



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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SCV National Reunion and Convention

Commander's Comments

Ken Cook, Division Commander

The report of the 2016 Division Convention is on page two and needs no further comment other than my second that it was a good convention, with higher than recent attendance.

My comments are directed to the Division's 2016 Strategic Plan, adopted unanimously by the Convention and published below, in full. Gentlemen, Lt. Commander Rex Cash and I ask you to take it seriously. We are confronted on all sides by cultural enemies and their feckless political allies. As far as is noticeable, the SCV is the only institution in America that is standing up to those who would destroy our Southern heritage and culture. We need more frontline troops, and Oklahoma must do its part. That's why our Strategic Plan emphasizes membership growth. Some of our camps are doing their part, some are not.

We all gladly and enthusiastically recite the SCV Charge, but when it comes to fulfilling the responsibilities set forth in the Charge, some are found lacking. Division leadership does not intend to dictate to camps. We cannot compel camps to fulfill their responsibilities under the Charge. That is first the responsibility of camp leadership, and secondly, the responsibility of individual members to insist their leaders do their duty. When camp leaders are doing their duty, it is the responsibility of camp members to attend camp meetings consistently and to participate in their camp activities.

We choose to be optimistic and expect that all camps will shoulder their responsibilities to the memory of our Confederate veterans, and for the advancement of our struggle to retain our unique Southern heritage and culture.

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 Look-out Drive, Richardson, Texas. 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. It is not too late to register and make your room reservations. You can find registration and hotel information online at <http://scv2016.org>.



Oklahoma Division Commander, Allen Harrison, presenting SCV National Commander, Kelly Barrow, with an Appreciation Award



2016 Convention Report

Submitted by Past-Commander Allen Harrison

The Oklahoma Division was blessed with a beautiful day for the annual Reunion and Convention of Delegates. Fourteen camps were represented along with compatriots from our division and other States. The total attendance was approximately fifty-three. Coffee and donuts were available at 9 am; seven dozen donuts were consumed along with several pots of coffee. The brigades had their meeting at 9:30 followed by the call to order of the business session.

Division Chaplain, Robert Carroll of camp 149, gave the opening prayer followed by the pledge of allegiance lead by Division Commander Allen Harrison Camp 775, McAlester. Our Color Guard from Camp 1356, Duncan, Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men, led by Color Sergeant Stephen Stricklan, posted the colors. Aide-de-Camp, Jerry Patrick, commander of Camp 513, Moore, led the salute to the Confederate flag. Division Lt. Commander, Bob Pattison, Camp 775, read the "Charge".

Commander Harrison introduced the guests, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans: Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow of Griffin of Georgia; ATM Councilman Paul Gramling of Shreveport, Louisiana; Texas Past-Division Commander Johnnie Holly of Tyler, Texas; Missouri Past-Division Commander Darrell Maples of Jefferson City, plus two men from his camp, Larry Smith and Randee Kaiser.

Adjutant James Orebaugh called the roll of camps. Fourteen camp representatives were present. Five camps did not attend: Camp 817 of Mannford, Camp 1367 of El Reno, Camp 2118 of Elk City, Camp 2206 of Bartlesville and Camp 2219 of Yukon.

Adjutant Orebaugh read the minutes of the May 9, 2015 Division Convention held in Shawnee. A motion was made and seconded to approve the minutes; the motion passed. Adjutant Orebaugh presented the financial report for the year. Income was \$1,700, expenses were \$728.36, with a net of \$4,150.05, less Guardian Funds of \$190, leaving total available operating funds of \$3,960.05, as of May 7, 2016. A motion was made and seconded to approve the financial report, the motion passed.

The Strategic Plan for the coming year was presented by Ken Cook, Camp 1378 of Tulsa. A motion was made and seconded to approve the Strategic Plan; the motion passed.

A motion was made and seconded to open discussion on the proposed Revised Constitution. Larry Logan, Camp 513, Moore, made a motion to "table consideration of Constitution". The motion was seconded and had a majority vote to "table".

The membership report was given by Lt. Commander Bob Pattison. The division has nineteen camps with a total of 369 members, a sixteen percent increase over last year.

Brigade Commander Rex Cash, National Flag Rally Coordinator, Camp 481, Oklahoma City, gave a report on the March rally at the State Capitol. The Oklahoma Division had one of the largest, if not the largest rally in the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Chief of Heritage Operations, Bryce Hill, brought us

up-to-date on heritage violations in the past year, beginning with the red paint poured on the Confederate Monument in Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City through violations in Moore and Tulsa. Division Newsletter Editor, Ken Cook, briefed us on the latest happenings with the "The Southern Advocate". There were no reports by the brigade commanders.

Our featured speaker, Commander in Chief Kelly Barrow of the International Sons of Confederate Veterans, gave a rousing and informative speech on the national level. He gave high praise to Rex Cash and the Division for the highly successful flag rally. Commander Barrow reported we have approximately 31,000 active members in the SCV along with 4,300 "Friends of the SCV". The SCV has over 69,000 inactive members. CiC Barrow said each of our camps should be a member of their local Chamber of Commerce. Commander Harrison presented CiC Barrow with a Plaque of Appreciation from the Division for his participation in our reunion.

After lunch, we heard from ATM Councilman Paul Gramling. He spoke of his vision of the future of the SCV. Johnnie Holly spoke of his decision to run for Commander of the ATM. He stated he would be an active commander with his eye on growing the ATM. Darrell Maples gave a short humorous talk on his campaign for a position in the ATM.

The Harold Tydings Award was presented to Allen Harrison "For Outstanding Service to the Oklahoma Division SCV over an Extended Period of Time". Commander Harrison was caught completely off guard, but recovered well enough to express his feelings of high regard for Harold Tydings. Tydings inducted Harrison into the SCV in 1998 and later helped him install and dedicate a Confederate monument for his great-grandfather in 2002. The dedication was attended by over ninety members of the Harrison family.

Adjutant Orebaugh reported on the election results; Division Commander – Ken Cook; Lt. Commander – Rex Cash; Col. Roger Quarles Mills Brigade – Kevin Easterling; Cherokee Brigade – Bruce Bishop; Indian Nations-Red River Brigade – Virgil Chain and Fort Washita Brigade – Doug Ridner. These men, were sworn in by Commander in Chief Barrow.

The convention of men sang DIXIE before retiring the Colors. Division Chaplain Robert Carroll gave the closing prayer, then, we adjourned until 2017.

Website Updates

Camp commanders, please be sure your pages on the Division website are updated with your current camp commander and adjutant as well as meeting locations and times, if they have changed. Also, be sure that each man's contact information – email and telephone number – is correct. Please forward corrections to cara@websitetal.info.

Convention Committee

Commander Cook has appointed a committee – Lt. Commander Rex Cash, Chairman; Past-Division Commander Larry Logan and Camp Capt. Clem Vann Rogers Commander, Erik McBroom – to study the feasibility of hosting the 2020 or 2021 National SCV Reunion in Oklahoma City. Commander Cook will serve on the Committee as an *ex officio* member. The Committee will research the requirements for a host and investigate potential sites and whatever else required of a host. The Committee will make a feasibility report, positive or negative, at the August DEC meeting. If the Committee believes the project is feasible, and the 2017 Convention approves it, it will be a Division project, with the Oklahoma Division being the host.

Awards Committee

Commander Cook has named Compatriot Larry Logan (Chairman), Terry Pierce and Allen Harrison to the Division Awards Committee. The Awards Committee is responsible for the coordination and oversight of the Harold Tydings Award, the Division's only award. It is given to a compatriot who has given "Outstanding Service to the Oklahoma Division of the SCV over an Extended Period of Time". All new committee members are past recipients of the Award.

On behalf of the members of the Oklahoma Division, we offer our profound gratitude to the past committee members, who served for four years: Carl Fallen (Chairman), Bob Pattison and Virgil Chain. Past-Division Lt. Commander, Harold Tydings, will remain on the committee as an Honorary Member.

Calendar of Events

June 14	– National Flag Day
June 25	– Confederate Memorial Day, Oklahoma City
July 4	– Independence Day
July 13-16	– SCV National Reunion, Richardson, TX
August 6	– Oklahoma DEC summer meeting, Henryetta

Compatriot Tucker Needs Help

For anyone attending the National Reunion, July 13-16, Compatriot Les Tucker is asking for help at the Credentials table. If you can give a couple hours of your time, please contact him at LRT101@msn.com. Some volunteers have already stepped forward. Please contact him to see if he needs more help. Your assistance will be appreciated.

Commander Cook Announces Division Officers

At the 2016 Division Convention, Commander Ken Cook introduced the Division's administrative officers:

Bryce Hill – Judge Advocate and Chief of Heritage Operations
James Orebaugh – Adjutant
Frank Gilbert – Chaplain
Jerry Patrick – Quartermaster
Steve Stricklan – Color Sergeant
Bently Couch – Historian
Bernie Cooper – Graves Registrar

Division Meetings

At the 2016 Oklahoma Division Convention, members unanimously approved a motion to hold the 2017 Division Convention on the fourth Saturday of April (April 23) at the same location as the Division's several past conventions, the Citizen Pottawatomie campus in Shawnee. Convention members also unanimously approved a motion for the summer DEC meeting to be held on the first Saturday of August (August 6) in Henryetta at the Cowboy Corner Restaurant. Detailed information about the Convention and DEC meetings will be forthcoming at the appropriate times.

Division Annual Financial Report

Submitted by Adjutant James Orebaugh

May 7, 2016

Bank Balance as of May 11, 2015 \$ 3,178.41

Income

Dues	<u>1,700.00</u>
Total Income	1,700.00

Expenses

Convention Meeting Room	250.00
Harold Tydings Award plaque	43.36
Website management and hosting	315.00
Bank fees	<u>120.00</u>
Total Expenses	728.36

Less: Guardian Fund¹ (190.00)

Total Operating Funds \$ 3,960.05

Bank Balance as of May 7, 2016 \$ 4,150.05

¹ Held in Trust for Guardian Fund

Oklahoma Division Strategic Plan – 2016

Purpose:

The Division's strategic plan is intended to describe actions that will (1.) support the goal of increasing and retaining membership and enhancing membership knowledge in order to sustain a growing and vibrant Oklahoma Division of The Sons of Confederate Veterans, (2.) educate members of the public of the danger to our Confederate heritage, and (3.) emphasize the importance of cultivating allies who will join us in defending our Confederate heritage.

Background:

Before we can develop a plan, we must know the issue and why the plan is a necessity. We believe the greatest threat the SCV faces today is the attacks on our Confederate heritage. Compatriots are aware, or should be, that the SCV is in the midst of a culture war. Our enemies are intent on removing every vestige of our Confederate heritage. Their actions not only include removing our revered symbols, primarily, but not only, the Battle Flag, but also our monuments, memorials and statues, even our ancestors' gravestones, as well as changing the name or removing any object that bears the name of anyone connected to the CSA and anyone even remotely connected with slavery, pre-CSA. For instance, some have even called for the removal of the Jefferson Memorial. Additionally, for years, the Left has campaigned to expunge what they consider unpleasant historical facts from school text books and curricula, particularly relating to the secession of the Southern states and the resulting War of Southern Independence, commonly called the Civil War, and the years leading up to it.

Some compatriots may not be aware that these attacks on Southern heritage are but the tip of an iceberg, which if unchecked will result in a future with our heritage and centuries-old culture completely destroyed. The Left is not only intent on destroying Southern culture and heritage, but American, and even Western culture and heritage, altogether. They would replace it with their skewed version of history and with cultural relativism. So, what role can we play in saving our heritage and culture, since the SCV is a small organization, self-funded and without political power or influence? We can begin by taking advantage of the unexpected blowback from the flag removal hysteria created this past summer by the Left and abetted by cowardly, pandering politicians of all stripes. The attacks on the Confederate flag has finally awakened tens of thousands of Southerners to the threat to their heritage. National SCV has reported 6,000 or so new membership applications as a result of these attacks. This enthusiasm for the preservation of our Confederate heritage and interest in the SCV will inevitably wane if we sit on our hands and do nothing to keep it alive.

Actions:

We ask all camps to make increased and sustained efforts to keep this new interest in our Confederate heritage and the SCV alive. It's time we went on the offense and stop just defending ours heritage and our Confederate ancestors. We encourage camps always to be pro-active with recruitment and to be alert to recruitment opportunities. For example, the camps in Oklahoma City and Moore have been particularly successful at gun shows. This may not be a practical or preferred method for all camps. Individual camps will need to make their own determinations for what best suits them. We encourage camps to determine as best as possible the seriousness of a prospective member's long term interest in the SCV and its purpose (the Charge) and its goals (fulfillment of the Charge). Camps can develop quality brochures, which explain the SCV and its purposes, to use as a recruitment tool. Camps with websites and Facebook pages can enhance these media to better explain the SCV, with historical, documented facts, not emotions or myths. We need to do things that shine a favorable light on us, that put the public at ease. Emotional, over-heated rhetoric or skewed facts will not do it. Every new member should be regarded as a potential recruiter. He will have friends, cousins, brothers, nephews, fathers, sons, etc. that may have the same interests as he. Every new member has the potential for becoming a force multiplier for recruitment, either for his camp or another one.

Sometimes, recruitment is the easy step. Some people will join impulsively or just to see what we're all about. Camps must strive to keep new members interested by making them feel part of the group, by involving them in camp activities. Camp commanders need to be alert to new members' interests and potential leadership skills. It's also important to continue the educational process. One of the best ways to educate and to keep members, new and old, interested is good monthly programs. Remember, we are a heritage organization, not an eating or social club. Good camp commanders will manage monthly meetings accordingly. Regular camp projects and involvement in Division activities are another way to keep members interested. Projects don't have to be elaborate or costly to be valuable. Brigade commanders can be helpful in suggesting camp projects or by helping to organize joint camp projects. Give members a reason why they should commit to an hour or two each month to attend a meeting and to spend \$40-\$45 each year for something more than six issues of a magazine. There is little value in expending efforts to recruit members unless we can retain the overwhelming majority of them.

Educating the uninformed goes hand-in-hand with energetic recruitment. For years, compatriots have preached "Heritage not Hate" in defending the Battle Flag and the Confederacy in general. Other compatriots have exhausted themselves trying to explain the reasons and purposes of the War of Southern Independence, to little or no effect. We must realize that those arguments are not

working as they should be. Maybe it's time to change our tactics and modify our message. Most Americans are ignorant of their history or are not interested in it and may have no idea what we're talking about. We will have only one chance to make our case; we need to use it wisely. We should waste no more time talking to people with closed minds. One idea that might be worthwhile when defending or explaining the Battle Flag is to make it personal. That is, explain that the flag is personal with us. It's the flag our great-grandfathers or another ancestor who went into battle behind it, maybe bled for it or even died for it. For us, it's a matter of remembrance, respect, family honor and personal pride. We must always remember that these are not abstract ancestors that we are talking about. They are family members. Their DNA is within us. Part of them is within us. We are who they were. We cannot forget or dishonor them because they fought and carried a particular flag into battle for a cause in which they believed, simply because it's unpopular with, or misunderstood by, many people today.

Remind people that we cannot condemn those who lived 150 years or more ago and held beliefs acceptable then, but are not acceptable now. Remember, Christians – Protestant and Catholic – once believed it was acceptable, even compulsory, to burn heretics and witches. We don't condemn our ancestors for these past beliefs. We also need to remind our audiences, whether one or more, that we have no control over people who have misused the Battle Flag for their personal agendas any more than we can control those who have used, and still use, the American flag for inappropriate or evil purposes. When possible, we need to turn the conversation to the larger issue – subversion, even destruction, of America's heritage and culture. Confederate history and symbols are part of our larger heritage. Confederate symbols are easier targets because of the emotion they engender. The Left and others consumed with self-hatred and self- or national guilt are striving to destroy our National heritage with political correctness and cultural relativism. That is the greater message within which we should defend our Southern heritage.

Finally, we need to cultivate allies, such as reenactor groups, both Confederate and Union, and "friends of the Confederacy" and anyone else who admires our military heroes or admires our ancestors' valiant struggle for independence. Whenever practical, camps need to be involved with local community activities and events and create relationships with other heritage organizations and local historical societies and museums. We need to explain to anyone who will listen that by permitting the selective destruction of Confederate heritage, because some believe it's politically incorrect or hurts someone's feelings, will inevitably open the door to destruction of anyone's heritage, if it's objectionable to the Left or if it becomes politically expedient to do so.

Goals:

By increased and sustained efforts, we can grow our Division membership to 450 stalwart champions of our Confederate heritage and Southern culture, by yearend 2016. This is not simply a numbers game. There is strength in numbers, and we need as much such strength as we can acquire. Remember, each one of our members is a potential recruiter. Imagine where we would be if every current member recruited just one new member in the next seven months. By availing ourselves of every opportunity to educate the public with the facts of the War of Southern Independence, we can enhance our opportunities to gain allies who will see the value of defending our Confederate heritage as part of defending their heritage.

Division Executive Council

The following compatriots are the constitutionally mandated members of the Division Executive Council:

Division Commander	Ken Cook
Division Lt. Commander	Rex Cash
Division Adjutant	James Orebaugh
Division Judge Advocate	Bryce Hill (Non-voting member)
Division Past Commander	Allen Harrison (Votes only if a tie)
Brigade Commanders:	

Cherokee	Bruce Bishop
Ft. Washita	Doug Ridner
Red River	Virgil Chain
Roger Quarles Mills	Kevin Easterling

Camp Commanders:

Bartlesville	James Herndon
Ardmore	Robert Carroll

Claremore	Ron Burton
Coalgate	Charles Lane
Cooperton	Matthew Harms
Duncan	Virgil Chain*
Elk City	Otis Stratton
Edmond	James Orebaugh*
McAlester	Bently Couch
Mannford	Terry Cumber
Moore	Jerry Patrick
Muskogee	Mason Page
Oklahoma City	Erik McBroom
Ponca City	Charley Wilson
Poteau	Doug Ridner*
Pryor	Jon Ketcher
Tulsa	Bruce Bishop*
Yukon	John Sevier, Sr.

The current DEC has twenty-three voting members. Twelve voting members present are required for a quorum. Members' names marked with an asterisk hold dual offices but have only one vote.

Heritage News & Events

Confederate Monuments

By Phillip Leigh

Few, if any, currently prominent historians voice unqualified objection to the destruction of Confederate monuments. The most tolerant among them instead suggest that the memorials should remain, but with new explanatory inscriptions offering “context”—a code word that simplifies to: South=Bad, North=Good.

Consider, for example, the contextual marker that might be added to Liberty Hall, former home of Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens. No doubt it would emphasize the racist remarks in his Cornerstone Speech. But I’d wager \$100 against a good Cuban cigar that it would ignore his address to the Georgia legislature after the war when he urged the body to adopt laws to protect African-Americans “so that they may stand equal before the law” partly because “we owe [them] a debt of gratitude...”

More pertinently, adding additional perspective to Rebel memorials begs the question of whether the policy should also apply to Yankee monuments. Consider the Lincoln Memorial. A couple of months before he announced the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862 Lincoln met at the White House with African-American leaders and urged that blacks leave the country. He arranged congressional funding for their emigration.

Addressing his guests, Lincoln said: “You and we are of different races. We have existing between us broader differences than exist between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated.”

Four years earlier when campaigning to replace Stephen A. Douglas as a U.S. Senator from Illinois, Lincoln explained:

“I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.”

Although sometimes labeled the Great Emancipator, Lincoln’s famous proclamation was more controversial than commonly supposed. Contrary to popular belief, many contemporaries were confused, critical and frightened by its implications. Major General George McClellan, among others, believed it was a deliberate attempt to incite a slave rebellion in the South in order to end the war by forcing Confederate soldiers to return home. Such an interpretation followed from its statement that “the military...authority...will do no act...to repress such persons [slaves]...in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.” The British especially feared that the proposal would set an example to ignite genocidal race wars throughout the Western Hemisphere thereby decimating Atlantic trade.

President Lincoln even admitted the possibility of such insurrections shortly before issuing the September 22nd proclamation. On September 13th he replied to a delegation of Chicago abolitionists visiting Washington that he recognized the potential “consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South” that such a policy might trigger. Whatever the moral benefits, or immoral consequences, of emancipation he “view[ed] the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the [Confederate] rebellion.”

Consequently, the proclamation led to an uproar about its potential to incite slave rebellions. Ultimately, however, Lincoln inserted a subtle but important difference between the preliminary September ’62 version and the final form issued on January 1, 1863, by adding the following paragraph, which was altogether missing from the September version:

“And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.”

It is impossible to know whether the addition represented a change in Lincoln’s policy or merely a clarification of his original intent. But, if context must be added to Confederate monuments, let’s add it to the historical memorials on each side including our common country’s greatest President, Abraham Lincoln.

Editor: Philip Leigh is the author of twenty-four published articles and four books related to the War of Southern Independence: *Lee’s Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies*, *Trading with the Enemy, Co. Aytch: Illustrated and Annotated*, and *The Confederacy at Flood Tide*. The books are available on amazon.com. I have read *Trading with the Enemy*, and found it fascinating, as it tells the little known history of illegal trade between the Union and Confederacy during the War. You can follow him on his blog at

www.civilwarchat.wordpress.com

We are grateful to Mr. Leigh for his permission to re-print his essay.



(Photo by Shannon Hauser/Flickr)

Brazos County Will Honor Confederate Soldiers for Whole Month of April

By Meagan Flynn – houstonpress.com

Confederate Memorial Day has been celebrated in Brazos County (Texas) for more than 100 years every April 26. But apparently that has not been enough celebration. Because this week, Brazos County commissioners signed a proclamation to celebrate Confederate history for the entire month of April, now known as “Confederate History and Heritage Month” in those parts.

The commissioners, however, made clear that this does not mean they are condoning slavery: “Our recognition of Confederate history also acknowledges that slavery was one of the causes of the war and was ended by the war and is hereby condemned,” the proclamation states. When we reached one of the commissioners and asked why Brazos County decided to do this, he said it was Sons of Confederate Veterans who requested it, and that, anyway, they’ve always celebrated Confederate history so this is nothing new.

Requesting Confederate History Month in counties across the south is just one of the various ways that Sons of Confederate Veterans has worked to honor their Confederate ancestors. The organization’s position is that the Confederacy was not fighting for slavery, but was fighting against unfair export taxes on cotton. One of the group’s members, Mashall Davis, told the *Houston Press* on Thursday that people who argue Confederate symbols are offensive are simply too concerned about political correctness and hurting people’s feelings. He also said people opposed to the Stars-and-Bars just don’t understand that the war was not about slavery. And that’s why, Davis said, the group has had to fight to preserve their heritage.

In the recent past, the group has fought in court to block the University of Texas at Austin from removing a statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, a fight they didn’t win. They’ve also fought all the way up to the United States Supreme Court against Texas’s decision to prevent them from displaying the Confederate flag on their license plates; they also didn’t win that one. And, they have fought on the floor of

the Texas Legislature against a bill that would move Confederate Heroes Day to May instead of January, so that it was not so offensively close to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s birthday, and also rename it more appropriately as “Civil War Remembrance Day.” They won that one.

“They are honoring the soldiers for fighting for slavery, but they condemn slavery. That, to put it mildly, is contradictory,” said Ed Dorn, public affairs professor at the University of Texas. “It’s hard to honor someone for a cause that you think is morally abhorrent.” Dorn compared honoring the Confederate soldiers for their brave, selfless service to honoring suicide bombers for their brave, selfless acts of violence. He took particular issue with the note that Brazos County’s proclamation ends on, which says the purpose of the celebration is to “honor those devoted men and women who fought and died for Texas, and to give thanks for their unselfish sacrifice to that [sic] future generations might live free and prosper.” “I’ll attach Donald Trump’s favorite word to that statement,” Dorn said. “It’s just stupid.”

None of the Brazos County officials who actually drafted the proclamation returned multiple requests for comment.



Sons of Confederate Veterans and other groups parade on the grounds of the state Capitol in Jackson, MS, Tuesday, January 19, in support of keeping the Confederate battle emblem on the state flag. (AP Photo/Rogelio V. Solis)(Credit: AP)

Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant proclaimed April to be “Confederate Heritage Month” in an announcement that appeared on his official letterhead, but not on the state’s official website, being published instead on the website of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, an organization whose main goal at the moment is to prevent the removal of the Confederate battle flag from the state’s flag canton.

Bryant chose April because it “is the month in which the Confederate States began and ended a four-year struggle.” It is “important for all Americans to reflect upon our nation’s past,” the governor wrote, before imploring all citizens to “earnestly strive to understand and appreciate our heritage and other opportunities which lie before us.” (Scott Eric Kaufman – salon.com)

A Slice of the Confederacy in the Interior of Brazil

Simon Romero — Santa Bárbara D'Oeste *Journal*

SANTA BÁRBARA D'OESTE, Brazil — On a stage festooned with Confederate flags, a singer was belting out “Dixie Delight” by Alabama near an obelisk honoring the Americans who fled to this outpost in the aftermath of the Civil War.

“We’re not racists,” said Cícero Carr, an engineer, whose great-great-grandfather hailed from Texas. Wearing a fedora featuring the rebel battle flag, he explained in Portuguese, “We’re just revering our ancestors who had the good sense to settle in Brazil.”

At the annual celebration of Brazil’s self-described *Confederados* one scorching Sunday in April, Confederate flags adorned the hoop-skirted gowns of young belles and the trucker caps worn by beer-guzzling bikers, as well as the graves of pioneers with surnames like McAlpine, Northrup and Seawright. The commemoration reflected the resilience of what some historians call the lost colony of the Confederacy in this region of sugar cane fields and textile factories. Unencumbered by the debate raging in the United States over whether Confederate symbols promote racism, the Brazilian descendants of the American settlers, many of them clad in Civil War uniforms, mingled at food stands offering Southern fried chicken and buttermilk biscuits. The motto of the organizers: To Live and Die in Dixie.

The presence of the *Confederados* in the interior of São Paulo State dates to an effort by Emperor Dom Pedro II, a staunch ally of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, to lure white immigrants to Brazil. Thousands of Southerners took him up on his offer, moving here in the 1860s and 1870s.

Unable to adjust to Brazil’s boom-and-bust economy, many of the colonists returned to the United States. But others put down stakes in a country that was the last in the Americas to abolish slavery, doing so in 1888, allowing some of the Americans to acquire slaves for their plantations in Brazil. Despite this history, the debate in the United States over Confederate symbols has barely resonated here since the rebel flag became a renewed target of outrage last year after a gunman who glorified the flag massacred nine African-Americans at a church in Charleston, SC. Instead, the descendants of the Confederates, who are thought to number in the thousands across Brazil, generally say their festivities are detached from the polarizing views around similar commemorations in the United States.

Among the hundreds who attended April’s *Festa Confederada* (Confederate Party), including some visitors of African descent, the discussion around the flag’s meaning to descendants of enslaved Africans hardly registered. (Brazilians who define themselves as black or mixed race make up nearly fifty-one percent of the country’s population (according to Brazil’s 2010 census).

“I’m here just because I just love America,” said Sergio Porto, a worker at a truck parts factory in São Paulo who was wearing a Confederate bandanna and a T-shirt saying “Hillbilly

Treasure.” Mr. Porto explained that he was part of a subculture in Brazil that exalts the rural culture of the southern United States and listens to Brazilian bands that perform country music in English instead of Portuguese.



Marcelo Sans Dodson, the president of the organization here representing descendants of Confederates, expressed his condolences in a statement about the Charleston massacre. He called the killings a “clear example of intolerance.” Still, Mr. Dodson defended using symbols of the Old South to celebrate the heritage of Brazil’s *Confederados*. “For us,” he said, “the Confederate flag symbolizes family, unity, fraternity and friendship.” Some *Confederados* go further, arguing that examples of intermarriage in their ranks over the generations have diluted the toxic legacy of slavery. Others say Brazil’s prohibition on importing slaves forged a sense of self-reliance among ancestors fleeing economic devastation who could not bring slaves with them or were too poor to buy slaves in Brazil.

Historians examining the Confederate exodus say some of the Southerners bolstered Brazil’s slavery-based economy, citing the settlers who brought African-American servants with them who were effectively still held in bondage. Once in Brazil, many of the Confederates took advantage of the ease and low cost of acquiring slaves. “There’s an attempt by the *Confederados* to erase the interest in slavery as a principal motivation for their arrival in Brazil,” said Luciana da Cruz Brito, a Brazilian historian of slavery at the City University of New York.

Generations after the first Confederates arrived here, some are trying to decipher their complex legacy. Around Brazil, their descendants include Ellen Gracie Northfleet, a former justice on Brazil’s Supreme Court, Rita Lee Jones, a rock singer and animal-rights activist, and Gregório Duvivier, a comedian who writes a biting satirical column in the newspaper *Folha de S. Paulo*.

While the descendants are scattered around Brazil, the commemoration at the Cemitério dos Americanos (American Cemetery) even lured a few Americans who had traveled thousands of miles below the Mason-Dixon Line. “I feel right at home here,” said Stanley Hudson, a lawyer from Dallas, who had heard about the commemoration through the Sons of Confederate Veterans, an association of descendants of Confederate soldiers. Dressed in a captain’s uniform, he added, “You’ve

got to admire them for maintaining the culture through so many generations.”



Another visitor from afar, Dionne Ford, an African-American writer who lived here as an exchange student in 1985, returned this year to work on a documentary film with Godfrey Cheshire, an American writer and director known for his exploration of his family’s complicated ownership of a North Carolina plantation. “This was the first place I saw a Confederate flag up close,” said Ms. Ford, who was raised in New Jersey. While Ms. Ford said she hoped to explore the “complexities of race and history” among the Confederados, the festivities in April seemed to offer instead a simplified Brazilian rendition of Southern culture in the United States.

Near the stage where couples practiced Fanci-Dancing, as a sign put it, vendors hawked T-shirts with the slogan “Rebel & Proud of It.” Everything on sale could be paid for with Confederate dollars obtainable at the entrance. “This is a joyful event,” said Carlos Copriva, a security guard who described his ancestry as a mix of Hungarian and Italian. He was wearing a Confederate kepi cap that he had bought online as he and his wife, Raquel Copriva, who is Afro-Brazilian, strolled through the bougainvillea-shaded cemetery.

Smiling at her husband, Ms. Copriva, who works as a maid, gazed at the graves around them. “We know there was slavery in both the United States and Brazil, but look at us now, white and black, together in this place,” she said while pointing to the tombstones. “Maybe we’re the future and they’re the past.”



Capt. Julius Dusenberg raises the Confederate Navy Jack over Shuri Castle on Okinawa after its capture by A Company, Red Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, on May 29, 1945.

On 29 May, Able Company, Red Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, commanded by South Carolina native, Capt. Julius Dusenberg, approached to within 800 yards of Shuri Castle. The castle lay within the zone of the 77th Infantry Division, known as the Statue of Liberty Boys. However, Gen. Ushijima's rear guard had stalled the 77th advance. Impatient, Maj. General del Valle ordered Capt. Dusenberg to "Take that damned place if you can. I'll make the explanations." Dusenberg radioed back, "Will do!" Dusenberg's Marines stormed the stone fortress, quickly dispatching a detachment of Japanese soldiers who had remained behind. Once the castle had been taken, Dusenberg took off his helmet and removed a flag he had been carrying for just such a special occasion. He raised the flag at the highest point of the castle and let loose with a rebel yell. The flag waving overhead was not the Stars and Stripes, but the Confederate Stars and Bars. Most of the Marines joined in the yell, but a disapproving New Englander supposedly remarked, "What does he want now? Should we sing 'Dixie?'" (mca-marines.org)



2nd and 3rd Louisiana Infantry

Ken Cook, Division Commander

The 2nd Louisiana Voluntary Infantry Regiment (also called Louisiana Zouaves) was formed at Camp Moore at Tangipahoa, Louisiana on May 9, 1861. The 3rd Louisiana Infantry Regiment was formed on May 17, 1861, with men from Iberville, Morehouse, Winn, De Soto, Caddo, and Caldwell parishes. Both regiments were mustered into Confederate service at New Orleans.

The 2nd Louisiana was sent to the Army of Northern Virginia and participated in every battle of that army from Yorktown through Spotsylvania Courthouse. After the latter battle, it was sent to join General Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley. The 2nd Louisiana fought at Monocacy during Early's advance on Washington in 1864 and on the return to Virginia at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, after which it rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia at Petersburg. When the regiment was surrendered at Appomattox Court House, only three officers and forty-one enlisted men remained on the regimental rolls.

The 3rd Louisiana remained in the west and fought at Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge), then moved to Mississippi where it was active in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. Later it was assigned to Hebert's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and was captured with the end of the siege of Vicksburg. After being exchanged, the regiment served in Thomas' Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. The regiment was disbanded at Shreveport on May 20, 1865.

The 2nd and 3rd Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiments were reconstituted on March 30, 1878, as the Special Militia Force to include separate companies and battalions outside Orleans Parish. Its elements were organized between 1878 and 1890, growing to fifteen companies by 1890. On December 26, 1891, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Infantry were transferred to the Louisiana State Guard. The battalions were consolidated on March 17, 1896 to form the 1st Regiment of Infantry with Headquarters at Baton Rouge.

The regiment was mustered into Federal service June 25-29, 1916, for duty on the Mexican border and mustered out of Federal service on September 25, 1916, at Camp Stafford, Louisiana. It was mustered again into Federal service on April 10, 1917, at Camp Nicholls, Louisiana and inducted into Federal service August 5, 1917, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. It was reorganized and re-designated on September 27, 1917, as the 156th Infantry and assigned to the 39th Infantry Division. The regiment was then deployed to Brest, France. The 156th was utilized in a non-combat role in the 5th Depot Division. It was demobilized on January 23, 1919, at Camp Beauregard.

In November 1939, the regiment's 2nd Battalion was expanded and reorganized into the 204th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) Regiment. On January 6, 1941, it was transferred to the Western Defense Command.

The 156th Infantry was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, at home stations. The regiment was lat-

er deployed to North Africa where it acted as an independent infantry regiment performing guard duties at rear Headquarters and POW camps in North Africa and France.

The 156th was last mustered into Federal service for duty in Iraq. Its motto, *Dieu et Moi*, translates as God and Me.



156th Infantry Regiment "1st Louisiana", 256th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Louisiana National Guard

In 1977, the 1st Battalion of the 156th was re-designated the 156th Armored Regiment. The 156th Armored also saw service in Iraq.



156th Armored Regiment, 256th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Louisiana National Guard

Report from the Coffeyville Gun Show

Charley Wilson

At the Coffeyville Gun Show on Saturday, March 12, 2016, I talked to many men and took about twenty-five names, etc. I did not work it on Sunday. I have two new members with their applications and money in hand. One is sixty-eight years old, and his grandfather served in Fristoe's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry (CSA).

There are men out there who will join the SCV if we'll reach them and the rest of the public. One of these days, the area of South Coffeyville might be a good place for a new SCV Camp.

Matt Hindi, the owner of Bad Shot Gun Shows, is an SCV member and he'll let SCV have a table at his Gun Shows. It's a good opportunity to recruit and get in front of the public to tell 'em the Confederate and Southern truths. Get with Matt to reserve your Camp's table at the next Gun Show. Just saying and letting you know . . .

"Hit 'em Again"

Bently Couch, Division Historian

U.S. Representative Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina was not known as one of the Southern "Fire-Eaters." The 36-year old Brooks was serving his second term in Congress in 1856. Brooks had won many friends in Congress by "his obliging disposition and his conciliatory temper, not less than his cordial and agreeable manners." But above all, as in most Southern political leaders, there was a proud devotion to the South, to his State, an intense loyalty to his family, and a determination to live by the code of a Southern gentleman.

The drama in which Brooks was to play the central role began when Charles Sumner, a 45-year-old Senator from Massachusetts delivered a carefully prepared speech entitled "The Crime Against Kansas" in which he assailed the degeneracy of the South and launched a slanderous personal attack on Andrew Pickens Butler, the quiet, elderly Senator from South Carolina.

Sumner's personal attacks were not off-hand remarks made in the heat of parliamentary debate, but rather were carefully planned and incorporated into a speech which ran 112 pages in the printed version.

Sumner characterized Senator Butler (who was absent from the Senate at the time) as a whoremonger who had taken "harlot Slavery as a mistress." On the second day of his oration Sumner uncharitably referred to the effects of slight labial paralysis from which the elderly South Carolinian suffered, describing him as speaking "with incoherent phrases, discharging the loose expectoration of his speech..." There was, Sumner maintained, no possible "deviation from truth which he (Butler) did not make...and touches nothing which he does not disfigure." Continuing, Sumner assailed Butler's home State as representative of the South "...with its shameful imbecility. Were the whole history of South Carolina blotted out of existence, from its very beginning down to the last election of the Senator to his present seat on this floor, civilization might lose less, I cannot say how little, but surely less than it has already gained by the example of Kansas in its valiant struggle against oppression."

In the vehemence of his words, Sumner seemed intent on arousing the ire of South Carolinians. Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan labeled Sumner's speech as "the most un-American and unpatriotic that ever grated the ears of the members of the high body." Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois asked, "Is it his object to provoke some of us to kick him, as we would kick a dog in the street, that he may get sympathy upon the just chastisement?" Even The New York Times announced, "We have never considered it at all surprising that he (Brooks) shall have been greatly excited and angered by the terrible invectives of Mr. Sumner, nor that...he should have determined to inflict upon him some mark of personal indignity as a punishment thereof." Brooks later explained that "the assault upon Sumner was not because of his political principles, but because of the insulting language in reference to my State and absent relative."

It was Brooks' stated intention merely to humiliate Sumner, not to "injure him seriously." Thus, he chose for the chastisement a hollow walking cane not weighing over twelve ounces, which could splinter easily, rather than a formidable weapon.

The Southern code of honor ruled: To punish an insulting inferior one used not a pistol or sword but a cane or horse-whip. Brooks had instantly rejected the possibility of a duel, because he knew the Sumner would sanctimoniously brush aside any challenge and because, according to the code of the Old South, a duel is between social equals. Brooks therefore did not wish to dignify the offender.

The day following Sumner's speech, Brooks waited at the Capitol for his arrival. The Senator chose not to attend. On Thursday, May 22, the House recessed early and Brooks walked to the Senate lobby where he waited for Senate adjournment and a confrontation with Sumner.

At 12:45 p.m., most of the members left the chamber. Sumner stayed at his desk perhaps fearful of a confrontation. With cool self-possession and formal politeness, Brooks entered the chamber and addressed the offender: "Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech twice over carefully," Brooks began. "It is a libel on South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine." As Sumner began to rise, Brooks interrupted him with a blow from the smaller end of his cane. Stunned, Sumner covered his head with his arms and Brooks began to rain down blows. "Every lick went where I intended," Brooks recalled.

Rising and staggering forward, Sumner offered an even better target for Brooks who continued to flail away even after the cane had splintered. "I gave him about thirty first rate stripes," Brooks said. "Toward the last he bellowed like a calf. I wore my cane out completely but saved the head which was gold." The entire event had taken place in less than a minute.

The historical reputation of Brooks has been largely shaped by the distorted image created by the Northern response. In their calculated propaganda Sumner emerged as a "blameless and defenseless" advocate of freedom who was "brutally" beaten with a "bludgeon" by "Bully Brooks," the typical "blood-thirsty" representative of a decadent slaveholding oligarchy.

In the South, Brooks found himself a hero. "The fragments of the stick are begged for as sacred relics," he wrote his brother. Charleston, South Carolina merchants contributed to buying Brooks a new cane inscribed, "Hit him again." His constituents in Newberry, at a public meeting on May 24, 1856, voted the congressman a "handsome gold headed cane" and endorsed his action. "Carolina's truest and most honored matrons" wrote Brooks that "the ladies in the South would send him hickory sticks to chastise Red Republicans whenever he wanted them." In Columbia the Governor of South Carolina headed the subscription list for "a splendid silver pitcher, goblet and stick" to be presented to Brooks, and even the slaves throughout the state capital collected money to buy him "an appropriate token of their regard." There is a story, perhaps apocryphal, that a group of students from the University of Virginia arranged to send Brooks a cane that should "have a heavy gold head, which will be suitably inscribed, and also bear upon it the device of the human head badly cracked.

Today, Preston Brooks Historical Society is located in Columbus, South Carolina. There are roads named "Preston Brooks" throughout the state. Brooks County, Georgia was named after him. At one time, Charleston, South Carolina had a Preston Brooks SCV Camp; their newsletter was entitled "Hit 'em Again."

Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry

In the winter of 1862 Col. Charles DeMorse of Red River County, Texas, received permission from the Confederate government to raise a cavalry regiment. DeMorse assembled and organized ten companies at Clarksville in July 1862 to form the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry. The men who composed the regiment came from an array of places, primarily Collin, Denton, Grayson, Lamar, Fannin, and Red River counties in North Texas, with a small number from Bexar and Polk counties farther south.

The commander, Charles DeMorse, had come to Texas from New York with Edwin Morehouse's Battalion to fight in the Texas Revolution. Soon after arriving in Texas, DeMorse joined the Texas Navy as a first lieutenant aboard the *Independence* at Galveston and received formal military training from Albert Sidney Johnston. After the war, DeMorse practiced law in Matagorda and eventually moved to Austin where he published a daily newspaper. Several Texas congressmen from the Red River district asked him to relocate to Clarksville and publish a newspaper there. The *Northern Standard* became the largest newspaper in North Texas, from which DeMorse aired his strong secessionist views prior to the war. During the war he used the *Standard* to raise his regiment and to send instructions to his men when he was absent from them.

By mid-October 1862 the regiment started training under DeMorse at Camp Davis just northeast of Clarksville and at Camp Sidney Johnston near Paris, Texas. Along with Colonel DeMorse, the regiment was led by Lt. Col. Otis G. Welch and Maj. Joseph Carroll. Companies were commanded by captains T. W. Daugherty (Alton), Nick Wilson (Pilot Point), James Clark (Clarksville), William T. Gunn, John Harman (Pattonville), Matt Daugherty (Denton), L. H. Norwood (Clarksville), W. J. T. Littlejohn (Champion Springs), William A. Brown (Weston), W. R. Elliott (Clarksville), A. C. Warren (Champion Springs), and later Thomas R. Wilson and lieutenants R. P. Duty (Clarksville) and F. M. Bounds (Champion Springs). The unit remained in Texas until the spring of 1863 to defend settlers against Indian raids and to protect North Texas from a possible Federal invasion or Unionist activities. In March 1863 DeMorse received orders to move his regiment to the Indian Territory to join Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper's Mounted Indian Brigade. The Twenty-ninth fought alongside Col. Stand Watie and other Confederate Indians to defend the Indian Territory. Their first major engagement occurred on July 17, 1863, at Honey Springs, fifteen miles south of Fort Gibson. The men felt their first sting of defeat in the battle but gained a good reputation as the Texans volunteered to leave the field last, protecting Cooper's supply line so it would not be overrun. The regiment suffered the biggest wound to its pride, because it had been defeated by a Union force that contained a significant number of black troops.

By autumn of 1863 the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry grudgingly obeyed orders to transfer to the newly-formed Gano's Brigade composed of inexperienced regiments. As part of Gano's Brigade, the Twenty-ninth fought the Union Army at Poison Spring and Camden, Arkansas, in the spring of 1864 and

(Confederate.)

R | 29 Cav. | Texas.

Charles Rhodes
Priv, Co. *K*, 29 Reg't Texas Cavalry.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *May & June*, 1863.

Enlisted:
 When *May 13*, 1863.
 Where *Pilot Point*
 By whom *Lt. Derickson*
 Period *3 yrs. or during the war.*
 Last paid:
 By whom
 To what time _____, 186
 Present or absent *Present*
 Remarks:

The 29th (also known as DeMorse's) Regiment Texas Cavalry was organized July 20, 1862, with nine companies, A to I. Company K was organized in November, 1862, by transfers from other companies of the regiment.

Book mark: _____

St. H. Hittling
 (642) Copyist.

Muster Roll of Pvt. Charles Rhodes, Co. K, 29th Texas Cavalry. Charles Rhodes is an ancestor of Compatriot James Carton, who submitted the Muster Roll and the article on the 29th Texas Cavalry. The article is from *The Handbook of Texas*.

thwarted the northern branch of the Red River Campaign. During the Battle of Poison Spring, the Texans exacted their revenge against African-American soldiers. Later that fall, the men fought again in the Indian Territory by participating in a large raid that culminated in the Second Battle of Cabin Creek, where the Twenty-ninth Texas and the rest of Gano's Brigade either captured or destroyed 1.5 million dollars' worth of supplies.

Early in 1865 the Twenty-ninth Cavalry was ordered south to Louisiana and at Natchitoches was assigned to Walker's Texas Division. They were dismounted with the rest of the cavalry units of their brigade and were ordered to march to Hempstead, Texas. Arriving at Hempstead in April 1865, they learned of the end of hostilities and soon officially disbanded.



Camp News and Activities

Camp Captain James J. McAlester of McAlester held its April monthly meeting on Saturday, the 16th. Following the invocation, salute to the Confederate flag, and reading of the "Charge", Matt Wyatt was inducted into the camp.



Commander Couch presenting Matt Wyatt with his SCV Membership Certificate



At the March Camp meeting, Commander Couch welcomed new members (L. to R. in the above photo) Ralph Morton, Patrick Self and Ron Keesee, holding their SCV Membership Certificates. These recent inductions bring the Camp membership to nineteen.

Also at the April meeting, Compatriot Ron Clark gave a concise history of the 31st Texas Cavalry Regiment. They were organized in central Texas in the spring of 1862, fought with the ATM and were surrendered in June of 1865. Compatriot Clark revealed a beautiful regimental flag of the 31st Texas Cavalry which his wife, Chris, made.



After lunch, the Camp reconvened in Gowen Cemetery for a Cross of Honor dedication for Sgt. William Moses Holland, Co. D, 22nd Georgia Infantry. Commander Couch began the program by welcoming everyone and provided opening remarks. Camp Lt. Commander Bob Pattison, a descendent of Sergeant William Moses Holland, gave a biography of Sergeant Holland. Division Commander Allen Harrison performed the Cross of Honor dedication. Compatriot Pattison unveiled the Cross, and Commander Couch presented a Confederate floral wreath. The Oklahoma Division Color Guard fired a 3-volly musket salute.



Lt. Commander Bob Pattison (center) and the Oklahoma Division Color Guard, made up of men from Camp **Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men** of Duncan.

(Report contributed by Camp Commander Bently Couch. Photos courtesy of Allen Harrison.)



Dr. George Andrews of **Camp Daniel N. McIntosh** of Tulsa is the Division's newest SCV Life Member.



Camp Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa sponsored the H. L. Hunley Award for Cadet Staff Sergeant Lance T. Nichols, USAF, of the Broken Arrow High School JROTC program. Commander Bishop was unable to attend the awards banquet, so there are no photos.

Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa held its annual Confederate Memorial Day service at Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa, on Saturday, May 21. The featured speaker was Camp Compatriot and Oklahoma Division Adjutant and Chief of Heritage Operations, Bryce Hill.

Compatriot Robert Weaver, **Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers**, Oklahoma City, presenting the SCV's H. L. Hunley Award to Cadet Ensign Matthew D. Littleford, member of the JROTC unit at Del City High School, Del City, on May 3 and to Cadet A1C Aubrey R. Hartley, John Marshall High School JROTC, Oklahoma City, on May 5.



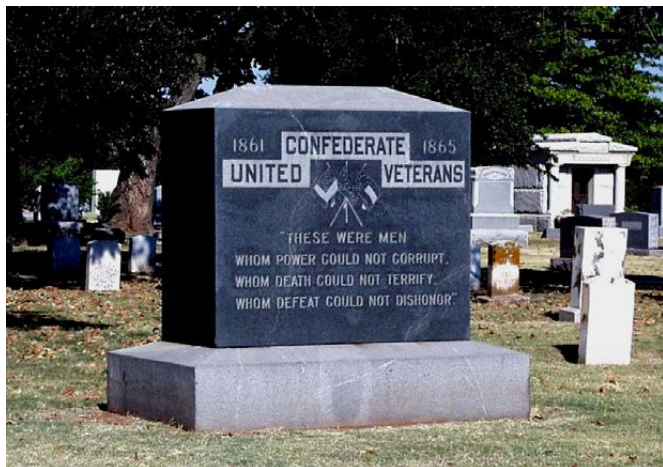
Oklahoma Division Judge Advocate and Chief of Heritage Operations, Bryce Hill

(JROTC photos courtesy of Rob Weaver. Camp McIntosh Confederate Memorial Day photo courtesy of Camp Commander Bruce Bishop.)

Camp Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain of Moore and **Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers** of Oklahoma City, along with UDC Chapter Robert E. Lee of Oklahoma City will hold a Confederate Memorial Day service at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 25 at the site of the UCV Monument in Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City. The principal speaker will be Compatriot Noble Stanfield of Camp McCurtain. **Camps Shelby's Iron Men** of Duncan and **Pvt. W. D. Chain** of Cooperton will provide the color guard. All SCV and UDC members are invited.

After the Memorial Day service, participants are invited to a spaghetti supper hosted by Camp McCurtain at Calvary Free Will Baptist Church located at 3730 N. Porter Ave., Norman. The principal speaker at the dinner will be Lt. Col. Jeffrey F. Addicott, US Army (Ret). He teaches at St. Mary's Law School of San Antonio. He is also Director of the Terrorism Institute at St. Mary's. And, he is also member of The Sons of Confederate Veterans. His program is entitled "The Cause". Oklahoma Division Lt. Commander Rex Cash, will present a one-man play on the life of his ancestor, Col. E.C.B. Cash.

All SCV and UDC members are invited to the Confederate Memorial Day service at Fairlawn Cemetery. For additional information, please contact Camp Adjutant Larry Logan at larry_logan@hotmail.com. (Contributed by Camp Adjutant Larry Logan)



Fairlawn Cemetery

The weather was perfect on Saturday, May 28, when **Camp Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** of Moore held a Confederate Memorial Day service and Cross of Honor dedication for Pvt. John Crain, 16th North Carolina Infantry Regiment at Naples Cemetery in rural Grady County. The Color Guard was provided by men from **Camp Shelby's Iron Men** of Duncan and **Camp Private W. D. Chain** of Cooperton. Fifty-three Southern patriots attended the service (up from forty-three last year), including several members of Pvt. Crain's descendant family, who live locally and from as far away as Texas and Nebraska.



The Color Guard and two of their children



Members of Pvt. Crain's family posing next to his grave. His great-granddaughter, Ms. Becky Jefferies, is second from the right.



Most of the attendees (some had to leave) who attended the Naples Cemetery Confederate Memorial Day service

(Report of the Confederate Memorial Day service, photos and following newspaper article courtesy of Camp Adjutant Larry Logan.)

Moore woman's desire to honor Confederate ancestor is set for Saturday

BY STEVE GUST
For The Oklahoman

MOORE — A woman's quest to honor the military service of her Confederate great-grandfather will be achieved Saturday at a small cemetery in rural Grady County.

At noon at the Naples Cemetery, members of a Sons of Confederate Veterans group will honor the memories of 17 Confederate soldiers who are buried there and dedicate a Southern Cross in honor of Pvt. John Crain, ancestor of Becky Jeffries, of Moore, and a member of a 16th North Carolina infantry division.

Larry Logan, of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, said Crain was fortunate to survive the Civil War. He said Crain's unit was attached to Gen. Robert E. Lee's

AT A GLANCE

For more information about the cemetery, call caretaker Caresa Ray at 397-8808.

Army of Northern Virginia and took part in most of the major battles in the eastern theater. Not many were alive at the end of the war in 1865.

"Out of 1,200 in his unit at the beginning of the war, only 83 men and 12 officers survived," said Logan, of Oklahoma City.

Jeffries, 74, said her great-grandfather stayed in the South immediately after the war, repairing railroad tracks. She was told many stories about her great-grandfather and other relatives by her grandmother, Eliza Miller, who was Crain's daughter.

"I would sit on the floor and listen to all the stories," she said.

"It really gave me a great love of history."

She said Crain, who was born in 1846, eventually sought a new life away from the painful memories of the South. He went first to Texas, then came to the Chickasaw Nation territory in 1893. There he was a farmer until 1910, when pneumonia took his life at age 64.

In 2014, Logan said, a person he described as having Confederate heritage called him about how overgrown the cemetery was.

"The cemetery was short on funds and was only being mowed once a year before Memorial Day," Logan said.

Since then, and with donations, they've been able to mow the cemetery more often.

Jeffries said no burials have taken place at Naples, established in 1864, for many decades.

At last year's memorial ceremony at Naples, Logan was approached by Jeffries, who wanted some kind of official military recognition for her great-grandfather.

Logan researched and discovered he had been a Confederate veteran. He wanted Veterans Affairs to furnish a headstone for Saturday's ceremony, but without a death certificate he was not able to prove to the satisfaction of the VA that Crain was buried there.

Logan said Jeffries pointed out the location of the grave and said she had been visiting it since she was a little girl.

Saturday, a color guard will

honor Crain with a musket salute. It's an honor overdue for Jeffries and her family.

"I've dreamed about this for so long," she said. She has a brother coming from Nebraska, and a sister from Dallas also will make the trip.

Several county roads are involved in getting to Naples Cemetery. The cemetery is at the junction of County Roads 1375 and 2960 and can be accessed south of State Highway 39 via other county roads.

Logan said he is honored to be helping the family on behalf of the Confederate group, the Lt. Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513 of Moore.

"After at least 106 years, he is finally being recognized as the brave and courageous soldier he was."

Article from the May 28 issue of *The Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City)

Oklahoma Division Reunion and Convention

Shawnee, OK – May 7, 2016



Convention Attendees





2016-18 Oklahoma Division officers and Brigade Commanders with the Division Color Guard



Commander Harrison introducing Lt. Commander-Elect Rex Cash



Chief of Heritage Operations, Bryce Hill, addressing the convention



National SCV Commander, Kelly Barrow, addressing the Convention



Commander Harrison presenting Certificates of Appreciation to the 2014-2016 Division officers. (L. to R.) Aide-de-Camp Jerry Patrick, Chaplain Robert Carroll, Adjutant James Orebaugh, Lt. Commander Bob Pattison – Judge Advocate James Catron was unable to attend the Convention



Commander Harrison presenting Camp Jackson F. McCurtain Commander, Jerry Patrick, with his Guardian Certificate



Commander Harrison presenting Camp Shelby's Iron Men Compatriot, Hubert Reeves, with his Guardian Certificate



Awards Committee Chairman, Carl Fallen, Presenting Commander Allen Harrison with the 2016 Harold Tydings Award



2016-18 Division Commander, Ken Cook, addressing the Convention



(Convention photos courtesy of Compatriot Carl Fallen)

Confederate Memorial Day at Beauvoir



2016 Confederate Memorial Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier Beauvoir – Biloxi, Mississippi

(Photos by Compatriot Ron Ellis, Camp Sam Davis, No. 596, Biloxi, Mississippi)



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.
