“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)

REAL GRANDSON AWARD - Junior Byford of Duncan was presented the Sons of Confederate Veterans Real Grandson Award & Medal by members of the Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356. Byford is the grandson of Cpl. David E. Fulton, Co. B, Selden’s 2nd Battery, Alabama Light Artillery. Members shown above are Byford (in wheel chair), Virgil Chain, E. J. Daigle, and Frank Gilbert, Camp Commander.

Junior Byford of Duncan was honored at the September meeting of Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356 when he was presented the Sons of Confederate Veterans Real Grandson Award. He is a member of the Duncan camp. There were 22 people in attendance, and Junior had the honor of having about nine of his family members there to share in this joyous occasion. Refreshments were served after the ceremony.

Junior’s Grandfather was Corporal David E. Fulton. Corporal Fulton was a member of Co. B, Selden’s 2nd Battery, Alabama Light Artillery. Some of the assignments and engagements this battery was engaged in were at Mobile, Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope, Peachtree, Jonesboro, Nashville, and Meridian. They saw heavy action during the Battle of Nashville, having several killed, numerous wounded, and the loss of their guns.

Corporal Fulton survived the war, but not without cost. He lost a leg in defense of his homeland. He later moved to Texas and then to Oklahoma. He died in 1927 and is buried in Tucker Cemetery in Duncan.

His obituary in the Duncan Weekly Eagle, of Feb. 10, 1927, said, “D. E. Fulton, a familiar figure in Duncan and Stephens county for more than thirty years, died at the home of his son here at about ten o’clock Thursday evening, following an illness of several years from Bright’s disease. ‘Uncle Peg’ as he was familiarly called, was a very lovable character. He was one of the dwindling number of Confederate veterans, having served throughout the Civil War (sic), and lost a leg which made him conspicuous among men, he refusing to acquire an artificial limb, but contenting himself with a wooden leg.

“The death of ‘Uncle Peg’ came as a great shock to the entire city and expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand. He was a member of the Duncan camp of ex-Confederate veterans and an honorary member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and was esteemed highly by these organizations because of his unswerving fidelity to the cause of the Confederacy. He was prominent during the regime of reconstruction days and never tired of recounting daring tales of those troublous times.”

Duncan Man Is Honored With Real Grandson Award
Division Commander’s Comments
Larry Logan
Oklahoma Division Commander

Gentlemen, another year has passed by and a new one is upon us. I want to thank all of you for allowing me to be your division commander and for your trust in re-electing me this past April. To you and your families, the very Merriest of Christmases and the Happiest of New Years.

We have many things to be appreciative for at this time. An attitude of gratitude should penetrate our thinking as we launch 2013. Just look at the many accomplishments of your division since the reorganization.

(1) The writing of a new constitution and the insuring of the one man, one vote policy.
(2) The formation of brigades and dedicated men serving in those capacities.
(3) The activation of your Division Executive Council and the men on it being excited about participating.
(4) The successful quest to place a monument in Rose Hill cemetery in Ardmore honoring 190 Confederate Veterans buried there.
(5) The increase from seven camps at reorganization to our high of 322 earlier this year.
(6) The increase from approximately 65 men at reorganization to our high of 322 earlier this year.
(7) More camps each year are holding events and actively doing projects to increase public awareness of our tremendous heritage.
(8) Long term goals of meaningful items such as Confederate license tags from the state.
(9) The earning of awards by many compatriots in the division.
(10) An outstanding division website, facebook page, and newsletter.

This all sounds so good, but to just emphasize these strengths is half the picture. At our first DEC meeting we talked of the divisions assets and liabilities, pluses and minuses, whatever you want to call it. To only look at the positives and ignore negatives eventually will mean that the negatives start eating into the positives. When our ancestors went to war they were ready to fight, win, and return in a victorious and triumphant manner. But, along the way, things like desertsions, shortages of food, clothing, medicine, and reinforcements caused those desires to be adjusted and redefined. They faced those problems and persevered for longer than anybody thought they could face with the obstacles they had.

We don’t face anything like they did. What we face are situations that can be dealt with. It isn’t anything to do with brotherhood or comradeship. It is just the reality of knowing what we are dealing with and how to meet it.

With an active DEC, committed brigade commanders, and all camps on board, the division is set up for a great year in 2013. I know the Lieutenant Commander is totally dedicated to doing whatever is necessary to help the division and I can assure that there will be no let up in me. I just don’t know how to do that.

Thank you again for the opportunity you have given me.

Larry

An Old Southern Letter

The following letter was found online on the Tippah County Mississippi site and was written in August of 1897. The young woman tells of her visit to the Shiloh National Park.

“When they started through the cemetery gates, I said I wanted to see the Confederate graves first and when they told me only Federals were buried there, I took my seat under the trees and told the rest to go on. Pa, I was so hurt I just couldn’t help but cry. The old superintendent came out to say something nice to me and I said: “Are you a Southern man or a Northern?” He brushed his hand up and down a box brush near him and said: “Oh! It does not matter now all those things are passed now.” Johnnie said no wonder the man was embarrassed when I fired into him so. I told him it did not look as if those times were done away with and the North and South at peace when the Yankees lay in beautiful cemeteries under marble slabs and we were taxed to help pay him and others keep the graves green and flowers blooming while our brave boys lay out there in the ravines unmarked and places unknown. I tell you I don’t know what else I said. Johnnie came up and the old man was especially nice to him and me too and kept his eye on me while he talked. He took our pictures and told me to push my bonnet back. Johnnie said he wanted a picture of that fire-eating, unconstructed Southern woman.

Afterwards I said I smelled something like pine apples and the old gentleman said they were apples. He went down in the cellar and brought us each one the prettiest, the most fragrant yellow ones I ever saw. I ate a half one and did not throw it up last night for a wonder.

Well, after registering our names, looking at the maps of the park, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Thompson so kindly explained, seeing the relics picked up and preserved—(there is a gun found last year in the bottom of a branch, buried in the mud 34 years, that I did wish I wished)—we left for Shiloh church.

I did go to the speakers stand in the cemetery to see the river. As I stood there I looked at the beautiful stream and the grassy slopes covered with the white marble slabs, and read the tablets around the center, with the beautiful verses telling of brave deeds and gallant soldiers that lie on “fame’s eternal camping ground.” I thought of the bivouac of our Southern dead and I turned and

Concluded Page 4
A ceremony honoring Pvt. George H. Armstrong, Co. F, 10th Texas Cavalry, was held Oct. 13 at the Childress, Texas Cemetery. Pvt. Armstrong was the Great Grandfather of Ken and Jerry Brewer of the Pts. Grayson & Brewer Camp 2118, Elk City.

The Brewers were assisted by members of the Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan. Men from Duncan who participated were Chris Chain, Virgil Chain, Kris Bradford, Hubert Reeves and Steve Stricklin.

The ceremony was part of one honoring two other veterans buried at Childress and was conducted by the Plemons-Shelby Camp of Amarillo. Mike Moore and Sam Cornelius of the Amarillo camp both spoke. Moore told the audience that, “With the exception of Amarillo, more Confederate Veterans are buried at Childress that anywhere else in the Texas Panhandle.”

The Honor Guard consisted of members from the W. R. Scurry Camp, Wichita Falls, Tex., Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp, Duncan, and the Plemons-Shelby Camp of Amarillo. They were Mark Lancaster, Mike Lancaster, Steven, Gary Holly, Hayden Miller, Isaac Freeman, Hubert D. Reeves, Steve Stricklin, Virgil Chain, Kris Bradford, and Rocky Jim Sprott.

Barbara Cornelius, wife of Sam Cornelius, Borger, represented the Order of the Confederate Rose and placed roses at the graves.

Two women from Duncan, Sherri Bradford and her daughter, Shelby, accompanied the Duncan men for support.

Others in attendance were Chuck Hartline and Aaron Hartline from the Shelby-Plemons Camp and Rusty Haynes from the W. R. Scurry Camp.
Old Southern Letter-Concluded

went away from there as hot and hurt a woman as you could have found in 1862 when the strife was at its height. If I had had the sense to know that the United States would not care for the rebels they had whipped—but no one had told me. Johnnie says “Why our boys lie just as peacefully and the Lord knows where they are, Sallie, what on earth are you crying for?”

Well, we drove on to the church, not the same but on the same place; then down to the spring, and Pa, we crossed the Purdy road twice. We ate dinner and Johnnie bought me a glass of sweet milk just out of the spring-house. It was delicious. The old man who lives just above, brought down a bucket of butter milk for the crowd. Said his wife was expecting company and could not spare any more sweet milk.

After dinner Johnnie and Gen. Taylor went out reconnoitering where our men had fought and been. Johnnie found a grape shot where Hindman’s brigade captured Waterhouse Battery [commanded by Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse, and under Brig. Gen. W.T. Sherman’s 5th Division of the Army of the Tennessee, USA]. I have [missing lines at the bottom of the second column]

awhile I made them all come go with me to the Confederate graves, in a field just below where Waterhouse Battery was stationed. We had our pictures take here. Mr. Rowsey said some years ago, an old steamboat captain who had been a Confederate soldier and fought at Shiloh, came all the way from the West to see the place again. He gathered some flowers in the yard and when he came to the graves he stood a long time silent, then walked around the long, wide grave and reverently laid the flowers down and said low, “Old comrades, I aint never forgot ye.”

The old folks had a little organ and I sang “Just before the battle, mother,” “Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,” “Dixie” and “Annie Lyle” and lots of war songs. Johnnie went to the spring that saw blood—old Shiloh spring. He said it is changed and nearly dry.

We had a very pleasant drive back and reached here just at twilight well pleased with our trip.

Your devoted daughter,

SALLIE

PS. I forgot to say that Mr. Shaw, the superintendent of cemetery, is a Southern born man, fought in Yankee army. He had a sabre cut across his face, done by Forrest’s men at that very fight. If I had known it, I would have said “goody.”

CHILDRESS TEXAS DEDICATION HONOR GUARD - Compatriots from Amarillo and Wichita Falls, Texas were joined by those from Duncan and Elk City, Oklahoma to dedicate a Southern Cross of Honor for Pvt. George Hamilton Armstrong, Co. F, 10th Texas Cavalry, at the Childress, Texas Cemetery on Oct. 13.

‘JINE THE CAVALRY’ - These men are also members of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. They are (left to right) Commander Chris Leeson, John W. Jordan, Camp 817; Pvt. Scotty Haraisson; and Capt. Jim Bowling. All are members of 1B-Co. F, Mechanized Cavalry, Oklahoma.

Letter From Varina Davis To President Davis’ Prison Doctor, Col. Craven

“One Captain Assigned To Savannah brought with him a person who I heard was his wife, as I never went into the parlor I did not see her, but my little son Jeff went accidentally into the room one day, and interrupted a conversation she was indulging herself in with one of the negro waiters, in which she was laying down ‘the proper policy to be pursued towards Mr. Davis.’

The servant, having been brought up by a lady felt very uncomfortable and said, ‘Madam, there is his son.’ She called Little Jeff up to her and told him his father was a ‘Rogue, a liar, an assassin, and that means a murderer, boy, and I hope he may be tied to a stake, and burned a little bit at a time with light wood knots. God forbid that you should grow up a comfort to your mother. Remember you can never be a gentleman while this country lasts. Your father will soon be hanged, but that death is too quick.’

The negro retired, mortified, and sent my nurse to call little Jeff, and so with his little face purple with mortification, and wet with tears from his streaming eyes, he came up to me leaving the pious and patriotic lady to find another audience as congenial to her taste as the first had been. I commended Jeff’s gentlemanly conduct in making no reply, cautioned him against ever persecuting or distressing a woman or a friend.”
Division Keeps Growing - Coalgate Camp Chartered

The Oklahoma Division is one camp stronger this quarter, with the chartering of the Little Dixie Confederates, Camp 1667, in Coalgate.

Division Commander, Larry Logan was on hand to present the charter to the camp’s Commander, Ron Miller, and said, “The camp is already making plans to participate in parades and be involved in local activities and events. It works.

“Thanks so much to Lt. Cmdr. Tamplin and Brigade Commander Harrison for taking the time and expense to attend our new camp of eight men, ‘The Little Dixie Confederates.’”

CHARTER PRESENTATION - Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan (r) presents the Little Dixie Confederates, Camp 1667, charter to Camp Commander Ron Miller.

CONFEDERATE KNIVES - Al Johnson presented Division Commander Logan with two pocket knives. One bore a picture of Gen. Lee, and the other Gen. Jackson. Both were emblazoned with the battle flag.

NEW MEMBERS - New SCV members, Al Johnson (r) and Adjutant Jeff Eclair (c) receive their new member certificates from Little Dixie Confederates Camp Commander Ron Miller.

AT RIGHT - Division Lieutenant Commander David Tamplin welcomes reinstated member Darrell Sides into the Little Dixie Confederates Camp, 1667.
BRIGADIER GENERAL STAND WATIE’S GRAVE - This photo of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie’s grave marker was submitted by Com-panion Otis Stratton of the Pts. Grayson & Brewer Camp, 2118, of Elk City. Gen. Stand Watie is buried in Polson Cemetery near Grove, Oklahoma.
Division Executive Council Report For December

Larry Logan
Oklahoma Div. Cmdr.

Several items this month. Some ongoing, some new.

(1) Monument. This is the last month solicitation for bricks will be made. If there is any individual or camp that wants a brick honoring an ancestor that surrounds our Confederate monument in Rose Hill Cemetery, Ardmore, it needs to be placed, to be absolutely sure, by the end of the year. Complete instructions are on the website under projects. There is a cutoff time for the bricks to be ordered after the first of the year. You may be able to purchase one or you may not depending on when you order it if it after the first of the year.

(A) The last fund raising activity for the monument will be the OKC camps Lee-Jackson-Rogers dinner tentatively scheduled for Jan. 19, Gen. Lee’s birthday. The location will change this year as the restaurant previously used has closed and unless someone takes it over, it will be different.

(B) The finance committee will start meeting shortly after the first of the year concerning next year’s budget. In addition, I will propose to the committee that it recommend to the DEC that we designate $500 of funds currently in our account to be used for the monument if necessary. Our budget, adopted at last year’s convention was $1,460 and we are more than $500 below budget with expenses incurred so far and those anticipated by convention time. This money has already been approved by the convention to be spent but conservative spending habits have brought us well below the amount adopted. If approved, and it is not needed for the monument, it will be left in the division treasury.

(2) Our next DEC meeting is Feb. 2, 2013 in Henryetta at Chair Crushers Restaurant (formerly Pig Out Barbeque) just off the westernmost I-40 exit on the north side of the road. Please make plans to be there now. Will start at 12:30 PM.

(3) The following dates are division activities to be aware of: Late Dec/Early Jan—Heaven new camp chartering. A big thanks to the Poteau camp and to Lt. Cmdr. Tamplin for helping form the new Heaven camp. It will have 6 transfer members and three new members. David will serve as camp commander and adjudant in the beginning of the camp. This is about as big of a success story as we have had.

The Poteau camp was founded in Dec., 2009 with David Tamplin as commander and he got it through those early times when camp foundations are determined. Marty Persall took over and served as camp commander and because of the correct items done in the beginning, led the camp to a tremendous growth spurt. Now, Everett Plummer is leading the camp and the growth continues. It has grown to the 3rd largest camp in the division and is active in all areas. This new camp is an outgrowth of what took place in Dec. 09 and will set the stage for LeFlore County to have the biggest membership per capita population in the state. Tremendous thanks to all concerned. The name of the camp will be the, “The First Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles”.

Outside Division Activities—Details are on our website under events

Mar. 16
Biloxi
June 7
Pottsboro, Tx.
(Tanglewood Resort)

July 17-20
Vicksburg, Ms

(4) Vision 2016-Brigade Commander Allen Harrison has been appointed Division Coordinator of Vision 2016. While he is accountable to me, he will have a free hand in the implementation of this extremely important task. I ask your complete support and help as he performs his duties.

(4A) Our strategic task plan committee has completed it work under the leadership of John Priddy. It is separate from Vision 2016 but is closely connected at the same time. I have asked John and Allen to work closely in order to help each other out. Committee members were Ken Cook, James Catron, and Frank Gilbert.

(5) Final membership, retention figures, and growth results will be available the week of Dec. 10. We have had several send in dues payments late and are having some do so now.

(6) The Gano’s Crossing marker has turned a little disappointing. The City of Tulsa is going to have a small area dedicated to the Arkansas River and will have a plaque honoring Gen. Gano’s crossing. It will be a minor part of the area.

(7) I will have a tentative agenda for the DEC meeting attached to next month’s report. If you see an item that is not on the agenda, keep in mind we have a camp commanders open discussion time that you or any division official may bring up items not on the agenda.

(8) Please keep Ken Gray, commander of our Norman camp in your thoughts and prayers. He has been having extremely difficult heart problems and has been unable to serve in his capacity. Lt. Cmdr. Jerry Patrick has been serving in his absence.
Pictured on this page are those who participated in the dedication of a monument by the United Daughters of The Confederacy (UDC), honoring nine Texas boys who never made it home from the war. Top Picture is (l-r) Commander Jim Langley’s daughter, McAlester Commander Jim Langley, Okla. Division Lt. Commander David Tamplin, Bob Pattison, and Brigade Commander Allen Harrison. In the bottom picture are the ladies of the UDC.
Veterans Honored In Creek Cemetery In Tulsa

In Tulsa, Brigade Commander Bruce Bishop led a delegation of seven of our men to honor three Confederate Veterans buried in the Perryman Cemetery (a Creek Cemetery) in Tulsa. The cemetery is owned by the Tulsa Historical Society (THS) and was publicized and several attended.

Thanks to Bruce and also to Carl Fallen for the pictures, and to all seven who attended.

Bruce said he encountered one man wanting to reinstate and one interested in joining at this event. Also, the THS would like to have 2 Crosses of Honor installed on two of the Veterans’ graves.
The Passing Of President Davis, Dec. 6, 1889

“The lamp of life waned low as the hour of midnight arrived; nor did it flicker into the brightness of consciousness at any time. Eagerly, yet tenderly, the watchers gazed at the face of the dying chieftain. His face, always calm and pale, gained additional pallor, and at a quarter to 1 o’clock of the morning of the 6th day of December death came to the venerable leader.

There was nothing remarkable about the death-bed scene. The departure of the spirit was gentle and utterly painless. There were no dry eyes in the little assembly about the bed, and every heart bled with the anguish which found vent in Mrs. Davis’s sobs and cries.

The Times-Democrat gave the following account of the closing scene: At 12:45 o’clock this morning Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, passed away at the residence of Associate Justice Charles E. Fenley. Only once did he waiver in his belief that his case showed no improvement, and that was at an early hour yesterday morning, when he playfully remarked to Mr. Payne: ‘I am afraid that I shall be compelled to agree with the doctors for once, and admit that I am a little better.’ At 7 o’clock Mrs. Davis administered some medicine, but the ex-President declined to receive the whole dose. She urged upon his the necessity of taking the remainder, but putting it aside, with the gentlest of gestures whispered, ‘Pray, excuse me.’ These were his last words.

The Daily States said in its editorial: ‘Throughout all the South there are lamentations and tears; in every country on the globe where there are lovers of liberty there is mourning; wherever there are men who admire heroic patriotism, dauntless resolution, fortitude, or intellectual power and supremacy, there is sincere sorrowing. The beloved of our land, the unflinching upholder of constitutional liberty...is no more...’ Jefferson Davis is dead; but the principles for which he struggled, for the vindication of which he deplored his life, for which he suffered defeat, and unto which he clung unto death, still live. The fanatical howlings of the abolitionists, the tumult and thunders of civil war, the fierce mouthings of the organizers of reconstruction, and reconstruction itself, that black and foul disgrace of humanity, are all departed, sunk into silence like a tavern brawl, but the constitutional principles upon which the Confederacy was founded and for which Jefferson Davis spoke and struggled, for which he gave life and fortune, still survive in all their living power; and when they shall have been, if ever, really destroyed, this Republic will be transformed into one of the most oppressive and offensive oligarchies that has ever arisen amongst the civilized nations of the earth.’

“The Times-Democrat of the 10th had this editorial: ‘If there was ever the shadow of doubt in the minds of the people of the United States of the hold of Jefferson Davis upon the hearts of the Southern people that doubt has been removed. From city and country, from every nook and hamlet, have come expressions of profoundest sorrow over his death; of grief at the passing away of the great Confederate chieftain. They turned to him as the Mussulman to his Mecca—the shrine at which all true Southern-born should worship. There has never been any division of sentiment as to the greatness of Jefferson Davis. He has always been the hero of his people—their best beloved. From the day that Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox to the hour of Jefferson Davis’s death the Southern people look upon the ex-President of the Confederacy as the embodiment of all that was grand and glorious in the Lost Cause. Standing alone as a citizen without the power to exercise his citizenship, the last surviving victim of sectional hate and malice, he was an exile while on the soil of his native land and in the midst of his own people. Jefferson Davis will go to the grave bathed in a people’s tears” (The Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis, J.W. Jones, 1889, pp.473-509).

Lee-Jackson Dinner Set For Jan. 26

The annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, honoring the two great generals will be held in Oklahoma City, Saturday, Jan. 26, and hosted by the Clem Van Rogers Camp, 481. The event will be at the Character Inn Conference Center at 520 West Main.

Guest speaker is Paul Grambling, Heritage Defense Chairman of the Army of The Trans-Mississippi and former Commander of the Louisiana Division. Registration is from 6 to 6:30 p.m., dinner is at 7:00 p.m., and cost is $25.00 Per person.

Coordinator is Terry Pierce who may be contacted at (405) 685-1158, or by email at terry pierce41@yahoo.com. Those planning to attend should RSVP to Terry by Jan. 20th.
EDITOR’S NOTE: The following was submitted by Division Judge Advocate General James Catron.

Oklahoma Statutes Citationized
Title 53 Oklahoma Historical Societies and Associations
Chapter 1A Oklahoma Historical Preservation Act
Section 1.17 Confederate Soldiers’ Room

The Confederate Soldiers’ Room in the Oklahoma Historical Society is hereby set aside as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors and all who supported the side of the Confederacy in the Civil War, and a custodian is herein provided who shall be a Confederate Soldier, or the widow of a Confederate Soldier, or the descendant of a Confederate Soldier. And the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society are hereby authorized to enter into agreements with camps or agencies of the organizations of the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors and of their sons and daughters as to matters to be placed within said Room and for the permanent retention of the same therein.

Chapter 21 Oklahoma American Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission
Section 401 Powers and Duties

Oklahoma American Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
1. Promote a suitable state-wide observance of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War which is also referred to as the War Between the States;
2. Cooperate and assist national, state, and local organizations with programs and activities suitable for the sesquicentennial observance;
3. Assist in ensuring that any observance of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War is inclusive and appropriately recognizes the experiences and points of views of all people affected by the American Civil War; and
4. Provide assistance for the development of programs, projects, and activities on the American Civil War that have lasting educational value.

Vision 2016 - A Reality!

Larry Logan

We have talked of Vision 2016 for 2 years and it is now time for it to come to the division level. To remind you, Vision 2016 is a plan to have the SCV at 50,000 members by 2016 instead of the 30,000 we have been stuck at for the past several years. In addition, we want to be known as the premier authority in the country about the Confederate States of America. This plan is not perfect but it is a way for every division and every camp to reach those two most worthy goals.

Each division commander has been asked to appoint an individual to head up this task. It must be a man who is organized and has a commitment to follow through until the mission is accomplished. One of the highlights of being division commander is you see the tremendous leadership skills that so many of our men have. There are several men who could have done this and that is a real plus for the division in the future.

I have asked Allen Harrison, Ft. Washita brigade commander, to handle this most important responsibility and he has accepted. Allen has been most active in his local camp, leading his brigade, and in helping in other events throughout the division and in other brigades. Men, I have not asked a lot of anybody but I must ask your support and cooperation with Allen as he embarks on this. I will assure you he will have my total and complete loyalty in helping him accomplish the ultimate goal.

There will be other opportunities for men to help in leadership positions. There will be six areas that are being focused on immediately. Leaders will have to be in charge of those areas. Men, this is not a pie-in-the-sky exercise. This is a serious effort for us to promote our heritage and get to a position where we can loudly proclaim it and be listened to. It is our time.

Duncan Camp Names New Adjutant

Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan has a new Adjutant, according to an announcement from Camp Commander Frank Gilbert.

Virgil Chain has been named to replace E. J. Daigle as Adjutant. E. J. recently moved to Mississippi. Virgil’s email address is vchain@martineer.net.

The Southern Preceptor, Newsletter of The Oklahoma Division, Sons Of Confederate Veterans
Present for duty, 777 present,命令 at Knoxville, with 654 reported the regiment still at Cumberland Gap, at which time the 34th reported 603 present for duty, 731 present, 836 present and absent. The 34th was not shown in the order of battle for General Joseph E. Johnston's Army at Smithfield, North Carolina, March 31, 1865, but in the final reorganization of Johnston's Army April 9, 1865, the 34th was part of the 1st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Bradshaw of the 34th, consisting of the 1st/6th/8th/9th/16th/27th/28th/34th Regiments and 24th Battalion. This regiment was part of the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Joseph E. Palmer, which, with the rest of Johnston's Army was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865. The camp's other namesake, Pvt. Peyton G. Brewer, was born in Fayette County, Alabama, Feb. 23, 1831 and was the Great Grandfather of Jerry and Ken Brewer. He married Keziah Tapley in Columbus, Miss., Nov 6, 1851 at the home of her parents. Peyton and Keziah made their home in Fayette County until they migrated to Edom, Texas in 1877. He died in Edom, May 2, 1910, just 12 days before his wife also died, and they are both buried in the Edom Cemetery. Peyton Brewer was mustered in to Co. F 42nd Alabama infantry Regiment, May 16, 1862 at Columbus, Miss. He saw action at Corinth and Vicksburg. He was captured at the siege of Vicksburg and later paroled.

An old article in Confederate Veteran, sent to Jerry Brewer by Peg Price of Fitz Creek, Alaska, gives the following account of the 42nd Alabama Infantry Regiment: "The 42nd Alabama Regiment joined Generals Price and Van Dorn at Ripley in September and was brigaded under Gen. John C. Moore of Texas. A month later, the 42nd went into battle at Corinth with 700 men, and lost 98 killed and about 250 wounded and captured. "It wintered in Mississippi, Moore's Brigade being reorganized with the 37th, 40th and 42nd Alabama and 2nd Texas Regiments. It was part of the garrison of Vicksburg, losing 10 killed and about 50 wounded there, the remainder being captures with the surrender of the fortress. The 42nd was in parole camp at Demopolis, then joined the Army of Tennessee. It fought with severe losses at Lookout Mission Ridge and wintered in Dalton.

"General Baker of Barbour then took command of the Brigade which was in Clayton's (Stewart's) Division, Polk's Corps. In the spring the 42nd fought at Resaca with a loss of 59 killed and wounded. It was then continually skirmishing until the Battle of New Hope Church, where its losses were comparatively light, as they were at Atlanta, July 22nd. On July 28th, the 42nd's losses were very heavy and the ranks of the regiment were fearfully thinned by the casualties of battle.

A few days later the regiment was sent to Spanish Fort, where it remained on garrison duty during the fall, until January, 1865. It then moved to North Carolina and its colors floated in the thickest of the battles at Bentonville, and were furlad at the capitulation of that army."
Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Camp of Duncan held their annual “Christmas for Confederates” program in Rush Springs this year on Dec. 8. They honored 12 Veterans interred in the cemetery there.

Division Commander Larry Logan said, “I was privileged to attend and members of the Norman camp attended as well along with many of the local population and one gentleman who was from the Netherlands. Congrats to Duncan for a great program!”

This annual event was begun last year by the Duncan camp to honor veterans buried in area towns at Christmas time. Frank Gilbert is Duncan’s Commander.

HONORING CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT CHRISTMAS

Top Picture - Duncan’s Honor Guard fires a salute to Confederate Veterans buried in the Rush Springs Cemetery.

Center Picture - Shelby’s Oklahoma Iron Men Commander, Frank Gilbert (left) and Oklahoma Division Commander, Larry Logan (right) salute as Veterans receive a salute from Duncan’s Honor Guard.

Bottom Picture - Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan speaks at ceremonies in Rush Springs, honoring 12 Confederate Veterans buried in that cemetery.
“Glorious To See Courage In One So Young”

Major John Pelham
1838 - 1863

EDITOR’S NOTE: John Pelham (“The Gallant Pelham”) was born in Alabama in 1838. In 1861, just weeks short of graduating from West Point, he resigned there and entered the Alabama Militia. He “revolutionized the usage of light artillery as a mobile arm of the Cavalry” and served under JEB Stuart until his death at Culpepper, Virginia, from wounds suffered in battle. At Kelly’s Ford on March 17, 1863, he participated in a cavalry charge, his artillery not being engaged. Standing in his stirrups, he urged his men to, “Press forward, press forward to glory and victory!” Not long afterward, he was struck in the head by a fragment of an exploding artillery shell. He was carried six miles from the battlefield to Culpepper Courthouse, where he died the following morning without regaining consciousness. The following is a story of his genius as an artillery officer.

“Stonewall” then calmly reached into his dispatch case and...wrote the following note to “Jeb” Stuart: “General, order Major Pelham to open fire against the advancing enemy.” “Jeb” passed the order to Pelham, who asked excitedly, “General, I would like to have permission to take two guns half a mile along a hidden path to a gully perpendicular to the Richmond Stage Road. Here I can pour an enfilading fire on the flank of [General William B.] Franklin’s troops and knock them down like ninepins.”

Sending two guns to stop three regular Federal divisions unquestionably seemed foolhardy. The enemy most surely would quickly overpower this tiny island of resistance and kill or capture Pelham and his gunners. General Stuart placed such confidence in his young artilleryist’s judgment that he replied, “Go ahead Major, but be careful to withdraw in plenty of time.”

Grinning confidently, Pelham saluted and rode off with a Blakely gun and twelve-pounder Napoleon...[and] managed to get into position without being detected. Without delay the Creoles [crew] loaded the cannon with solid shot and aimed them so as to enfilade the Yankee front line only 500 yards away. Startled by this flank fire, the enemy halted, and many infantrymen hugged the ground to escape the next salvo. While Pelham continued to rake General Franklin’s divisions with a devastating fire that toppled the blue ranks like rows of falling dominoes, the Federal commanders ordered their batteries to wheel around and silence Pelham whom they believed must have unleashed at least an entire battery on their flank. Ere long, sixteen Yankee guns were raining shot and shell on Pelham’s two guns.

For a full hour Pelham exchanged a raging fire with the enemy...[and] Pelham, flushed with excitement at the sight of his two guns stalling the advance of Franklin’s Left Grand Division, resolutely directed the operation of his guns. But the enemy retaliated with a deadly vengeance by exploding a shell squarely on the Blakely...while the other crew redoubled the Napoleon’s fire. General Franklin...reinforced the fire of four of his own batteries on Pelham with the firepower of long-range guns on Stafford Heights.

Not only did Pelham maintain his position, but his rapid, shifting fire completely halted the enemy’s advance. All along the Confederate right admiring eyes watched unbelievingly as Pelham with his single Napoleon dueled with a hundred guns and checked the advance of 16,000 blue-coated infantry. General Lee, observing the spectacle through his field-glasses, turned to an aide and exclaimed, “It is glorious to see such courage in one so young.”


General Stuart said of his death, in a general order to the rest of his division, “The major-general commanding approaches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the division its irreparable loss in the death of Major John Pelham, commanding the Horse Artillery. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Kellysville, March 17th, with the battle-cry on his lips, and the light of victory beamimg from his eyes...His eye had glanced on every battlefield of this army from the First Manassas to the moment of his death, and he was, without a single exception, a brilliant actor in them all. The memory of the gallant Pelham, his many manly virtues, his noble nature and purity of character, are enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him. His record has been bright and spotless, his career brilliant and successful.”

J.E.B. Stuart
General Orders #9
March 20, 1863
Editorial
And That’s Why It’s Called A
“Nationa; Guard”
Jerry C. Brewer, Editor

High casualty rates among Oklahomans serving in Afghanistan was explored by Dana Hertneky in a story posted on KWTV News 9’s website Sept. 24, 2011. “Eleven soldiers from the 45th Infantry Brigade have now been killed in battle. It’s heartbreaking news to report and has many people asking: ‘Why?’” A spokesperson with the National Guard says the mission that the soldiers are on is extremely dangerous. The soldiers are involved in head-to-head combat with the insurgency” (News9.com).

Much is made of an organization called the Oklahoma National Guard, as though it is Oklahoma’s military. It surprises most people to learn that states lost their military units following the War Between The States and never regained them. The first state militias were the citizens of the colonies—those “Minutemen” farmers who confronted the British at Concord—and that was the general organization of military in the early days of the Republic. The federal government maintained only a small standing army. Each state provided its own militia which could be requested for federal service in time of national emergency—“requested” is the key word here. That arrangement was in effect in 1861 when Lincoln called on the Northern States to furnish 75,000 volunteers to invade the South. Each militia was under the control of its respective state government and each State provided its own militia which could be requested for federal service in time of national emergency—“requested” is the key word here. That arrangement was in effect in 1861 when Lincoln called on the Northern States to furnish 75,000 volunteers to invade the South. Each militia was under the control of its respective state government and each State provided its troops to the federal government upon request of the president.

At the Republic’s beginning there was no such thing as a large standing national army, nor did citizens want one. National defense was provided by state militias who supplemented the Republic’s small army. That was the substance of the First Militia Act passed May 2, 1792 during Washington’s administration, authorizing the president to call state militias into federal service upon invasion, or when federal law was opposed to such an extent that local judicial authorities could not handle the opposition. Six days later, on May 8th, Congress passed the Second Militia Act. That law organized militias according to the directives of the State Legislatures and conscripted all free, white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 for service. It also provided for militia members to provide their own arms, bayonets and ammunition.

After 1865, that was no longer the case. The States could not be permitted to raise militias. It was State militias who answered the call when the South was invaded and if the military occupation of that region was to be effective, those states could not have militias. Federal troops occupied the South during Reconstruction, quelling any tendency to raise State troops. But that wasn’t enough. Washington had to control all of the troops in all of the states to further consolidate its power.

At the dawn of the 20th century, Congress passed yet another military measure—the Militia Act of 1903. This established the National Guard as the primary reserve component for the U. S. military and placed the National Guard of each state under the control of the federal government.

In 1906 another national legislative act was passed to arm the National Guard. Federal funding meant federal control of the militias and effectively ended States’ control of their armed forces. By this means, the federal government disarmed the states and took control of all armed forces within them. Each state now has a “National Guard,” but that organization is under federal control. State governors may call out their National Guard units in times of state emergencies such as floods, destructive storms, or riots but the States do not fully fund or control the Guard.

Oklahoma’s “National Guard” is not Oklahoma’s at all. It belongs to the United States government who may mobilize it, at will, for combat in any and every declared or undeclared war as is currently being waged in the Middle East. And that’s why it is called the “National Guard.”
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 Okla. Iron Men Camp, No. 1356
Duncan

Cherokee Mounted Rifles Camp, No. 1501
Edmond

Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp, No. 892
Poteau

Col. John W. Jordan Camp, 817
Mannford

Col. John Jumper Camp, 900
Claremore

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, Camp 2207
Shawnee

Lt. Col. Jackson E. McCurtain, Camp 513
Norman

Pvt. William M. Cross, Camp 2219
Yukon

Little Dixie Confederates, Camp 1667
Coalgate

Division Officers
And Staff
Commander
Larry Logan

Lt. Commander
David Tamplin

Adjutant
Les Tucker

Chief of Staff
John Priddy

Aide-de-Camp
Tom Poteet

Judge Advocate
James Catron

Chief of Heritage Defense
Bryce Hill

Division Historian
Dr. Les Tucker

Chaplain
Jerry Brewer

Camp Commanders

Ardmore/Madill
James Catron

Duncan
Frank Gilbert

Edmond
James L. Orebaugh

El Reno
Carl Hoffman

Elk City
Jerry C. Brewer

McAlester
Jim Langley

Oklahoma City
Eric McBroom

Poteau
Marty Persall

Pryor
Jon Ketcher

Tulsa
Ken Cook

Muskogee
Harold Tydings

Ponca City
Charley Wilson

Mannford
Chris Leeson

Claremore
Jim McFarland

Grove
Scotty Haralson

Bartlesville
James Herndon

Shawnee
Bobby Corban

Norman
Jerry Patrick

Yukon
Jerry Sevier, Sr.

Coalgate
Ron Miller

Bartlesville
James Herndon

Shawnee
Bobby Corban

Norman
Jerry Patrick

Yukon
Jerry Sevier, Sr.

Coalgate
Ron Miller