



*The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
May-June, 2018*

Charge to the Sons



“To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

General Stephen Dill Lee

2018 Camp Officers

Commander – Ray Cobb;

First Lt. Commander – Bill Napier; Second Lt Commander – Robert Kennedy;

Sgt. at Arms – Zachary Burnett; Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel;

Chaplain – James England;

Featured Article



With the building of the new National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) facility in north St. Louis, it should be noted that the foundations of this agency (and its predecessor agencies) are based in a large part on the work of Matthew Fontaine Maury. Maury, born January 14th, 1806 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, was an experienced officer in the U.S. Navy assigned to the Depot of Charts and Instruments, which grew into the U.S. Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office.

When Virginia seceded in 1861, Maury resigned his commission in the U.S. Navy and accepted one in the Confederate States. He is credited with perfecting the electric torpedo, which "cost the Union more vessels than all other causes combined." In 1862 Maury was detailed to Europe to obtain ships and supplies for the Confederacy

as well as working for the Confederate Secret Service. At war's end, Maury became the "Imperial Commissioner of Immigration" in the Maximilian government of Mexico. He arranged for the colony of Carlotta (in Veracruz, Mexico) for the settlement of ex-Confederates and other immigrants. These ex-Confederates were men like Generals Sterling Price, J.O. Shelby, Thomas Hindman, and even Maury's son, Col. Richard Launcelot Maury. After the Carlotta colony failed, Maury returned to the U.S. and took on a professorship at the Virginia Military Institute. With all his accomplishments, one of his unsuccessful but sincere efforts was ending slavery in the U.S. and stopping the African slave trade in which other countries (especially Brazil) participated. In 1851 Maury wrote, "imagine waking up some day and finding our country free of slavery!". Maury died at his home in Lexington, Virginia on Feb 1st, 1873, and is now buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, VA. There is an attempt by delusional and/or illiterate activists to remove the Maury monument along with that of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.

The following is a biography about Maury's scientific accomplishments as recorded by NGA:

(Maury) An expert in marine analysis, naval meteorology and bathymetry, Matthew F. Maury earned his nickname as the "Pathfinder of the Seas," by developing the first Wind and Current Charts in 1847. His efforts were directly responsible for the United States' emergence as a powerful seafaring nation unequalled in its knowledge of the Earth's oceans, winds and currents.

Maury was the quintessential marine analyst, comparing thousands of logbooks stored in Navy warehouses on any given route and deducing areas of wide differences and recommending certain areas of the oceans that should be avoided at different times of the year.

Maury is considered the founder of naval meteorology because he conceived the idea of a universal system of meteorological observations on both land and sea. In 1853, he organized and represented the United States in the first International Maritime Meteorology Conference in Brussels. This led to uniform weather-reporting systems for 13 nations. His 1855 publication "Physical Oceanography of the Sea" is considered the first modern textbook of oceanography and won Maury international fame, along with the title "Father of Oceanography."

Maury also played a significant role in developing a method for deep-sea sounding and bottom profiling of the ocean. In 1858, this bathymetric data was instrumental in determining the location between Newfoundland and Ireland for the first trans-Atlantic cable.

Today, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency proudly continues Maury's legacy...NGA marine analysts embody Maury's analytical skills by collecting, analyzing, maintaining and disseminating navigation safety information to the Agency's customer and mission partners. NGA also continues Maury's bathymetric endeavors by evaluating and extracting hydrographic and bathymetric data to support its safety in navigation mission.

Note: Compatriot Scott Williams retired from NGA, located at the St. Louis Arsenal, after 31 years of service.

(Sources for this article: nga.mil; britannica.com; wikipedia.org.)

Confederate Image for May/June Issue



George Bent is seated next to wife Magpie, dated 1867

George Bent (1843-1918), attended boarding school (Christian Brothers and Webster College) in St. Louis prior to the war. Like his fellow students, his mind was filled with rage when the Camp Jackson Massacre took place. Leaving school, he headed to his father's home in Westport, Missouri and joined the Missouri State Guard. Once he arrived in Springfield, he was enrolled in Col. Martin E. Green's Missouri Cavalry, and served under Sterling Price. His father himself also served under Price in the Mexican War. George was the son of fur trader William Bent and the daughter of a Cheyenne chief. The Bent family was from St. Louis but made its wealth at a place known as Bent's fort, near present day La Junta, Colorado. A family home was also maintained in Westport, Missouri.

As a Missouri State Guardsmen and later Confederate soldier, George Bent fought Union troops at the Battles of Oak Hill (Wilson's Creek), Lexington, Elkhorn Tavern, and Corinth. At

Corinth George was part of Landis Battery at the time of his surrender. As a POW, he was sent to Gratiot Street Prison. A family friend, the millionaire Robert Campbell arranged for George's release. For safety, George's father advised him to go live with his mother's people (Black Kettle's) at Sand Creek. A couple days after arriving, on Nov 29, 1864 Black Kettle's village was attacked by the psychopathic Col. John Chivington's with Colorado Cavalry. Chivington, known for his outspoken Kansas abolitionist views and his victory against Confederate forces at Glorieta Pass. Chivington's forces massacred Black Kettle's village, the majority of them being women and children. It was here that George Bent was wounded in the hip but managed to escape. Being a Confederate and a Cheyenne, he was a highly desirable target as Chivington hated them both. In seeking revenge for what these Federal troops had done, George joined the Cheyenne Dog Soldiers and until the Medicine Lodge Treaty of October 1867, he would fight in multiple battles with Federal troops. In 1868 George obtained considerable influence as an negotiator and interpreter/Indian Agent for the U.S. government. He had an unique knowledge of the Cheyenne and European American world views. George died in the flu epidemic of 1918 (May 19, 1918). He is buried in Colony, Washita County, Oklahoma.

George Bent has been able to tell his story of his many adventures by way of his letters published in 1968, *Life of George Bent: Written from His Letters*, by George E. Hyde. More recently (2005), another book has been written, *Halfbreed: The Remarkable True Story of George Bent-- Caught Between the Worlds of the Indian and the White Man*, by David F. Halaas.



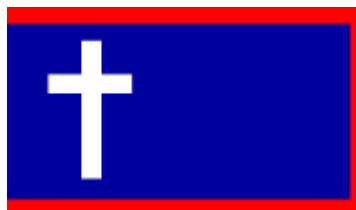
Bent home in Westport, Missouri. Note tipi near house where George Bent's mother lived.

“Disloyal and Disfranchised Persons” in St. Louis County

Compiled from Official Documents, published by the Missouri Democrat Print, corner Fourth and Pine streets, 1866. Names of the disloyal and disenfranchised persons in St. Louis. The listing includes former rebels, secessionists, deserters, and Immigrants--who did not support Lincoln's war on the South and/or would not enlist in the Union Army. For example, many native Irish, appealed to the British consulate for protection. There are numerous other nationalities as well. The list includes over 8,500 names. One note from the publisher, "...it was found impossible to obtain all the names in the county." Contact Scott Williams for a name lookup, at mocsa1861@gmail.com

Here is a sample of names plucked from the list:

Abel, D. H., rebel deserter, city.
Adriance, C H, in rebel service, city.
Bacon, Lee, prisoner of war, Fifth ward
Barker, Green B.; in rebel army, city.
Boyle, Edward, in rebel navy, city.
Branagan, Peter, paroled prisoner, Seventh ward
Campbell, James, British subject, Eight ward
Hazlock, H., assessed secessionist, Carondelet township
Coleman, R., Jr., Assisting rebel army, Meramec township
Dent, J B, assessed secessionist, Carondelet township
Eads, G O, assessed secessionist, Carondelet township
Ennis, T. H., assisting rebel spy, Central Township
Farnish, Wm., guerrilla, city
Flynn, Peter, alien, St. Ferdinand Township
Herron, John, left State to avoid enrollment, city.
Jacobs, John T., rebel spy, city.
Matthews, _____, rebel mail carrier, disloyal, St. Louis county.
McCreary, A J, assessed secessionist, city.
Murphy, Dennis B., deserter, county.
Newmann, Lippman, Wurtemberg, Eighth ward
Patterson, E. H., assessed sympathizer, St Ferdinand township
Sappington, W.D., rebel army, Central Township
Shreve, L.M., ass'd secess., (\$23,000 bond) city.
St. Cin, Francois, disloyal, Florissant
Utz, F. F., ass'd secessionist, St. Ferdinand township.
Yeatman, James C., disloyal, St. Louis county.



Camp News

This Memorial Day the Camp will once again march in the JB parade with the Grant Camp, SUVCW. This will be on Monday May 28th. The camp will also put Confederate flags out in the Confederate section of the cemetery. The details will be announced by the May camp meeting.

Camp CALENDAR

12:30 PM Social Time

1:00 PM Meeting Starts

Please join us. All monthly meetings are held at the Schnuck's Supermarket at 12756 Olive Street Boulevard in Creve Coeur. It is approximately 1.9 miles west of I-270 on the south side of the street. Take the Olive Boulevard exit off INT 270 and go west about one mile until a half a block after you pass Mason Road, then turn left into Bellerive Plaza and at the stop sign make another slight left into the Schnucks parking lot. We have been asked to park near the Firestone Tire Store at the left end of the lot as you face the store. The "Back Stage" room is located inside the front part of the store, on the Firestone store side, about 40 feet beyond the self-checkout counters. **Please note:** There is prepared food available at the Deli. ONLY FOOD PURCHASED AT SCHNUCKS MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.

If you are interested in presenting at a program, or know of someone who is in 2018, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Date	Program	Presenter	Function
Saturday, May 5th, 2018	"The Real Lincoln"	Jim England	Camp Meeting
Monday, May 28th, 2018	Memorial Day Parade	-----	Observance at JB
Saturday, June 2, 2018	To be announced	To be announced	Camp Meeting
July-August	-----	-----	No meetings
Saturday, Sept 8, 2018	1860 Human Geography	Scott Williams	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2018	To be announced	Gene Dressel	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Nov. 3, 2018	To be announced	Sam Story, Jr.	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Dec. 1, 2018	Confederate Sea Raiders	Chuck Knight	Camp Meeting

