

# THE STANDARD

“ LONG SHALL OUR BANNER BRAVE THE BREEZE -  
THE STANDARD OF THE FREE “

---

VOL.2.....ISSUE NO. 7

---

CHARLES DEMORSE

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

---

GRAND SALINE, TEXAS

SATURDAY JULY 9, 2016

---



5TH BRIGADE TEXAS DIVISION  
ARMY OF TRANS - MISSISSIPPI  
**COL. CHARLES DEMORSES'**  
**29TH TEXAS CAVALRY**

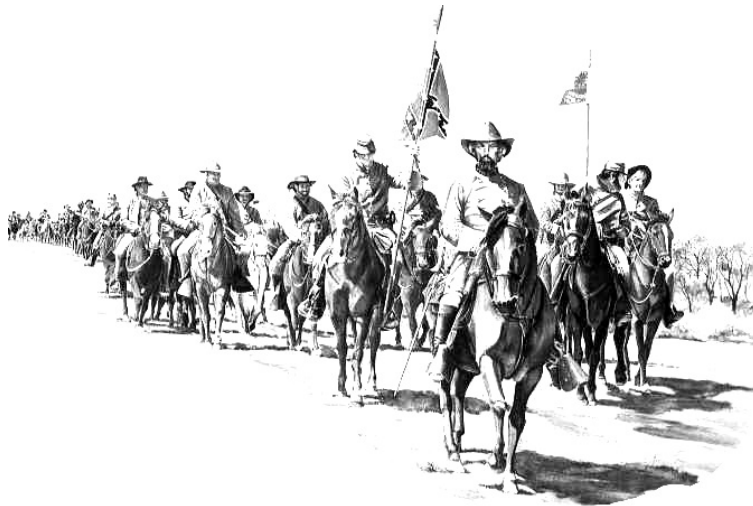


SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS CAMP # 2269

---

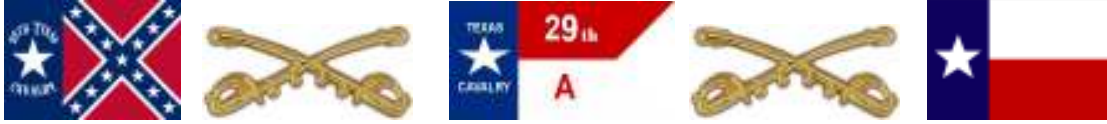
## Next Camp Meeting

SAT. AUGUST 13, 2016 7:00 PM



29<sup>TH</sup> TEXAS CAVALRY SCV CAMP # 2269





**COL. CHARLES DEMORSE'S  
29<sup>TH</sup> TEXAS CAVALRY CAMP # 2269**



*From Commander: Bobby W. Smith Sr.*

*The SCV works in conjunction with other historical groups to preserve Confederate history. However, it is not affiliated with any other group. The SCV is a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization and rejects any groups whose actions tarnish or distort the image of the Confederate Soldier or his reasons for fighting.*

*Over 150 years ago, Texas sent her citizen-soldiers in defense of home, hearth and loved ones. Our brave forefathers, who fought for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America. Let us never forget that the preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Texas Soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.*

*Members should make every effort to locate the graves of Confederate soldiers and make an effort to either clean the graves and headstones of the veterans. Headstones should be replaced after they become too worn or broken, making them unworthy of the respect due a Confederate Soldier.*

*Deo Vindice,  
Bobby W. Smith Sr.*





**VETERAN MEMORIAL**

**CAPT. THOMAS W. DAUGHERTY**

**1835 - 1914**

Captain Thomas Wisdom Daugherty, served as Captain in Company A, in Col. Charles DeMorse's 29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry CSA.

**Born: 28<sup>th</sup> December 1835**  
Missouri City, Fort Bend County, Texas.

**Judge Thomas Wisdom Daugherty :**

**Died : 19<sup>th</sup> June 1914**  
Abilene, Taylor County, Texas.

**He was one of The Prominent Men of Abilene**  
**His Death Causes Much Sadness.**

**Buried at Abilene Municipal Cemetery**  
Abilene, Taylor County, Texas.

**Brother to:**

**Captain Matthew " Matt " Daugherty**  
29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry Co. E.



**VETERAN MEMORIAL**

**CAPT. MATTHEW**  
**" MATT " DAUGHERTY**

**1839 - 1906**

Captain Matthew " Matt " Daugherty, served as Captain in Company E, in Col. Charles DeMorse's 29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry CSA.

**Born: 24<sup>th</sup> September 1839**  
Van Buren, Arkansas.

**Died : 27<sup>th</sup> November 1906**  
Van Horn, Culberson County, Texas

**Buried at Van Horn Cemetery,**  
Van Horn, Culberson County, Texas.

**Brother to:**

**Captain Thomas Wisdom Daugherty**  
29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry Co. A.





**VETERAN MEMORIAL**

**PRIVATE CHRISTOPHER  
COLUMBUS DAUGHERTY**

**1834 - 1912**

Private Christopher Columbus Daugherty,  
served as Private in Company A, in Col. Charles  
DeMorse's 29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry CSA.

**Born; 22nd Oct. 1834  
Unknown at this Time.**

**Died : 6 Feb. 1912  
Denton, Denton County, Texas.**

**Buried:  
Odd Fellows Cemetery,  
Denton, Denton County, Texas.**

**Brother to:**

**Captain Thomas Wisdom Daugherty  
29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry Co. A.**



**VETERAN MEMORIAL**

**PRIVATE JOSEPH A. DUNHAM**

**1826 - 1895**

Private Joseph A. Dunham, served as Private  
in Company A, in Col. Charles DeMorse's  
29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry CSA.

**Born: 20<sup>th</sup> September 1826  
Tennessee.**

**Died : 4<sup>th</sup> April 1895  
Jack County, Texas**

**Buried: in Newport Cemetery,  
Jack County, Texas.**

**Husband of**

**Emily Dunham  
Died : 9<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1916**



**COL. CHARLES DEMORSE'S 29<sup>TH</sup> TEXAS CAVALRY CSA**

**COMPANY COMMANDERS**

**COMPANY A**

Commanded by, Captain Thomas Wisdom Daugherty

**COMPANY B**

Commanded by, Captain Nick Wilson

**COMPANY C**

Commanded By, Captain James " Jim " Clark  
Upon his resignation replaced by, Captain William Thomas Gunn

**COMPANY D**

Commanded by, Captain John T. Harmon  
Upon his resignation replaced by, Captain William H. Hooks

**COMPANY E**

Commanded by, Matthew " Matt " Daugherty  
Upon his resignation replaced by, Lieutenant Thomas Fletcher

**COMPANY F**

Commanded by, Captain L. H. Norwood  
Upon his resignation replaced by, Captain Edward Oliver

**COMPANY G**

Commanded by, Captain W. J. T. Littlejohn  
Upon his resignation replaced by, William McMasters

**COMPANY H**

Commanded by, William A. Brown  
Upon his resignation replaced by, Lieutenant F.M. Bounds

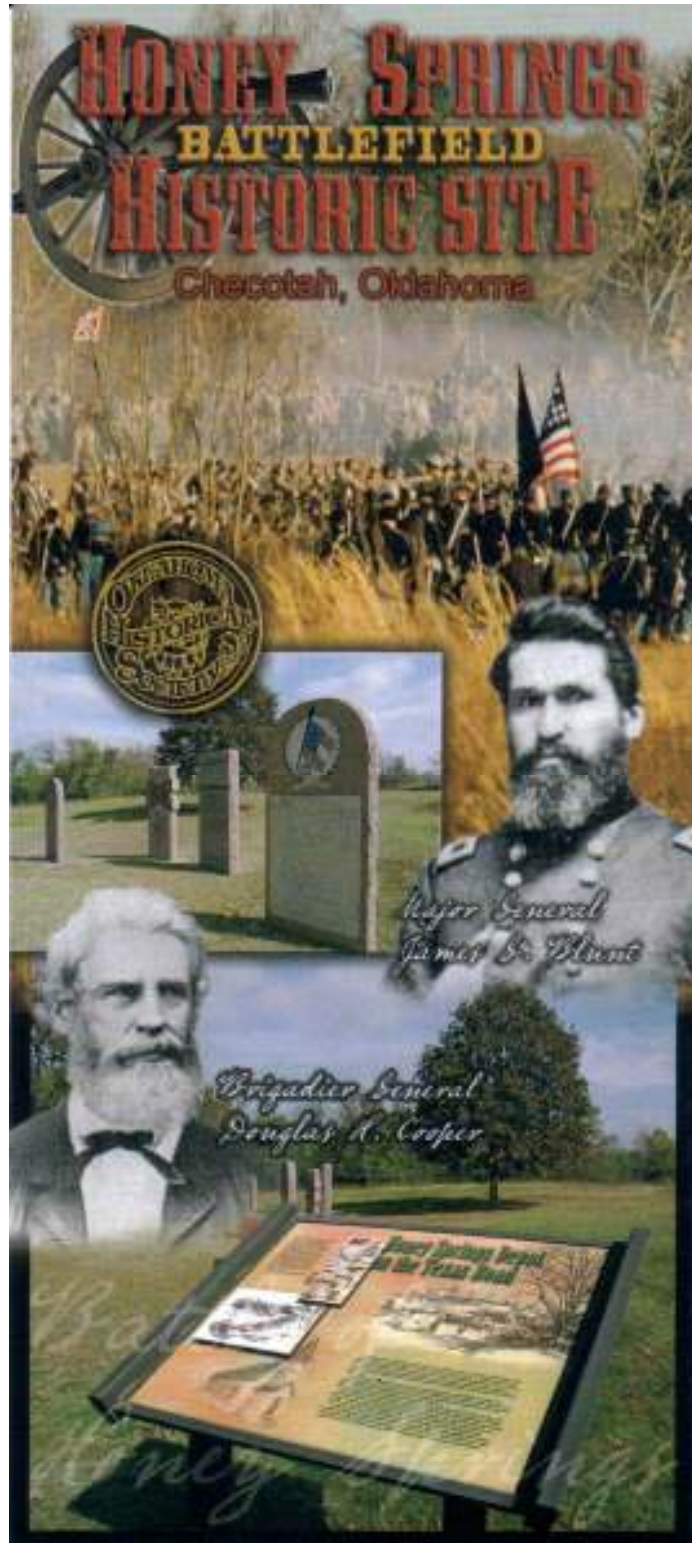
**COMPANY I**

Commanded by, Captain W.R. Elliott  
Upon his court -martial replaced by, Lieutenant R. P. Duty

**COMPANY K**

Commanded by, Captain A. C. Warren  
Later by Captain Thomas R. Wilson





## 153 YEARS AGO

### THE BATTLE OF ELK CREEK, HONEY SPRINGS DEPOT, INDIAN TERRITORY

The Civil War in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, is an untold story to most Americans. Throughout the Civil War pro-Union and pro-Confederate Indian tribes, and factions within the tribes, struggled for control of this region. The turning point in that conflict was the Battle of Elk Creek, at Honey Springs Depot fought on July 17, 1863. Most of the troops who fought in this engagement were Blacks or Indians, with White troops on both sides being in a distinct minority.

The orders of battle for both sides were as follows:

#### UNION

District of the Frontier – Major General James G. Blunt

1st Brigade – Colonel William R. Judson

2nd Indian Home Guard — Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Schaurte

1st Kansas Colored Infantry— Colonel James M. Williams(W), Lieutenant Colonel John Bowles

6 Companies, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry — Captain Edward R. Stevens

2nd Brigade – Colonel William A. Phillips

6 Companies, 2nd Colorado Infantry — Colonel Theodore H. Dodd

1st Indian Home Guard — Colonel Stephen H. Wattles

Detachments of 6th Kansas Cavalry — Colonel William F. Campbell

Artillery

2nd Kansas Light Artillery

1st Section — Captain Edward Smith

2nd Section — Lieutenant John P. Grassberger

3rd Kansas Light Artillery — Captain Henry Hopkins



## CONFEDERATE

1st Brigade, Indian Troops – Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper

Texas Brigade – Colonel Thomas C. Bass

20th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) — Colonel Thomas Coker Bass

29th Texas Cavalry – Colonel Charles DeMorse (W)

5th Texas Partisan Rangers— Colonel Leonidas M. Martin

Indian Brigade – Brigadier General Douglas Cooper

1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles — Major Joseph F. Thompson

2nd Cherokee Mounted Rifles — Lieutenant Colonel James M. Bell

1st Choctaw—Chickasaw Mounted Rifles — Colonel Tandy Walker

1st Creek — Colonel Daniel N. McIntosh

2nd Creek— Colonel Chilly McIntosh

### Artillery & Cavalry

Lee's Battery— Captain Roswell W. Lee

Scanland's Squadron Texas Cavalry — Captain John Scanland

Gillett's Squadron Texas Cavalry — Captain L. E. Gillett

The Union had around 3,000 men and the Confederates between 3,000-6,000.

Union General Blunt, getting wind that Confederate General Cooper's brigade was at Honey Springs Depot, Indian Territory, an important Confederate supply depot in the Indian Territory, decided to launch an assault before Confederate General William Cabell's brigade and Cooper's force could link up.

During the battle the Confederate troops had problems with wet gunpowder, increased by rain squalls that day. After some back and forth fighting the Confederates eventually retreated and the Union Army took Honey Springs. This was the largest battle fought in Indian Territory. After this victory the Confederates were always short on supplies in the Indian Territory and fought the rest of the war in the Territory by relying on guerilla actions and cavalry raids.





*The following are the official published reports of the Engagement at Honey Springs, Indian Territory by Major General Blunt and the subordinate Federal commanders and by Brigadier General Cooper; unfortunately no reports from the subordinate Confederate officers were included in the official record.*

**NO. 1**

***Report of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Army,  
Commanding District of the Frontier***

**HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,  
*In the Field, Fort Blunt, C. N., July 26, 1863***

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on my arrival here on the 11th instant, I found the Arkansas River swollen, and at once commenced the construction of boats to cross my troops.

The rebels, under General Cooper (6,000), were posted on Elk Creek, 25 miles south of the Arkansas, on the Texas Road, with strong outposts guarding every crossing of the river from behind rifle-pits. General Cabell, with 3,000 men, was expected to join him on the 17th, when they proposed attacking this place. I could not muster 3,000 effective men for a fight, but determined, if I could effect a crossing, to give them battle on the other side of the river.

At midnight of the 15th, I took 250 cavalry and four pieces of light artillery, and marched up the Arkansas about 13 miles, drove their pickets from the opposite bank, and forded the river, taking the ammunition chests over in a flat-boat. I then passed down on the south side, expecting to get in the rear of their pickets at the mouth of the Grand River, opposite this post, and capture them, but they had learned of my approach and had fled. I immediately commenced crossing my forces at the mouth of Grand River in boats, and, by 10 p.m. of the 16th, commenced moving south, with less than 3,000 men, mostly Indians and negroes, and twelve pieces of artillery. At daylight I came upon the enemy's advance about 5 miles from Elk Creek, and with my cavalry drove them in rapidly upon their main force, which was formed on the south side of the timber of Elk Creek, their line extending 1½ miles, the main road running through their center.

While the column was closing up, I went forward with a small party to examine the enemy's position, and discovered that they were concealed under cover of the brush awaiting my attack. I could not discover the location of their artillery, as it was masked in the brush. While engaged in this reconnaissance, one of my escort was shot.

As my men came up wearied and exhausted, I directed them halted behind a little ridge, about one-half mile from the enemy's line, to rest and eat a lunch from their haversacks. After two hours' rest, and at about 10 a.m., I formed them in two columns, one on the right of the road, under Colonel [William R.] Judson, the other on the left, under Colonel [William A.] Phillips. The infantry was in column by companies, the cavalry by platoons and artillery by sections, and all closed in mass so as to deceive the enemy in regard to the strength of my force. In this order I moved up rapidly to within



one-fourth of a mile of their line, when both columns were suddenly deployed to the right and left, and in less than five minutes my whole force was in line of battle, covering the enemy's entire front. Without halting, I moved them forward in line of battle, throwing out skirmishers in advance, and soon drew their fire, which revealed the location of their artillery. The cavalry, which was on the two flanks, was dismounted, and fought on foot with their carbines. In a few moments the entire force was engaged. My men steadily advanced into the edge of the timber, and the fighting was unremitting and terrific for two hours, when the center of the rebel lines, where they had massed their heaviest force, became broken, and they commenced a retreat. In their rout I pushed them vigorously, they making several determined stands, especially at the bridge over Elk Creek, but were each time repulsed. In their retreat they set fire to their commissary buildings, which were 2 miles south of where the battle commenced, destroying all their supplies. I pursued them about 3 miles to the prairie south of Elk Creek, where my artillery horses could draw the guns no farther, and the cavalry horses and infantry were completely exhausted from fatigue. The enemy's cavalry still hovered in my front, and about 4 p.m. General Cabell came in sight with 3,000 re-enforcements. My ammunition was nearly exhausted, yet I determined to bivouac on the field, and risk a battle in the morning if they desired it, but the morning revealed the fact that during the night they had retreated south of the Canadian River. **The enemy's loss was as follows: Killed upon the field and buried by my men, 150; wounded, 400; and 77 prisoners taken, 1 piece of artillery, 1 stand of colors, 200 stand of arms, and 15 wagons, which I burned. My loss is 17 killed, 60 wounded, most of them slightly.\***

[\* But see revised statement, p. 449 (see below).]

My forces engaged were the First, Second, and Third Indian, First Kansas (colored), detachments of the Second Colorado, Sixth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Hopkins' battery of four guns, two sections of Second Kansas Battery, under Capt. E. A. Smith, and four howitzers attached to the cavalry.

Much credit is due to all of them for their gallantry. The First Kansas (colored) particularly distinguished itself; they fought like veterans, and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed; they were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texas troops twice their number, whom they completely routed. One Texas regiment (the Twentieth Cavalry) that fought against them went into the fight with 300 men and came out with only 60. It would be invidious to make particular mention of any one where all did their duty so well.

I am indebted to Col. Thomas Moonlight, chief of staff; Capt. H. G. Loring, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Captains Cox and Kinter, of the Fourth and Fifth Indian Regiments, acting aides-de-camp, for valuable aid rendered during the engagement.

**Very respectfully, your obedient servant,**  
**JAMES G. BLUNT,**  
*Major-General*



Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,  
*Commanding Department of the Missouri,*

P.S.--I have designated this engagement as the "Battle of Honey Springs," that being the headquarters of General Cooper, on Elk Creek, in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the Engagement  
 at Elk Creek; near Honey Springs, Ind. T., July 17, 1863.  
 [Complied from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]*

Wounded

Command	E M K i l l e d	O f f i c e r s	E n l i s t e d	A g g r e g a t e
2nd Colorado	5	.....	14	19
1st Indian Home Guards	2	.....	6	8
	*3	.....	3	6
2 <sup>nd</sup> Indian Home Guards	.....	.....	2	2
3d Indian Home Guards	2	1	29	32
1st Kansas (colored)	.....	.....	1	1
2nd Kansas Battery	1	.....	1	2
Hopkins' Kansas Battery	.....	.....	5	5
6th Kansas Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd Wisconsin Cavalry +	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	13	1	61	75

[\* Drowned while crossing the Arkansas River, *en route* to field of battle.]  
 [+ No loss reported.]



No.10.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, C. S. Army,  
commanding Confederate Forces.*

**HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, INDIAN TROOPS,  
Imochiah Creek, near Canadian, August 12, 1863.**

GENERAL: My official report of the affair at Elk Creek, on the 17th ultimo, has been delayed in consequence of the movements of the troops under your command and the difficulty of getting correct reports from subordinate officers of the killed and wounded. Referring to my notes of the 18th ultimo, I now have the honor to submit the following:

On July 15, reports were sent to me from the officer in charge of the pickets on the Arkansas River that it had become fordable above the mouth of Verdigris; that Federal officers were seen examining the fords; that the two spies, Clark and Lane, formerly employed in the quartermaster's department at Forts Arbuckle and Cobb, who imposed themselves upon you, and thereby obtained permission to enlist in this brigade, had reached Gibson; that they had been at the agency examining that ford, &c. Believing there was a probability that the attack might be made upon me before General Cabell arrived, whose movements were known to these spies, or at all events that a heavy scout might be sent across to capture the pickets on the Arkansas, I directed their concentration on Coody's Creek, with instructions to send vedettes to the different fords.

Early on the 16th ultimo, information reached me that the Federals were crossing in force at the Creek Agency. Col. Tandy Walker, commanding First Cherokee and Choctaw Regiment, and Captain [L.R.] Gillett, commanding squadron Texas cavalry, with their commands, accompanied by Lieutenant [T.B.] Heiston, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, were ordered out in the direction of the Chimney Mountain, where the roads to Creek Agency and to Gibson intersect, with orders to send out small parties of observation on both roads and to withdraw the pickets from Coody's Creek. Up to this time I had been unable to determine whether the force which crossed at the Creek Agency was merely a heavy scout or the advance of the main body of the enemy. About 200 or 300 had been reported moving from the Creek Agency down the river toward Nevins' and Rabbit Fords, near Frozen Rock, to capture or drive off our pickets, who were supposed, no doubt, still to be there.

About daylight on the morning of the 17th, the advance of the enemy came in sight of the position occupied by the Choctaws and Texans; commenced a brisk fire upon them, which was returned and followed by a charge, which drove the enemy back upon the main column. Lieutenant Heiston reported the morning cloudy and damp, many of the guns failing to fire in consequence of the very inferior quality of the powder, the cartridges becoming worthless even upon exposure to damp atmosphere. Soon after the Federals had been driven back, it commenced raining heavily, which rendered their arms



wholly useless. These troops then fell back slowly and in good order to camp, for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of ammunition and preparing for the impending fight. A few remained with Lieutenant Heiston at Prairie Mountain, about 3 miles north of camp on the Gibson road, and were so disposed as to create the impression on the enemy that a large force was there awaiting them. Accordingly, their advance halted until the main body came up and formed in line of battle, thus affording my aide opportunity to form an estimate of their strength. He reported their force to be probably 4,000, which I found nearly correct, though some 500 under the mark. After ascertaining that the enemy were advancing in force, orders were issued to the officers commanding corps to prepare for immediate action and take their positions, all which had been in anticipation of an attack, previously defined by General Orders, No. 25, to copy of which, marked A, herewith, reference is made. Captain [R.W.] Lee's light battery had been moved up on the Gibson road the evening previous, intending it to go with the scout under Colonel Walker, but, owing to some misunderstanding or neglect in delivering the order, the scout left without it. Colonel [T.C.] Bass, with his regiment, was ordered forward to support Lee's battery. [John] Scanland's squadron and Gillett's squadron were directed to support the creeks [*sic.*] at the upper crossing of Elk Creek, and Colonel Walker to hold his regiment in reserve at their camp near Honey Springs, sending pickets out on the road across the mountain in the direction of Prairie Springs. Having made these arrangements, I rode forward to the position north of Elk Creek, where Captain Lee's light howitzer battery had been posted, and found it supported by Colonel Bass' regiment (Twentieth Texas dismounted cavalry), by a portion of the Second Cherokee Regiment, and a body of skirmishers to the right, under command of Capt. Hugh Tinnin, of the First Cherokee Regiment, the remainder of the Cherokee regiments being near the creek.

A movement on my right was discovered, and Captain Tinnin reported that the skirmishers would soon be engaged. One-half of Colonel Bass' regiment, under Captain [J.R.] Johnson, was then ordered to the right to support Captain Tinnin, and I rode over to their position and found, by movements of officers, that there was a body of troops on my extreme right. A part of Second Cherokee Regiment, just returned from a scout to Prairie Springs, who were getting breakfast at camp, were then ordered up and conducted by myself to the right, and a messenger sent for half of the Choctaw regiment, which soon arrived and were placed also on the right along the edge of the prairie. Upon reconnoitering the enemy from the high prairie, where I had a full view of them, then advancing upon the Gibson road, I found their force larger than reported by Lieutenant Heiston, and larger than I supposed they would bring from Gibson; and, seeing a heavy force wheeling off to their right and taking the road up the creek to the second crossing above the bridge--our weakest point, and from which the road continues up to the third crossing, where the Creeks were posted--I rode back to the main road, sent orders to the Creeks to move down and support Colonel [Charles] De Morse and [L.M.] Martin, who were directed to support Colonel Bass, and, if possible, flank the enemy on our left.



I then rode to where I expected to find the Choctaws, in order to bring them to the support of Colonel Bass' command and the battery, which was engaged with that of the enemy. Colonel Walker, mistaking the order, had moved off on the mountain several miles with his whole force, instead of sending a picket. Messengers were sent after him and he returned promptly, but too late for the defense of the bridge. Riding back near the creek, I discovered our men in small parties giving way. These increased until the retreat became general. Colonel Bass' regiment and Captain Lee's battery, after a most gallant defense of their positions, were compelled to fall back; Colonel De Morse's regiment and Colonel Martin's, on the left, also retiring, except a few who were cut off from the main body.

We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men to fell here, sacrificing their lives in opposition to an overwhelming force to save our little battery, all of which was brought off, except one howitzer, dismounted by the heavy ordnance of the enemy.

Colonel Martin, who retired in good order across the creek when the line along the prairie near the battery gave way, was directed to hold the ford above the bridge; but seeing the whole right wing falling back from the bridge and below it, Colonel Martin was withdrawn and ordered to fall back to Honey Springs. Our forces were now in full retreat and the enemy pressing them closely. The Texans, under Scanland's and Gillett's command, were ordered to join me at Honey Springs, and the Creeks to withdraw from the extreme left and also to concentrate at the same place. Colonel Bass' and Colonel De Morse's regiments, a part of which (under Major [J.A.] Carroll) had reached their horses, were directed also to rally at the same place. The remainder of this regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [O.G.] Webb, who bravely maintained his position on the north side of the creek too long to rejoin his [regiment], were cut off and compelled to make a circuit via North Fork to this camp. Captain Gillett's squadron, arriving promptly, was formed on the road, and for a short time held the advance of the enemy in check. The Choctaw, under Colonel Walker, opportunely arrived at this time, and under my personal direction charged the enemy, who had now planted a battery upon the timbered ridge about 1,000 yards north of Honey Springs. With their usual intrepidity, the Choctaws went at them, giving the war-whoop, and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy until their force could be concentrated and all brought up. The Choctaws, discouraged on account of the worthless ammunition, then gave way, and were moved to fall back with the others in rear of the train, which had moved off in an easterly direction, covered by the same troops, who remained formed for hours in full view of the enemy, thus giving the train time to gain some 6 or 8 miles on the road to Briartown, which had been indicated by yourself as the route by which re-enforcements would be sent.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the troops for the accomplishment of the most difficult of all military movements--an orderly and successful retreat, with little loss of life or property, in the face of superior numbers, flushed with victory. The retreat of the forces under my command eastward instead of south completely deceived the enemy, and created, as I anticipated, the impression that the re-enforcements from Fort Smith



were close at hand, and that by a detour in rear of the mountain east of Honey Springs our forces might march upon Gibson and destroy it while General Blunt was away with almost the whole Federal force. Under the influence of this reasonable fear, General Blunt withdrew forces and commenced a hurried march for Gibson. North Fork, where we had a large amount of commissary stores, was then saved, as well as the whole of the train, except one ambulance purposely thrown in the way of the enemy by the river. A quantity of flour, some salt, and sugar were necessarily burned at Honey Springs, there being no transportation for it.

**Our loss was 134 killed and wounded and 47 taken prisoners, while that of the enemy exceeded 200, as I learned from one our surgeons who was at Gibson when General Blunt's forces returned.**

I feel confident that we could have made good the defense of the position at Elk Creek but for the worthlessness of our ammunition. The Choctaws, who had skirmished with the enemy on the morning of the 17th, returned wet and disheartened by finding their guns almost useless, and there was a general feeling among the troops that with such ammunition it was useless to contend with a foe doubly superior in numbers, arms, and munitions, with artillery ten times superior to our, weight of metal considered. Notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances, the men of Colonel Bass' regiment stood calmly and fearlessly to their posts in support of Lee's battery until the conflict became a hand-to-hand one, even clubbing their muskets and never giving way until the battery had been withdrawn; and, even when defeated and in full retreat, the officers and men different command were readily obeyed orders, formed, falling back and reforming at several different positions, as ordered, deliberately and coolly. Their steady conduct under these circumstances evidently intimidated the foe, and alone enabled us to save the train and many valuable lives. The Creeks, under Col. D. N. McIntosh, at this juncture behaved admirably, moving off in good order slowly and steadily across the North Fork road in full view of the enemy. They contributed greatly to the safe retreat of the train and brigade.

Among the officers who were distinguished for gallantry and good conduct, Col. T. C. Bass and Captain Lee were particularly conspicuous. Col De Morse's conduct, though suffering under a sever wound, has been represented to me as all that should characterize a brave man. Colonel Martin, for his coolness and good management of his command, deceiving the enemy as to his real strength, and preventing our left from being turned, deserves great credit. Captain Gillett behaved with his usual gallantry. Major Carroll was active and prompt in bringing his men into line to cover the retreat. Colonel Walker and his Choctaws behaved bravely, as they always do. Captain [F.M.] Hanks, of Bass' regiment, was also distinguished for his gallantry, being dangerously wounded while carrying orders which I had sent to Colonel Bass to draw the right wing to his support. And the lamented [H.H.] Molloy, of the same regiment, fell, mortally wounded, soon after having delivered my order to his colonel to move De Morse's and Martin's regiments up on the right flank of the enemy, who were advancing upon the battery at the center.



Captain Johnson, who commanded a detachment from Colonel Bass' regiment, came under my immediate notice. His conduct was, at the most trying time, cool and collected--that of a brave man and good officer. The nature of the ground precluded the possibility of personally observing all the movements of our troops and the conduct of the men and officers. Among those who are mentioned with praise by the immediate commanding officers are Capts. Hugh Tinnin, James L. Butler, and James Stewart, First Cherokee Regiment; Adj. L. C. De Morse, Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry; Lieut. Henry Forrester and Sergt. J. Riley Baker, Lee's light battery; Lieut. A. G. Ballenger, Second Cherokee Regiment (killed), and Acting Sergt. Maj. J. H. Reiersen, of Bass' regiment, and Sergt. Henry Campbell, of same regiment, were particularly distinguished, &c.

Mr. P. N. Blackstone was particularly distinguished for his courage on the field. After being severely wounded, he succeeded in repulsing three of the enemy who attacked him, killing one of them and taking his gun, which he brought off with him, together with his own, closely pursued by the enemy, after the greater portion of our troops had left the field.

Of my personal staff, Lieut. T. B. Heiston, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant general, all speak in the highest terms. He was on this, as on all former occasions, wherever duty called him, conspicuous for his gallant bearing.

My son, Douglas H. Cooper, Jr., additional aide-de-camp, is mentioned favorably by Colonel Bass in his report for his good conduct while conveying my orders amid the thickest of the fray.

I am also indebted to Mr. S. A. Robinson for valuable assistance in conveying orders. Referring to accompanying reports for further details, and to list of killed and wounded, I am, general, respectfully,

**DOUGLAS H. COOPER,**  
*Brigadier-General.*  
**Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE,**  
*Commanding Department of Indian Territory.*





**[Inclosure A.]**

**GENERAL ORDERS, }  
NO. 25. }**

**HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., INDIAN TROOPS,  
*Elk Creek, July 14, 1863.***

I. The First and Second Cherokee Regiments will constitute the right wing of the brigade, Col. Stand Watie, senior colonel, commanding.

II. The left wing will be composed of First and Second Creek Regiments, Col. D. N. McIntosh commanding.

III. The center will consist of Twentieth Texas dismounted cavalry, Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, Fifth Texas Partisan Rangers, and Lee's light battery, Col. Thomas C. Bass, senior colonel, commanding.

IV. Scanland's squadron, [L.E.] Gillett's squadron, and First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment, Col. Tandy Walker commanding, will be attached to headquarters and constitute the reserve, to which such other troops belonging to this brigade as may report will be added until further orders. Captain [John] Scanland will fall back to a position which will be assigned him near headquarters, Honey Springs.

The right wing will encamp convenient to the two lower crossings on Elk Creek; the center near or at such places as may be convenient to the middle ford, and the left wing at or near the upper ford; the reserve near headquarters, Honey Springs Depot. Commandants of each wing will see that necessary ways are opened along the front and near Elk Creek to enable the troops to move with facility from point to point, and also that proper roads from the camps perpendicular to the way along the bank of the creek are opened. Each regiment will occupy a front at least equal to the number of files, minus one-fifth. For example: If the total of a regiment be 1,000 men, or 500 files, the front will be 400 yards. The proper intervals between squadrons and regiments will be observed, and kept free from obstruction, to allow the passage of the troops. These intervals may be increased where the ground is obstructed, and in timbered places the line may be extended. In case of attack there should be an advance party thrown out to and along the skirt of the prairie in front (north side of the creek), with adequate supports formed near the creek. The enemy must, if possible, be prevented from gaining the cover of the timber on the north side. Commandants will examine the ground in front of them, and especially creeks, bayous, or wooded ways leading from the prairie north and west of camp down southward and connecting with the main bottom of Elk Creek. These smaller creeks will be used in case of attack by the enemy to penetrate to Elk Creek, and thus flank the different positions near the fords. These can be used by our troops to advantage



in gaining a position in advance of the general line of the prairie to flank the columns of the enemy while advancing on the roads leading to the fords. It is necessary that commanding officers should examine and understand the ground in front of their own positions, and also those occupied by other corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:  
THORNTON B. HEISTON,  
*Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*

## THE BATTLE OF ELK CREEK, AT HONEY SPRINGS INDIAN TERRITORY

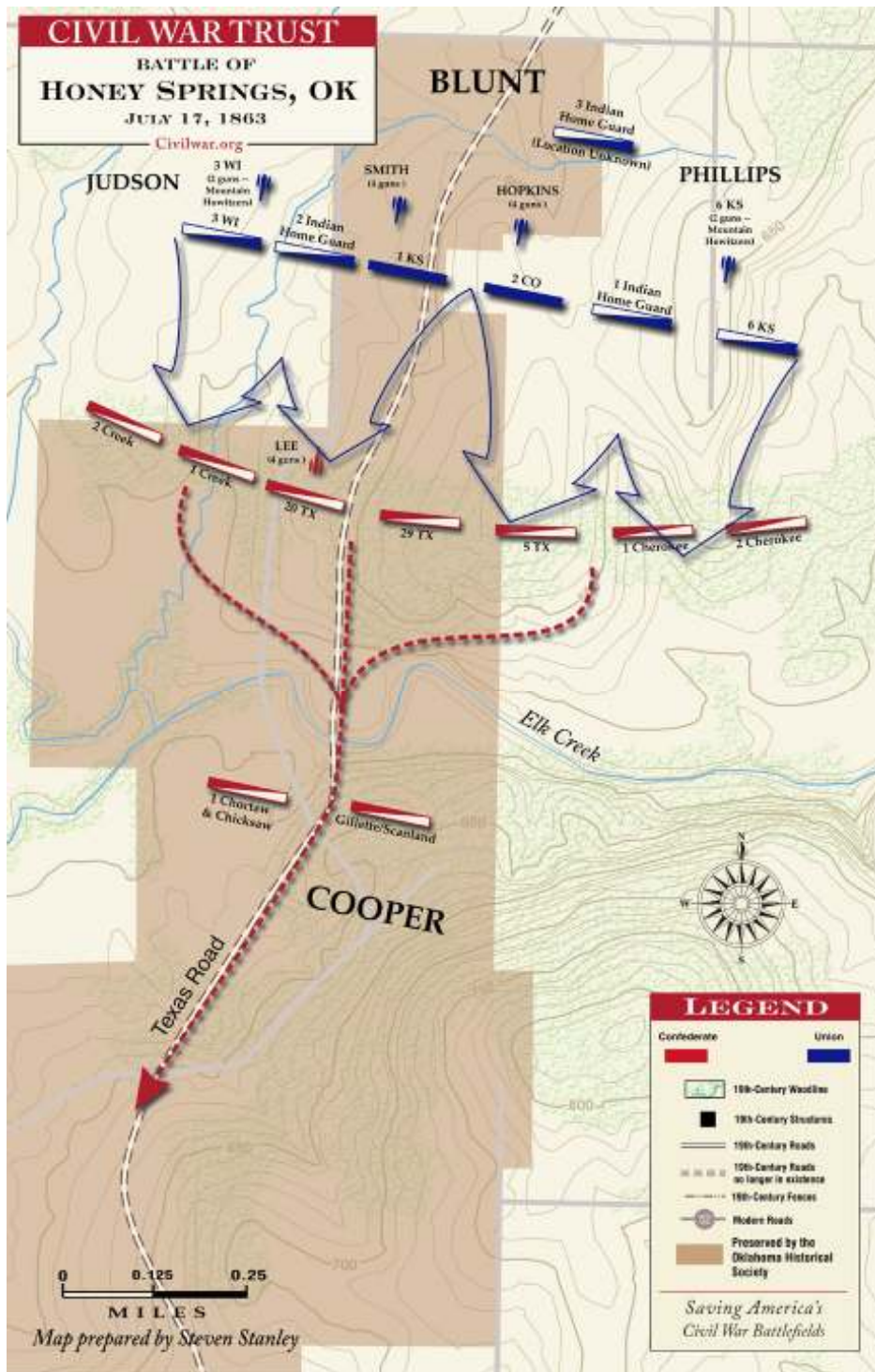


Photo taken by Commander Bobby W. Smith 2015 Re-Enactment

**NEXT RE-ENACTMENT SCHEDULED FOR  
NOVEMBER 3-4-5-, 2017**



**BATTLE OF ELK CREEK, FIELD MAP HONEY SPRINGS**





### 2016 TEXAS REUNION

June 3-5, 2016

YO Ranch Resort and Conference Center  
2033 Sidney Baker (Texas Hwy 16)  
Kerrville, TX 78028

See

<http://hillcountrycamp.org/2016-texas-reunion>

for full information



### OUR CHARGE...

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations!

*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,  
Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana April 25, 1906*



### 2016 NATIONAL REUNION

July 13th – 17th, 2016

Renaissance Dallas Richardson Hotel  
900 E. Lookout Drive  
Richardson, Texas

See

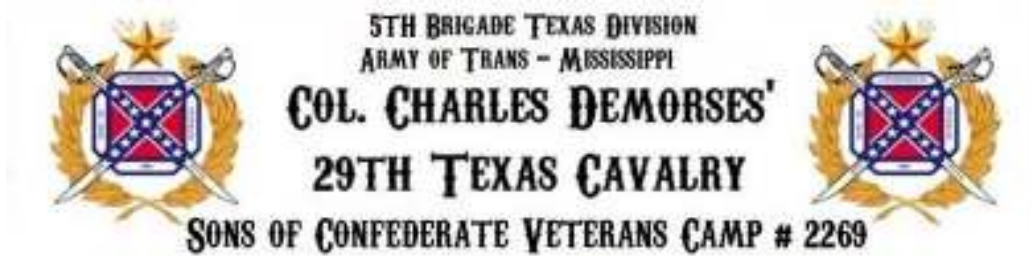
<http://scv2016.org/>

for full details



### OUR HEROES





**TO BECOME A MEMBER**

**PLEASE CONTACT:**

**COMMANDER: BOBBY WAYNE SMITH SR. 903-245-5631**

**ADJUTANT: RUSSELL VOLK 903-830-6932**

---

## **GUARDIAN PROGRAM AND MEDAL**

The Texas Division has instituted a special program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to help ensure the preservation of their final resting places. Any Texas Division camp member in good standing, who has demonstrated his willingness to serve in this special capacity, and who is at least fourteen years of age, and has tended a Confederate soldier's grave for two years prior, may become a **FULL GUARDIAN**. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in this most worthwhile program to honor our ancestors and protect their final resting places.

Guardians shall care for and protect the grave of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall be responsible that the grave has an appropriate marker designating it as the resting place of a Confederate Veteran. He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when he shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the grave.

Individuals who wish to become a **GUARDIAN** must complete the Guardian Application form and submit it to the Chairman of the Guardian Review Committee. There is an application fee of \$10.00 to cover the cost of the **GUARDIAN** pin and certificate.

**For more information about the program and how to apply,  
Contact: Commander Bobby W. Smith Sr.**

---

