

American Legion ^[1]

American Legion

by Tom Belton, 2006

See also: [Veterans' Groups](#) ^[2]

The [American Legion](#) ^[3] maintains an important presence in North Carolina, a state that is home to several large military



Henry Stevens, Jr. American Legion
Commander 1931-32. Image courtesy of the
NC Office of Archives & History.

^[4]bases and thousands of active and retired soldiers. The U.S. Congress officially granted a national charter for the American Legion on 16 Sept. 1919, although the organization had already begun operations before that time. The first national convention was held in Minneapolis, Minn., later that year. Since then, the American Legion has pushed for increased and improved care for disabled and sick veterans and was a major force in the establishment of government-funded hospitals to care for veterans. The legion also played a role in the creation of the [Veterans Administration](#) ^[5] in 1930, of the [Department of Veterans Affairs](#) ^[6] in 1989, and in the passing of the original [GI Bill of Rights](#) ^[7] for veterans of [World War II](#) ^[8] and subsequent wars.

North Carolina's first [American Legion Post](#) ^[9] was established in [Raleigh](#) ^[10] on 20 July 1919 and was designated Raleigh Post, No. 1. Thereafter, there was a proliferation of posts in North Carolina. The first North Carolina American Legion state convention was held in Raleigh on 20 Oct. 1919. The first women's auxiliary post was chartered in [Winston-Salem](#) ^[11] in 1920, and others quickly followed. In keeping with period social codes, posts for [African American](#) ^[12] legionnaires were originally formed separately from ones for white legionnaires. The first post for blacks in North Carolina was Post No. 4 in [Wilmington](#) ^[13], and Post No. 124 in [Pembroke](#) in [Robeson County](#) ^[14] was composed of [Native Americans](#) ^[15].

By 1929 North Carolina had 101 active white posts and 16 black posts. Total membership in 1929 was 12,001, with 682 of these being [African American](#) ^[12] members. [Henry L. Stevens Jr](#) ^[4], from Post 109 in Warsaw, served as the American Legion national commander in 1931-32. A fiftieth-anniversary convention for the North Carolina American Legion was held in Winston-Salem in June 1969, with Governor [Robert W. Scott](#) ^[16] as one of the principal speakers. That year approximately 25,000 of the 40,000 members in North Carolina attended the convention. An evening banquet and dance was held at the [Robert E. Lee Hotel](#) ^[17] in Winston-Salem.

The American Legion in North Carolina is currently divided into five divisions, with each of these subdivided into five districts. By the early 2000s there were approximately 40,000 legionnaires in 200 posts across North Carolina. [Ray G. Smith](#) ^[18] from Post 109 in Benson was elected national commander for the years 2000-01. Many prominent North Carolinians, such as Governor [R. Gregg Cherry](#) ^[19], Governor [Luther H. Hodges](#) ^[20], Senator [Samuel J. Ervin Jr.](#) ^[21], State Treasurer [Edwin M. Gill](#) ^[22], U.S. Representative [Lawrence H. Fountain](#) ^[23], and others, have been proud members of the American Legion.

Additional History of North Carolina's American Legion

In 2013, the American Legion Department of North Carolina elected its first Woman and first African American State Commander. On June 15, 2013, Patricia A. Harris became the state's first female and African American State Commander. She was the second African American woman to hold the post nationally. Ms. Harris is the 98th Department Commander in North Carolina and also the first woman of color to serve as a National Officer. She is also past Commander of the NC State Veterans Council. Ms. Harris is from Raleigh.

Currently, James W. Oxford, a native of Lenoir, North Carolina, is serving as National Commander of the American Legion. Oxford was a past state commander of the North Carolina American Legion from 2010 to 2011 and is the third national commander from North Carolina.

References:

A. L. Fletcher, *History of the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary: Department of North Carolina, 1919-1929* (1930).

Wendy Hower, "Doug Tyson's Duty," *Raleigh News and Observer* (28 May 2000).

Thomas A. Rumer, *The American Legion: An Official History, 1919-1989* (1990).

Additional Resources:

American Legion: <http://www.legion.org/> [3]

The American Legion Department of North Carolina: <http://www.nclegion.org/> [24]

Image Credit:

Henry Stevens, Jr. American Legion Commander 1931-32. Image courtesy of the NC Office of Archives & History. Available from <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=F-63> [4] (accessed September 21, 2012).

Subjects:

N.C. Industrial Revolution (1900-1929) [25]

Military [26]

Military personnel [27]

War [28]

Authors:

Belton, Tom [29]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [30]

1 January 2006 | Belton, Tom

Source URL: <https://ncpedia.org/american-legion>

Links

[1] <https://ncpedia.org/american-legion> [2] <https://ncpedia.org/veterans-groups> [3] <http://www.legion.org/> [4] <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=F-63> [5] http://www.va.gov/about_va/vahistory.asp [6] <http://www.va.gov/> [7] <http://www.america.gov/st/educ-english/2008/April/20080423213340eaifas0.8454951.html> [8] <https://ncpedia.org/world-war-ii> [9] <http://www.nclegion.org/postlinks.htm> [10] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh> [11] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/winston-salem> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/african-americans/introduction> [13] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/wilmington> [14] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/robeson> [15] <https://ncpedia.org/american-indians/introduction> [16] <https://ncpedia.org/scott-robert-walter> [17] <http://www.digitalforsyth.org/photos/browse/business-industry-businesses-robert-e-lee-hotel> [18] <http://www.legion.org/commander/pastcommanders> [19] <https://ncpedia.org/cherry-robert-gregg-research> [20] <https://ncpedia.org/hodges-luther-hartwell-research> [21] <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=e000211> [22] http://www.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/g/Gill,Edwin_M.html [23] <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/10/12/us/l-h-fountain-89-lawmaker-who-led-60-s-fraud-inquiry.html> [24] <http://www.nclegion.org/> [25] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/nc-industrial-rev> [26] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/military> [27] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/soldiers> [28] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/war> [29] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/belton-tom> [30] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->