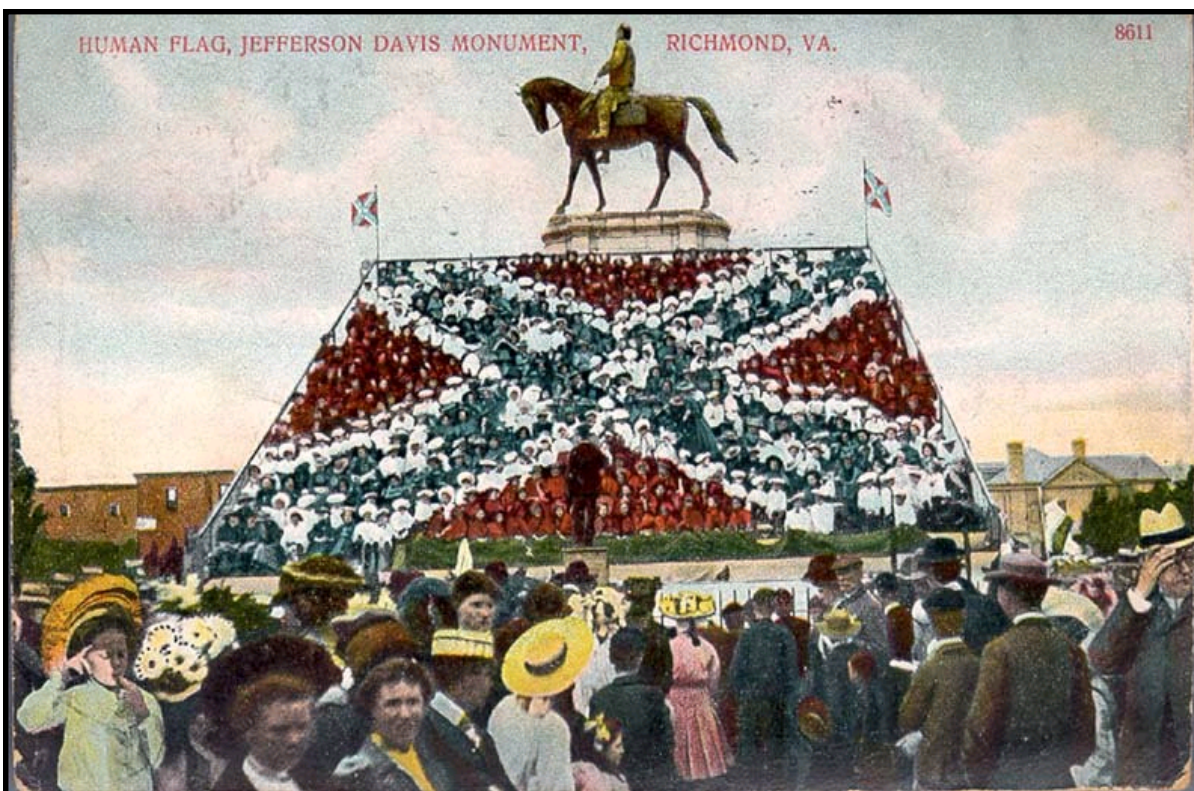
But our boys thought little of price or of pay,  
Or of bills that were long past due;  
We knew if it bought us our bread today,  
'Twas the best our poor country could do

Keep it; it tells all our history over,  
From the birth of the dream to its last:  
Modest and born of the Angel of Hope,  
Like our hope of success it has passed.

-Maj. Samuel Alroy Jonas-

"When the South raised its sword against the Union's Flag, it was in defense of the Union's Constitution."

-Lieutenant General John B. Gordon



**HUMAN BATTLE FLAG** - This picture was sent to us by Frank Gilbert, commander of Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan. The photo was made in 1909. Frank noted that the writing on the photo itself is wrong. This monument is actually the General Robert E. Lee Monument in Richmond, not the Jefferson Davis Monument.

## Abraham Lincoln, The Foremost Northern Racist

**Jerry C. Brewer**

From the moment John Wilkes Boothe killed Abraham Lincoln he was apotheosized, praised, adored, worshipped, and elevated to the pantheon of America's gods. When I was growing up, every school I knew for black children was named "Lincoln School" and Lincoln-worship continues among black folks and the brainwashed today. But what the politically correct crowd won't address and the black folks seem ignorant of is that Lincoln had no use for blacks. There was far more racism in the North than in the South and Abraham Lincoln was one of the foremost among them.

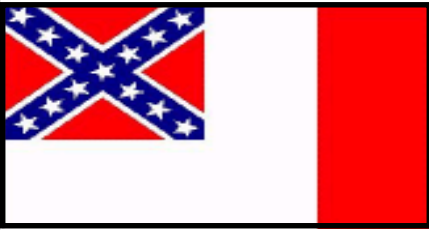
"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races — that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." — **Abraham Lincoln, in his fourth debate with Stephen Douglas**





## "...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.



### Compatriot Sam Cottrell

Compatriot Cottrell was a member of the Brigadier General Stand Watie Camp 149 of Ardmore. The following message from his wife, Virginia, was relayed by Commander James Catron on Nov. 16, 2011.

"Sam stepped into Eternity 10 Nov 2011 here at home. The funeral was yesterday (Nov 15) here in Durant and the burial was in Ryan Cemetery, Ryan, Okla. Arrangements were handled by Brown's Funeral Service here in Durant."

The Oklahoma Division also extends kindest sympathy to Compatriot, and former Division Commander, Les Tucker in the death of his father, **Cecil Eugene Tucker**, a former SCV member in Florida.

## A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1861

**WHEREAS**, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend us hitherto in our conflicts with our enemies as to be unto them a shield.

**And whereas**, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him, belongeth the victory, and in humble dependence upon His almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our purpose, we appeal to Him that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and humble them to confusion and shame.

**Now therefore**, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of national humiliation and prayer, and do hereby invite the reverend clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

**Given under hand and seal of the Confederate States at Richmond**, this the 31st day of October, year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

**By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS**

**Editor's Note:** This was made long before Lincoln's proclamation of April, 1862.

"To establish and maintain Republican Party hegemony over the conquered American South, Northerners drove a wedge between two races that managed to get along peacefully in antebellum times, albeit framed by a slave labor system. Taught by their new friends to hate their white neighbors and herded to the polls on election day, the black man received the worst political education possible as he acquired the ballot in a formerly free republic. He was given the franchise by his new master, for the purpose of serving his new master." -**Bernard Theursam, Chairman, North Carolina War Between The States Sesquicentennial Commission**

## Lincoln's Reelection Fix

**Bernhard Theursam**

Commenting on the presidential election of 1864, Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, Charles A. Dana stated that the whole power of the War Department was used to secure Lincoln's reelection. Dana was in earlier days a Brook Farm socialist, and while employed by Horace Greeley's prewar New York Tribune contracted with Karl Marx to write a weekly column on his radical social views. It was Dana who ordered the imprisoned Jefferson Davis to be manacled in irons.

"During the fall of 1864 it became evident that Pennsylvania was a "doubtful" State. Gen. McClellan, the candidate of the Democratic party, was not only popular there as a native Pennsylvanian, but, even among those loyal to the administration, he had a strong following and great sympathy, from the belief that he had been a much abused man.

Lincoln was advised by the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania that the prospect was very uncertain. It was felt that, on the result of the Keystone State, hinged the fate of the national election. A gentleman belonging to the Republican Committee then, as now, one of the leading politicians of the State, had a consultation with the President on the situation. He thus relates the interview:

"Mr. President," I said, "the only sure way to organize victory in this contest, is to have some fifteen thousand, or more, Pennsylvania soldiers furloughed and sent home to vote. While their votes in the field would count man for man, their presence at the polls at home would exert an influence not easily to be estimated, by exciting enthusiasm and building up party moral[e]. I would advise you to send a private message to Gen. Grant, to be given in an unofficial way, asking for such issuance of furloughs to Pennsylvania soldiers in the field."

Lincoln was silent for some moments and seemed to be pondering. Then he answered: "I have never had any intimation from Gen. Grant as to his feelings for me. I don't know how far he would be disposed to be my friend in the matter, nor do I think it would be safe to trust him."

The President's interlocutor responded..."Then, let it be done through Gen. [George] Meade, the direct commander of the Army of the Potomac – and Gen. [Philip] Sheridan, how about him?" At this question, Lincoln's face grew sunny and bright. "I can trust Phil." He said; "he's all right!"

As a result of this conference, one of the assistant secretaries of war was sent to Petersburg with a strictly unofficial message to Gen. Meade, and another agent was deputed to visit Gen. Sheridan. Some 10,000 or more Pennsylvania soldiers went home to vote when the time came, and Pennsylvania was carried by a handsome majority for the [Lincoln] administration." (*The South's Burden, The Curse of Sectionalism*, Benjamin Franklin Grady, Nash Brothers, 1906, pp. 131-132)





## 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**

**Brig. 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**

**5th Sgt. Thomas Benton Wood Camp, 150  
Grove**

**Col. William Penn Adair, Camp 2206  
Bartlesville**

**Col. Tandy Walker  
Shawnee**

## 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  
Robert Holland**

**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  
Chris Leeson**

**Claremore  
Jim McFarland**

**Sallisaw  
Bill Bocker**

**Grove  
Scotty Haralson**

**Bartlesville  
James Herndon**

**Shawnee  
Bobby Corban**