



*The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
Late Fall Edition, 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;

Please consider supporting Heritage Defense. Even a small gift will matter.

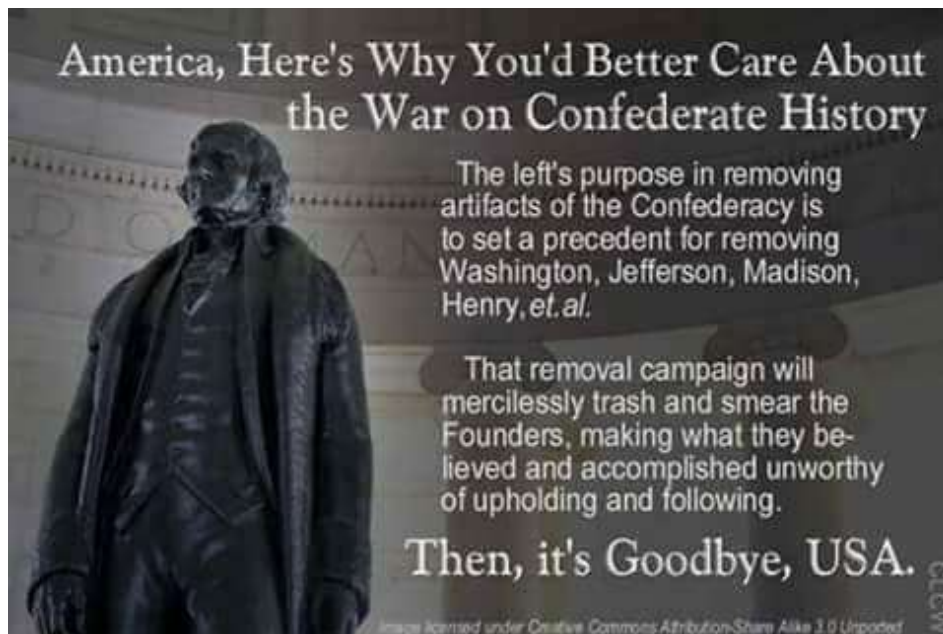
<http://www.scv.org/new/heritage-defense-fund/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-693-4943

Statement of Purpose

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and gravesites for ourselves and future generations.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



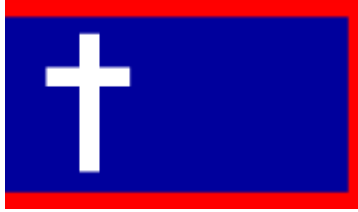
America, Here's Why You'd Better Care About the War on Confederate History

The left's purpose in removing artifacts of the Confederacy is to set a precedent for removing Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, *et. al.*

That removal campaign will mercilessly trash and smear the Founders, making what they believed and accomplished unworthy of upholding and following.

Then, it's Goodbye, USA.

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Camp Calendar

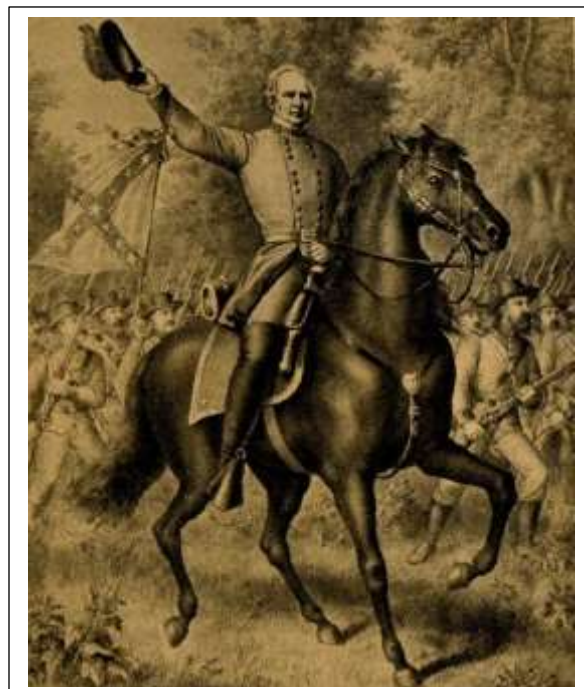
12:30 PM Social Time

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, Nov. 3, 2018	Battle of Belmont	Sam Story, Jr.	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Dec. 1, 2018	Confederate Sea Raiders	Chuck Knight	Camp Meeting



Proposed By-Law Changes for the Sterling Price Camp

Camp Life Membership

If you are a Life Member in the national SCV and a Life Member of the Missouri Division, you would be eligible for Life Membership in the camp at the following rates:

Tier One—ages 12 thru 64

National	<u>\$750</u> (\$30 X 25 yrs)
Missouri Division	<u>\$100</u> (flat rate)
Proposed Camp Life Membership	<u>\$350</u> (14 X 25 yrs)
Total	<u>\$1200</u>

Tier Two—ages 65 thru 79

National	<u>\$375</u> (\$30 X 12.5 yrs)
Missouri Division	<u>\$100</u> (flat rate)
Proposed Camp Life Membership	<u>\$175</u> (14 X 12.5 yrs)
Total	<u>\$650</u>

Tier Three—ages 80+

National	<u>\$187.50</u> (\$30 X 6.25)
Missouri Division	<u>\$100</u> (flat rate)
Proposed Camp Life Membership	<u>\$87.50</u> (14 x 6.25 yrs)
Total	<u>\$375</u>

Pros: A convenience for members and membership rolls would remain steadier.

Cons: This would not be portable to other camps. Camp membership would be fixed to the Sterling Price camp.

Missouri Division Flags and Flag Pole Fundraiser

This is a 4-year fundraiser. We are asking Missouri SCV members and anyone else that desires to take part in this project of putting mega-sized Confederate flags up in Missouri. For each pole that goes up, it is estimated that we could need 3 or 4 flags per year at a cost of \$500-\$600 per flag. The Division has set aside, \$3250 to start this project. The first flag pole is being donated to the Missouri division. There is some cost for shipping it to its location and set up. It's a four-year fundraiser because most of our ancestors committed to 4 years of duty in the war for Southern Independence. There are five different payment tiers:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson | \$1000.00 each year. |
| 2. General Sterling Price | \$500.00 each year. |
| 3. General Joseph Shelby | \$250.00 each year. |
| 4. William Quantrill | \$100.00 each year. |
| 5. Major Thomas Livingston | \$50.00 each year. |

Send your contribution in one or multiple payments, to:

Missouri Division Adjutant
Don Bowman
13610 Audrain County Road 989
Centralia, MO 65240

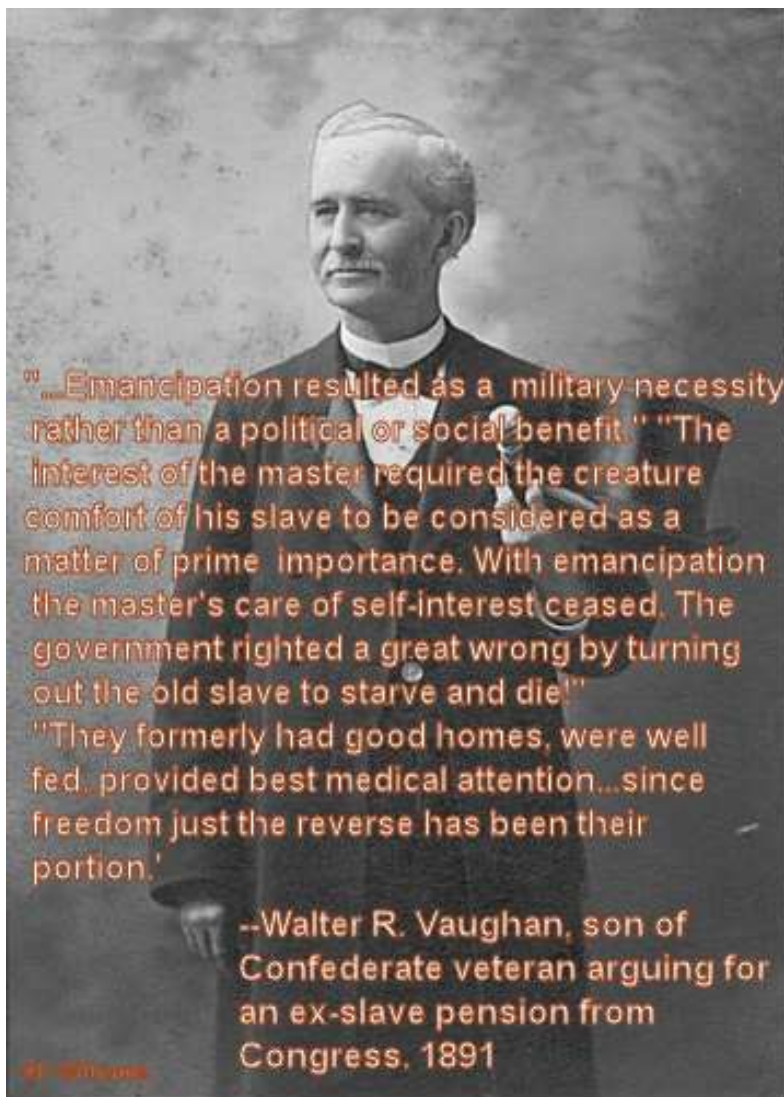
Make checks payable to "Missouri Division SCV", and write in the memo, "Flag Project".

Upon completion, you will receive a Missouri Division Certificate with the donation level received. Names will be published in the Missouri Division newsletter.

The Ex-Slave Pension Movement,

By Scott Williams

The Nashville American on Feb 10, 1903 reports that **Confederate organizations have endorsed a “Ex-Slave Pension” bill in Congress.** The beneficiaries would have to prove they were slaves. The paper says “the bill doesn’t have the slightest chance in passing.” Attempting to get wider support, it was later renamed “a Southern-tax relief bill”. It was presented nine times in Congress and each time it went no further.



Who was the man behind this effort? Walter Raleigh Vaughan, born May 12, 1848 in Petersburg, Virginia and moving as a youth in 1860 to the Selma area in Dallas County, Alabama. He was a son of a slave-owning parents, Patrick H. Vaughan and Mary Ann Lucas Maynard. Following the war, Vaughan resided in multiple locations Nashville, Chicago, Council Bluffs, and Omaha. Prior to being a newspaper editor, he was elected three times the Mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa. In St. Louis he practiced law and published the National Irish American. He was a lifelong Democrat.

Vaughan believed a benefit for ex-slaves would be a “semblance of justice for their years of labor.” In

1891 he published a pamphlet, "Freedmen's Pension Bill: A Plea for American Freedmen". In it

he forcibly states that the “U.S. government was not warranted in emancipating the slaves without providing them with suitable provisions for their maintenance.” In a nutshell Vaughan argues, “the interest of the master required the creature comfort of his slave to be considered as a matter of prime importance. With emancipation the master’s care of self-interest ceased. The government righted a great wrong by turning out the old slave to starve and die!” Although Vaughan acknowledged Lincoln never intended to “correct a great wrong” but only to win the war. Still Lincoln’s actions were irresponsible in how they impacted lives of former slaves. Vaughan’s bill recognized the right of the claim of freedmen for aid, and it leaves them in a condition requiring industry in order that they may procure a comfortable and permanent maintenance” in old age. Only slaves born before 1860 could apply and that had to be documented. The maximum benefit was for slaves over 70 years old (\$500 initial payment and \$15 month) and least for those under 50, (\$4 month and no initial lump payment).

In an article written in July 18, 1891, the newspaper, Lincoln Evening Call, states “Vaughn is the first and only white man in the United States, so far, to suggest money or pension settlement” for the ex-slaves. That’s apparently true on the Federal level but not so on the state level. The State of Mississippi in 1888 instituted pensions for some blacks [1,739] that were disabled in Confederate service, but those that had not injured a limb had to wait until much later. Other southern states delayed benefits until the 1920’s after many had already passed away. In the October 1913 issue of the Confederate Veteran magazine there is an article that supports the Ex-Slave Association, an organization which Vaughan had founded, stating, “This move should enlist the hearty support of our white people”. Unfortunately, there was no serious political interest in Washington behind the effort. It was still paying off pensions for Union veterans and it was not ready to take on more.

Contrary to many sources Walter Vaughan himself was not a Confederate veteran, as he was too young to serve during the war. In his pamphlet he writes, “His father [Patrick] and three brothers [Vernon, Alonzo, and Joseph] were, however, gallant soldiers in the Southern Army.” What is known is his eldest brother Vernon H. Vaughan, served in Co K, 1st Alabama Cavalry, C.S.A. and his brother Alonzo served in Co F, 54th NC Infantry, C.S.A. Vernon would eventually be appointed Secretary of Utah Territory and later Territorial Governor by President Grant. After their father died, Alonzo continued to live on the family estate near Selma, Alabama.

Walter R. Vaughan died 16 Apr 1915 at his home in St. Louis. He is buried at Valhalla cemetery in St. Louis county, Missouri. He was married to Delia Devol with whom he had two sons and three daughters. Although he himself was not a veteran, he was a son of a Confederate veteran, he did experience the war as a Confederate civilian, he tried to make the world a better place for his fellow man and reduce the suffering of so many that Lincoln's Army left behind in desolation. We can claim him as one of our own and be proud of his efforts.



Slaves at high risk, in or approaching elderly age,1860 Census, including U.S. territories.

Slaves over 100 years: 1,571

Slaves between 90 and 100 years: 3,031

Slaves between 80 and 90 years: 9,961

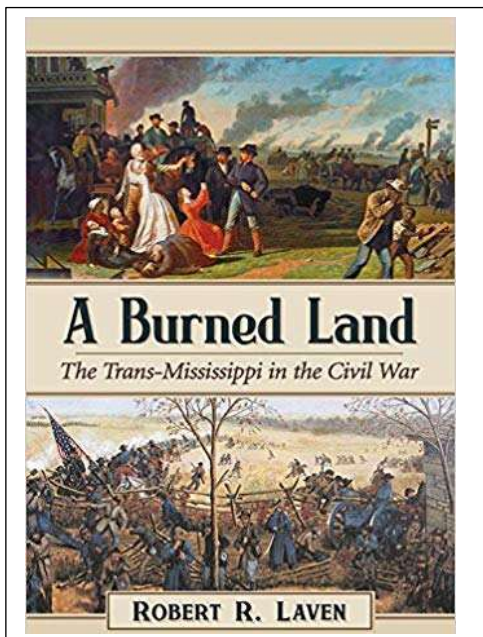
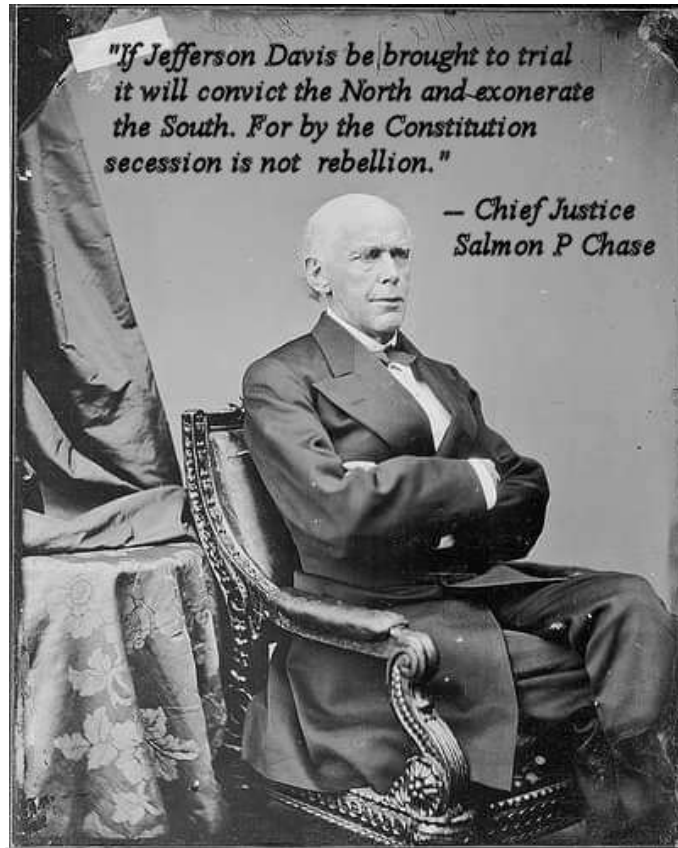
Slaves between 70 and 80 years: 31,157

Slaves between 60 and 70 years: 90,343

Slaves between 50 and 60 years: 155,702

Slaves between 40 and 50 years: 279,793

Total: 540,401



Soon to be Released New Book!

By St. Louis area author, Robert Laven, a retired Defense Intelligence analyst.

Anyone care to write a review?

"Often neglected by historians, actions in Missouri and Kansas had an important influence on the course of the Civil War, with profound and lasting effects for the communities and people in the region. This book focuses on the experiences of the soldiers, officers and civilians on both sides. Outside of Virginia and Tennessee, Missouri was perhaps the most hotly contested territory during the war. The author brings to life the circumstances and events in the region that contributed to the outbreak of internecine strife in the Western Theater. The fighting in Missouri culminated with an expedition that re-wrote the books on tactics and the use of mounted infantry."

From McFarland Publishers. **NOTE: Not reviewed by SCV member.**

Ode to the Confederate Dollar Bill



Attributed to Major Sidney A. Jonas, of the Confederate Army.

(Respectfully dedicated to the holders of Confederate money)

Representing nothing on God's earth now, and naught in the waters below it, as the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone, keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear to the tale that this trifle can tell, of Liberty born of the patriot's dream, of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores, and too much of a stranger to borrow, we issued to-day our promise to pay, and hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled by and weeks became years, but our coffers were empty still; coin was so rare that the treasury'd quake if a dollar should drop in the till.

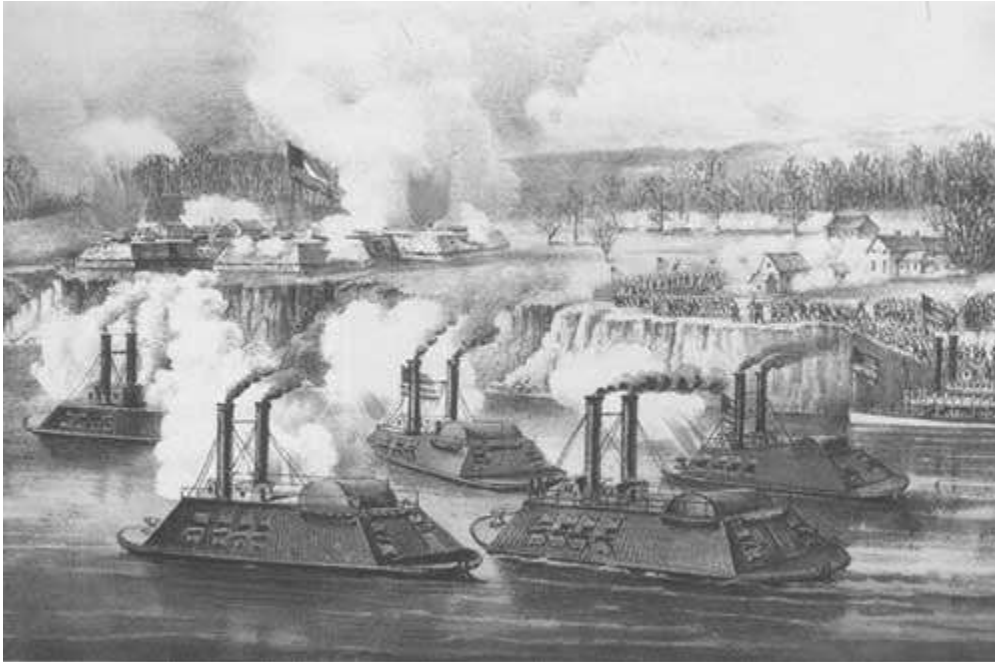
But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed, and our poverty well we discerned, and this little check represented the pay that our suffering veterans earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold, yet as gold each soldier received it; it gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay, and each Southern patriot believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or of pay, or of bills that were overdue; we knew if it brought us our bread to-day, 'Twas the best our poor country could do.

Keep it, it tells all our history o'er, from the birth of our dream to its last; modest, and born of the Angel Hope, like our hope of success, it passed.

Black Confederate Spy Sold into Slavery?

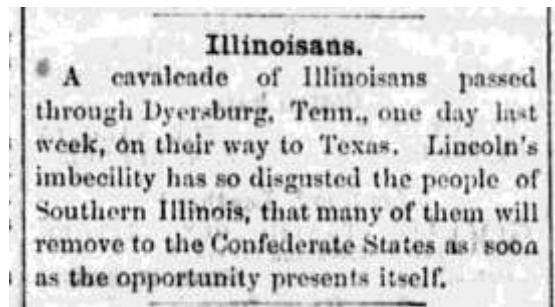


From the Washington, Mississippi Gazette (June 6, 1880) we learn that the **Federals sold a black Confederate spy into slavery in Cuba.** The spy, named Peyton, was originally a slave of W. Lynn Hemingway who served in the “Carroll Rifles”. In

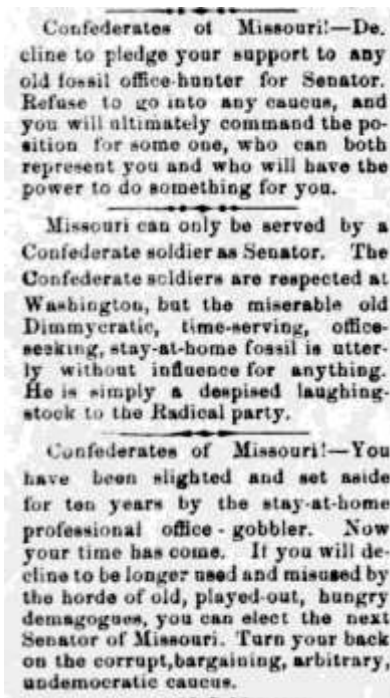
1861 Peyton went to Virginia with Hemingway and they both returned to Mississippi in 1863. Peyton was a trusted servant and information was needed on the federal fleet of gunboats approaching Ft. Pemberton. He was also a gifted musician, playing the fiddle like no other. Peyton was given the mission to go undercover as a “fugitive slave”. After earning the trust of the federal officers, perhaps using his musical talent, he was able to obtain federal documents and maps. He then secreted them back to the Confederates at Ft. Pemberton. After Vicksburg’s surrender in July, Peyton was sent home to Carrollton, Mississippi. “On his way...he was betrayed to the enemy by some Confederates as the spy who deceived them...” Peyton was carried in irons to New York, shipped on a federal ship to Cuba and sold into slavery there. “In Cuba he worked as a slave in factories for nearly fifteen years, being entirely cut off from all communication with home and friends. He made seven attempts to escape...but being unsuccessful. Finally, he found an American vessel commanded by a Southerner, to whom he related the history of his capture, enslavement, forced exile, and begged to be returned to his home and family. The Captain secreted him in the hold of the vessel, carried him to Costa Rica, thence to New York. Peyton then worked his way to Virginia, where a number of ladies raised the means to return him to his home after an absence of

seventeen years. He reached Winona, Mississippi on the 15th of April, 1880. Peyton says that “numbers of mulatto women are being constantly sold in Cuba as slaves. Northern men marry them, take them to Cuba on a ‘bridal tour’ and there sell them as cooks or fancy house servants.” At the bottom of article, it reads: “If anyone doubts the truth of this story he or she can write to Capt. B. F. Jones, Winona, Miss. Or to C. Y.F. Merriwether, Oakland, Yalobusha county, Miss.”

Historical Tidbits



October 11, 1861, Athens (Tennessee) Post.



Lexington Caucasian Weekly, Nov 30, 1872

Featured Confederate



Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong

The only officer that fought for the Union and Confederacy that became a general officer.



Frank Crawford Armstrong was born November 22nd, 1835 at the Choctaw Agency in Indian Territory. He was the son of Francis Wells Armstrong, an Army officer that was the Superintendent of the Choctaw agency. His father passed away when he was an infant. His mother, Ann Monica Millard, would later marry Gen. Persifor Frazer Smith. His paternal grandparents were Col. James Armstrong, a native of Ulster, Ireland that served in the American Revolution, and Susan Wells of Washington DC. The grandparents moved West to Tennessee where his father would grow up.

Before the war, Armstrong was fortunate to be commissioned a lieutenant of cavalry without having to go through school at West Point. In June of 1861, Frank Armstrong would be promoted to Captain in the Union Army. He led Federal troops at the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run). Since he switched to the Confederate Army in August 1861, he will be the only general that had the experience of leading both Union and Confederate troops during the 1861-1865 war. He took a ship to New Orleans to join up as an aide for James M. McIntosh and Benjamin McCulloch. Following the Battle of Chustenahlah in the Cherokee Nation, he would receive a commission as a lieutenant and adjutant general in the Confederate Army. In March of 1862, he would see action at the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern. Gen. Van Dorn would recommend him for advancement to Lt. Colonel after the deaths of McCulloch and McIntosh.

Being assigned to the Army of the West, Armstrong crossed the Mississippi River and proceeded to Corinth, Mississippi. In May of 1863, he would receive a promotion to Colonel of the 3rd Louisiana Infantry, a position he would not hold for long. Maj. General Sterling Price in July of 1863, promoted Armstrong to “an acting brigadier general” and he would command all

the cavalry of the Army of the West. His operations of the cavalry included Tupelo, Courtland and a raid into western Tennessee. In September of 1863, Price stated, "The highest praise should be awarded to General Armstrong for the prudence, discretion, and good sense with which he conducted this expedition." He would later use the cavalry very efficiently in rear guard action at luka and Corinth.

Armstrong's reputation as being a competent cavalry commander was firmly established. He would be given a brigade of Jackson's Division in the Army of Tennessee and take part in the engagements at Thompson's Station, Brentwood and Franklin. At Franklin, Armstrong gets captured by Union troops, but he pulls off an escape. Thereafter he receives a real back-dated promotion to brigadier general. In June, Armstrong is assigned as a brigade commander with Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and sees action at the Tullahoma campaign. On September 1863 Forrest awards him command of a division of his Corps, just in time for the Battle of Chickamauga and operations in eastern Tennessee.

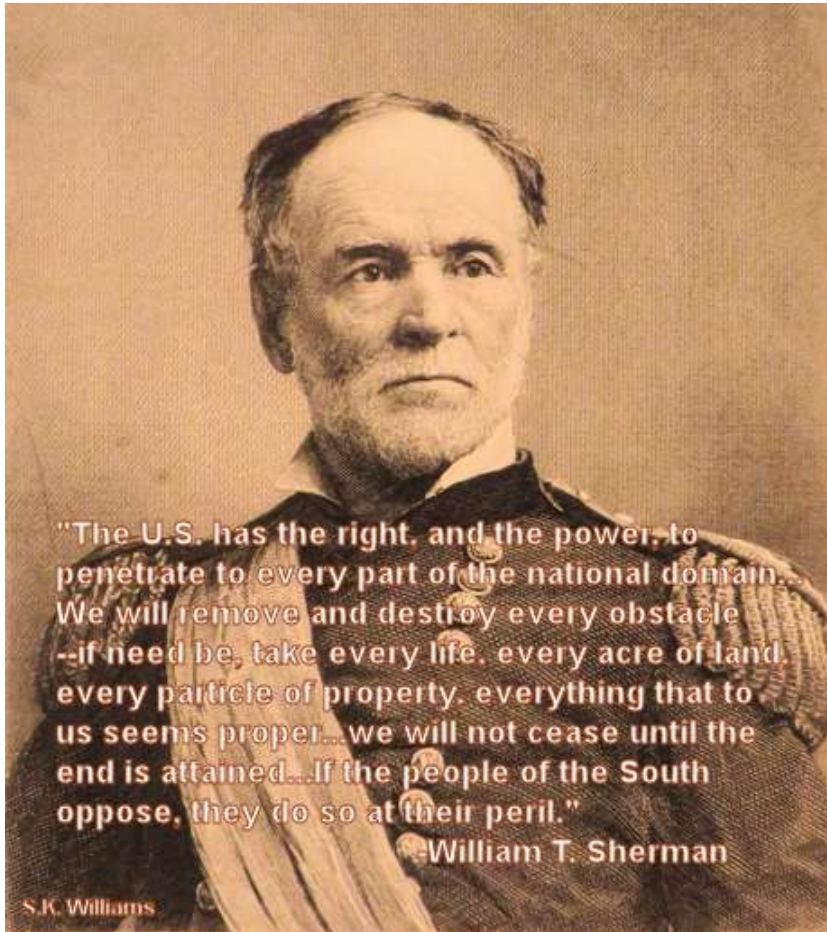
Armstrong was transferred to Polk's Corps and commanded a brigade and briefly Jackson's entire division at the Dalton to Atlanta Campaign. Nathan Bedford Forrest then took Jackson's division to support John Bell Hood at Murfreesboro and Nashville. After the disaster at Nashville, Armstrong's brigade joined Gen. James R. Chalmer's Division of Forrest's Corps. In April 1865 Forrest's command was sent to Selma, Alabama to defend some of the Confederacy's last industrial centers from destruction by the Union Army. At Selma Forrest was at an extreme disadvantage. His men needed to defend the enormous fortifications with only a 4,000-man force (that's including the local reserve citizen's militia) against Gen. James H. Wilson's 9,000 well-armed Union troops. Forrest's 4,000 had to spread out to cover the fortifications, which put each man at a very thin, 12 feet apart. Although the federals took heavy casualties, they eventually overran the Confederate line and the fighting resorted to hand to hand combat. In the fighting hundreds of Confederates surrendered. Forrest and Armstrong were able to escape over the cover of darkness. However, on May 4th, 1865 Forrest's command was included in the general surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Need a Christmas Gift Idea? Perhaps a "Stone Mountain" Silver Half Dollar

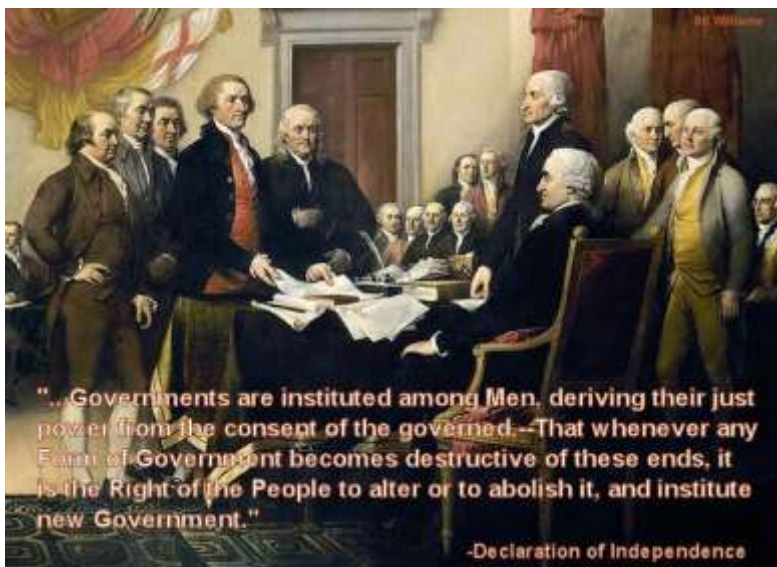


This silver (90%) half dollar was created in 1925 on behalf of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association to fund the construction of the Georgia memorial. It was

minted in Philadelphia. The coin features Generals Robert E. Lee with Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. On the reverse side the coin reads, "Memorial to the valor of the soldiers of the South". The Stone Mountain Memorial effort began in 1916, but the project was not totally completed until 1972. Enough of these coins have been produced where they can be purchased today for \$30-\$300, depending on condition.



Two historic American views on the character of the government. One taken by the North and one by the South.





["Wearing of the Gray" on YouTube](#)



(Laughter) (Applause) (Cheers)

[The Rebel Yell, from the veterans themselves.](#) (YouTube)

Feel free to print a copy to give to a friend.

