



The Southern Advocate

The Quarterly Newsletter of the
Oklahoma Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

<http://oklahomascv.org/>



"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. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906)

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April-June 2015

Confederate Memorial Day

Commander's Comments

Allen Harrison, Division Commander

Our annual convention/reunion on May 9 was well attended with thirteen camps represented, which was gratifying since the weather was threatening all day. The meeting started on time and all business was completed on time. New appointees in attendance were Jerry Patrick of camp 513 the division aide-de-camp and Robert Carroll of Camp 149, the division chaplain. The convention delegates approved the minutes of the 2014 convention without exception, as well as the current financial report. A donation of \$400 was unanimously approved for the Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project in Indianapolis, IN. The donation was paid through the monument fund consisting of money paid into the Ardmore Confederate Monument project. An additional \$160 was collected for the renovation at our April 9, Division Executive Council meeting in Shawnee.

The Strategic Plan for 2015-2016 was presented and unanimously approved by the convention. The hope is the items in the plan will spark other camps to implement activities and goals to help grow their camps and retain members by keeping them active in the community. At the time of the convention the division had twenty camps with 320 members paid in full.

Ken Cook, Division Historian, gave an outstanding presentation on the "End of a Dream", a historically accurate summary of the final months of the War Between the States.

The Harold Tydings Award for outstanding service to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Oklahoma Division, was presented Past-Division Commander, Larry Logan. It was accepted by Commander Jerry Patrick of Camp 513 in Commander Logan's absence.

A grand gesture was made by Lt. Commander Bob Pattison. He put up for auction an 1887 Morgan silver dollar in excellent condition. The proceeds are to go to the Confederates for Christmas Fund administered by Brigade Commander Virgil Chain. The coin, worth approximately \$245, sold for \$100. We closed by singing "Dixie", and then adjourned to the Bistro Restaurant for lunch.

Lest We Forget

Ken Cook, Division Historian

The months covered by this issue of *The Southern Advocate* is the season each year when the SCV and UDC hold Confederate Memorial Day commemorations across the South and wherever else there are camps and chapters that remember our Confederate veterans. This year is especially significant, as this is also the season when the valiant, four-year struggle for Southern independence came to an end. Beginning with General Robert E. Lee's surrender of the once formidable Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, and ending three and a half months later with Chickasaw Governor Winchester Colbert's treaty agreement, signed on July 23, all Confederate forces had stacked their arms and furled their flags for the final time.

This is also the final year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial. The International SCV, as well as the divisions and camps, have done a fine job in commemorating the War of Southern Independence with their many events and projects. Because of the emphasis on the Sesquicentennial, we have given added emphasis to our ancestors' memories and their heroic efforts.

While this is the last Memorial Day season of the Sesquicentennial, it is not a signal to relax our interest and vigilance. We live in an age where it is fashionable to avoid facts and realities that might offend someone's sensibilities. Our memorials and symbols, even our ancestors, are under continuous assault. A great many of our fellow citizens are more interested in expunging our history of what they see as unpleasantities than trying to understand and accept history as it is.

No, this is not the time to relax our efforts, rather it is the time to recharge our batteries and go forward with renewed vigor, absent the added incentive of the Sesquicentennial.



Thomas Maudrell Poteet, II

1935 – 2015

The Oklahoma Division lost a stalwart compatriot with the passing of Chaplain Tom Poteet at OU Hospital in Oklahoma City, on March 15. He was a member of Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers, and for the past several years, he served as Chaplain of the Oklahoma Division.

Tom was born in Troup, Texas on December 1, 1935. During his childhood, he moved frequently, as his father was an oil field worker. The family settled near Wilburton in Latimer County, Oklahoma in 1950, where Mr. Poteet senior purchased land, which he named the Circle P Ranch. Tom began his college education at Eastern Oklahoma A&M College at Wilburton and finished it at the University of Oklahoma. He majored in journalism, and while at OU, he wrote for the journalism school's newspaper as well as the university's newspaper. Also, while at OU, Tom met Janice, who would become his wife on August 16, 1958. He was inducted into the United States Army in 1959 and served for three years.

Tom and Janice located in Del City, where he became active in civic affairs. He served on the Del City Planning Commission and was a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He began his professional career with American Public Relations Company and went on to employment at Hall and Thompson Advertising Company, The Economy Company, Oklahoma Natural Gas and finally, Standard Life Insurance Company.

Tom and Janice were members of the Del City Church of Christ for more than forty-three years. He was very active in his church, teaching a Sunday school class and serving as a Deacon for ten years and an Elder for twenty-nine years.

Tom is survived by Janice, his wife of fifty-six years, a son, Thomas Maudrell Poteet, III, and his family, and a daughter, Andrea Poteet Johnson, and her family.

Compatriot Poteet was a long-time member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He regularly attended Division events, thus had many friends within the Oklahoma Division. All who knew him will miss his wise counsel, his Christian comportment, his gentlemanly manners and good will. He was a true American patriot and a loyal son of the South.

Compatriot Larry Logan Speaks at Missouri Division Convention



The Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans held its 2015 convention and reunion at Boonville, March 20-21. The Division invited Oklahoma Division Past-Commander, Larry Logan, to be their featured speaker at the Awards Luncheon. More than 100 Missouri compatriots and spouses attended the convention.



Compatriot Logan, Debbie Logan, Rhonda Maples and Missouri Division Commander, Darrell Maples. The Missouri Division presented Compatriot Logan with a plaque of appreciation.

A feature of the Convention was a tour of the historic William B. Sappington House, located about three miles from Arrow Rock. The Sappington's were the foremost Confederate family in Missouri. One of William Sappington's sons-in-law was Claiborne Jackson, Governor of Missouri at the onset of the War of Southern Independence. He was run out of office by Yankee troops. Another son-in-law was Confederate General, John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, 1884-87. His middle name was Sappington.

Calendar of Events

June 14	– National Flag Day
July 4	– Independence Day
July 15-19	– SCV National Reunion, Richmond, VA
August 8	– Oklahoma DEC summer meeting, Henryetta
Sept. 24-27	– Reenactment of Battle of Pea Ridge, AR

April DEC Meeting

Commander Allen Harrison



Sappington House, also known as Prairie Park, was built in 1845-49 by Dr. John Sappington, a renowned physician and medical researcher of his time. The house was inherited by his son, William. The house is in the National Register of Historic Places.



This sofa was in the White House of The Confederacy in Richmond. After the war it was located in Vice-President Stephens' home in Georgia and eventually was sent to the Sappington home at Prairie Park. Many of the Confederacy's leading figures undoubtedly sat on this sofa.

(Article and photos contributed by Larry Logan)

Books Added to the Virtual Library

Division Historian, Ken Cook, has added two books to the Virtual Library on the Division Website: *Taking a Stand, Portraits from the Southern Secessionist Movement and War Crimes against Southern Civilians*. Both books are by South Carolina historian, Walter Brian Cisco.

We highly recommend that members read these small, but very informative books. They are available from Amazon.com.

Because we failed to attain a quorum at our Winter DEC meeting in January, it was necessary to have another meeting prior to the Division Convention, May 9. This meeting was held at Shawnee on Saturday, April 11.

Division Commander Allen Harrison called the meeting to order and welcomed the attendees. Adjutant Robert Carroll of Camp BG Stand Watie of Ardmore/Madill, gave the invocation. Commander Harrison led the Pledge of Allegiance followed by the salute to the Confederate Flag by Commander Jerry Patrick of Camp Lt. Colonel Jackson F. McCurtain of Moore. Commander Patrick also provided the Confederate flags and staffs used in the meeting. Division Lt. Commander Bob Pattison read the Charge by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee.

Division Adjutant Jim Orebaugh called the roll of camps. A quorum was present with ten camps represented. Adjutant Orebaugh presented the minutes of the August 2, 2014, DEC meeting in Henryetta. They were very detailed and well-presented and were approved by the DEC members. Adjutant Orebaugh also gave an up-to-date accounting of Division finances. We have \$4007.91 in the general fund and approximately \$2,500 in the monument fund. A more detailed accounting will be given on May 9 at the convention.

The DEC then took up the consideration of a donation to the Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project in Garfield Park, Indianapolis, Indiana. Their goal is to raise \$16,000 to refurbish the monument. After lengthy discussion the members voted unanimously to donate \$400 to the restoration of the monument. Brigade Commander Virgil Chain stepped up and donated \$20 from his own pocket for the monument. This sparked a rash of giving from the DEC members which totaled about \$160 to be added to the \$400 approved.

The prisoners of war from Indian Territory who died at Camp Morton, located near Indianapolis, are W. O. Buckner, Co. G, 1st Creek Mounted Rifles, who died March 1, 1864. These men served in the 2nd Choctaw Regiment: Joseph Gardener, Co. F, died February 9, 1864; R. McFarland, Co. C, died December 8, 1863; and James Wilkinson, Co. E, died January 24, 1864.

Next, we had a full discussion on the Strategic Plan for the coming year. This year, the approach is to poll the local camps in the Division to ascertain what is working for them in Recruiting and Retention. Also, what their plans are for the coming year. This grass roots approach may stimulate other camps into working harder in their communities. Several additions to the plan were presented by members and will be in the final draft at our Division Convention. Under new business Commander Jim Herndon, Camp Col. William Penn Adair of Bartlesville, has been working with Commander Virgil Chain, Camp Shelby's Iron Men of Duncan, to include the Guardian Program on Facebook.

The attendees stood to sing "Dixie", followed by the benediction by Compatriot Carroll.

Commander Harrison Announces New Division Officers

Compatriot Poteet was both chaplain and aide-de-camp of the Oklahoma Division. Commander Harrison has appointed Lt. Commander and Adjutant Robert Carroll of Camp BG Stand Watie of Ardmore/Madill to the office of chaplain and Commander Jerry Patrick of Camp Lt. Colonel Jackson F. McCurtain of Moore as aide-de-camp. Congratulations and best wishes to these two fine compatriots.

2015 Summer DEC Meeting

Commander Harrison has set the date and location for the summer DEC meeting. It will be Saturday, August 8, at Cowboy Corner Restaurant, located at 10029 Highway 62 (I-40), Henryetta. This is the same location as the previous meetings in Henryetta, except with a new name and under new ownership, with better prices.

Meeting time and agenda will be forthcoming. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend, as this will be an important meeting.

Oklahoma Division Financial Report

Submitted by Adjutant Jim Orebaugh

Operating Balance (August 1, 2014)	\$2,770.41
Income and other receipts	
Dues Collected (August 2014 to date)	1,173.00
Donations to Indy Monument Fund ¹	160.00
Donation to Division Monument Fund	50.00
Guardian Fund ²	<u>150.00</u>
Total Income and cash receipts	1,533.00
Expenses	
Citizen Potawatomi Facility (Convention)	250.00
Indy CSA POW Monument Contribution ³	560.00
Website support	<u>315.00</u>
Total Expenses	1,125.00
Less:	
Division Monument Fund Donation ⁴	(50.00)
Guardian Fund	<u>(150.00)</u>
Operating Balance (May 9, 2015)	<u>\$2,978.41</u>

¹ Individual Division member donations

² Held in trust for the Guardian Fund

³ Includes \$400 Division contribution and \$160 member contributions

⁴ To be transferred to the Monument Fund

SCV Commander-in-Chief to Be Featured Speaker at 2016 Division Convention

Commander Harrison announces that SCV Commander-in-Chief, Charles Kelly Barrow, will be the featured speaker at the Division's 2016 convention. The convention is scheduled for May 7, 2016, at the Potawatomi Nation Campus.

CIC Barrow is an educator, author and long-time member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. More details about CIC Barrow will follow in future Division newsletters.

Constitutional Review Committee

Commander Harrison has appointed a committee to review the Division Constitution and to make recommendations for amendments or revisions. The Committee will have its recommendations ready for the Summer DEC meeting. There, members will vote their recommendations for the Convention. A final vote on any amendments or revisions will be held at the 2016 Division Convention. Committee members are Ken Cook (Chairman), Bryce Hill and John Priddy.

Reporting Confederate Graves

As a reminder to compatriots who discover Confederate burial sites, please notify Division Graves Registrar, Bernie Cooper, of your findings. It doesn't matter if the grave isn't marked. If you know from family or historical information that the soldier is buried in a certain cemetery, that is sufficient.

Please provide his name, date of birth, unit designation and name of cemetery, and if the grave is unmarked, so advise. Send the information to Bernie at bcooper@valornet.com.



Ten states let drivers choose specialty license plates with the Confederate flag in honor of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Black Attorney Caught Stealing Flags from Confederate Veterans' Graves

Dave Gibson, universalfreepress.com

On Mother's Day, attorney Myron Penn spent the day removing tiny flags from the graves of Confederate veterans in a cemetery in Union Springs, Alabama. One video image shows Penn holding his 4-year-old son in his arms, as he bends down to swipe one of the Confederate flags.

Ordinarily, one caught in such a shameful position would be humbled and at least a little ashamed of his actions, but not Penn. Penn, a former Alabama state senator, told WBTV:

"The reason why we picked them up is because the image of the flags in our community, a lot of people feel that they're a symbol of divisiveness and oppression of many people in our community. Especially with the history that that flag and the connotation and negativism that it brings. I would think that no one in our community would have a problem with this or with my actions at all. The action that I've taken to get the flags up would not be one that divides people. In fact, it's the opposite. It's one that would bring our community together to say this is our community, this is our town. This is Bullock County. We're one of inclusion."

Of course, Penn gave little thought to those whose ancestors fought and died as Confederate soldiers. Perhaps, he didn't want to "include" those folks in Union Springs. And they are not happy. The Defenders of the Confederate Cross is planning a protest in Union Springs on June 19 and 20, and released the following statement on the incident:

"While we DO NOT CONDONE acts of violence against any one, this has nothing to do with race, slavery, or oppression. This has a lot to do with people walking on and disregarding Confederate heritage. In 1958 congress ruled confederate veterans are AMERICAN veterans and D.C.C. will see that they are treated as such. We will replace the flags that were illegally removed and keep an ever present eye on all Confederate Veterans graves!"

The heritage group known as The Sons of Confederate Veterans is reportedly considering legal action against Penn as well. However, Penn claims he has broken no law, but the law states differently. Alabama Code 13A-7-23.1 states that it is illegal to "willfully and wrongfully or maliciously destroy, remove, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, plant, flower, decoration, or other real or personal property within any cemetery or graveyard."

One would think that as an officer of the court, Penn would be less ignorant of such matters. Of course, politicians rarely seem to think the law applies to them.

Confederate Cemetery Stirs Controversy

Alvin Benn – Special to the *Advertiser* (Montgomery, AL)

SELMA – A Confederate cemetery site honoring Rebel soldiers who gave their all for the "Lost Cause" and a gallant, controversial general linked to the Ku Klux Klan was rededicated Saturday. More than 200 proud Confederate descendants from throughout the South took part in the ceremony held under moss-laden oak trees more than a century after the original event in 1878. "Don't we look good after 137 years," quipped Pat Godwin, who helped organize the rededication ceremony at Live Oak Cemetery, where several Confederate generals are buried. Godwin referred to the fact it's been that long since the original memorial circle dedication was held at the Confederate Circle honoring Southern soldiers killed during the Civil War.

Since that time, disputes over ownership of the property, construction of the new site and the unveiling of another bust honoring Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led to federal lawsuits that lasted more than four years. The original bust of Forrest cost about \$25,000 and was made by a Yankee artist from Maine. During the controversy over the site, it was removed from its pedestal, apparently by persons unknown. A \$20,000 reward remains posted. An identical bust replaced the missing head of the general and was unveiled during Saturday's event.

Forrest was a great military tactician who won most of his battles except the last one when Union troops overran his defenders during the Battle of Selma in April of 1865. In recent years, some historians have said Forrest helped organize the Ku Klux Klan, while others said he was not an originator and left the hate group not long after its racist agenda became known. Black activists in Selma compared Forrest to Hitler and said honors bestowed on the general by Southern whites were far from justified. At one point they tossed garbage on the general's bust when it was placed at another location in the community.

"He's my hero, always has been," said Confederate reenactor Jerry Akins of Walker County, who saluted Forrest while the ceremony was going on a few feet away. A large red cloth had covered it.

Legal action by KTK Mining Co. of Virginia, the firm building the improved structure, followed a decision by the Selma City Council three years ago to suspend the company's building permit. KTK Mining responded by suing the city government, saying it did not have an opportunity at a council meeting to respond to the decision to stop construction. Last October, a federal judge ruled in favor of KTK Mining, saying the company had been denied several rights, including due process of law, freedom of expression and property rights. An agreement approved by the city of Selma and KTK Mining included several provisions including a \$100,000 payment from the city government to KTK, which is using the funds to help complete the cemetery project.

Selma attorney John Kelly, whose law firm represented KTK, said the judge's decision along with the agreement to resolve differences between the two bickering sides, eased tensions in

Selma. "Everything is fine now," said Kelly, as he walked around the site prior to the start of the ceremony. "Improvements to the Confederate Circle have made this even more beautiful than it was before." More improvements are to be made in the coming months and KTK President Todd Kiscaden said he will continue coming to Selma to oversee the extended project "until it's done."

More than 100 Confederate soldiers are buried at the site that is owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Confederate flags marking the graves of unknown troops fluttered in occasional breezes during Saturday's ceremony. A Confederate band played popular tunes of the Civil War and Godwin's comments drew repeated applause from the large crowd once the ceremony started.

"The warm heart of Dixie welcomes you to the Confederate Memorial Circle today," said Godwin, who wore a large black hat to shield her eyes from a bright sun. She said the past fifteen years have been a "learning experience in patience, understanding and tolerance," but included "we won" at one point in her comments.

The lone black face in the sea of white celebrants belonged to Selma Mayor, George Evans, who said he was happy the lingering disputes had finally ended. "Now we can get on with working together to make our community a great place to live which it is now," Evans said. "Selma has much to offer, and I hope we can put our differences behind us now."

Group Burns Confederate Flag in Ceremony at Greenwood Urban Wetlands

Jeff McAdams – jmcadams@wkmg.com
clickorlando.com

WINTER PARK, FL – A Confederate flag burning ceremony scheduled to take place at an Orlando park on Memorial Day grabbed national headlines over the weekend.

Julian Chambliss, the chair of the Department of History and Coordinator of the Africa and African-American Studies program at Rollins College, led the ceremony, which took place at the Greenwood Urban Wetlands. "The Confederate flag means a lot of things to a lot of people," Chambliss said Monday. "But to a lot of people, it's a repressive thing."

Chambliss's efforts to draw attention to the meaning of the flag come from a larger movement started by artist John Sims. Sims is leading a national movement in burning the flag Monday and called supporters like Chambliss to help lead the charge. Twenty to thirty supporters showed up at the Urban Wetlands to show their support, but as expected, so too did the opposition.

"I'm very upset," said Dean Eason, a Vietnam War veteran, who showed up holding a protester sign. "I'm very angry, and upset they didn't have the nerve to burn the flag here in front of us."

Chambliss had originally hoped to burn the flag in the park, but was told by Orlando police that city ordinances wouldn't allow it. Instead, Chambliss burned the flag on Sunday, and

brought the ashes to the park on Monday to be scattered on a pond.

"It was really cool to be a part of it," said Gabriel Johnson, who supported the effort. At times, participants were involved in heated debates and arguments, but things remained peaceful. "Some people have a very tight grip on the past," said Associate UCF Professor Jay Jurie. "They aren't so eager to let go."

Mayor Slay Moving Forward with Confederate Monument Committee

Kevin Killeen (@KMOXKilleen)

ST. LOUIS (KMOX) – St. Louis Mayor Francis Slay's office says he is still moving ahead with plans to form a committee to consider removing a monument honoring Confederate soldiers and sailors in Forest Park. The mayor announced his intentions via his blog last month.

People passing by have different opinions about the historic marker: "Remove it, take it away," one man says. "Get rid of it," says another. "Personally, it really doesn't bother me," one woman adds.

The monument was erected more than 100 years ago and came at a cost of \$23,000 after the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association spent fifteen years raising the money, according to ForestParkStatues.org.

Slay's office says Director of Human Services, Eddie Roth, will organize the monument committee. Roth is the same official trying to solve the city's homeless problem.

Editor's Comments

The behavior reported in these heritage related articles seems about right for guilt-ridden white leftists and victim-consumed black leftists. If you don't agree with the facts of the past or someone else's interpretation of those facts, don't debate them, rather, expunge the unpleasanties from the history books, change the names of streets, parks, schools, remove monuments and statues, burn flags and otherwise remove from the public domain anything that might offend your sensibilities. Then, you can pretend that it never happened, or happened as you would have it. After all, isn't that what the ultimate leftists, the communists of the Soviet Union, did throughout their existence? Victimhood requires a victimizer, and that seems to be everyone who believes the Confederate era has value and is worth remembering and studying or believes that our Confederate ancestors are worthy of honor and respect.

If we didn't know who our enemies are, now we do. We also now know the extent to which they will go to destroy every aspect of our Southern heritage and demean anyone who participated in it or believes in it.



Letter to the Editor

In response to the flag theft in Union Springs, AL, Compatriot Jeff Paulk of Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa, a native of Union Springs, sent the following letter to the editor of the Union Springs Herald. That his cousin is editor assured publication, on May 27.

Mr. Penn's statement of division existing in the community due to the Confederate flags being legally displayed on Confederate graves is spouted out of total and complete ignorance of our history. If Mr. Penn, and anyone else who has a problem with the Confederate flag, would simply do the research, he would see that the flag not only does NOT represent the enslavement of anyone, it does not represent anyone fighting to protect and promote slavery. He is a victim of our rewritten history, as are millions of others. What Mr. Penn did was illegal and constitutes desecration of graves. Charges should be filed against him and he should be ordered to replace every flag that he removed.

The Confederate Battle Flag bears the Cross of St. Andrew, the chief patron saint of Scotland. No slave ship ever flew the Confederate flag, but many flew Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes.

I'll wager that Mr. Penn has never heard of the Corwin Amendment, written by Congressman Thomas Corwin of Ohio, passed by Congress 2 March 1861, and endorsed by President Abraham Lincoln. That amendment read: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor (slavery) or service by the laws of said State." If the seceded states had wished to perpetuate slavery, they had only to rejoin the Union and ratify that amendment. They refused because they seceded to escape an overweening, all-intrusive, big, centralized government, the same reason that thirteen States seceded from Britain in 1776, Mexico from Spain in 1818, and Texas from Mexico in 1836.

The War of Northern Aggression had nothing to do with slavery, and the North was definitely NOT fighting to end slavery, but to continue the collection of excessive revenues from the South. There are numerous quotes by Lincoln, which space does not permit to put here, but if you will look at the 4th Lincoln-Douglas debate, September 18th, 1858, in the *Collected Works*, Vol. 3, pages 145-146, you will see what a racist Lincoln was.

It is indeed a sad thing to see Southerners, black and white, so ignorant of their own history as to participate in the cultural genocide of their own ancestors. Many brave black Confederates fought for the same reasons as their white Confederate brethren; to defend their homeland from an illegal invasion, an invasion which resulted in the murder, rape, burning, and looting of a civilian population, black and white. The victors write the history, so they will make the history as they see fit. Almost everything you were taught about the "Civil War" is false, when it comes to the reasons that it was fought. Do your own research and learn the truth. And put the flags back, Mr. Penn.

Chaplain's Message

Chaplain Robert Carroll

Be Prepared for Battle

We all face battles in our lives, and in these modern days the attacks seems to come fast and furious. In our country today, if you are a Christian, White, and Confederate it seems like everyone is against you. With this in mind, how do we prepare for these attacks? Let's look at how the Bible tells us to prepare.

1. Understand who your enemy is: The Apostle Paul wrote in Ephesians 6:12: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places". This is the most important step, as you have to know what drives the attacks. If you don't know your enemy, how can you respond? The generals in the Confederate army understand the enemy that is the way they could win against overwhelming odds.
2. You must have in your arsenal, Truth. Whether it's a spiritual or physical battle, you have to know the truth of the situation. Ephesians 6:14 states "Stand therefore, having your loins gird about with truth".
3. You must have Faith. One reason a lot of people falter in battle is because they lack faith in themselves. They look at the attack and immediately doubt that they can overcome it. Ephesians 6:16 tells us: "Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked". Without this faith you will be unable to stand, but with just a little bit of faith you can. Jesus said in Matthew 17:20: "And, Jesus said unto them, because of your unbelief, for verily I say unto you, if you have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

If you apply these principals to your life, you can face whatever this world can throw at you.

I want to let everyone know that my phone number is 580-564-5266. It's my cell number, so if I don't answer, please leave a voice mail, and I will get back with you as soon as possible. Also, my email is rebelokie1861@yahoo.com.



Editor: Chaplain Carroll asked if he could contribute a column to the newsletter, and we readily agreed. We expect it will be a welcome addition.

1st (11th) North Carolina Infantry (Bethel Regiment)

Ken Cook, Division Historian

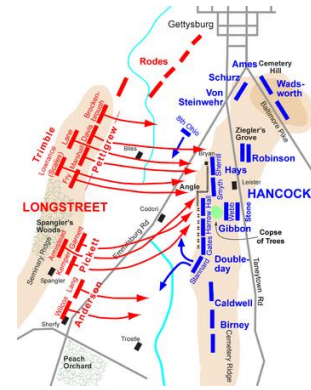
The 1st North Carolina Volunteers was formed from volunteer state militia companies from ten counties and mustered into Confederate service on May 11, 1861, as the 1st North Carolina Infantry. Its first commander was Colonel D. H. Hill. The regiment was sent to Virginia where it saw action at Big Bethel on June 10, where it received its name. After Big Bethel the regiment returned to North Carolina where it was reformed into the 11th North Carolina Troops and assigned to the Department of North Carolina. For two years the 11th North Carolina was stationed in eastern North Carolina. Among its responsibilities was provost marshal duty around Wilmington.

In the spring of 1863, the 11th North Carolina was ordered to Virginia and assigned to General James Johnston Pettigrew's Brigade in Longstreet's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Army was on the march to Pennsylvania. At the small town of Gettysburg on July 3, the Bethel Regiment had its date with destiny. Pettigrew's Brigade was joined with General George Pickett's Division of Virginians to attack the center of the Federal line on Cemetery Ridge. In two previous days of bloody fighting, the Army of Northern Virginia had failed to dislodge General George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac from its positions. General Robert E. Lee expected the attack on the third day to be decisive.

Everyone on the Federal side knew what was coming. The battlefield had been eerily quiet during the morning of July 3. By one o'clock in the afternoon, the summer heat and humidity were stifling in the windless air. The anxious Federals behind the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge could see the Southern gun line stretching for more than a mile on the other side of the shallow valley. At about one o'clock the signal gun fired, followed by another, then the entire line of 130 guns opened on the Federal position in the largest artillery barrage ever undertaken in North America. The gunners had aimed at the stone wall, but their shots were slightly high, sailing over the wall and the crest of the ridge, landing on the reverse side causing horrendous damage to the reserves and support units located there. (Long after the battle, it was determined that the fuses were ever so slightly longer than the gunners realized.)

The barrage lasted about two hours, and by then the Confederate batteries were running low on ammunition. The diminished Federal counter-fire misled the Southern gunners into believing they had destroyed most of the Union guns. As the smoke cleared, the Federals lying behind the stone wall, who had suffered little from the bombardment, could now see the Confederate infantry aligned three ranks deep in a battle line a mile and a half long. As the line advanced, Federal artillery on Cemetery Ridge and the Round Tops opened up, tearing huge holes in the Confederate ranks. Still the Southerners came on. When they reached musket range, the entire battlefield erupted in smoke and fire as the Federal infantry and artillery, firing canister, decimated the Confederate battle line. Pettigrew's Brigade, on the left of the Confederate attack line, was practi-

cally destroyed. The Bethel Regiment lost 473 men, killed, wounded and captured.



What remained of the regiment continued as a unit of the Army of Northern Virginia until the end of the war. It fought at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse and in the Petersburg trenches. The few survivors were mustered out of service after the army surrendered.

In 1877, the North Carolina General Assembly reestablished the militia with active and inactive units. The active units were designated the state guard. In 1898, state guard volunteers fought in the Spanish-American War. In 1917, the General Assembly authorized the state guard into its present organization. Most of the guard units were assigned to the 30th Infantry Division and deployed to France. In 1925, the 30th Division was reorganized as a National Guard division with units from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. One of the regiments of the reorganized North Carolina Guard was the 120th Infantry Regiment, lineal descendant of the Bethel Regiment. During World War II, the 30th (Old Hickory) Division was deployed to France, where lead elements went ashore in Normandy on June 10, 1944, D-Day plus four. The division fought across northwest Europe to the Elbe River. Three members of the 120th were awarded Medals of Honor during World War II.

In 1973, the 30th Division was deactivated. In 1983, the 30th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) was organized. The 120th Infantry remains part of the 30th Brigade. Only the 1st Battalion, the Tusk Hogs, is active today. In 2004 and again in 2008, the Tusk Hogs were deployed to Iraq.

The regiment's motto is *Virtus Incendit Vires* (Virtue Kindles Strength). The fighting spirit and dedication of the volunteers of the old Bethel Regiment remain undiminished with their descendants in today's 120th Infantry Regiment.



120th Infantry Regiment (Mechanized) "Third North Carolina",
30th Brigade Combat Team, North Carolina National Guard

Appomattox Surrender Terms

General R.E. Lee,
Commanding C.S.A.
Appomattox Ct H., Va.,
April 9, 1865,

General; In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked, and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their paroles, and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U.S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General

Note: General Lee informed General Grant that Confederate cavalrymen and artillerymen furnished their own horses or mules, and asked if the agreement allowed them to keep the animals. Grant replied that it did not, and that he was unaware of that situation. He told General Lee that he would instruct the parole officers that any man who claimed ownership of a horse or mule would be allowed keep it. The Appomattox surrender terms would serve as a model for future surrenders.



The infamous Union POW Camp Douglas near Chicago, where 4,275 Confederate prisoners died.

(Contributed by James Catron)

General Lee's Farewell Address

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia
Appomattox Courthouse, April 10, 1865
General Order No. 9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. Lee, General

Galvanized Yankees

Union officials offer the oath of allegiance to captured Confederate soldiers at Rock Island Prison Barracks in Illinois. Those who took the oath were called Galvanized Yankees because their loyalty was about as thick as the zinc on galvanized iron. The Galvanized Yankees were put into the Union Navy or sent to forts in the far West.



Confederate prisoners of war taking the oath of allegiance to the United States at Rock Island prison – Galvanized Yankees.

General Forrest's Farewell Address

Civil war, such as you have just passed through naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred, and revenge. It is our duty to divest ourselves of all such feelings; and as far as it is in our power to do so, to cultivate friendly feelings towards those with whom we have so long contended, and heretofore so widely, but honestly, differed. Neighborhood feuds, personal animosities, and private differences should be blotted out; and, when you return home, a manly, straightforward course of conduct will secure the respect of your enemies. Whatever your responsibilities may be to Government, to society, or to individuals meet them like men.

The attempt made to establish a separate and independent Confederation has failed; but the consciousness of having done your duty faithfully, and to the end, will, in some measure, repay for the hardships you have undergone. In bidding you farewell, rest assured that you carry with you my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Without, in any way, referring to the merits of the Cause in which we have been engaged, your courage and determination, as exhibited on many hard-fought fields, has elicited the respect and admiration of friend and foe. And I now cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers and men of my command whose zeal, fidelity and unflinching bravery have been the great source of my past success in arms.

I have never, on the field of battle, sent you where I was unwilling to go myself; nor would I now advise you to a course which I felt myself unwilling to pursue. You have been good soldiers, you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the Government to which you have surrendered can afford to be, and will be, magnanimous.

*N.B. Forrest, Lieut.-General
Headquarters, Forrest's Cavalry Corps
Gainesville, Alabama
May 9, 1865*

Captain Benjamin Franklin Smallwood

Benjamin Smallwood was born in Mississippi in 1829 and moved with the mass of his people to the new Choctaw lands in Indian Territory. His first schooling was received at Shawneetown, on Red River, after which he went to Spencer Academy for some time.

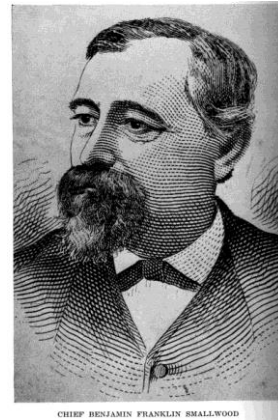
He then went into farming on his father's place, in Kiamichi County (Choctaw Nation), and in 1847 commenced cattle raising and agriculture for himself. In 1849, he married Miss Annie Burney, a Chickasaw of the house of Ima-te-po, by whom he had seven children. In 1862, Mr. Smallwood opened a mercantile business in Kiamichi County, but moved to Atoka in the

following year, where he continued in the stock and farming business.

Since the age of eighteen years, Ben had been holding office among his people, commencing as a Ranger of Kiamichi County and graduating upward to Chief Executive. From 1847 until 1887, excepting the years of the Civil War, he has held the office of representative, being four times Speaker of the House.

Mr. Smallwood was a Captain in the Second Choctaw Regiment during the War and experienced a good deal of service. In 1888, he was elected Chief of the Choctaw Nation and served in that office for two years.

No man loved his people more or was more truly patriotic than Mr. Smallwood. Such has ever been his reputation, and such it remained. He is a descendant of the Okla-falaya Clan. Chief Smallwood died at Lehigh, Choctaw Nation on December 15, 1891, where he is also buried.



This biography was excerpted from; "Leaders and Leading Men of the Indian Territory: Choctaws and Chickasaws", by Harry F O'Beirne, American Publishers' Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1891. (Contributed by Allen Harrison)



Oklahoma Past-Division Commander, Larry Logan (far right), at the Shreveport Sesquicentennial event.

Camp News and Activities

On Saturday, March 7, **Camp BG Stand Watie** of Ardmore/Madill held its monthly meeting at Fort Washita. Members enjoyed a day of camaraderie with men of Co. A, 19th Texas Infantry, a re-enactor group from all over Texas and at least one from Oklahoma. The 19th Texas was holding a weekend bivouac at Fort Washita. (Contributed by James Catron)



Compatriots, Jon Klenke and Joe Mull of Camp BG Stand Watie, resting on the muzzle of the 19th Texas' 12-pound Napoleon.



"General" Ricky Hunt of Flower Mound, TX



"2nd Sergeant" Frank Smith of San Angelo, TX



"Captain" Ralph Falconer of Durant, OK

On Saturday, April 11, **Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore conducted a Cross of Honor dedication at the grave of Pvt. Ephraim Milton Draggoo, 20th Virginia Cavalry. The ceremony was held at Brown Cemetery located nine miles west of Tecumseh in Pottawattamie County.



Ephraim Milton Draggoo and his wife, Emma Jane. The photograph was taken ca. 1920-1930.



Some of Pvt. Draggoo's descendants (L. to R.): Lily Simpson, Wyatt Smith, Britton McMunn, Joveta Beal, Mary Lou Fisher, Cherie Jolly, great-grandson, John Edgin, and Linda Smith



Compatriot John Edgin of Shawnee is a member of Camp Col. Jackson F. McCurtain. He was recently recruited to the SCV by Compatriot Bernie Cooper of Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa. (Contributed by Larry Logan)



Camp Capt. Benjamin F. Smallwood, No. 2259, of Coalgate, held its chartering ceremony at the Choctaw Nation Community Center in Coalgate on April 15. The ceremony was held immediately before the weekly luncheon for senior citizens. There were approximately 100 Choctaws in attendance. Several of the ladies sang *Amazing Grace* in Choctaw before the meal.



Members of Camp Smallwood: Tyler Lambert, William Crank, Brent Davis, Commander Charles Lane (holding the camp charter), Adjutant Alvin Johnson, Donnie English, Rodger Wilson and Chaplain Billie Weir.



Ryan L. Spring, Choctaw Nation Historian, and Camp Smallwood Adjutant, Alvin Johnson.

Division Commander Harrison called the meeting to order, and thanked the tribe for allowing the ceremony to be held in their facility. Chaplain Billy D. Weir gave the opening prayer. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag lead by Commander Harrison. Donnie English lead the salute to the Confederate Flag, followed by Commander-Elect Charles E Lane reading the Charge of Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee.

Commander Harrison read the charter of Camp Governor/Captain Benjamin F. Smallwood to the assembly and pre-

sented it to Commander Lane. Commander Lane commented on the ceremony and thanked the crowd for their participation. This was followed by a few brief comments by Adjutant Alvin W. Johnson. Adjutant Johnson was the driving force that made this camp possible by recruiting nine new men and reinstating one to start the camp. He also signed up one man as a Friend of the SCV until we can prove his ancestry. Adjutant Johnson continues to recruit and plans to add two more men to the roster in a few weeks.

Ryan L. Spring, GIS/GPS Specialist, Historic Preservation Department, Choctaw Nation, commented on the SCV honoring one of their own in Chief Benjamin F. Smallwood. Mr. Spring is a descendant of Chief Smallwood. In fact there were several Smallwood descendants in the assembly. Mr. Spring was extremely helpful in gathering information on Chief Smallwood before naming the camp.

Members of Camp Capt. James J. McAlester of McAlester in attendance were Bently Couch, Ben McIntosh and Allen Harrison. Special guests were Division Lt. Commander Bob Pattison, Nona Wood, representing Joe Benson of Camp McAlester and Jeanette Couch, wife of Bently Couch.

Once the chartering ceremony was completed, six car-loads of people traveled about seven miles to the gravesite of Captain Smallwood. Since the gate was locked, we could not get close enough for pictures. We were surprised and pleased so many people showed interest in the gravesite. (Report and photos contributed by Allen Harrison)



Camp Capt. Clem Vann Rogers of Oklahoma City participated in the '89er Day parade in Norman – April 22.

Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa held its annual Confederate Memorial Day service at Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa, on Saturday, May 16.



Camp McIntosh Commander, Bruce Bishop, addressing the Confederate Memorial Day gathering.



SCV members in attendance for the chartering ceremony: Oklahoma Division Commander Allen Harrison, Tyler Lambert, Bently Couch, William Brent Davis, William Crank, Camp Commander Charles Lane, Ben McIntosh, Donnie English, Camp Adjutant Alvin Johnson, Rodger Wilson, Oklahoma Division Lt. Commander Bob Pattison and Camp Chaplain Billy Weir



Choctaw Battle Flag



Camp McIntosh Compatriot and Camp BG Eppa Hunton, MOS&B Commander, Gene Turner, Camp McIntosh Commander, Bruce Bishop, and Oklahoma Division Commander, Allen Harrison

At the monthly meeting of **Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore on May 19, Commander Jerry Patrick presented Division Past-Commander, Larry Logan, with the Oklahoma Division's Harold Tydings Award. Compatriot Logan was unable to attend the Division Convention on May 9, so Commander Patrick accepted the award on his behalf.



Chaplain Richard McDonald, Division Past-Commander Logan, Commander Jerry Patrick and Education Chairman Rod Beckenhauer

Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh was a sponsor of the Route 66 Patriot Car Show in Tulsa on Saturday, May 23.



Compatriots Jeff Paulk and Mark Keith in the Camp McIntosh recruiting booth at the Route 66 Patriot Car Show.

On Saturday, May 23, **Camp Lt. Colonel Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore held a Confederate Memorial Day service at Naples Cemetery in Grady County. Forty-three people turned out for the service. Twelve SCV members, including Shelby's Iron Men as honor guard, attended. The remainder were local citizens. Naples Cemetery was established in 1864 and has fifteen Confederate and two Union soldiers buried there. See the news article below. (Contributed by Larry Logan)



Confederate Memorial Day service at Naples Cemetery

Camp BG Stand Watie of Ardmore/Madill held its Confederate Memorial Day service at the Confederate Section of Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore, on Monday, May 25. There are 190 or so Confederate soldiers, and several of their spouses, buried in the Confederate Section of the cemetery. Most of them died at the Ardmore Confederate Soldiers Home, in operation from 1911 to 1942. (Contributed by James Catron)



Members of Chickasaw Chapter, No 299 – UDC at the Camp BG Stand Watie Memorial Day Service: Carole Ricketts Martin, Dana Pruitt Boyd, Royce Groeschel, Lisa Strohm Holden.



Front and rear views of the Confederate Section of
Rose Hill Cemetery, Ardmore – May 25, 2015

Restoration Project Unveils More Than a Dozen Confederate Soldiers Buried in Historic Oklahoma Cemetery

Kyle Hinchey – newsok.com

CHICKASHA — A recent restoration project at an Oklahoma cemetery dating to the American Civil War has led to new-found identities for buried Confederate and Union soldiers. Camp 513, a local branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization based in Moore, learned in August about a financial problem at Naples Cemetery in Grady County.

Naples Cemetery had just enough money to be mowed about once or twice a year, usually before Memorial Day. By then, grass and weeds had overrun the property, said Larry Logan, adjutant of Camp 513. “The heights of the grass were taller than most men in the camp,” Logan said.

The rural cemetery, just east of Chickasha, was formed in 1864, at the height of the Civil War. More than 250 people are buried in the two-acre graveyard. Caresa Ray, of Blanchard, has handled the financial needs of Naples Cemetery, taking over for her aunt several years ago. Her family had mowed the historic graveyard for several years, using donations to fund the upkeep. “We just didn’t have the money to mow it often,” Ray said. “Not very many people donate.”

The Sons of Confederate Veterans donated money to have someone mow the cemetery more often, but the mowing equipment malfunctioned. The organization then established a committee of seven people from Camp 513 to make several trips to Naples Cemetery to get the property in acceptable condition, Logan said. The men made the journey twice in September and once in November. They were able to clean up about seventy-five percent of the cemetery. The remaining portion was completed in April, and another person was hired to mow the grass multiple times per year.

During the restoration process, the committee learned several Confederate soldiers were buried in the graveyard, some in unmarked graves. To verify these remains, the group found a list of those buried in the cemetery. “From this, we identified five Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery and one that has a stone in the cemetery but is actually buried in a mass grave in Louisiana, where he was killed in action in 1864,” Logan said.

In addition to completing a physical inventory of the cemetery, the men then accessed individual service records, as well as records from the Grady County Historical Society to look for more remains belonging to Civil War veterans. Their service was verified using the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, a database of all soldiers from both sides of the war.

In all, Camp 513 identified 16 Confederate soldiers, including the man buried in Louisiana, and two Union soldiers. They also discovered two who served in World War I. “Not only are these heroes now enjoying a decent final resting place, but the other 250 souls are, as well,” Logan said.

One unmarked burial plot contained the graves of five unknown soldiers awarded the Southern Cross of Honor, a medal awarded to Confederate veterans who served honorably. It is unclear why they were buried together.

John Thomas Bazar, a Confederate private who served in the 12th Louisiana Infantry, was one of the unknowns in the unmarked plot. Until he was identified, his family had no idea where he was buried after his death in the 1920s. Bazar’s great-grandson John Crump said he was shocked to learn Bazar had been found. Bazar died before he was born, but Crump, 70, learned a lot about him through research. “It’s finally good to make that connection and to find out where he was buried,” Crump said. “It’s a big part of our family history.”





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May 18, 2015

Oklahoma Division Sons of Confederate Veterans
15509 Claremont Blvd
Edmond, OK 73013

Dear To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your recent gift to the Indianapolis Parks Foundation. Your generous donation will be used for the Garfield Park Confederate Monument restoration.

The Indianapolis Parks Foundation was founded in 1991 to assist Indy Parks in enhancing the recreational, educational and cultural life of the Indianapolis community through private contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations. Your support helps us continue our mission of creating quality spaces for the Indianapolis community to enjoy!

Thank you again for choosing to support this valuable effort to develop and sustain parks in Indianapolis while improving the quality of life for individuals, neighborhoods and communities.

Sincerely,

Lori Hazlett
President

PS: Per the request of the IRS, please note that no exchange of goods or services occurred. Please allow this letter to serve as a receipt for your \$560.00 donation.

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What is a Southerner?

Dr. Clyde Wilson on August 13, 2014

Expert testimony in several federal court cases:

Scholars in every field in the humanities and social sciences have long recognized that Southerners have formed a distinct people within the body of Americans from the earliest colonial times to the present. Authorities in history, political science, economics, sociology, folklore, literature, geography, speech, and music, have recognized and studied the significance of this distinctiveness. The distinct identity of Southerners has also, of course, been a commonplace of everyday life in the United States, and distinctive Southern manners, customs, attitudes and behavior have been material for our greatest creative artists in song, story and movie-making.

Nearly every college in the United States and many in Europe (as well as Japan and Australia) offer courses in Southern history, literature, and other subjects. A number of universities have special institutes devoted to study of the South. (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of South Carolina, the University of Mississippi, John Hopkins University, and Cambridge University are a few examples.) Thousands of scholars around the world are studying Southernness. Thousands of books and dozens of popular and academic journals and websites are available today that are devoted specifically and exclusively to the South. It cannot be credited that this activity would be devoted to something unless it was real and significant.

Many explanations and descriptions have been offered in scholarly literature as to the origins and nature of a distinctive Southern people, beginning with the ethnic origins of the American colonial population and coming up to recent date in studies of public opinion and voting behavior.

An important, recent and authoritative study is *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* by David Hackett Fischer, prize-winning Professor of History at Brandeis University, Boston (New York: Oxford University Press. 1989). From exhaustive study in Britain and America, Fischer has identified four different cultural groups from the British Isles that formed differentiated cores of cultural development in what has become the United States. These groups came from different regions of Britain and were separated by religious denomination, economic activity, dialect, manners, and customs.

- 1) Puritan settlers of New England who came from the East Anglia region of England and formed an identifiable religious and cultural group, which spread to other parts of the Northern states.
- 2) Settlers from the English Midlands and Wales who settled the Delaware River Valley, belonged to a variety of dissenting religions such as Quakers and Baptists, and pursued economic activities and goals different from those of New England and the South.
- 3) Gentry and servants from the English southern counties who settled Virginia and the Carolinas in the 17th century, largely Anglican, engaged in plantation agriculture, and displaying

manners, customs and attitudes very distinct from groups 1 and 2.

4) Borderers, sometimes loosely described as Celtic, who came from Ireland, Scotland, and the Scots-English border region. They were largely Presbyterian and their ways of living and making a living were markedly different from those of the ordinary English. They settled the piedmont regions of the Southern colonies and spread across the Appalachians in the late 18th century.

Fischer piles up convincing data that these groups formed different cultural centers in the evolution of America. Groups 3 and 4 merged in the early 19th century, to become the Southern people. The distinctiveness of a Southern people was well recognized by everyone by that time—by Southerners, by Northerners, and by foreign travelers. The famous English writer Charles Dickens observed after a trip to America that the Americans formed two distinct peoples. Fischer also provides extensive and convincing evidence that these distinct American cultures persist to this day, a distinctiveness, which can be seen in attitudes, political behavior, and daily life. An interesting example he provides is the startlingly different actions and methods of leadership of two American generals in the Pacific theatre during World War II, both named Smith, one from the North and one a Southerner. Countless other examples can be cited showing such differences in recent history.

Historians have also identified as keys to Southernness climate and a historical experience that differs markedly from the general American. The South was warmer than the North and the regions of Europe from which settlers of America came, giving it a different kind of agriculture and crops (cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar), and thus a different kind of economic activity and a different relation to the marketplace than the rest of the United States. When the U.S. Department of Agriculture decided in the 1920s to commission a definitive history of American agriculture, it found that it required two distinct studies to cover the subject: Percy W. Bidwell, *History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1860* (Washington: 1925), and Lewis Cecil Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington: 1933). Southerners have, unlike other Americans, more than 350 years of living in a biracial society, in which whites and African-Americans have reciprocally influenced each other's development. It should never be forgotten that the number of African-Americans outside the states of the South was statistically insignificant throughout American history up to World War I. In evidence of a distinct Southern culture, it should be pointed out that Southern African-Americans share with Southern whites nearly every aspect of Southern culture except ethnic origin and political behavior, and differ from general American attitudes in the same direction as do white Southerners.

Undoubtedly the most decisive historical event in firmly establishing a Southern people was the failed War of Independence of 1861-1865. Unlike all other Americans, Southerners have suffered military defeat and occupation and massive destruction by invading armies on their soil. The Confederate States of America was characterized by a mobilization and cas-

ualties far beyond that ever experienced by any other Americans at any time in their history. (Gary Gallagher of the University of Virginia, *The Confederate War*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997.) It is estimated that eighty-five percent of the eligible male population was mobilized in the War of Independence and one of every four Southern white men was dead at the end of the War. (Comparison: Northern losses were one and ten; and the loss was simultaneously made up by immigrants. American losses in later years are trivial percentages in comparison.) The experience of total war, invasion, conquest and defeat had effects, both tangible and psychological, that have lasted for generations and that mark Southerners now living. War is the single greatest solidifier of a nationality, and it is hardly credible that Southerners would have fought to such an extremity for independence if they had not been conscious of being a separate people.

C. Vann Woodward, Pulitzer Prize historian of Yale University in his famous study *The Burden of Southern History* (Louisiana State University Press, 1960), has emphasized this distinctive experience as giving Southerners a heritage of defeat and sorrow. Coupled with longstanding guilt and frustration from the difficulty of race relations, this burden of history has made Southerners a sadder, less optimistic, but perhaps wise and more realistic people than other Americans whose history has been one of uninterrupted success.

Woodward points also to another consequence of the War. In contrast to America in general, which has been a land of opportunity, progress, and prosperity, Southerners, both white and African-American, have a long experience of poverty. The most prosperous region of the United States in 1860, the South was from 1866 to at least World War II the most impoverished. An estimated sixty percent of the region's capital was destroyed by the War, leaving it economically helpless and subject to exploitation of its resources and peoples as a colony of the United States. In 1860 nearly all white Southern families were independent landowners. In 1900, forty percent of white Southerners were tenants or sharecroppers. And sixty percent of African-American Southerners were in this position, though in absolute numbers there were more white sharecroppers than black. In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt famously referred to the South as "the nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," and public discussions were full of references to the South's colonial economic status.

The South has long been known as a source of cheap labor. As well as African-Americans, hundreds of thousands of white Southerners have moved to the North and West in the 20th century, as industrial labor. In the North and West they were treated as and understood themselves to be a distinct ethnic group, referred to negatively as "hillbillies" and "Okies." Evidences of this can still be seen (like "Little Dixie" neighborhoods in Chicago and country music in Bakersfield, California). It is impossible to over-estimate the effects of generations of poverty within a prosperous country in forming a distinct Southern identity. Even in currently prosperous and growing areas of the South today, the better jobs are largely occupied

by newcomers from other parts of the country and the blue-collar jobs by native Southerners.

Southern differences in manners, speech, recreations, religious beliefs, cuisine, and music are commonplace observations in everyday life in the United States. These differences do not have to be absolute. Scots and some Irish and Welsh speak English and are like Englishmen in various ways, but they are still obviously distinct nationalities, as are the French-descended Canadians. Speech, religion, music, manners, and cuisine are the universal markers of ethnic distinction. The proof of distinctive Southern characteristics in these areas is easily established by the well-known negative (and sometimes positive) reactions that Southerners receive from other groups.

Contemporary markers distinguishing Southerners as a distinct group have been given systematic scientific study, in the works of John Shelton Reed, Kenan Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, especially *The Enduring South*.

Besides differences in lesser matters such as names of children, places, and businesses, Reed demonstrates that public opinion surveys have consistently shown statistically significant differentiation from the American average, especially in three areas:

- 1) Southerners are the most consistent believers in basic orthodox Christianity as measured by their belief in the Bible, a future state of rewards and punishments, and the reality of Evil, as well as in their church attendance. They even outscore Roman Catholics in other parts of the country on these factors.
- 2) Southerners are more local and family oriented, less interested in distant events and celebrities than Americans in general.
- 3) Southerners, for better or worse, live by a different definition of the line between private and public. They are more conscious of giving and receiving offense and tend to deal with such things in person rather than call in public authorities. For instance, in the South murders most commonly occur between persons who are acquainted. In the North there are more commonly attacks by strangers.

Reed has also demonstrated through scientific attitude surveys that Northern and Southern students at the cosmopolitan University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill recognize themselves as having different thoughts, feelings, and behavior. The distinctions discovered by Reed are not absolute—there is some overlap—but they are statistically significant (as well as readily confirmed by empirical observation). See the article by Reed from the *Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*.

Another relevant work is *The South and the Sectional Conflict* by David M. Potter of Stanford University, generally recognized as one of the outstanding historians in the United States in the 20th century (Louisiana State University Press, 1968). Potter affirms the separateness of the Southern people and describes how that difference has been created by distinct folkways (thinking, feeling, behaving in ways common to members of the same social group) and separate political experiences.

The hallmarks of a living national culture are its production of arts both at the folk level (arising spontaneously from the people) and at the level of high culture. Southerners have produced several original styles of music and it is hardly to be doubted that Southern writers have produced a distinct (and highly regarded by the world) literature. The acclaimed novelist George Garrett has demonstrated that distinctive Southernness persists in the most recent generation of outstanding writers. And he has interestingly related Southern literary prowess to the distinctive manners of the region. George Garrett, "Southern Literature Here and Now," in *Fifteen Southerners, Why the South Will Survive* (Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 1981).

The history of a distinctive Southern speech has been examined by the world famous literary scholar and critic Cleanth Brooks (Yale University) in *The Language of the American South* (University of Georgia Press, 1985). Brooks has demonstrated how distinctive Southern speech has contributed to the success of Southern literary efforts. The distinctiveness of Southern accents was part of the lifelong study of the greatest American scholar of English dialects, Raven I. McDavid of the University of Chicago, author of *Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States* (Chicago, 1980 and later editions) and *Sociolinguistics and Historical Linguistics* (University of Odense, Denmark).

That Southerners can be distinguished by differing voting behavior is a commonplace calculation of politicians and news media and is the subject of much continuing study by political scientists.

Establishing the reality of the Southerner is akin to proving that Iowa grows corn or that Hollywood is located in California. When the term "Southern" is used, there is not a mind in America that does not immediately reference impressions, favorable or unfavorable, of particular history, literature, music, cuisine, manners, and political and religious tendencies.

I would like to conclude my expert testimony with a personal statement derived from a speech I made at the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in New Orleans in 1995, parts of which were published in the journal *Southern Cultures* (University of North Carolina). It refers not to the "Civil War" but to Southern identity today:

The Confederate Battle Flag: A Symbol of Southern Heritage and Identity – I remember my own father and uncles returning from World War II with stories of how Southerners, particularly rural and working class ones, were denigrated and ridiculed by urbanites for their speech, manners, and attitudes. There was a general cultural attack at the time on "hillbillies." This was the beginning of my consciousness of belonging to a separate people from other Americans. It was at that time that we began to display the Confederate battle flag at times from the front porch and to observe Lee's birthday and Confederate Memorial Day. It is relevant, too, that my grandmother was the daughter of a Confederate soldier and had a fund of stories of the family in the War. Our identification with the Confederate battle flag was nearly a decade before *Brown vs. Board of Education* and it

had nothing to do with segregation, the Dixiecrat movement of 1948, or football, contrary to what has been stated by several scholars who have claimed to study the matter impartially.

My Southern identity had thus been brought to my attention before I entered school, and the battle flag was the obvious symbol of that identity, and a beautiful and hallowed object as well. Time, and the success of the civil rights movement and other great changes in the South, have done nothing to diminish this. Rather, to the contrary. The fact that the United States is increasingly a multicultural empire rather than a federal republic, will make ethnic identities, including the Southern, even sharper in the future, which bodes well to see symbolic struggles among Northerners, Latin Americans, African-Americans and Asians. Southerners, the oldest and largest minority in America, have a right to claim their heritage and its symbols. The South is larger in territory, population, economic strength, and history and more distinct in culture than many of the separate nations of the earth.

In recent years, I have spoken often to meetings of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Civil War Roundtables, local historical societies, and other groups. These groups of good citizens are full of defenders and displayers of the battle flag. For most of these good Americans the flag is not a symbol of white supremacy, but an identification with their own ancestors and heritage and an affirmation of their own identity.

Dr. Clyde Wilson is a distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina where he was the editor of the multivolume: The Papers of John C. Calhoun. He is the M.E. Bradford Distinguished Chair at the Abbeville Institute. He is the author or editor of over thirty books and has published over 600 articles, essays and reviews.

(Contributed by James Catron)



Duty and Fidelity at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Memorial Day at Arlington National Cemetery

Oklahoma Division Reunion and Convention

Shawnee, OK – May 9, 2015



Convention Attendees



Commander Allen Harrison addressing the Convention. Lt. Commander Bob Pattison seated.



Commander Harrison presenting Division Historian and Newsletter Editor, Ken Cook, with a Division Certificate of Appreciation for his work on the Division Newsletter.



Adjutant Jim Orebaugh presenting the Division financial report.





Commander Harrison presenting Commander James Herndon, Camp Col. William Penn Adair of Bartlesville, with his Guardian Certificate.



Commander Harrison and Award Committee Chairman, Carl Fallen, presenting the 2015 Harold Tydings Award to Division Past-Commander, Larry Logan, Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain of Moore. Camp Commander, Jerry Patrick, accepted the award on behalf of Past-Commander Logan. (Photo by Ken Cook)



Division Historian, Ken Cook, giving his presentation on the end of the War of Southern Independence: "End of a Dream".



Commander Virgil Chain, Camp Shelby's Iron Men of Duncan, and members of the Division Color Guard, Shelby's Iron Men.

(Except where otherwise noted, all convention photos are by Carl Fallen – Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh, Tulsa.)

Memorial Day around the Confederacy



State Capitol, Little Rock, AR – April 4, 2015



Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery – April 27, 2015. (Photo by Wally Gobetz/Flickr)



St. Luke's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Courtland, VA – April 26, 2015



Macon, GA – May 8, 2014



Portland, OR – April 26, 2015



Cedar Grove Cemetery, New Bern, NC – May 10, 2015



Orangeburg, SC – May 16, 2015



East Hill Cemetery, Bristol, TN – May 24, 2015



Meet Brazil's 'Confederados': They've forgotten how to speak English but the South American descendants of rebels who fled the US after the Civil War still turn out by the thousands to celebrate their Dixie roots. Descendants of American Southerners wearing Confederate-era uniforms pose for pictures as they attend a party to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the end of the American Civil War in Santa Barbara d'Oeste, Brazil on Sunday, April 26. (dailymail.com – London)

The Southern Advocate is the voice of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a non-profit organization of patriotic, historical, sectional and genealogical orientation, as a service to its Compatriots and their friends. Opinions reflect the views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of the Division, SCV or their policies. Contents may be reproduced only when in the best interest of the SCV. Please direct articles, photos, comments, suggestions, etc. to the Editor at khcook@cox.net.
