



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 6, Number 2

Spring Quarter

April – June 2014

OK Division Convention – April 12

Commander's Comments

Larry Logan, Division Commander

It has been said that the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not only a band of brothers but a bond of brothers as well. That band and bond holds us together in a way that no other organization can equal. Our relationship to each other is a tower of strength that will eventually lead us to fulfilling our charge, that of vindicating the cause of our ancestors.

Our convention on April 12 in Shawnee is the supreme event of our division. It is the one time each year when all of us can come together and renew the power of our personalities in one event.

Let's show our complete and total dedication to our cause by attending our convention and enjoying the experience in meeting and knowing our fellow Confederate brothers from all over our great state.

It has been my pleasure to serve, and I am looking forward to telling you so in person at the convention.

SCV Commander's Summit



Oklahoma Division Commander-Elect, Allen Harrison, SCV Division Commander, Michael Givins, and Oklahoma Division Commander, Larry Logan, at the Commander's Summit in Elm Springs, TN



Calendar of Events

- April 12 – Oklahoma Division Convention, Shawnee
- May 26 – National Memorial Day
- July 4 – Independence Day
- July 16-19 – SCV National Reunion, North Charleston, SC
- July 26 – Oklahoma DEC summer meeting, Henryetta

Division Convention Schedule

Saturday, April 12, 2014

Citizen Potawatomi Nation Campus, Reunion Hall South
1702 S. Gordon Cooper DR, Shawnee, OK

Coffee & visiting at 9:00 – Brigades meet at 9:30
Convention begins at 9:45.

Welcome – Commander Carl Monk, Col. Tandy A. Walker
Camp #2207, Shawnee

Opening prayer – Division Chaplain, Tom Poteet

Pledge of Allegiance – Cmdr. Bruce Bishop, Cherokee Brigade

Presentation of Colors – Shelby's Iron Men Color Guard,
Camp #1356, Duncan

Salute to the Confederate Flag – Commander Larry Logan

Reading of the Charge – Commander-Elect Allen Harrison

DIXIE – Led by Donald Clark, Camp #2207

Membership Report – Lt. Commander Bob Pattison

Financial Report – Adjutant Les Tucker

Budget – Commander Larry Logan

Vision 2016/Strategic Plan – Allen Harrison and John Priddy

Components of Combined Program – Training, Ken Cook;
Public relations and Marketing, Brigade Commanders by
James Catron; Education, Ken Cook

Guardian Program – Commander Jim Herndon, Camp #2206

Graves Report – Bernie Cooper, Camp #1378

Heritage Operations – Bryce Hill, Camp #1378

Division Newsletter – Ken Cook, Camp #1378

Facebook – Virgil Chain, Camp #1356

Mechanized Cavalry – Jim Bowling, Camp #817

Division Projects:

License plates – James Catron, Camp #149

Bricks – Terry Pierce, Camp #481

Brigade Business – Bde. Commanders – Moore camp request
E-mails

**Various Camps presenting Communication Skills and Goal
Setting:**

Communicating with members-news outside the camp:

Commander Eric McBroom, Camp #481, Oklahoma City

Communicating with members-news outside the camp:

Commander Ken Cook, Camp #1378, Tulsa,

Goal Setting: Adjutant Frank Gilbert, Camp #1356, Duncan

Program – Ken Martin, Camp #2206, "William Penn Adair"

Presentation of the Harold Tydings Award – Cdr. Larry Logan

Farewell Address – Commander Larry Logan

Election Results – Adjutant Les Tucker

Swearing in of Division Commander

Swearing in of Division Lt. Commander

Swearing in of Brigade Commanders

Division Officers address the convention

Closing Prayer – Division Chaplain, Tom Poteet

DIXIE

Lunch will be at whatever point we are at noon. It will be the same set-up as last year, at the Bistro, at \$7 per person. Anyone needing extra time to go through the buffet line because of physical limitations should go to the head of the line.

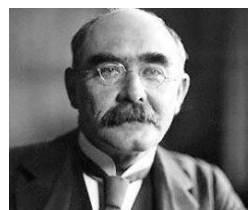
SCV National Reunion

The 2014 SCV National Reunion will be held at the Embassy Suites Convention Center in North Charleston, SC – July 16-19. The Reunion is sponsored by the 10th Brigade, South Carolina Division.

Charleston is one of America's most historic cities, so there is plenty of history to absorb, not only from the Confederate period, but from the Revolutionary War, and don't forget the city's architectural gems.

For anyone planning to attend the Reunion, now is the time to begin thinking about hotel reservations.

For more information about registration and hotel accommodations, go to <http://www.scv2014.org/>.



"There in the Southland of the United States of America, lives the greatest fighting breed of man . . . in all the world!"

-Rudyard Kipling

Contributed by James Catron

Confederate Statue Restoration Project

Commander James Catron of Camp BG Stand Watie of Ardmore/Madill has made us aware of a restoration project for a vandalized Confederate soldier's statue in Gainesville, TX. Texas 4th Brigade Commander, Joe White, and members of Camp Lee-Bourland of Gainesville are asking the Oklahoma Division for help with funding the restoration.

We have some miscellaneous funds in the Division budget to be discussed at our convention April 12. This would, in our opinions, be something that could be viewed favorably. We should remember that many Texans, over twenty, attended our monument dedication at Ardmore last June. David Moore, 2nd Lt. Commander of the Texas Division took pictures of the event, and they are still today on his website. Three years ago, Kyle Sims of Texas was the speaker at our convention and would not take any reimbursement for his time or travel expenses, and Camp 1648 of Arlington, TX purchased a brick for our monument. The Oklahoma and Texas divisions have a strong relationship. We will recommend the Division participate in this project, and we encourage anyone who individually would like to participate to do so. This is right in our backyard.

Anyone interested in helping with this project can contact Commander White at joewhite1@suddenlink.net.

Larry W Logan
OK Division Commander

Allen P. Harrison
OK Division Commander-Elect

March DEC Report

Gentlemen:

Several items of importance to be noted:

1. Convention - Our convention is fast approaching. The agenda has changed slightly from the tentative one furnished previously, and I will send out the final product on or around March 12, thirty days before the convention. Please communicate to all your camp members this is their convention and their participation is important. This is not just officers or commanders but everyone's gathering. We will have three tables of items for sale: Jim Herndon will have Oklahoma Division clothing, Terry Pierce will have several flags, and Kyle Sims will have some Confederate quilts and some other items.

2. Dues – Adjutant Tucker has issued his call for dues to be paid. Please check with your adjutant to make sure the task is moving along smoothly.

3. Prospective camp in Enid – The individual who is trying to arrange this has not been able to get all of them together. And, some who were gung ho are now having second thoughts. From eight prospects we are now down to three. Contact will be made next week with the prospects we have had in the past in this area. If we get a camp in Enid it will require some time and effort and may or may not happen. It was thrilling to have an unsolicited request to form a new camp but things that easy usually don't pan out in the long run. We will work with this man to see if we can get a viable functioning camp there and I have offered to meet with them in Enid if he can get them together. I will keep you informed as events unfold.

4. Division Genealogist – Thanks to Commander Charley Wilson, Camp #2180 of Ponca City, who has volunteered to help the Division in establishing ancestral connections. The CWSSS is back up and running, but if your camp doesn't have an individual or a way to establish a connection, Charley has offered to use his expertise in helping the Division.

5. Oklahoma Historical Society/Tourism – There seems to be a lot of things occurring behind the scenes. In talking with several of you, it seems the current relationship between us and the OHS is not what is desired. There is some resentment against the Director. Nobody knows what a relationship would be with the Department of Tourism and Recreation in charge. There is no doubt the Director would be out of his position if Tourism took over. The bottom line is what would be best for our division in Oklahoma, the way it is now, or would it be better, the same, or worse with Tourism in charge. (See below.)

6. Trip to Elm Springs – Commander-Elect Harrison and I attended the Commanders summit concerning Vision 2016 last weekend. We left Thursday and it was an eight hour, forty-five minute drive from Allen's home, and it afforded us a great time to communicate about the transition. We would

never have been able to have this much time to do this under normal circumstances. We spent Friday morning at the headquarters and met the people who staff the national SCV. We took in Nathan Bedford Forrest's boyhood home, the Carter House in Franklin, and a Confederate Cemetery in Columbia, that afternoon. We met with thirty-three dedicated Confederates from 5:00-9:00 Friday evening and from 8:00-3:00 Saturday. The subject was Vision 2016.

Please let us remind you of the following facts: Vision 2016 was initiated three and a half years ago. Surveys were sent out to all the divisions, and I forwarded them to all in my e-mail addresses at that time. Those who responded had their responses compiled by the national GEC. There were fourteen areas of concerns of our members. National has cut those down to six and adopted a formal program and sent that out and asked for responses. Every camp in this Division was given an opportunity to provide input. From that input, we now have what the final product for camp use. The vast majority of this input is from successful camps who have proven their dedication to the cause by following the charge we have been given. The division adopted Vision 2016 at the convention in 2012.

At almost the same time as Vision 2016 was in its infant stages, we in the Division fulfilled our constitutional duties as well. It is a constitutional duty for the DEC to adopt a strategic plan for the Division. It is not an option, it is our duty. We did so. We developed a Division Strategic Plan and had men of the Division adopt certain areas. Many of these areas were similar to the Vision 2016 components that came from throughout the SCV. Now, we are able to combine both Vision 2016 and our Division Strategic Plan into one document that is fully dedicated to our Division and planned by our own. Every document contained in our Vision 2016/Strategic Plan is written and chaired by our fellow Division brothers. This item is on our convention agenda. The Strategic Plan was adopted last year.

The trip was most beneficial to both Allen and I. I can assure you Allen is well prepared to take over and is ready to do so. In preparing for the total transition, in addition to the normal copy sent to aide Tom Poteet, I am including incoming brigade commanders, Rex Cash and Marty Persall.

The Oklahoma Division is well respected within the SCV. The comeback since the reorganization in 2006 has been remarkable, and all of you who have participated are to be congratulated. May we never again be placed in that position.

What a pleasure!

Larry W. Logan
OK Division Commander

Allen P. Harrison
OK Division Commander-Elect



Report of OK Historical Society Meeting

By, Chief of Staff John Priddy

Editor: On February 3, 2014, Governor Mary Fallin, in her State of the State address before the Oklahoma Legislature, proposed abolishing the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors, thus eliminating the Historical Society as a stand-alone agency and rolling its operations into the Department of Tourism and Recreation. In addition, her proposed budget would reduce state appropriated funding by 9.5 per cent for FY 2015. She envisions eventual "savings" of 15 per cent. Her proposal came as a complete surprise to everyone at the Historical Society, and no one there had any input in it. On February 12, the Historical Society held a meeting to discuss the matter. Oklahoma Division Chief of Staff John Priddy and Commander Larry Logan attended the meeting on behalf of the Oklahoma Division.

Among other issues, the meeting attendees explored the impact such a move would have on the many contracts and agreements the Historical Society has with entities such as National Archives and Records Administration, Smithsonian Institution, Ancestry.com, Fold3, Oklahoma State Daughters of the American Revolution, Oklahoma Genealogical Society, The 1889ers Society, Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and many other similar organizations, as well as the impact on donations.

Please note that the Sons of Confederate Veterans isn't included in the above list and has had – in my opinion – a not entirely agreeable relationship with the Society in the past, including the lack of a practical exhibition hall for Confederate relics known in the previous Historical Society Building as the Confederate Room, and now incarnated in the new facility as the Union Memorial Room-Confederate Memorial Room.

That room is now a conference room hidden away on the 3rd floor and lacking both relics for easy viewing and research and the bronze plaque promised by the State to the SCV for donating \$35,000 for the building's construction. I've attached a photo of the current, small identifying sign next to the meeting room door.

SCV promotional materials have also been denied display in the Center's lobby along with pamphlets on other activities and sites in Oklahoma.

Nothing was decided at the meeting.



Comments on OHS/SCV Relationship

By, Chief of Staff John Priddy

Fellow compatriots,

First let me thank Commander Logan for inviting me to comment. I don't know personally any of those administering the OHS. I have met with the executive director when serving as Division Commander. I initiated the meeting and subsequent correspondence in an effort to develop a good working relationship with the OHS and the executive director, whom I was informed, had been an active member of the SCV until the Division was disestablished concurrent with the big split within the national organization.

In anticipation of the ongoing Centennial, I requested the executive director keep me informed of State preparations for any events commemorating the Centennial and was assured he'd do so and that we'd be invited to have representation on the board planning the Centennial. I checked several times with the OHS regarding planning and was informed nothing had been done; this until Terry Pierce brought to our attention that the board was already being organized with membership including a former SCV member (and politically appointed curator of the Confederate Room), and the commander of the Oklahoma Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, our Federal counterpart organization.

I and others in the Division then made considerable efforts to have our own representative (Division Adjutant and Historian Dr. Les Tucker) appointed to the Centennial Commission, drawing attention to the Union representation. I was informed our former SCV member/curator of the Confederate Room would be adequately representing SCV interests. This situation remained until Division Commander Logan was permitted to participate in the Commission as an advisor, I believe as an ex-officio member based on his position as our commander. However, he was not in one of the appointed Commission member positions and this – and the inability to have Les Tucker appointed, to my mind, were and remain affronts to us and our legitimate status as direct representatives of our Confederate ancestors. I'm glad Commander Logan was permitted to sit in on planning meetings. But, in addition to providing input to event planning, having an appointed Commission member would have reflected our organization as a – if not the – official representative of our Confederate ancestors. I believe the OHS administration was most influential in developing the Commission and driving its agenda, and believe for its own political purposes the OHS administration deliberately denied us an appointed representative on the Commission (unlike that enjoyed by our Federal counterpart).

In May 2005, the "old Division" officers arranged for the national organization to donate \$35,000 of SCV funds to the OHS for a "Confederate Room." For those who may recall, the old Historical Society building southeast of the Capitol included a Confederate Room and a Union Room. Both were repositories of excellent and easily accessible exhibits of relics from the War. I believe a similar room was anticipated

in the new Historical Center, with Confederate relics on display including the flags, weapons, unit rolls, and maps I recall from the old Center's room. Such has not been the case. Rather, a single room has been included in the new Center at the far end of a corridor including rest rooms and staff office spaces. Entitled the "Union Memorial Room-Confederate Memorial Room," it is not a part of the exhibit area; rather it is a meeting room accessible only by finding a staff person to unlock it. When I was last there it had no appreciable relics or other items celebrating the War in Indian Territory, nor our ancestors.

Further, in accepting the \$35,000, the OHS was to affix a commemorative bronze plaque acknowledging the "Confederate Room" (OHS terminology) "Confederate Memorial Hall" (SCV terminology). To my knowledge, that plaque, despite being promised in subsequent correspondence, was to be mounted at the entrance to the room. It still doesn't exist. Please note that for our \$35,000 it isn't even solely our room; nor are we even listed first.

As the executive director explained to me, the new Center is based on advanced museum design, a time tunnel model of revolving exhibits with ever changing displays. He told me we'd be invited to assist in changing displays to fairly depict the War in Indian Territory. To my knowledge we've never been able to do so. And what little of the War has been displayed has been at the very back of the exhibit hall.

When visiting the OHS and its executive director, I noted that the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War had membership brochures displayed in the Historical Center's lobby, on a wall-mounted display rack, together with brochures of other organizations and tourist venues. I asked the executive director if our SCV membership brochures might be included in the display, and was told he was unaware of the "Daughters" brochure was there, that it shouldn't be, and they'd be removed (and we couldn't have our brochures displayed). I have no idea how long those "Daughters" brochures had been displayed, but he clearly didn't want our information on the wall.

The OHS doesn't display the Confederate Battle Flag, which for years was the symbol of our Confederacy on State grounds. Nor does it display the 3rd National Flag, the last and still official national flag of our Confederacy. It flies the 1st National Flag, in my opinion a decision reflecting political correctness – given the nature of history instruction today, practically no one knows what the 1st National Flag is, while the 3rd National includes the Battle Flag in its canton – not politically correct.

I'm sure the OHS is happy to receive our donations whatever the amount. But, I haven't seen its administration provide practical support for our cause. I suppose the above observations and experience may come across as overly sensitive. But, I do believe strongly in our status as official representatives of our Confederate ancestors and the guardians of their history. I believe some of the key OHS administration is at best indifferent to us, willing to take but not to give.

I don't know whether or not we'd be better served if OHS was consolidated with and administered by the Department of Tourism and Recreation, but I don't think we

could be worse welcomed or served than we've been to date by the OHS.

The Governor's proposal for consolidating these agencies, including the OHS, would require legislation and, given the limits on legislation which may be enacted during a session, it's probably a medium- to long-shot this proposal will be acted on. Even if it was, I personally doubt key services of the OHS – like document preservation – would be significantly affected. Government entities facing budget cuts or other fiscal limitations frequently highlight as possible losses of service those most disagreeable to the population: case in point the Obama Administration closing of the World War II monument in Washington DC during last fall's budget impasse. It appears to me the Governor is merely attempting to achieve efficiencies in state government by reducing unnecessary administrative redundancy and funding through consolidation. This is already being done with information technology services formerly resident in each individual state agency.

Regardless, I think as an organization our interest in this issue is how we're treated by the OHS; how it supports our cause. I understand the Governor has been a supporter of the OHS. I don't know that she's been or is a supporter of the SCV, but, I doubt it. I don't believe we have any practical standing with the OHS nor do I believe this situation with the Governor's proposal offers us any leverage with the OHS to promote our cause. Only significant changes in our politically correct culture and in the OHS administration would make any positive benefit to the SCV possible, and I don't foresee either happening.

Again, I appreciate Commander Logan inviting my comments and I hope they may add value to your consideration on how, if at all, our Division should act in response to the Governor's proposal.

Some Facts about the OHS

The Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) was formed in 1893. It is governed by a combination of the public, the governor's office and the legislature. The Governor has been a strong supporter of the Society in the past. The Society has partnered with the Department of Tourism and Recreation many times.

Tourism is concerned about marketing and economic development. The Society is concerned about collecting historical artifacts, papers, and associated items, and with educating the public about them. (This is from the Society's business plan.) The OHS is the only historical society in the country that is affiliated with both the Smithsonian and the National Archives. This is not just a partnership; this is an affiliation, which is far stronger. The OHS partners with twenty-eight 501(c)3 organizations to help raise money for the Society. (The SCV is not one of them. We are not in the same financial league.) OHS has 154 employees (the smallest in about twenty years) and a budget of \$16.1 million. It rents the facility to supplement income. The History Center was completed in 2005. It was \$62 million project.

Report of the OK Division Winter DEC Meeting

The Oklahoma Division held its winter DEC meeting in Henryetta on Saturday, January 11. The meeting was lightly attended; nevertheless, the DEC had a good meeting with several items discussed. Attendees received reports on Vision 2016, the Division Strategic Plan and other important topics. Some of the 2014 officer candidates made their official announcements at the meeting.

Commander Jim Herndon of Camp William Penn Adair of Bartlesville gave an extensive report on the SCV Guardian Program. The DEC voted to recommend a state program at the April convention. Commander Logan reminded everyone that the engraved brick project for the Confederate monument at Rose Hill-Ardmore is ongoing. Anyone who has not purchased a brick for his Confederate ancestor can still do so



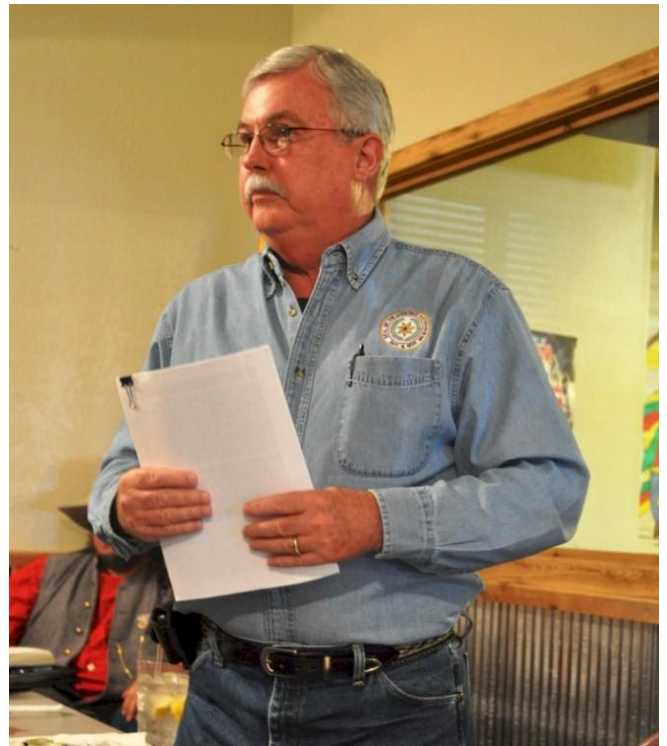
Commander Rob Weaver, Roger Quarles Mills Brigade, gives his report on the JROTC program. Seated is Division Chief of Staff, John Priddy, who gave a report on the Division Strategic Plan.

The Civil War at 150 Still Relevant, Still Divisive

That's according to a recent poll by Pew Research. According to the poll, most Americans say the war between the North and South is still relevant to American politics and public life today. Go to the following website to read the interesting, and maybe surprising, poll results:

<http://www.people-press.org/2011/04/08/civil-war-at-150-still-relevant-still-divisive/>

(Contributed by James Catron)



Commander Allen Harrison, Fort Washita Brigade, giving his report on Vision 2016



Division Commander, Larry Logan, is inducted as an honorary member of the Mechanized Cavalry.

(DEC meeting photos by Carl Fallen, Camp Daniel N. McIntosh, Tulsa)

Congratulations to John Mark Thomas

Congratulations to John Mark Thomas, a long time member of Camp Daniel N. McIntosh of Tulsa, who has become a gold level member of our heritage operations support team. Thanks John for your active devotion to the cause.

The Salt Wars

By Rick Beard – Exclusive Online Commentary from the
New York Times
(Contributed by James Catron)

On Christmas Eve 1863, the Union steamers, *Daylight* and *Howquah*, set out from Beaufort, NC with volunteers from the 158th New York and 9th Vermont onboard. Their destination was Bear Inlet, where they were to join the warship the *Iron Age* to destroy local salt works, as well as a cargo of salt offloaded by a Southern blockade runner that had been captured the previous day. Arriving at low tide, the steamers were unable to land their troops until Christmas morning. Once onshore, the federal forces set about destroying three Confederate salt works, as many as 400 sacks of salt and dozens of empty turpentine barrels. By 5:30 that afternoon, the expedition had returned unscathed to Beaufort.

No detailed record of this particular raid survives, but descriptions from other expeditions tell of sailors and soldiers armed with sledge hammers, awls and axes coming ashore to break up the brick furnaces, cast iron boilers, caldrons and drying pans. Often many of the boilers and vats could be destroyed only by using explosives or a small howitzer. Salt supplies that could not be carried off were most often ruined by mixing them with sand or dumping them into the ocean.

All of this seems a lot of effort to destroy something that modern people take for granted. But, the raid on Bear Inlet was one of dozens of similar actions carried out throughout the Civil War by Union naval and military forces along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Their frequency speaks to an easily overlooked factor in the Union's eventual victory: the ability of federal forces to deprive the Confederacy of the basic necessities of life. As one anonymous rebel soldier reportedly remarked, "C.S.A. stands for corn, salt and apples." Of these three staples, salt was almost certainly most important.

The ease with which today's shopper can purchase a round blue container of salt for less than a dollar a pound obscures the mineral's central importance to 19th-century Americans. Before refrigeration, when the meatpacking and food processing industries were in their infancy, salt was the primary means of preserving meat and fish for future consumption. It took two bushels, about 110 pounds, of salt to cure 1,000 pounds of pork, and 1.25 bushels to cure 500 pounds of beef. And salt was useful in myriad other ways, from tanning leather to fixing the dyes in military uniforms and feeding livestock.

Americans in the mid-19th century annually consumed about fifty pounds of salt per capita, far more than Europeans did. Salt production in the United States was concentrated in the North, where in 1858 New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania produced twelve million bushels. That same year Virginia, Kentucky, Florida and Texas together produced only 2.4 million bushels. In 1862, the 6,000-acre Onondaga salt works in New York, which employed 3,000 workers, produced nine million bushels alone, worth \$30 million.

The antebellum South used approximately 450 million tons of salt each year, most of it imported from Britain and her Caribbean islands. Between 1857 and 1860, the port of

New Orleans unloaded about 350 tons of British salt a day, much of it arriving as ballast in vessels plying the cotton trade. At the Civil War's outbreak, a 150-pound sack (about three bushels) of Liverpool salt sold for fifty cents in New Orleans. The dramatic rise in salt prices after the war's outbreak reflects the effectiveness of the Union blockade. By the fall of 1862, a sack cost twelve times as much in Richmond, and by January 1863, fifty times as much in Savannah.

Southerners felt the shortage of salt almost immediately, and suffered all the more from the maneuverings of speculators and the South's inadequate transportation network. In November 1861, *The Daily Vicksburg Whig* complained that "all the salt in New Orleans and elsewhere is now in the hands of speculators. ... Something must be done," continued the editorialist, for "we are not willing for them to suck the very life blood out of the people." Governor John Gill Shorter of Alabama lamented that "there is scarcely any misfortune which can befall us which will produce such wide-spread complaint and dissatisfaction" as a salt famine.

As shortages grew, Southerners resorted to a variety of increasingly desperate measures. They brushed off grains of salt on salted meat for reuse, or boiled the brine used in pickling to make salt. "Some inventive person discovered that by taking up the dirt out of the meat houses, and leaching it — a fair article of salt could be made," wrote Joshua Frier of the First Florida Reserves, Company B. "A piece of pork liberally smeared with it had the appearance of being wallowed in the mud." Such initiatives were at best stopgap measures that did little to alleviate salt famines. By the war's end, the Confederate States Almanac, published in Macon, GA., offered the following advice: "TO KEEP MEAT FROM SPOILING IN SUMMER: Eat it early in the Spring!"

Even when the mineral was readily available, intrastate train lines often charged exorbitant tolls for out-of-state shippers using their rails. A North Carolina merchant calculated that it would take twelve days and cost \$24,000, or \$10 per bushel, for one eight-car train to carry 2,400 bushels of salt the 200 miles between Saltville, VA, and Danville, NC. By the fall of 1862, one exasperated North Carolina farmer, noting that "we have a large supply of hogs ... and there is thousands of bushels [of salt] at Saltville," threatened "to go and take it by force if the owners of it won't let us have it for a fare (*sic*) price." Moaned another disheartened planter: "Blessed are they that have no hogs."

The Southern states possessed many of the resources needed to alleviate these shortages, and relied on three primary means to produce salt — extracting it from saline artesian wells, boiling off water from the ocean or inland salt lakes, and mining deposits of rock salt. Five major salt-producing areas fell within the Confederacy: the Great Kanawha River near Charleston, VA.; Goose Creek near Manchester, KY. (at times under Southern control); salt wells near Mobile, AL; New Iberia in northern Louisiana; and artesian wells in southwestern Virginia near Saltville. In May 1862, Confederate "prospectors" also discovered a major rock salt deposit on Avery Island, a swampy area in southern Louisiana. Finally, salt works sprang up along the Atlantic and Gulf

coasts of Florida in numbers “as plentiful ... as blackbirds in a rice field.”

Both the central and state governments of the Confederacy sought to solve the salt shortage. Richmond exempted the superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners involved in salt production, who were invariably white, from military service. Coastal states leased salt lands or seaside plots to planters and entrepreneurs from the interior regions of the Confederacy. Slaves, and in some cases Quakers seeking an alternative to military service, labored in these areas to produce salt, transporting seawater or sinking wells to locate salty water, gathering rocks to build a furnace and chopping wood to fuel the furnaces.

The work was exhausting and dangerous, with accidents and diseases claiming hundreds of lives. Yet as many as 5,000 men labored along the Florida coast, most of them on the western shore between Saint Andrews Bay and St. Marks, where they boiled salt water and all the while kept a sharp eye out for the Union Navy. Another 500 to 600 men worked at Wilmington, NC; 5,000 more on Alabama’s Gulf Coast and along the Tombigbee River, north of Mobile; 1,500 in northern Louisiana at Lake Bisteneau; 3,000 in Texas; and 400 to 600 men at New Iberia in Louisiana.

Responsible for providing salt to their civilian populations, individual states created an array of administrative procedures for distributing the essential mineral within their borders. In Georgia, for example, heads of families could purchase a half-bushel of salt for \$2.50. If a widow had a son in the Confederate Army, the price dropped to \$1; if her husband had died fighting for the Confederacy, she paid nothing. States also began to embargo shipments out of state, prohibit monopolies, and go into the business of purchasing and manufacturing salt.

Although trade between North and South did not cease with the outbreak of hostilities, it became far less frequent as the war progressed. Considered contraband of war after July 1862, salt became the particular target of aggressive action by both the Union Army and Navy. In late October of that year, federal troops destroyed the salt works in Kentucky, and a month later those in western Virginia’s Kanawha River Valley. In 1863 Union forces raided salt-producing facilities in Texas, and in July they captured the recently discovered salt deposits at Avery Island. After four unsuccessful attempts, Union troops finally captured Saltville in late December 1864, setting off a two day “orgy of destruction” and effectively ending most of the salt making in the South.

The Union Navy matched the Army’s aggressiveness. Four ocean fleets — the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, East Gulf and West Gulf — carried out raids on a regular basis from 1862 until the end of the war. One such expedition against St. Andrews Bay by the East Gulf Squadron on December 10, 1863, illustrates their destructive nature. Over the course of a single day, Union forces burned over 350 buildings, twenty-seven wagons and five flat boats; destroyed over 600 steam boilers and 2,800 kettles; and ruined over 2,000 bushels of salt, supplies of corn meal, bacon, syrup and other food stuffs. Contrabands assisted in this orgy of destruction, showing Union troops where kettles had been buried. The

superintendent for some of the works considered the destruction of the salt industry in St. Andrews Bay “a greater blow and more severely felt than the falling of Charleston.”

The war over salt was ultimately just one small part of the Union’s strategy of economic starvation against the South. But, its extent and viciousness demonstrated the extent to which many Union officers and soldiers — not just those on the hills of Georgia or eastern Virginia — were willing to grind the South into submission.

Candidates for 2014 National SCV and ATM Offices

Below is the list of announced candidates for National and Army of Trans-Mississippi offices to be elected at the 2014 convention at North Charleston, SC — July 16-19, along with their websites, if available. Please visit these websites, and carefully consider each candidate’s qualifications and suitability for the office which he is seeking. All of these men are dedicated members of the SCV. The Oklahoma Division takes no position as to the preferability of any candidate. Any one of them would do well in leading our Confederation and ATM.

Commander-in-Chief:

Charles Kelly Barrow — Compatriot Barrow is currently serving as Lt. Commander-in-Chief. He is a Past-Commander of the Army of Tennessee. www.barrowscv.net

Lt. Commander-in-Chief:

Mark A. Simpson — Compatriot Simpson is currently serving as the Commander of the South Carolina Division. He has served as Adjutant-in-Chief. www.marksimpson4ltcic.com

Tom Strain — Compatriot Strain is currently serving as the Commander of the Army of Tennessee. He is a Past-Commander of the Alabama Division. <http://scv-strain.com>

Commander, Army of Trans-Mississippi:

Charles Lauret — Compatriot Lauret is currently serving as the Executive Councilman for the ATM. He is a Past-Commander of the Louisiana Division. <http://lauret-scv.com/index.html>

Executive Councilman, Army of Trans-Mississippi:

Paul Gramling — Compatriot Gramling is a Past-Commander and Past-Councilman of the ATM. He is a Past-Commander of the Louisiana Division.

Curt Tipton — Compatriot Tipton is a Past-Commander of the Arizona Division and is currently serving as the Adjutant of the Arizona Division.

<http://sites.google.com/councilmancandidate>



Scenes from the SCV Commander's Summit



Commander Logan (left middle) in a business session



SCV International Headquarters



Commander Logan in front of the Forrest boyhood home

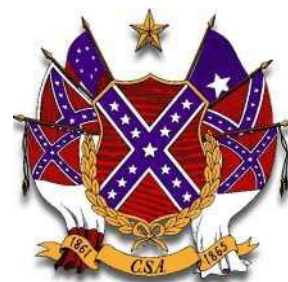


Confederate Cemetery – Columbia, TN

(Photos courtesy of Allen Harrison)



Commander-Elect Harrison in front of the Forrest boyhood home



Camp Activities

Camp Clem Vann Rogers of Oklahoma City had a very impressive recruiting booth at the Hall of Fame Gun Show held in Oklahoma City the weekend of January 4-5.



Photos courtesy of Eric McBroom

Tulsa's Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh, with Sarah Watie and Brigadier General Clement Evans chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will hold its annual Confederate Memorial Day observance on Saturday, May 17 at Tulsa's Rose Hill Cemetery. The program will begin at 11:00 a.m. and last about an hour.

Camp McIntosh cordially and enthusiastically invites all members of the SCV and UDC to attend this Memorial Day observance. Unfortunately, chairs cannot be provided, so anyone wanting to sit through the service will need to bring a lawn chair.

The cemetery is located on the northwest corner of Yale and Admiral, just north of the Yale Ave. exit off I-244.



Steve Alcorn of Madill addressing Camp Clem Vann Rogers' annual Lee-Jackson-Rogers dinner held in Oklahoma City on Saturday, January 18. His program was "Warriors of Character" on the lives of generals Lee and Jackson and Captain Clem Vann Rogers. January is the birth month of the three men. (Photo courtesy of Eric McBroom)

Commander Mike Darrow of Camp James J. McAlester of McAlester has developed an outstanding website for the camp. Please check it out at www.scvcamp775.org.

Members of Camp Lt. Colonel Jackson L. McCurtain of Norman voted at its January meeting to relocate to Moore. The camp already meets at the public library in Moore, and members thought it would be more conducive to recruiting new members if the camp was located in Moore rather than Norman. Paperwork has been submitted to National Headquarters to process the change of location.

Former Mannford Camp Commander Chris Leeson has recently moved to Claremore. As his replacement, the camp elected Terry Cumber as the new commander. Terry is ready to roll and under his leadership the camp voted to sponsor a booth at the Battle of Round Mountain re-enactment held in mid-February. Terry is excited about his opportunity and is looking forward to the challenge of leading the camp. Congratulations Commander Terry Cumber.

Confederate History Month

April is Confederate History Month. How appropriate that our convention is in April! This presents a great opportunity for all Oklahoma compatriots to come together in the spirit of Commander Logan's comments in the Commander's Comments. You might also consider reading a good book on some notable person or topic of the Confederate Period and reflect on what it means to you today as a Confederate Son.

Oklahoma Division Budget

Fiscal year beginning April 12, 2014

Income:

Division Dues
(Assumes 300 members @ \$5 \$1500)

Expenses:

Website	315
Citizen Potawatomi (Convention)	250
Guest Speaker (Convention)	200
Printing, Mailing	100
Advertising	150
Website Domain Fee	300
Texas Statue Project	100
Ben Sewell gift	75
Miscellaneous	<u>10</u>

Total Expenses \$1500

Budget Notes:

The first six items were adopted by the Finance Committee in January. Items seven and eight were adopted recently and item nine was adopted in January. Here is a line by line description of each item:

Website – the cost is \$25 per month to the webmaster (paid three times a year) plus a \$15 licensing fee (the licensing fee has increased \$1 from last year)

Citizen Potawatomi – the cost of using their facility for our convention, increased \$50 from last year

Guest Speaker – no funds spent this year as we have no guest speaker, this is the amount budgeted in the past

Printing, mailing – we usually budget this amount but only once in the past four years have we spent any amounts on this item

Advertising – newspaper ads are used in recruiting, we usually budget from \$100-\$200 and have purchased only one ad in the past four years

Website domain fee – due once every three years, billed to Terry Pierce and we reimburse him

Texas statue restoration project – the Finance Committee added this to the budget within the past ten days to help our brothers in Gainesville, TX complete a worthy project

Ben Sewell gift – the Finance Committee added this to the budget recently to recognize Ben for his help to the division as he prepares to retire.

Miscellaneous – added to balance the budget

Important Contact Information

cara@websitegal.info
khcook@cox.net
vchain@martineer.net
membership@scv.org
atmdesk@scv.org
www.oklahomascv.org
www.scv.org

Cara Robertson, webmaster
Ken Cook, newsletter editor
Virgil Chain, facebook moderator
Bryan Sharp, HQ membership
Paula Kay, ATM assistant
Oklahoma Division website
National SCV website

SCV National HQ mailing address: PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38405-0059

Please check the division website for other contact information about all camps, camp officers, meeting information and division officers.

Georgia Adopts New SCV License Plate

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have won Georgia's approval for a new custom license plate that features the Confederate battle flag spanning the entire plate.

The previous plates showed only a small square symbol of the SCV, which also features the Confederate battle flag. Now, the battle flag, though slightly faded, takes up the entire plate. Georgia Department of Revenue approved the plates on February 1.

"The new design of the SCV's special license plate features a much more prominent logo of the organization with larger stars and a beautiful Confederate battle flag image in the background and covering the entire size of the plate," the Sons of Confederate Veterans said in a press release. "Additionally, the plate features a gold frame with the words 'Sons of Confederate Veterans' displayed where the county name was previously featured on the plates."



Some of you are aware that the Oklahoma Division has adopted as a long range project the pursuit of an Oklahoma SCV specialty license plate. This won't happen for a few more years until the Division attains a sufficient number of members to justify manufacture of the plates.



Battle of Muddy Boggy Re-enactment

Reported by Allen Harrison

Battle of Muddy Boggy

February 13, 1864

Sesquicentennial Commemoration

February 14, 2014

The 150th anniversary of the Battle of Muddy Boggy was observed at the Confederate Memorial Museum and Cemetery at Atoka Oklahoma.

Division Commander, Larry Logan, and Ft. Washita Brigade Commander, Allen Harrison, attended the ceremony along with James Catron, Division Judge Advocate and Commander of Camp BG Stand Watie, Ardmore/Madill, and several members of Commander Catron's camp. Texas was well represented with re-enactors and men from several north-east Texas camps

The cemetery was first established by travelers on the Butterfield Stage Road who camped at a spring just north of the Middle Boggy River, today known as Muddy Boggy. During the War Between the States, Confederate forces kept an outpost at the spring to guard the route to Boggy Depot, which lay some fifteen miles southwest. In the winter of 1862, Col. C. L. Dawson's 19th Arkansas Infantry was assigned to help build earthen works at Ft. McCullough. Enroute from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Ft. McCullough, measles swept through the regiment, and some of the men were forced to camp at Middle Boggy.

Approximately forty men who died were buried in the small cemetery on the north side of Middle Boggy River. Crude sandstone markers inscribed with the soldier's name, date of death and the letters "CSA" were placed on the graves. Many of these were replaced with proper Confederate headstones at a later date. When the cemetery was dedicated in 1959, it was believed the men had died in the Battle of Muddy Boggy, but by 1968, through research at the National Archives, it was proven they had died of measles.

At the ceremony, Joe McClour played *Dixie*, State Representative Charles McCall and the museum site manager, Gwen Walker, delivered the message of sacrifice and hardship of these men



Scenes from the Battle of Muddy Boggy Re-enactment

(Photos courtesy of Allen Harrison)