



The Territorial Dispatch

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, COLORADO DIVISION

Vol 4, No. 2

CAMP 676, CAMP 175, CAMP 2104, CAMP 2126, CAMP 1492

Mar – Apr '10



Those words, on the monument to the left, indicate our Charge is as yet, unfulfilled.

This soldier was not unknown in life. He remains unknown in death, but we, his descendants, must do everything in our power to honor him, and to tell others of his courage.

Sometime after the War Between the States, Citizens across the South began honoring those who served and died in the War. Flowers were strewn upon the graves from Richmond to Atlanta.

Union Gen. John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic was so impressed by this devotion that he was determined a similar day of honor for Union soldier should be established. Today, it is known as the National Memorial Day.

In 1884, the Georgia Legislature established the long-held observance as an official holiday, to be celebrated every April 26.

Other states have formal, and formal dates for Confederate Memorial Day, and the politics through history would fill a novel. But what's important is that in midst of concerns over baseball stats and gasoline prices, we take time to recognize the Confederate Soldier who is our ancestor.

Plan on joining us at 11:00 am on April 24th at the Riverside Cemetery north of I-70. Exit I-70 at Brighton Blvd, and travel north to the cemetery. Look for the Confederate flags and the canopy on the south side of the grounds.

You are welcome to wear a uniform to honor your ancestor, respecting the solemn nature of the day.

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Hello to all Compatriots,

The CO Division leadership has adopted a new mission statement. The new mission statement better reflects the leadership and liaison roles the Division serves as well as incorporating the "Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans":

CO Division Mission: *"To honor the 'Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans' by providing Leadership, Direction, and Assistance to Colorado State Camps, serving as a liaison with The Army of the Trans-Mississippi and International Headquarters, and participating in Historical and Educational Programs."*

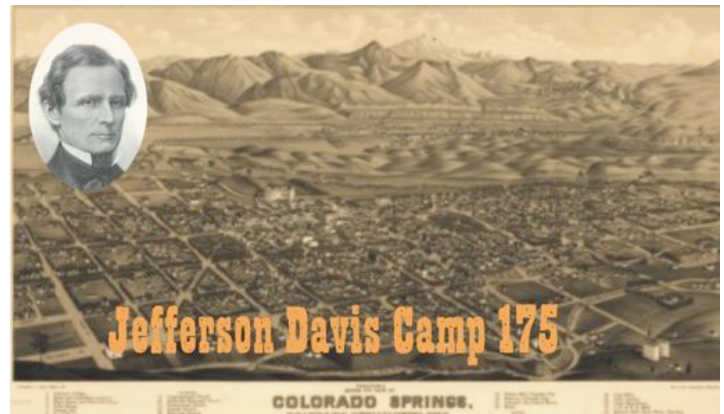
Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"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."

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

The new mission statement has been incorporated on the Division Website (www.coloradoscv.org). The website has been updated and has a lot of good information on it. Please inform all Compatriots in your camps of this change. The last part of the website project is to consolidate/incorporate the Interment list that Gary Parrot provided with what is already on the website. This will take a while and Rick Reed and I are working on a schedule for this. Thanks and I look forward to seeing everyone at the Lee-Jackson banquet this weekend!

Scott D. Myers
*Scott D. Myers_Sons of Confederate Veterans_
Jefferson Davis Camp 175 Commander
CO Division Lt Commander*



Camp Commander Scott Meyers worked with fellow compatriots to update their Camp Constitution and By-laws. You will notice that they have been combined into one document. He's not sure why they were set up as two documents, as they were somewhat identical. The SCV Camp Handbook, sample Constitution and By-laws in Appendix J, is only one document. The old Constitution and By-laws are available from Scott as well as the proposed new version for your review. Please call or e-mail any concerns or recommended changes.

Summary of Changes:

- Article II Object and Article III Nature: Minor changes to align with SVC Constitution
- Article IV Membership: Minor changes to align with SVC Constitution and to include Associate Members
- Article VI Meetings: Changes to reflect what we are doing now
- Article VII Officers: Changes to reflect what we are doing now.
- Article XIV: Camp Newsletter no longer required as The Territorial Dispatch serves the purpose of the Camp Newsletter



Phillip Self's SCV Camp 175 initiation. From left to right: Scott Myers (Camp Commander), Phillip Self, and Doug Atkinson (Camp Adjutant).



Sons of Confederate Veterans 2010 National Reunion

Anderson, SC
July 21 – 25
Anderson Sports and Entertainment Complex
Hosted by Manse Jolly Camp #6, Piedmont, SC



*at the Anderson Sports and Entertainment Complex
Anderson, SC*

The 2010 SCV National Reunion schedule
Wednesday, July 21: 2:30pm – 5:00pm GEC Meeting

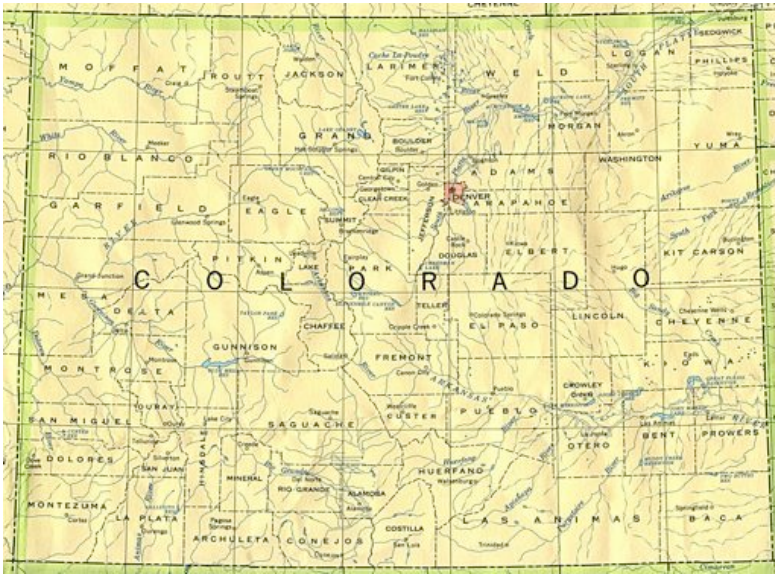
Thursday, July 22: 8:00am – 8:45am Opening Ceremony; 9:00am – 12:00pm - Business Session I; 12:00pm – 1:30pm - Awards Luncheon; 2:00pm – 5:30pm - Abbeville Tour and Memorial Service; 9:00pm - John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

Friday, July 23: 8:30am – 12:00pm Business Session II; 12:15pm – 2:30pm Heritage Luncheon; 2:00pm – 5:30pm Business Session III; 5:30pm – 6:30pm Army Meetings

Saturday, July 24: 8:30am – 12:00pm - Business Session IV; 1:00pm – 3:00pm - Tour John C. Calhoun Home; 6:00pm – 7:00pm - Commander in Chief's Reception; 8:00pm - Debutantes and Grand Ball

Sunday, July 25: 9:00am – 12:00pm GEC Meeting

Anderson is easily reached off I-85, and flights into Atlanta or Charlotte put you less than two hours away. A trip through Clemson to the Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway will yield countless waterfalls, and a final stop at historic, Cowpens battlefield.



Colorado Division SCV 2010 Initiatives

The Colorado Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will have the following key objectives for the calendar year 2010:

1) Continued distribution of a bi-monthly Division-wide newsletter: This initiative has been extremely successful in 2009 and will continue into 2010 with Volume 4. It is the Camp leadership's duty to ensure every single member is receiving the Territorial Dispatch either via email or regular mail. With this publication we have increased communication of events and the professional appearance of our organization tenfold from previous years.

2) A minimum of two Division business meetings be held: The Division will hold two business meetings during 2010. One will be held in conjunction with the Confederate Memorial Day Service at Riverside Cemetery in April; the other will be a Division election meeting to be held in November. Nominations for elections will be requested in July and an official election will be held for a one year period starting Jan 1, 2011.

3) Organized dues collection effort in July: The Colorado Division will conduct dues collection in an organized and timely manner in 2010. Dues rates are \$30 to HQ, \$5 to Camp, and \$5 to Division. All are owed as of August 1 and become delinquent as of November 1 (resulting in \$5 per member late fee). The Camps are individually responsible for member collection and submission to HQ during the months of July and August. Division will audit dues in September to ensure all Camps have completed their task successfully.

4) Officers of the Division and Camp expectations: Officers of both Division and Camps are expected to make reasonable effort to conduct business, reply to emails and other requests, and participate in activities during the 2010 year. The positions of Division Commander, Division Lt. Commander, Division Adjutant, and all Camp Commanders must be able to meet these expectations throughout their term. Compatriots not willing to meet these expectations should not run or hold leadership offices.

5) Further work with Camp 1492: In 2009 the Ft. Collins Camp was officially moved to the Denver metro area and

membership bolstered by transferring out-of-state Camp 2104 members and one active Camp 676 member to act as temporary Camp Commander. This put Camp 1492 at just over the minimum requirement of 7 Compatriots and saved it from closure by SCV IHQ. It has been proposed to move the Camp to the Garfield County area (Glenwood Springs) and transfer some Camp 2126 membership over to establish a second self sustaining western slope presence for the SCV.

6) Expand the Division website: The Division website has successfully been re-established in the 4th quarter of 2009. In 2010 we wish to expand and enhance the site with additional data including the Colorado Confederate Grave database and publication of Colorado Confederate history.

7) Increased publication of Colorado Confederate History Information: As of December 2009 we have posted two lists of Colorado Confederate related information to the Division website. Rumors abound that several Compatriots have much more information available to share but this information is not currently available to the membership in general. We need to increase the posting/publication of additional Colorado Confederate history related information tenfold. This should include photographs, biographies, and articles about specific actions, people, or events that occurred during the War in our state.

Gentlemen, most of these objectives are a continuation of 2009 objectives. We have proven that just a little effort does make a big deal on membership numbers and the effectiveness of the organization as a whole. With continued effort we should see another very successful year for the Colorado Division.

In Defense of our Southern Heritage

by Sir Gary Parrott

Editor's note: We are pleased to continue a series of articles from Camp 2126 Commander, Gary Parrott on Southern Heritage. Each issue, we will continue this feature with new articles. Thank you to Gary, and all of our Colorado Division Compatriots who contribute to this newsletter, and the truth of our heritage.

As Sons of Confederate Veterans, the matter of Heritage Defense is very important. Our Southern Heritage is constantly under attack by revisionists, the "politically correct" and "just plain folks who don't know any better".

One way to defend our heritage is to be armed with the truth about the South's involvement in the War Between the States (before, during and after that conflict).

This is another in a series of articles designed to provide you with information (facts, rationale, references, etc.) to improve your knowledge and make you better prepared to defend your Southern Heritage.

The following is presented for your information and consideration:

"With the exception of the New York City Draft Riots, Northern States unanimously, dutifully & peacefully supported the Lincoln Administration and the War effort."

The above statement is an *accepted truth*. It is taught to our children at the high school and college level. Additionally, most historians and teachers accept it as a fact !! But is it? Do the facts support this conclusion?

Most accounts written about *The War Between the States* include a brief mention of the New York City Draft Riots (July 13 - 17, 1863). This tragic series of events resulted in at least 115 deaths, numerous injuries, many arrests and over \$1,000,000 in property damage. It also generated a lot of concern within the Federal Government and lots of media coverage (it was recently sensationalized by the 2002 movie – *Gangs of New York*). Because of its notoriety, size and scope it must be acknowledged (even by revisionist historians !!). But only in passing

Subsequently, the majority of Civil War histories treat the New York City Draft Riots as an isolated event. And specifically emphasize the belief that it was "religious" and "racially" motivated - involving the poor and/or ignorant (specifically mentioned as the main participants were Catholics, Irish and German immigrants).

Furthermore, it should be noted that very few accounts include the fact that similar riots, confrontations and demonstration occurred throughout the Northern States during the last half of the War.

The following is a partial list of the other "riots" resulting in injury, death, arrests and the necessity for armed troops to restore order.

Connecticut

- Hartford, (July 20, 1863): a crowd of angry protesters confronted US Draft officials, disrupted the draft lottery and threatened to loot the local arsenal (result: several injuries,

damage to government property and the local militia responded to restore order);

Illinois

- Charleston, (March 28, 1864): large crowd of angry protesters confronted US Draft official and disrupted the draft lottery (result: 6 deaths, 20 injuries, damage to government property, numerous arrests and the local militia responded to restore order);

Indiana

- Hartford City, (October 6, 1863): large crowd stormed the courthouse and attacked US Draft officials (result: several injuries, damage to government property and the local militia responded to restore order);

Iowa

- Peoria, (March 22, 1863): large crowd of angry protesters attacked US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: 4 deaths, numerous injuries, damage to government property and local militia responded to restore order);

- Montezuma, (October 1, 1864): a large crowd attacked US Draft officials (result: at least 3 deaths, numerous injuries, 7 arrests and local militia responded to restore order);

Massachusetts

- Boston, (July 13 to 16, 1863): large crowd threatened US Draft officials, disrupted the draft lottery, local arsenal was looted and burned (result: 3 deaths, numerous arrests, damage to government property and the 44th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment responded to restore order)

Michigan

- Detroit, (March 6, 1863): in the late afternoon a large anti-draft/anti-war rally took place that turned violent (result: 1 death, 30 buildings burned, numerous injuries and the 27th Michigan Infantry Regiment responded to restore order);

New Hampshire

- Portsmouth, (July 13, 1863): large crowd threatened US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: several arrests and the local militia responded to restore order);

New Jersey

- Jersey City, (July 13 to 17, 1863): marauding bands of demonstrators threatened US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: local militia units responded to restore order);

New York

- Troy, Albany and Buffalo (in addition to the above referenced New York City Riots) (July 13 to 17, 1863): large crowds threatened US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: local militia units responded to restore order);

Ohio

- Holmes County (June 5 to 17, 1863): as many as 1,000 protestors attacked US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: numerous injuries, damage to government property, 40 arrests and the 15th Ohio Infantry Regiment & 22nd Ohio Independent Battery responded to restore order)

- Dayton, (May 2, 1863): riots occurred after Ohio US Congressman C. L. Vallandigham was arrested for treason on orders from General A. E. Burnside (result: numerous injuries, several buildings burned, damage to government property and local militia responded to restore order)

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Camp 676 Meeting, March 9, 2010

by Bob Milner, Camp Adjutant

Commander's Report:

Frank talked about the increasing coverage by the "press" of Colorado's Confederates. Now is the time to become more visible with the sesquicentennial coming up. We're looking for ideas about events, activities, etc., from our members to be used during the coming year. Pat Gerity is working on a possible book which sheds some light on Confederate contributions to the State of Colorado.

Adjutant's Report:

The final tally from the Lee/Jackson Banquet has come in, and the event remains in the black side of the financial ledger.

We will be making an extra push this year to encourage recruiting and new members; plus finding new ways for fund raising.

The camp continues to work with the Division on new goals for the Colorado.

Old Business:

The Colorado State Muzzleloader Assn "Winter Convention" went well. We had great support from many Compatriots like Gary Mitchell and Frank Campbell, plus others who helped get the visitors interested in Southern heritage. We will be working on ways to bring even more attention to our tables in a sea of intriguing displays.

Lee/Jackson was a great success (see pictures elsewhere in this edition), and next year should be a real "blow-out" as we celebrate our tenth year of this memorable banquet.

New Business:

The final plans were set for the SCV Gun Show at Sportsman's Warehouse on the 27th of March.

April is Confederate History Month, so try your best to get the positive word out to those who only remain their 5th-grade history book's two, short paragraphs. In April, we will celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at the Riverside Cemetery at 11:00 am. Following the ceremonies, we will head to Bennett's BBQ at I-70 and Peoria. We'll hold a short Division Meeting in conjunction with lunch.

Finally, the date for our Adopt-A-Highway trash pick up is Saturday, May 8 at 11:00 am. Come join us at the NW corner of Kipling and Chatfield Ave.

Marching Orders

(Colorado Division Calendar of Events)

Apr 24 noon	Confederate Memorial Day	Riverside Cemetery ceremonies
Apr 12, 1861	Battle of Ft. Sumter	
April 13 6:00 pm	Camp 175 Meeting	Maggie Mae's
April 24 11:00 am	Confederate Memorial Day	Riverside Cemetery, Denver
	Colorado SCV Division Meeting	Bennett's BBQ (I-70 & Peoria)
May 2, 1863	Battle of Chancellorsville	
May 8 11:00 am	Camp 676 Adopt-a-Highway	Kipling and Chatfield Ave.
May 10, 1863	Death of Stonewall Jackson	
May 11 6:00 pm	Camp 175 Meeting	Maggie Mae's
May 11 7:00 pm	Camp 676 Meeting	Breckenridge Brewpub
May 8 2:00 pm	Camp 2104 Meeting	Centennial Park Library 2227 23rd Ave., Greeley
May 31, 1864	Battle of Cold Harbor	
June 3	President Jefferson Davis' Birthday	(1808)
June 8 6:00 pm	Camp 175 Meeting	Maggie Mae's
June 30	Camps Annual Reports Due	

Just a quick update. All is well with *Camp 2126*. We just re-instated a long-lost Compatriot (Jim Davenport). That should bring our membership up to 23 (with a couple new members in the works) !!

Additionally, I am working on the *Prominent Colorado CSA Veterans Project*. This is a list of Colorado residents (before or after the War) who were prominent citizens (federal officials, state officials, county and/or city officials, etc.). Originally, I had hoped for 50 names. However, that list of confirmed veterans has grown to over 80, with a dozen more left for me to verify their data. I'm hopeful the finished list will contain 100 names!!

This new list is more comprehensive with dates and other vital info. As soon as it is ready, we'll add it to the website

Gary Parrott, Commander
Camp No. 2126

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Pennsylvania

- Berkley, (October 17, 1863): large crowd confronted US Draft Officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: 5 deaths, numerous injuries, damage to government property, several arrests and the local militia responded to restore order);

Vermont

- Rutland, (July 13 to 16, 1863): large crowd confronted US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: numerous arrests and the 17th US Infantry responded to restore order);

Wisconsin

- Milwaukee, (November 12, 1862): as many as 5,000 protesters confronted US Draft officials and disrupted the draft lottery (result: numerous injuries, damage to government property, over 100 arrested and the 28th Wisconsin Infantry

Gentlemen, one of the initiatives for the Colorado Division in 2010 is to research, create, and publish articles concerning Colorado Confederate related history. We are accumulating a good amount of information, which you will find already posted or soon to be posted to the Division Website.

It is our duty as Sons of Confederate Veterans to find this history and provide it to the public for education and correcting the century of historical censorship that has occurred within our state. Much of this information is buried, hidden, purposely not mentioned, and sometimes just lost to time.

I submit to you an article I have created on Captain/Colonel George Madison, who operated in southern Colorado during 1861-62.

Over the next month or so I will be providing you several other articles from the history archive I have collected over the past few years. The research has only found tiny articles or blurbs in textbooks, but when I reviewed the "blurb" collection I had accumulated it was possible to create an article worthy of publication.

Gentlemen, this has been a goal of the Colorado SCV for well over a decade. With the fantastic tools we now have in our newsletter and website we should not hesitate to put our Southern history out there and let the public know there is Confederate history in Colorado.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick Gerity

*ATM 2nd Corp Commander
Colorado Division Commander*

Colonel George Madison, C.S.A.

By Patrick Gerity, 2010

Early references to George Madison identify him as a businessman working just south of Tucson, Arizona. His business dealings involved mining ventures as a possible owner of several mines in the area. While Madison's service during the War Between the States is documented, very little is known of his life before or after the War.

In 1861, General Henry Sibley organized the Army of New Mexico to occupy New Mexico territory and move northward into the Colorado territory. George Madison was commissioned as a Captain by General Sibley with a two fold mission within the boundaries of the Colorado territory. Captain Madison was to disrupt federal mail and communication lines and he was to help organize and recruit Colorado men for Confederate service. In late 1861 there was a vigorous effort within Colorado to recruit and train soldiers for Confederate service among the miners and settlers who came from the Southern States.

Recruits were sent to a number of "camps" in the Pikes Peak region, and eventually concentrated at the primary Confederate training encampment at Mace's Hole (near present day Beulah, Colo.). General Sibley had



commissioned Colonel John Heffner to create a Confederate Regiment in Colorado, and Colonel Heffner's operation base was at Mace's Hole. It was hoped a significant force could be raised within Colorado to join General Sibley's Army of New Mexico upon his anticipated capture of the territory, in order to access the Colorado gold mines for the Southern cause.

During late 1861 Captain Madison, along with 35 soldiers, was very active disrupting federal mail and communications lines throughout southern Colorado. Ft Garland, a federal outpost in the San Luis valley, was a primary target for Confederate activity. Captain Madison had successfully stopped mail delivery to the fort and a raid was planned to capture the fort as the Army of New Mexico marched its way up the Rio Grande valley in early 1862. Colonel Heffner's regimental strength at Mace's Hole was at about 600 soldiers, so plans were in progress for a raid on Fort Garland to distract the federal army as it moved to engage General Sibley to the south. Before the planned raid Colonel Heffner had allowed many of the soldiers to take a break and visit home.

At the same time the federal authorities had become aware of the location of the Confederate Camp and raided the encampment. Those soldiers in the camp were taken prisoner without a fight, but the majority of the troopers were on furlough and not in the camp when the raid occurred. Had the Camp been at regimental strength that day Colorado might have witnessed its first battle of the War. With the camp disbanded and Confederates taken prisoner the planned raid on Fort Garland was abandoned and many of the Confederate recruits simply blended back into the crowd of miners and supply merchants, focused on making money and not the glory of fighting.

By this time The Army of New Mexico had advanced to Santa Fe and was moving towards Fort Union along the Santa Fe Trail through Glorieta Pass. The ensuing battle from Apache Canyon, Pigeon Ranch, and Johnson's Ranch ended with the Confederate's holding the field of battle but losing

their supply train. With the loss of the much needed supplies General Sibley decided to withdraw from New Mexico as pushing any further was not going to result in total victory. Colonel Heffner, his officers including Captain Madison, and any remaining troopers in Colorado were ordered to join the Army of New Mexico as it retreated back down the Rio Grande into the Confederate territory of Arizona and on to El Paso.

During this march Captain Madison was assigned to lead troops of the 2nd Mounted Texas Rifles. This unit was under the overall command of Lt Colonel John Baylor, Confederate Governor of Arizona. Madison stayed at Mesilla, the Confederate capital of the Arizona Territory, as the Army of New Mexico moved from El Paso back to its home on San Antonio.

Captain Madison served under Lt. Colonel Baylor in the Arizona Territory from April through June of 1862. During this time his leadership skills gained a promotion to the rank of Colonel, as he fought smaller skirmishes with Native American and federal troops between Mesilla and Tucson. Tucson was eventually abandoned on May 14th, 1862, and Mesilla was abandoned by July 4th, as Confederate forces moved back to San Antonio. From this point Colonel Madison was assigned to the 3rd Texas Cavalry Regiment, Arizona Brigade.

This unit served in eastern Texas and the coast of Louisiana for the next few years. This unit would eventually be part of the Red River campaign in Louisiana in the spring of 1864. Madison was engaged at the Battle of Sabine Crossroads (Mansfield, La) on April 6th, 1864 and the Battle of Pleasant Hill on April 9th. In May, as part of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Arizona Brigade, Madison participated in the battle at Yellow Bayou (Bayou DeGlaze or Norwoods Plantation).

By the summer of 1864 Colonel Madison wanted to organize an expedition to retake the Arizona/New Mexico territories. John Baylor, now a member of the Confederate Congress, had also been pushing Richmond to support a recapture of Arizona from federal control. In December 1864, Baylor proposed sending a force of 2,500 into the territories as well as creating alliances with Plains Indian tribes to break federal communications lines into the southwest. This proposal was supported by the Confederate War Department, and approved by President Davis. Madison was prepared to lead troops back into his home territory.

John Baylor was again commissioned as a Colonel in the Confederate States Army on March 25, 1865 and began traveling towards west Texas from Richmond. While in route Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9th. Baylor passed through Shreveport, La. on May 14th finding the Army of the Trans-Mississippi in disintegration, proceeded into Texas ending up in Huntsville, Texas as General Kirby Smith surrendered and ended the War in the Trans-Mississippi.

Colonel George Madison never fulfilled his desire to retake Arizona for the Confederacy. Very little information is known about George Madison after the end of the War.

The Four Corners Monument, maintained on Navajo Nation lands.

If you're from Colorado or New Mexico, you know all about the "four corners" point – the only place in the nation where four states all come together. But do you know it came about because of Confederate influence?

In 1861, in the midst of the American Civil War, a group of people in the southern portion of New Mexico Territory passed a resolution condemning the United States for creating a vast territory with only a single, small government in place at Santa Fe. They claimed by doing so the U.S. had ignored the needs of the southern portion, left them without a functional system of law and order, and allowed the situation to deteriorate into a state of chaos and near anarchy.

The group declared secession from the United States and announced their intent to join the Confederate States of America under the name of the Arizona Territory. The U.S. Congress responded in 1863 by creating another Arizona Territory with different, but partially overlapping boundaries. The Confederate boundaries split New Mexico along an east–west line, allowing for a single state connection from Texas to the Colorado River.

This would give the Confederacy access to California and the Pacific coast. The Union definition split New Mexico along a north–south line, extending the boundaries established for Colorado. This created the quadripoint at the modern Four Corners – with two territories separating California from Texas. After the split, New Mexico resembled its modern form, with slight differences.

After the Civil War, efforts began to survey and create states from the earlier territories. The first survey of the line was made by E. N. Darling in 1868, and marked with a sandstone marker. Another survey was completed in 1875 by Chandler Robbins, at which time the marker was moved to its current location. The results of this survey were later accepted as the legal boundary as states were established from the earlier territories.

The first permanent marker was placed at the site in 1912. The first modern Navajo government convened in 1923 in an effort to organize and regulate an increasing amount of oil exploration activities on Navajo lands.

A bronze disk was placed at the spot in 1931. The Navajo Nation has since assumed the monument, pouring a concrete pad and other site improvements during the 1960s. In 1992, the monument was completely rebuilt with a new bronze disk placed by the Bureau of Land Management, with the Navajo Nation again making site improvements.

