



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)

Volume 7, Number 4

Fall Quarter

October-December 2015



Merry Christmas & Happy New Year



Commanders Comments

The last four months have seen the most trying time in the history of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The lowering of the Battle Flag in Charleston and other locations in the Confederacy has been a terrible public relations event for the SCV. Even so, it has stirred Southern hearts and minds to stand up for the vindication of our Confederate ancestors' roles in the "War Between the States". It has rallied an onslaught of membership applications from the silent group of Confederate veterans' descendants.

We members of the SCV must double our efforts to educate people about the true causes of the war and the importance in history of our Confederate symbols, including the Battle Flag and images and monuments of our Southern heroes.

With education, we need to start at home with those closest to us, our children, grandchildren, and in some cases great-grandchildren. In the simplest of terms, explain to them the chronological lead-up to the war. The issues of unfair taxes and tariffs levied on the Southern states, the disproportionate return of revenues to the South and yes, even slavery. If our ancestors' fight against tyranny and oppression is to be told accurately to the future generations of the South, we must educate now.

On an uplifting note, all three city councilman in Norfolk, VA, who are black, have voted to keep its "towering" Confederate monument despite opposition from an outside group. They saw no "hate" associated with the monument. There are still pockets of common sense in America, so there is hope for the education of future generations about our southern culture.

In closing, we are in the Christmas season, and I wish each one of our Division members a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year. Let us keep Christ in Christmas as our ancestors did as they celebrated the birth of our Savior around their campfires so long ago.

Deo Vindice, Allen Harrison

End of the Sesquicentennial

The sesquicentennial of the War of Southern Independence is now at an end. Altogether, it was a successful commemoration in Oklahoma. The 2013 reenactment of the Battle of Honey Springs drew a large crowd and the Division participated with a recruiting tent. Several Division members, who are also reenactors, actively participated in the event. Two important and attractive monuments were erected and dedicated during the sesquicentennial. Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa erected a monument dedicated to the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory. The Oklahoma Division erected a monument at Rose Hill Cemetery in Ardmore dedicated to Confederate soldiers who died at the Ardmore Confederate Soldiers Home and are interred in the cemetery. Many camps also had special activities. Perhaps, most important of all, the Sesquicentennial refocused members of the Division on the War, and it focused us on the current attempts, now prevalent across the country, to destroy our Confederate heritage. This belligerent attitude towards anything Confederate is a dramatic change over the fifty years since the centennial, and it will only get worse. All compatriots will need to be vigilant and to strive harder to defend and preserve the good names of our ancestors and all representations of our Confederate heritage.



SCV National Reunion

The 4th Brigade of the Texas Division will host the 2016 Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, July 13-16, at the Renaissance Dallas Richardson Hotel, located at 900 East Lookout Drive, Richardson, TX. The hotel has placed itself solely at the disposal of the members and guests of this reunion and will be off limits to all others.

The Reunion is within easy driving distance, which will hopefully enable many Oklahoma Division compatriots to attend. For more information, go to the official Reunion website at <http://scv2016.org>.

Visit the Oklahoma Division Website

If you haven't visited the Oklahoma Division website in a while, you should do so again. It is filled with useful information and great photos of many of the Division's camps' activities. The Division Newsletter is also archived on the website. For those with out-of-state contacts, the website is a great way to showcase the Division. Pass it along. The webmaster has done a superlative job with the website, and it's well worth frequent visits: www.oklahomascv.org. And, don't forget the Division Facebook page, also well-maintained and full of valuable information. Visit it regularly, also.

Calendar of Events

January 9	– DEC Winter Meeting – Henryetta
February 19-21	– Battle of Round Mountain Reenactment - Yale
March 2	– Texas Independence Day
March 5	– Confederate Flag Day Rally – Oklahoma City
May 8	– Oklahoma Division Convention – Shawnee
July 13-16	– SCV National Reunion – Richardson, TX

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS OKLAHOMA DIVISION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL Official Notice from Adjutant James Orebaugh

This is the official notice of the January 2016 DEC Meeting.

WHEN: January 9, 2016

WHERE: Cowboy Corner Restaurant
10029 Highway 62 (I-40)
Henryetta, OK
918-652-0922

TIME: 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM

DEC Meeting Agenda

Adjutant James Orebaugh

11:00 A.M. Welcome & Order Lunch – C Commander Harrison

- Invocation – Division Chaplin Robert Carroll
- Pledge of Allegiance – Aide-de-Camp, Jerry Patrick
- Salute to the Confederate Flag – Red River Brigade Commander, Virgil Chain
- Reading of the Charge – Cherokee Brigade Commander, Bruce Bishop
- Members stand and introduce themselves

Roll of Camps by Number – Division Adjutant, James Orebaugh

Minutes reading and approval – Adjutant Orebaugh

Presentation and Discussion of Division Constitution – Judge Advocate James Catron

New Business

- Rally to the Flag – Division Coordinator, Roger Quarles Mills
- Brigade Commander, Rex Cash
- Commander in Chief Kelly Barrow, Convention Speaker
- Strategic Plan for Division Convention

Old Business

- Chief of Heritage Operations – Bryce Hill
- Monument Protection Legislation

Comments from Membership

Benediction – Division Chaplin Robert Carroll

“Lest We Forget”



Confederate Christmas by Mort Künstler

Compatriot Ken Cook Announces Candidacy for Division Commander

Ken Cook, Past-Commander of Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa, has submitted his Letter of Candidacy to the Division Adjutant, as required by the Division Constitution. The following is Compatriot Cook's Letter of Candidacy:

This is my Letter of Candidacy for the office of Commander of the Oklahoma Division.

I have been a member of the SCV for almost twenty years – served one term as 1st Lt. Commander and four terms as Commander of Camp McIntosh, Camp Historian for eighteen years, Camp Newsletter Editor for fifteen years, Division Historian for five years and Division Newsletter Editor for almost four years.

I am a native Oklahoman, graduate of Lawton High School, served three years in the US Army, graduate of Oklahoma City University – Bachelor of Science in Business and Master of Business Administration – licensed real estate broker.

My commitment to the compatriots of the Division is to do the best job I can to further the growth of the Division with quality members and camps, and to promote our individual and organizational responsibilities and duties as set forth in the Charge.

My candidacy is endorsed by the following Oklahoma Division officers, past and present: Bruce Bishop, Jim Bowling, Ron Burton, Rex Cash, Larry Logan, Jerry Patrick, Everett Plummer, John Priddy, Doug Ridner, Rocky Sumpter, Harold Tydings and Kevin White."

Respectfully,
Kenneth H. Cook

Compatriot Rex Cash Announces Candidacy for Division Lt. Commander

23 November 2015

Adjutant Orebaugh:

This is my Letter of Candidacy for the office of Lieutenant Commander of the Oklahoma Division.

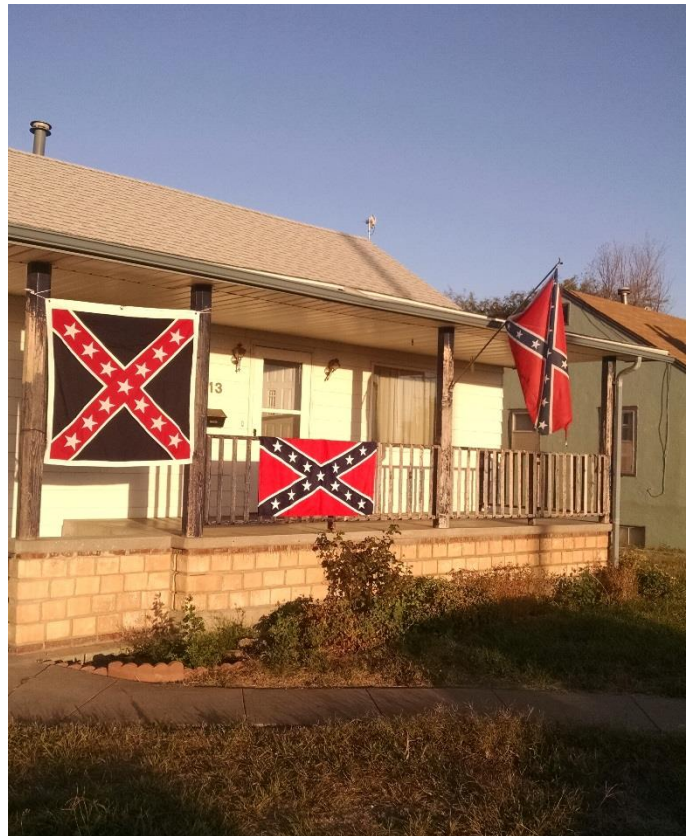
I have been a member of SCV; Oklahoma Division; Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers (#481) for over seventeen years. I served as Lt. Commander and Commander of the Rogers Camp and current commander of the Colonel Roger Quarles Mills Brigade. In addition to authoring and presenting numerous articles and presentations on Confederate history, I organized the Rogers Camp Adopt-A-Highway project and am currently organizing the Division's 2016 Flag Day Rally. I have a long and successful track record of defending Southern heritage, even against some of the more renowned historians, legal experts and politicians.

Southern born and raised, Oklahoma has been my life-long home. I hold a Bachelor of Science in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Oklahoma and a Master of Science in Aviation Management from Southeastern Oklahoma State University. For the last twenty-seven years I have been employed by the US Air Force, assuring the combat readiness of B-52, KC-135 and E-3 air fleets.

Respectfully,

Rex Cash, Commander
Colonel Roger Quarles Mills Brigade

Report from Western Kansas



Commander Charley Wilson, **Camp Pvt. Drury Warren** of Ponca City, but lives in Wichita, KS, reports: "Tonight is a home football game here. This morning, I made a Confederate flag display on the porch ahead of the game, which will be played across the street. Everyone seems to enjoy seeing the Confederate flags. Most people in western Kansas are of northern/Republican descent or German immigrant descent. Might even be a descendant of a Copperhead or two from Ohio living out here. One fellow who saw the flags said he was from the South, and his great-grandfather served the CSA from Georgia".



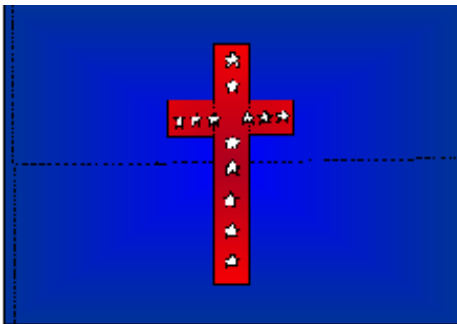
1st Kentucky Infantry and 2nd Kentucky Cavalry

Ken Cook, Division Historian

The origin of these regiments date to May 22, 1846, as part of the Kentucky militia, organized principally from counties in central Kentucky. The units were reorganized on June 15, 1860, in the Kentucky State Guard as the Lexington Battalion to include the Lexington Rifles (organized in 1857 by Captain John Hunt Morgan). The Lexington Battalion was expanded on November 6, 1860, to form the Lexington Battalion and the Kentucky River Battalion. The Civil War divided Kentucky loyalties, and the battalions were broken up along those lines with those having Southern loyalties going South and those with Union loyalties forming Kentucky Union units.

Men with Southern loyalties (less the Lexington Rifles) went south to Camp Boone, Tennessee and were organized as the 1st Kentucky Brigade, which included the 1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment. The Lexington Rifles were organized as a cavalry company and mustered into Confederate service at Bowling Green, Kentucky. It consolidated with two other cavalry companies and was re-designated in June 1862 as the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, "Morgan's Men".

The 1st Kentucky Brigade served with the Army of Tennessee. During the second day of the Battle of Murfreesboro, the Brigade made an assault on Union lines that proved disastrous. When General John C. Breckenridge, himself a Kentuckian, rode along their line after the assault, he was so distraught at the losses that he cried out: "My poor Orphan Brigade! They have been cut it to pieces!" This may have been the origin of the name, "Orphan Brigade". Since Kentucky was under Union control, the men couldn't return to their homes, thus many considered themselves orphans. In the end, the name, Orphan Brigade, seems to be largely a post-war creation, perhaps adopted by the Brigade's veterans as a badge of distinction and honor.



Battle Flag of the 1st Kentucky Brigade (CSA)

John Hunt Morgan was born June 1, 1825, at Huntsville, Alabama. His family moved to Lexington, Kentucky when Morgan was a young boy. He served in the Mexican War as a lieutenant in the 1st Kentucky Infantry. Morgan raised a militia company in Lexington in 1857. This company later became the nucleus of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, "Morgan's Men". The Confederate

army quickly recognized Morgan's talents. He was soon promoted to colonel and commander of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry in recognition of a successful raid behind enemy lines. His tactics earned him the distinction, "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy". His tactics further inspired the Partisan Ranger Act of 1862, which authorized President Davis to commission units of Partisan Rangers for detached guerilla operations. Morgan was later promoted to Brigadier General and Commander of the Department of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. He was killed on September 4, 1864, while on a raid in eastern Tennessee.



John Hunt Morgan
(1825-1864)

The old Lexington and Kentucky River Battalions were reorganized on May 18, 1881 as the 3rd Battalion of the Kentucky State Guard. During the following years through World War I, the 3rd Battalion was reorganized several times. In 1920-21, another reorganization designated it the 1st Infantry, Kentucky National Guard. The unit was federalized for home service during World War II. The latest reorganization and re-designation was as the 123rd Armored Regiment, an armored cavalry regiment. Morgan's Men now ride Abram's tanks instead of horses. The regiment's motto is *Esto Perpetua*, May it Live Forever.



123rd Armored Regiment, 149th Armored Brigade
Kentucky National Guard

For the first time since 1865, soldiers of the Orphan Brigade engaged in combat, when the 123rd was deployed to Iraq in 2003. The regiment was in extensive combat and suffered numerous casualties.



Last Flag Down

Ken Cook, Division Historian

Editor's note: This foregoing article is taken from the book, Last Flag Down, The Epic Journey of the Last Confederate Warship, by John Baldwin and Ron Powers – Crown Publishers, New York, 2007. The book is available at Amazon.com in paperback and at Barnes&Noble.com in paperback and hard copy.

This past spring, we recognized the final land conflicts of the War for Southern Independence, but the Confederacy still had a warship operating on the high seas, with its captain and crew entirely out of communication with the government.

Compared to the land war, little has been written about the naval aspect of the War for Southern Independence. We know a good deal about the riverboats, ironclads and otherwise – the brown water navy – and, we all know about the revolutionary duel between the first ironclads, *Monitor* and *Virginia (Merri-mac)*, and of course the heroic efforts of the submarine, *CSS Hunley*. But, we know little of the Confederate blue water navy. The Confederacy actually didn't have a blue water navy in the conventional sense. Rather, it contracted ships to be built in British shipyards or purchased merchant ships and converted them to commerce raiders. The ships were sailed from Britain, usually to the Portuguese Azores or Madeira Islands. There, they took on armaments, supplies and crews. The ships were officered by Southern men, but the crews were typically mercenaries, mostly French or British, but also several other nationalities who signed on for adventure and of course a share of the prize money. Additional crew was typically signed on from the raiders' captive ships.

Last Flag Down is the epic journey of *CSS Shenandoah*, the last Confederate commerce raider. Like many of its predecessors, it began life as a merchantman, *Sea King*, a fast, three-masted clipper ship, which in 1863, set a speed record from London to Bombay to London with a load of tea on its return leg. *Sea King/Shenandoah* was state of the art in ship construction at the time. It was called an extreme clipper because it had both steam and sail power. Its propeller was constructed in such a way that it could be raised for maximum speed when the ship was under full sail in a good wind. It had a telescoping funnel that could be lowered within the ship, which would prevent target ships from knowing it also had steam power.

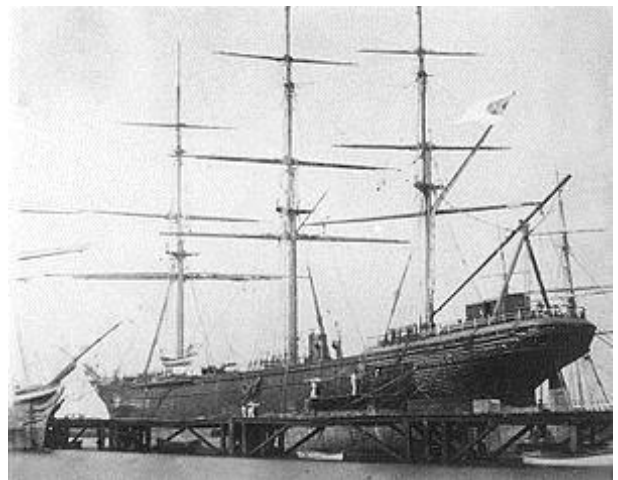
Confederate agent, James Dunwoody Bullock, who almost single handedly created the Confederate blue water navy, and whose sister, Martha, was the mother of future President, Theodore Roosevelt, had arranged the purchase of *Sea King* under the ever-prying noses of US agents in England. Everyone knew what the Confederates were up to, but catching them in the act was another matter. *Sea King*, posing as an innocent merchantman transporting coal, sailed from London, down the Thames and out to sea destined for the Madeira Islands, where it rendezvoused with another ship carrying its armaments and crew. There, it was commissioned *CSS Shenandoah* and set out for what would become a 15,000-mile, around-the-world voyage.

Its primary mission was the Yankee whaling fleet operating in the Bering Sea. Sperm whale oil was the petroleum of the day. It was used mostly to fuel lamps before the development of kerosene, but was also used as lubricating oil. At \$75 per barrel, it was considerably more valuable in 1865 money, even in constant dollars, than today's fossil derived oil. On the way to the whaling grounds, *Shenandoah* would go after targets of opportunity.

The ship's commander was a North Carolinian named James Iredell Waddell, an experienced captain, who first made a name for himself at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. His executive officer was a young lieutenant who had made his name as a daring blockade runner, William Conway Whittle, Jr., born in Norfolk. Both men were graduates of the United States Naval Academy. Whittle's father was also a Naval Academy graduate and held a commodore's commission in the Confederate navy.

Whittle kept a personal log or journal of the voyage, otherwise we would know little of *Shenandoah's* exploits. As executive officer, Whittle ran the day-to-day operations of the ship. His steady hand and even temper probably saved the ship from mutiny or mass desertion following Waddell's frequent erratic and sometimes violent outbursts. Waddell's behavior suggests he likely suffered from bi-polarism.

Their voyage took them far south of Africa's Cape of Good Hope in order to avoid the US Navy, which kept a squadron on station off Capetown because it had been a favorite and convenient port for commerce raiders. *Shenandoah* sailed across the Indian Ocean to Australia, finally making port at Melbourne, where Captain Waddell was able to make seriously needed repairs and take on coal, food and water. The Australians at first heartily welcomed *Shenandoah* and her crew, but over time they became progressively hostile as pro-Union elements in town stirred up trouble. Moreover, the US Counsel was sending messages of her presence via friendly merchant vessels. The repairs proved to be more extensive than first realized, and it was necessary to put *Shenandoah* in dry dock. The stay at Melbourne lasted thirty days. Luckily, no Union warships showed up during that time.



CSS *Shenandoah* on a slip at Williamstown, Australia – 1865

After leaving Melbourne, Waddell sailed north, capturing three whalers in the Caroline Islands and finally reaching the Bering Sea after several adventures and a close call with icebergs in the Sea of Okhotsk off Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula. *Shenandoah* reached the Bering Sea on June 18, 1865, crossed the Arctic Circle the next day and then turned south to begin her work. The encounter with the whaling fleet was a dream come true beyond the crew's wildest expectations. They captured over twenty-five whalers and burned most. Since they didn't have space for all the captive crews, they paroled the prisoners and let some of the ships carry them away.

On June 22, the day before General Stand Watie signed his temporary peace treaty with the Federal government, far away in the Bering Sea, a whaler named *Sophia Thornton* tried to get away from *Shenandoah*, which fired on her, in what turned out to be the last shot of the War. *Shenandoah's* Bering Sea action completely decimated the New England whaling fleet, but in the end, Waddell and his crew had accomplished nothing that could save the Confederate cause. Whittle estimated their total prize value since they had left the Madieras to be \$1.4 million – about \$16.5 million in today's money. Altogether, *Shenandoah's* crew had sunk (mostly by burning) or bonded thirty-eight Union merchant ships, mostly New Bedford whalers.

Waddell now set sail south, not knowing what he would do next or where he was headed. He hadn't received any firm war news since leaving Australia. At Pacific island ports along the way to the Bering Sea and from captains of captured ships, he had picked up rumors of the Confederacy's collapse, but tried not to believe them, or anyway refused to believe them.

On August 2, lookouts sighted a sail between San Francisco and Hawaii. It was a bark, flying British colors. Upon boarding, Waddell and his crew's worst fears were confirmed. The war was over; Jefferson Davis was a prisoner; and the hated Yankees occupied the South. From that moment, Captain Waddell ceased all hostile actions. He ordered the deck guns dismantled, sealed the gun ports and locked away all other arms, except the officers' side arms. He was concerned that he and his crew would be treated as pirates, although he believed he could defend his recent actions because he had been unaware of events.

The problem now was how to get back to some safe place before being caught by the US Navy. Initially, Waddell considered returning to Australia, but after considerable indecision, he made up his mind to take the ship and crew to England. After rounding Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America and about 2200 miles from Capetown, many of the crew, including four officers, presented Waddell with a petition to sail there. He rejected the petition. After the majority of the crew, including a Lt. Whittle and a majority of the officers, presented the captain with a counter petition to sail to England, the issue was settled. They would make for Liverpool. Through remarkable seamanship and a lot of luck, they made it. On November 5, they reached the mouth of the River Mersey, took on a harbor pilot, and upon Waddell's insistence, attempted to cross the bar at low tide. As the harbor pilot had warned, they grounded on the bar, where they remained through the night. The following morning

they floated over the bar with the high tide and sailed upriver to Liverpool.

Waddell anchored his ship to the stern of a British frigate, HMS *Donegal*. Captain James Paynter came aboard later in the morning. Captain Waddell surrendered his ship to Captain Paynter and lowered his colors – the last flag down – November 6. Waddell gave Paynter a letter addressed to the British Foreign Minister explaining that he had been out of communication with the Confederate government and explaining the actions he had taken once he learned of the end of the war and the collapse of the Confederacy.

At the time, it was a crime in Britain for its citizens, including those of the Empire, to serve in the armed forces of another country. On November 8, Captain Paynter came aboard *Shenandoah* to interrogate the men. Paynter was certain there were British subjects among the crew. But, in response to the officer's questions, except for the Hawaiian crew members, they all replied that they were southerners. The frustrated British officer cleared them to come ashore. Most of the crew went on to find employment on other ships. Waddell rented a house in Liverpool and sent for his wife. Whittle, still concerned that the British government might hand over the officers to United States officials, left immediately for Paris. He eventually went to Argentina, where a small colony of ex-Confederates resided around the town of Rosario. After President Andrew Johnson issued a general amnesty proclamation in 1868, he returned to Virginia. All the Southern officers eventually returned home.

The British turned *Shenandoah* over to the US government, which eventually auctioned the ship. She was purchased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to be a yacht. In 1879, *Shenandoah* struck a reef and sank off the east coast of Africa, an ignoble ending for the grand, old ship.

The book is well written. The authors use a lot of nineteenth century naval terms, but provide a glossary and a schematic of the ship to help the uninitiated. This is a must read for anyone interested in a more rounded history of the War for Southern Independence.



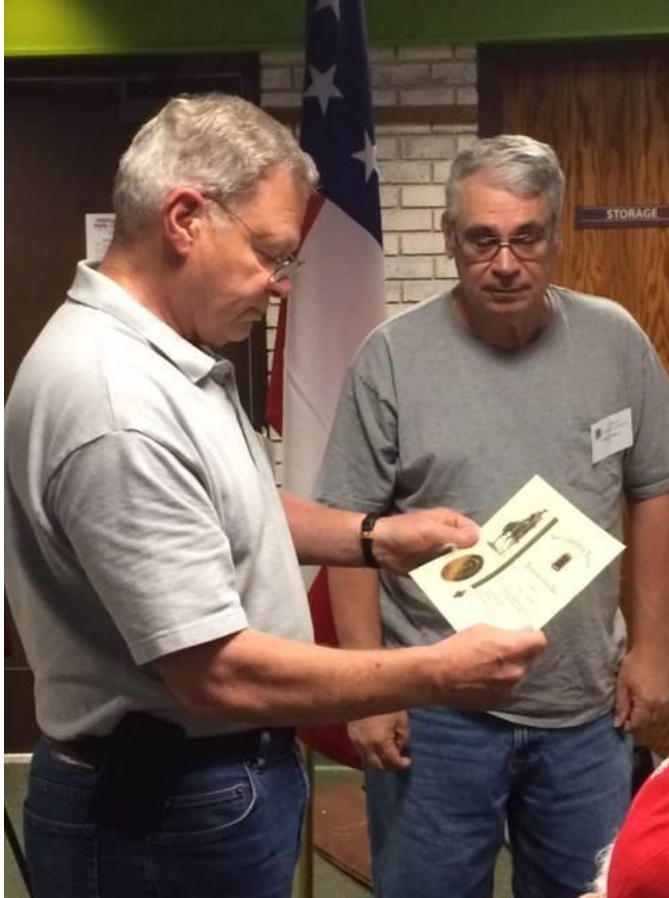
William Conway Whittle, Jr.
1841-1920



James Iredell Waddell
1824-1886

The memory of CSS *Shenandoah* and its heroic crew is preserved by Camp CSS Shenandoah, No. 1820, Anchorage, AK.

Camp News and Activities



Adjutant Larry Logan of **Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore presenting Camp Commander, Jerry Patrick, with the SCV Meritorious Service Medal and Certificate at the camp's meeting on September 15. Somehow, Jerry's certificate was not in the group picked up at the SCV National Convention, and at the August DEC meeting, neither he nor Division Commander Allen Harrison were aware that Jerry had received the award. The National SCV mailed it to the camp adjutant. Congratulations to Jerry for this important recognition of his service.

On Saturday, September 26, **Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh** of Tulsa and the Oklahoma Division of the UDC held a gravestone and Cross of Honor dedication for Lt. Pleasant Porter, 1st Creek Mounted Rifles, and later Chief of the Creek Nation. About thirty-five Southern patriots of the Oklahoma SCV and UDC, including some spouses and family, attended.

Among the guests were Oklahoma SCV Division Commander, Allen Harrison, and Oklahoma UDC Division President, Thelma Shields. Commander Ron Burton of **Camp John Jumper** of Claremore and two other camp members as well as Compatriots George Fletcher and Harold Tydings of **Camp Dew Moore Wisdom** of Muskogee were also in attendance. Unfortunately, the Creeks failed to participate. (Contributed by Ken Cook)



Camp McIntosh Commander Bruce Bishop addressing the attendees.



Compatriot George Fletcher of Camp Dew Moore Wisdom reciting Chief Porter's Masonic history and affiliation, including his charter membership in the first Masonic Lodge in Indian Territory/Oklahoma, located at Muskogee.



(Photos by Carl Fallen)

Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers of Oklahoma City participated in the reenactment of the Battle of Pea Ridge, on Saturday, September 26. The Camp's reenactment group portrayed the 16th Arkansas Infantry and carried an authentic reproduction of the silk flag that the 16th Arkansas carried in the battle. They were the unit that took Gen. McCulloch's body off the field after he was killed. (Contributed by Eric McBroom)



Tintype of the Camp Rogers reenactors



At its camp meeting on October 12, Commander Jerry Patrick of **Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore presented Andrew Duncombe with a Certificate of Appreciation, Friend of the SCV Certificate, two friend bumper decals, a friend membership card and a friend lapel pin. New member applicant, Eddie Wallace, is on the left. (Contributed by Larry Logan)

Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain of Moore had a recruiting booth at the Single Action Shooting Specialists Show at the Oklahoma City Gun Club Thursday October 15 through Saturday October 17. During the show we had the pleasure of visiting with many SCV members from South Dakota, Colorado, California, Arizona, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The culmination of the event was a banquet at the National Western Heritage Museum (formerly the Cowboy Hall of Fame) on Saturday night. Camp members didn't attend, but for the people attending, the whole deal was a pretty big event.

Altogether, it was a successful event for the Camp. We received a total of twelve prospect leads – six in Oklahoma and six out of state. In addition to the leads, we sold several small Confederate Battle Flags and made a profit of \$26 for the Camp's petty cash fund. (Contributed by Larry Logan)



(L. to R.) Larry Windsor, Rocky Waddell, prospect C. W. Green, Larry Logan and Jerry Patrick

On October 23-25, the Eighth Annual Coweta Mission Civil War Weekend was held at the farm of Mr. Arthur Street, located southeast of Coweta. The event was sponsored by the Military History Center (formerly Military History Museum) located in downtown Broken Arrow. **Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh** of Tulsa had a recruiting table at the event on Saturday, October 24 and acquired the names of two strong SCV membership prospects and one Friend of the SCV prospect.

Camp McIntosh is the official sponsor of the Military History Center's Civil War exhibit. (Contributed by Ken Cook)



Camp McIntosh 2nd Lt. Commander Mark Keith, Past-Commander Ken Cook and Military History Center Board Secretary, Peter Plank, at the recruiting table.

Camp BG Stand Watie of Ardmore/Madill conducted an Unknown Confederate Soldier Memorial Dedication in the Confederate Cemetery at historic Fort Washita on November 14.

It was a beautiful, crisp fall morning at Ft. Washita as several visitors walked through the historic site. The men of Camp BG Stand Watie, were busy placing dozens of Confederate battle flags on the graves of over 200 fallen heroes. There, next to a flagpole, adorned with the CSA First National Flag, stood the new memorial stone dedicated to the unknown soldiers interred beneath the sacred sod. The stone was acquired by Terry Pierce, Adjutant of **Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers** of Oklahoma City and donated to Ft. Washita by Camp BG Stand Watie. Our thanks to Terry.

The memorial service commenced at 12:00 p.m. with a welcome from Commander James Catron of Camp BG Stand Watie. Oklahoma Division Chaplain Robert Carroll gave the invocation. Mr. Jim Argo, Manager of Ft. Washita State Park, gave the Confederate history of the fort. Oklahoma Division Commander, Allen Harrison, spoke on the Division as well as the National SCV. He also spoke on the importance of attending and participating in the National "Rally to the Flag" event at the State capitol on March 5, 2016. Commander Catron delivered the Dedication message, "Higher Law". He laid the memorial wreath and Mr. Argo fired a cannon salute.

The event closed with Chaplain Carroll giving the benediction and Commander Harrison leading the group in singing "Dixie".

Among the dozens of attendees were division officers; Col. Rogers Quarles Mills Brigade Commander and "Rally to the Flag" coordinator, Rex Cash, and his wife and granddaughter; Division Chaplain Robert Carroll and Division Commander Allen Harrison. Also in attendance were Commander Bently Couch and wife Jeanette of **Camp Capt. James J. McAlester** of McAlester. Two representatives from the Texas Division were also in attendance.



Division Commander Allen Harrison addressing the gathering with Camp BG Stand Watie Commander, James Catron, in the background.



Commander Catron saluting the memorial.





Commander Catron presenting a Certificate of Appreciation to Mr. Jim Argo. (Report and photos contibuted by Allen Harrison.)

On Saturday, November 14, **Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore compeleted the camp's annual fall cleanup of Naples Cemetery, located in Grady County. The number of identified Confederate graves in the cemetery has risen to seventeen. All known veterans are now identified by name, and all their graves are marked.



Camp members cleaning the cemetery. Camp Commander, Jerry Patrick, in the foreground.



(L. to R.) Jerry Patrick, Richard McDonald, Jimmy Carter, Larry Logan, Dallas Carter (Contributed by Larry Logan)



Compatriot Ben McIntosh and Commander Bently Couch

At the monthly meeting of **Camp Capt. James J. McAlester** of McAlester on November 21, camp member, Ben McIntosh, gave a very thorough presentation on his ancestor, Col. Daniel N. McIntosh, commander of the 1st Creek Mounted Volunteers, mustered into Confederate service as the 1st Creek Mounted Rifles. Col. McIntosh is buried in the well-maintained Fame Cemetery in McIntosh County. (Contributed by Allen Harrison)

Camp **Lt. Colonel Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore held a Christmas luncheon as part of its monthly meeting on Saturday, December 12. The Camp's special guest was Division Commander, Allen Harrison. Other guests included Col. Roger Quarles Mills Brigade Commander, Rex Cash, and Division Historian and Newsletter Editor, Ken Cook.

The Camp presented Certificates of Appreciation to Dr. Ken Gray, the Camp's first commander, Ms. Misti Hudson, who prepared the meal, and Calvary Free Will Baptist Church for providing its facilities for the meeting and luncheon. The Camp also presented membership certificates to two new members.

The Camp members present at the meeting unanimously endorsed Compatriots Ken Cook and Rex Cash for the offices of Division Commander and Division Lt. Commander, respectively. (Contributed by Larry Logan)



Oklahoma Division Commander, Allen Harrison, administering the oath of office to the Camp's 2016 officers: Commander Jerry Patrick, Lt. Commander Rocky Waddell and Adjutant Larry Logan.



Commander Patrick presenting SCV membership certificates to Compatriots Graham Stewart and Eddie Wallace.



Commander Patrick presenting the Camp's first Commander, Ken Gray, with a Certificate of Appreciation.



Heritage News

The First Confederate Flag Rally

Ken Cook and Rex Cash

On March 4, 1861, the new Confederate national flag was presented to the public with great ceremony at the Alabama statehouse, also the capitol of the Confederate States of America. President Jefferson Davis was given the honor of raising the flag for the first time, but he passed the honor to Letitia Tyler, a teenage granddaughter of former President John Tyler. She raised the new national flag, the stars and bars, above the capitol as the clock struck its last chime at four in the afternoon. The large crowd assembled on the capitol grounds roared its approval; local militia fired a cannon salute; and the band played "Dixie". The date of the flag's presentation was no coincidence. Only three hours earlier, Abraham Lincoln had been inaugurated President of the United States. Raising the flag on the same day was meant to show the new US president that the CSA was an accomplished fact. There was no going back to the old Union.

For many years, March 4 has been celebrated as Confederate Flag Day. Since that date falls on Friday in 2016, Flag Day will be celebrated on Saturday, March 5.

SCV International Headquarters is organizing a nationwide Confederate Flag Day for March 5, 2016. Division Commander Harrison has appointed Commander Rex Cash, Col. Roger Quarles Mills Brigade, as the Oklahoma Division Coordinator for the event. The Oklahoma Division will celebrate Confederate Flag Day with a large flag rally at the South Plaza of the Oklahoma State Capitol. Commander Cash is putting together an exciting program that will stir Southern pride and dismay those that think the Battle Flag should pass quietly into the night.

We cannot overstate the importance of this event. We are on the front lines of an all-out culture war. The Battle Flag is low hanging fruit for the political Left. They believe it's easy pickings because of the emotions attached to it. It is, therefore, imperative that we stop them now. Not only is anything that recognizes or memorializes anyone associated with the Confederacy on their target list, but any American, regardless of stature, who ever had anything remotely to do with slavery is in their sights. The political Left is intent on destroying every vestige of our culture that does not conform to their ideology. Their ultimate goal is the destruction of Western culture and civilization and to replace it with universal, cultural relativism. We have an enormous task ahead of us to persuade fellow Americans what's at stake.

We ask all camp commanders to have this event on their monthly meeting agendas every month up to the event. We urge all Division compatriots, who are able, to participate in this event. We need a large turnout to show our enemies that we are serious. Please make every effort to attend. The latest information on the 2016 Oklahoma Division Flag Rally is on page thirteen.

Group Supports Southmoore Students' Right to Display Confederate Flag

Dave Detling, KOCO.com
October 6, 2015

That's the message the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma is trying to convince Moore Schools to allow the Confederate battle flag after some students were told to ditch the emblem that conveys the Stars and Bars. (*Editor's Note: It's the Battle Flag, not the Stars and Bars.*)

"At least one student has a flag on the back of his pickup truck," Larry Logan (**Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain**) said. "Others were wearing T-shirts with the flag that read, 'Keep It Flying'".

Logan said he met with school administrators Friday after talks of suspensions. "Schools have a tough time nowadays with all the stuff going on," Logan said. "They want to make sure they do the right thing, but I just hope we can have an opportunity to present to the whole state of Oklahoma that the Confederate flag is sacred to some people. It's not racist. It's not bigoted. It's a symbol of family pride."

Logan's great-grandfather fought alongside the Confederacy during the Civil War. He said there's a lot of misconception about the flag, adding the students at Southmoore (High School) meant no ill will.

Logan said he spoke to at least three of the students involved over the phone. "I immediately made sure there was no ulterior motive on their behalf," he said.

KOCO 5 reached out to the district superintendent for comment. He told us over the phone he was aware of the situation and said one student was asked to take the flag off of his vehicle, but said he was not aware of any other incidents.

Florida House Panel Votes to Replace Confederate Statue

Floridatoday.com – November 4, 2015

A proposal to remove a statue of a Confederate general born in Florida from the US Capitol was unanimously approved Wednesday by a state legislative subcommittee, as Florida and other states continue to grapple with the legacy of the Civil War.

The House Economic Development and Tourism Subcommittee approved the proposal (HB 141) on a 9-0 vote, the first step for a bill that could replace a likeness of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in National Statuary Hall at the US Capitol. The collection includes two statues from each state. The effort to remove Smith's statue from the hall comes amid a backlash against symbols of the Confederacy after a man with white supremacist views was accused of killing nine African-American worshippers at a historic black church in Charleston, S.C. in June. The Florida Senate voted last month to remove the Confederate flag from its official seal.

Rep. Jose Felix Diaz, a Miami Republican sponsoring the bill approved Wednesday, said Florida has changed since the statue

of Smith was first placed in the Capitol. "Edmund Kirby Smith was a general of the Confederacy, but that's not why I'm filing this bill," Diaz said. "Instead, I filed this bill because I think since 1922, our state has many other stories which need to be reviewed and celebrated which are equally as important and worthy of retelling."

The proposal would not affect a statue of John Gorrie, a physician and inventor who is considered the father of air conditioning, which paved the way for much of Florida's population boom in the 20th Century.

The treatment of reminders of the Civil War remains a racially and politically charged issue in the South. While many Southerners view the monuments as recognition of their ancestors' military service and sacrifice, blacks and others often see an endorsement of the brutal, slave-driven economy that was a central issue in the conflict, which raged from 1860 to 1865 and remains America's deadliest war.

Seber Newsome III, from Yulee, told the House subcommittee Wednesday that he viewed the effort to remove Smith's statue along with the Senate's decision on its seal and another bill to bar government displays of the Confederate flag as part of "a knee-jerk reaction" to the Charleston massacre. "This is a blatant attempt to erase Southern history and heritage by taking advantage of a terrible situation," Newsome said. "Statues are not put into the hall to be removed whenever a group of people are consumed with trying to erase history."

Under the bill, the replacement for Smith would be nominated by a committee responsible for selecting recipients of the Great Floridian award. The Florida Department of State would submit a report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 2017, including the name of the nominee, the sculptor and the estimated cost of replacing Smith's likeness.

Lynette Long, president of Equal Visibility Everywhere, said the state should use the opportunity to select a woman --- naming educator Mary McLeod Bethune, anti-slavery author Harriet Beecher Stowe, Seminole chief Betty Mae Tiger Jumper and environmental activist and writer, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, as possibilities.

Though the bill doesn't specifically address the fate of the Smith statute, Diaz said it would have to be located in a place of honor. He suggested a similar memorial to one at Smith's childhood home in St. Augustine. There, Smith is portrayed embracing Alexander Darnes, one of his slaves and Smith's valet during the war. After Darnes was freed, Diaz said, Smith's family paid for the former slave to attend medical school at Howard University. Darnes became the second African-American physician in Florida.



Controversy Erupts Over Confederate Flag at Austin Veterans Day Parade

Lilly Rockwell — *Austin Statesman-American*
November 4, 2015

Every November for at least fifteen years, a group called the Descendants of Confederate Veterans has participated in the local Veterans Day parade. Members wear Civil War-style uniforms and fly several flags from a truck trailer, including the American flag, the Texas flag and the Confederate battle flag.

The group managed to elude controversy for years, but this week Travis County Judge Sarah Eckhardt and Austin Mayor Steve Adler are calling for the Confederate flag-flying tradition to end. Austin Mayor Steve Adler issued a statement calling the flag "a political symbol of hatred and racism." He added that the Confederate flag doesn't fly at City Hall and "as long as I'm mayor we never will."

Both Travis County and the city of Austin are listed as sponsors or supporters of the parade, which is organized by a non-profit group called the Veterans Day Parade Committee. While they could withdraw support, neither government has the ability to dictate who is allowed to participate in the parade.

This dispute comes during a year in which Confederate symbols across the South are being re-evaluated and removed. In July, South Carolina took down the Confederate flag on dis-



Descendants of Confederate Veterans wear Civil War-era uniforms at the annual Veterans Day Parade and fly several flags — including the Confederate battle flag. Photo courtesy of Sarah Eckhardt

play at its Capitol after a racially motivated shooting at a church. In August, the University of Texas removed its statue of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, and the Austin school district is still weighing what to do about the five schools with names or mascots linked to the Confederacy.

Eckhardt, who herself is a descendant of Confederate soldiers, led an effort to investigate Travis County's involvement in the Veterans Day parade. The Commissioners Court declined Tuesday to take specific action, but a county employee who works on veterans' affairs has resigned as chair of the parade committee. That was to allow the county to sever ties with the

parade, Eckhardt explained. "We don't have control over the parade committee," Eckhardt said, though she said she was surprised to learn the county had handled some administrative duties for the event over the years.

Adler spokesman Jason Stanford said he wasn't aware of any efforts to end the city's sponsorship of the event. Another city spokesperson said typically the city's involvement includes waiving required fees for shutting down the streets.

Attempts to reach the parade committee were unsuccessful Wednesday. The parade's website, which is on a Travis County domain, and its Facebook page direct visitors to Olie Pope, the Travis County veteran's services officer who stepped down from the parade committee Tuesday. Pope didn't return a phone call or email from the Statesman on Wednesday.

The controversy first erupted months ago, when a member of the Veterans Day Parade Committee voiced objections to flying the flag, according to Terry Ayers, a spokesman for the Descendants of Confederate Veterans, a Texas-based nonprofit. Ayers declined to name that person but said the committee looked into it and chose to support allowing the Confederate flag to be used in the parade. Ayers said his group flies the flag to recognize its historical importance and the sacrifices made by Texas veterans in the Civil War.

"We cannot forget what the flag meant to people like my great-grandfather, who did not own slaves," Ayers said. "He was just a soldier who was called to defend the country that he belonged to." He said his group doesn't deny that slavery was a motivation for the Civil War, but adds that it's too simplistic to say the entire war was all about slavery. "It was so much deeper than that," Ayers said. Ayers noted that another group, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, also carries the Confederate battle flag, among other flags, at the parade.

Eckhardt said she doesn't believe groups like the Descendants of Confederate Veterans are racist. "But I do believe the flag is a symbol that terrorizes the black community, and they are not irrational in finding that symbol offensive and fear-provoking," Eckhardt said.

Editor's note: Austin is an island of Leftist insanity amid an otherwise generally sane Texas. One should keep that in mind while reading this article.

Mississippi State University Will Keep State Flag Despite Confederate Emblem Controversy

Jeremy Gray, al.com – November 5, 2015

Mississippi State University President Mark Keenum said the state's flag, with its Confederate battle emblem, will continue to fly on campus, according to news reports.

"The state flag of Mississippi is just that — it is the state flag of our state," Keenum said, according to a *Clarion-Ledger* report. "When I arrived at Mississippi State (in 2009), we had

several (state) flags flying on campus that are still there today."

In October, The University of Mississippi police officers removed the state flag from campus after a campus-wide push from students, faculty and administrators called for the flag's removal due to its Confederate ties.

Ole Miss joined other Mississippi public universities, including Alcorn State, Jackson State and Mississippi Valley State, in choosing not to fly the state flag.



In this photo taken June 23, 2015, the Mississippi state flag is unfurled against the front of the Governor's Mansion in Jackson. A new proposal seeks a statewide election on removing the Confederate battle emblem from the Mississippi flag. But, it could be years before the issue gets on the ballot, and there's no guarantee voters would accept it. (AP Photo/Rogelio V. Solis)

Editor's Commentary

One can readily see by the articles in the Heritage News section that our heritage is under attack from every direction and by politicians of both political parties. The idea that in 2015, the Confederate Battle Flag terrorizes black people or that it instills fear in them is preposterous. How is a flag on a parade float fear-provoking? That is simply an excuse for spineless politicians to hide behind. If anyone is intimidated or terrorized, it's the politicians themselves, who are so terrified of being tagged racists that they instinctively buy into this nonsense.

We can understand the actions of Cuban-American politicians and others who have no long-term personal connection with American history, but it's beyond shameful that those with Confederate family history cannot muster the courage to respect their ancestors and their heritage. They are unable to grasp the concept (Or, maybe they do.) that these attacks are the tip of the spear in the political and cultural Left's crusade to destroy, not just Southern culture and heritage, but America's, and to replace it with their version of history and their ideology of cultural relativism.

In our view, this is less about doing away with supposed hurtful symbols than the Left and their minions acquiring political power by successfully intimidating politicians to the point of their complete submission and readiness to accept the Left's ideological agenda. One should also remember that a politician's paramount objective is to get reelected, and he or she will do whatever necessary to achieve that objective, including all means necessary not to upset their major donors.

By now, it should be clear to everyone that we are not likely to receive a favorable hearing from any politician at any level of government. They have sold their inheritance for a modern-day bowl of pottage – political correctness – driven by the visceral fear of being called racist, sexist, negrophobic, hispanophobic, islamophobic, homophobic, xenophobic, nativist or whatever other baseless phobia or vile accusation the Left throws at them. Anyone who does not think that we are in a national cultural war isn't paying attention. Moreover, we of the SCV are on the front line of this cultural war.

Oklahoma Division 2016 Flag Rally Update

Rex Cash, Division Flag Rally Coordinator

The Confederate Flag Day Rally is a go for March 5, 2016, at the South Plaza of the Oklahoma State Capitol, from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm. You don't want to miss this rally! We are putting together an exciting program that will make our Confederate ancestors smile with pride and mortify those who seek to censor history. Exciting speeches! Great music! Re-enactors! Mechanized Cavalry! Flags, Flags, Flags and more Flags!

CiC Kelly Barrow and Past-CiC Charles McMichael, HQ Coordinator for this SCV-wide Confederate Flag Day event, have complimented the Oklahoma Division for our rally efforts to date. We're leading the Confederation! When March 5 has come and gone, after all the Rallies are over, the Oklahoma Division Rally will be the one they're still talking about. Do you want to read about it or be part of it? Then, Rally To The Flag!

We have vowed to put a Confederate Battle Flag in the hands of everyone who attends. So bring your Battle Flags and other historic Confederate Flags (no novelty flags please). For those without Flags we've purchased four hundred 12" X 18" Battle Flags with donations from generous Compatriots. Imagine the Capitol South Plaza turned red in a sea of Confederate Flags! Do you want to read about it or see it? Then, Rally To The Flag!

Practice your Rebel Yell! The history books are full of Yankee accounts of the unnerving affect the Rebel Yell had on their courage and morale. On March 5, we're going to find out if it has the same effect on political correctness with a Rebel Yell they'll hear in Dallas. Do you want to read about it or experience it? Then, Rally To The Flag!

Yes, it's an event you don't want to miss. Lots of fun and excitement. More importantly, it's an opportunity to send a message to those that seek to eradicate our heritage and demonize our fathers, grandfathers and other ancestors. Do you want that message to be a whimper or a shout? Then, Rally To The Flag!

Oklahoma Division Commander Allen Harrison has issued a challenge for all members to attend and bring a carload of guests. This Rally belongs to each member of this Division equally. It's a reflection of all of us. So, plan now to attend. Invite your friends and family. Bring your passion for history. Bring your love of heritage. Bring your Flags. And, Rally To The Flag!

Be sure to visit the Rally Facebook page and indicate your intent to attend:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/611340095671026//>

Also, the Oklahoma Division website has been updated with a Rally announcement <http://www.oklahomascv.org/>.

IMPORTANT: Immediately following the Rally the Oklahoma Division will assemble on the Capitol steps for a group photograph to send to "Confederate Veteran" magazine to document this important event.



Vive la France!

"Freedom is not free".

RALLY TO THE FLAG!

CONFEDERATE FLAG DAY RALLY SCV NATIONWIDE SPONSORED EVENT

WHERE:
**OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITOL
SOUTH PLAZA**

WHEN:
**MARCH 5th 2016
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm**

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Oklahoma Division**



- "Exciting speeches!"
- "Great music!"
- "Civil War re-enactors!"
- "Mechanized Cavalry!"

- "Bring your Flags!"
- "Bring your love of heritage!"
- "Bring your family & friends!"
- "Public Invited !"



(Rally Design and Christmas card courtesy of Tim Lasyone)