



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

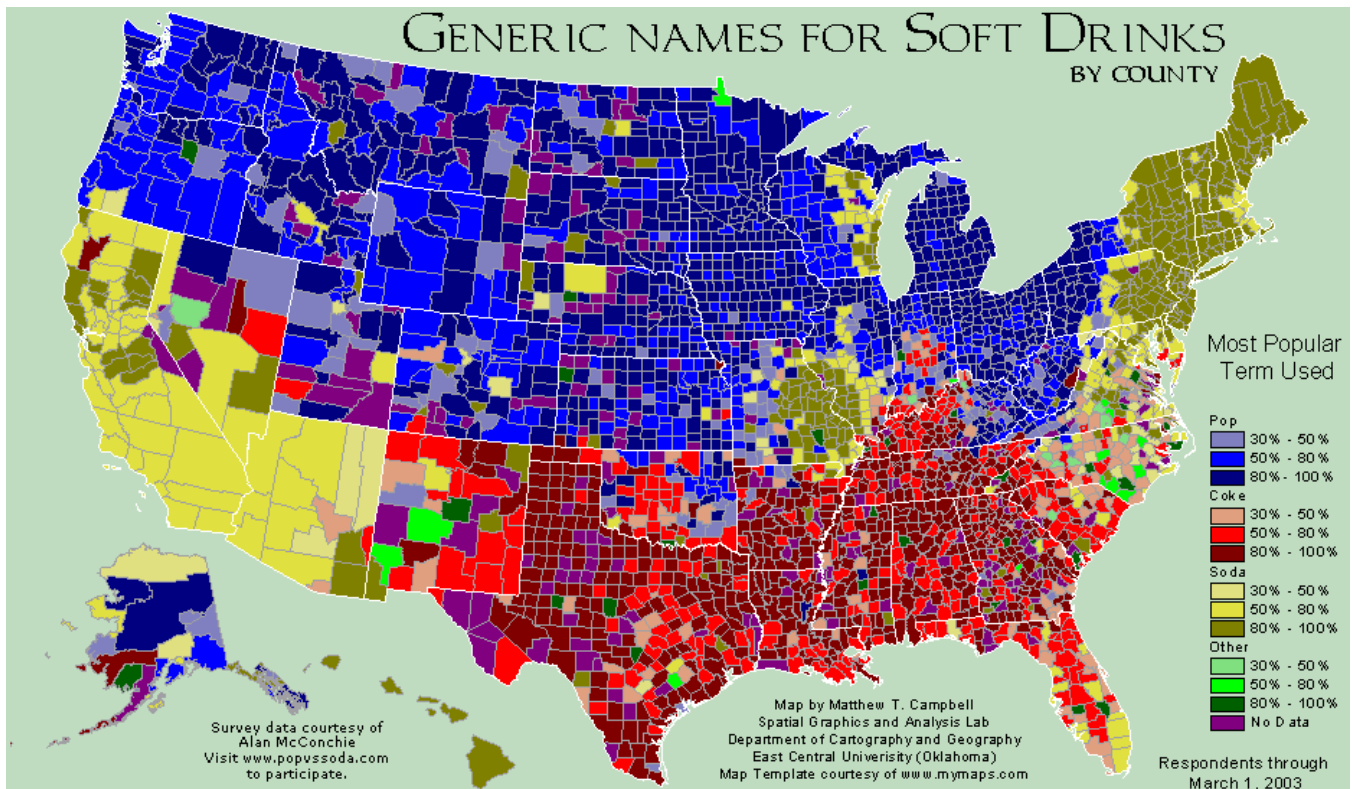
Sgt. at Arms – Zachary Burnett; Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel;

Chaplain – James England;

Do You Talk Like a Yankee when you ask for a soft drink?

By Scott K. Williams



The above map was used as an introduction in our Sterling Price Camp program on 1860 human geography. The map shows how people refer to a soft drink throughout the United States. The metro-St. Louis area, in general, uses the term “Soda” (yellow/tan), as opposed to the red areas (“Coke”), or blue areas “Pop”. The use of the term “soda” in St. Louis goes back well before the 1860’s. In the 1830’s New England merchants came to St. Louis and very soon thereafter brought with them the ever-popular soda fountain.



“Coke” (Cocoa Cola) was invented by chemist and pharmacist, Lt. Col. John Stith Pemberton. Before 1861, he had operated analytical and manufacturing laboratories using cutting edge technology in Columbus, Georgia. Besides medicines he produced cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, and photographic chemicals. During most of the war he had served in the war effort by working in the war industry. He was also in reserve Confederate service with the 3rd Georgia Cavalry Battalion. On April 16, 1865 the Yankees appeared threatening Columbus. In the ensuing battle Pemberton was

severely wounded (slashed by a saber across the chest) at the battle of Columbus and became addicted to morphine in order to deal with the lingering pain. After the war he resumed his pharmaceutical research and production. His main original focus was finding a concoction that would relieve his morphine addiction. In 1869 he moved laboratories to Atlanta. He was a trustee at Atlanta Medical College (present day Emory University School of Medicine). His original recipe was in the form of a wine. Due to pressure from temperance movement he changed the kola nut-coca formula to being non-alcoholic. The first Coca-Cola was sold at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta on May 8th, 1886. In March 1888, Pemberton petitioned for incorporation of Coca-Cola, although he died (August 16, 1888) near bankrupt before he could benefit monetarily from the business.

Lt. Col. Pemberton is buried in Linwood Cemetery of Columbus, Georgia. He was the son of James C. and Martha L. Pemberton of Rome, Georgia. He married Eliza Ann Lewis of Columbus Georgia. They had one child, Charles Ney Pemberton. His wife and son died in poverty. His formula made millions of dollars for those that took control of the corporation. As a memorial, his home that he and family lived in 1855-1860 has been preserved at 11 Seventh Street, Columbus, Georgia. The next time you order a "Coke" remember that you would not be doing that had Lt. Col. Pemberton not been wounded on the April 16, 1865 at the Battle of Columbus, Georgia.

Sources:

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/confederate-coca-cola/>

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org>

<https://www.n-georgia.com/pemberton-house.html>

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

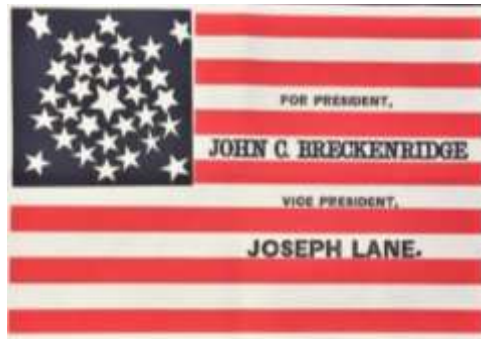
We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate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

Sons of Confederate Veterans



John C. Breckinridge For President!

The Choice of Southern Non-Slaveholders!

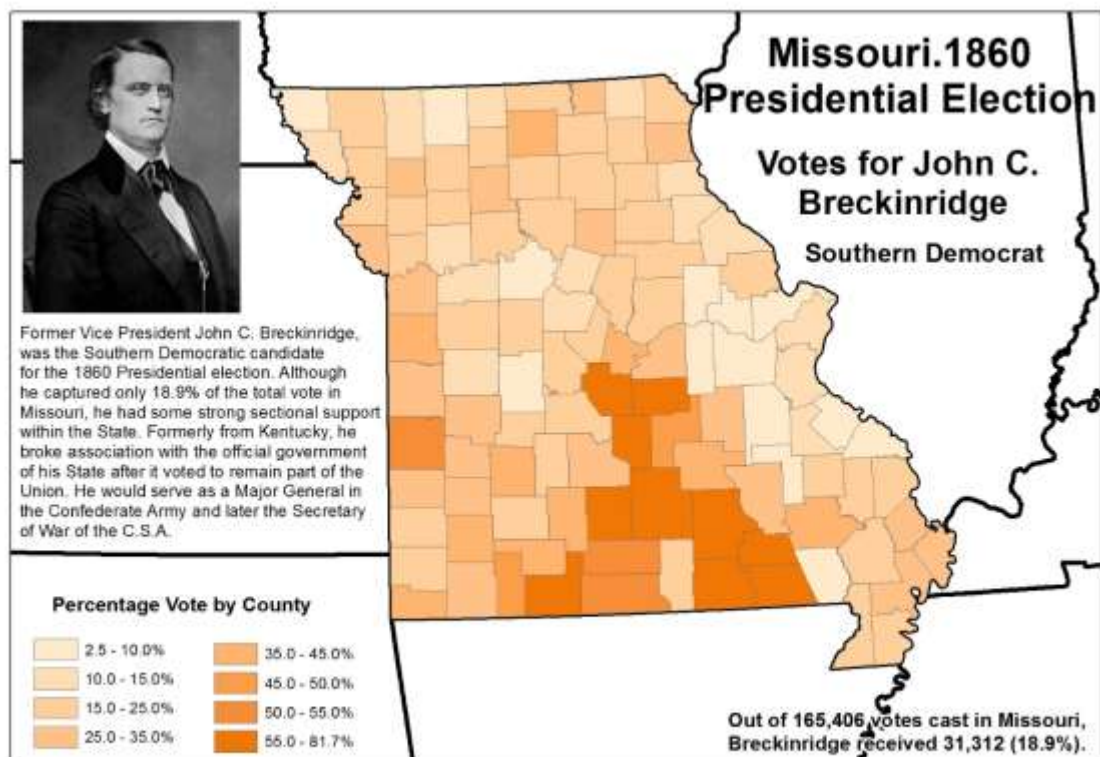


Evidence supports that the 1860 Presidential candidate, John C. Breckinridge, was not only the choice of secessionist southern nationalists but also was the choice of most non-slaveholders of the South. Why? Because he was most like them! Data from both Missouri and Mississippi both illustrate support for this viewpoint.

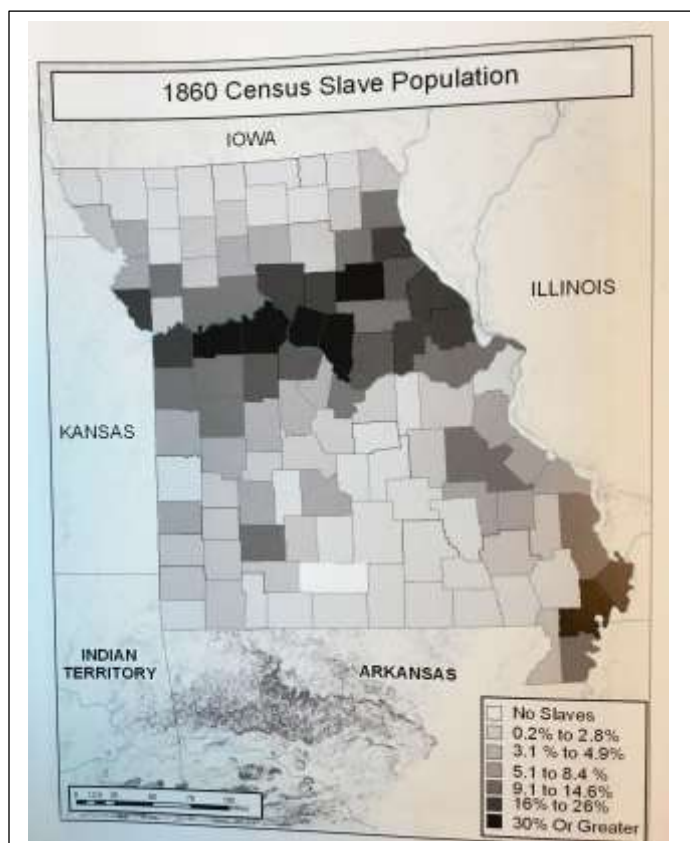
Breckinridge was also anti-slavery by personal belief, favored gradual emancipation, yet committed himself against fanatical abolitionism. His leading southern opponent, slave owning John Bell of Tennessee of the Constitutional Union party (CUP), was not a candidate the average poor southerner could relate to. For this reason, southern non-slaveowners voted for the candidate that was most like themselves, and that was former Vice President John C. Breckinridge. There are exceptions to this general trend, especially in the border states where Breckinridge was falsely reported as advocating disunion. Unlike Lincoln and Douglas, he would not speak out against secession or justify using force against seceding states.

To calm fears among slaveowners about his candidacy, Breckinridge voiced support for a Federal slave-code to underline his policy of following the rule of federal law in the territories. The Supreme Court had already decided the question of slavery in the territories, so in reality this offered nothing new, although it highlighted his opposition to Douglas' squatter-sovereignty and Lincoln's dictation that the territories would be free (and as implied, white). Historians frequently misread Breckinridge as a "southern extremist", when he was actually a moderate candidate that was simply stating his support for current law and the equality of sovereign states. Contrary to Sen. Douglas, he believed territories did not have sovereignty, no matter how many squatters occupied it. Both the Northern Democrat and Constitutional Union Parties worked very hard to falsely portray Breckinridge as a pro-secession and pro-war candidate. This may have fooled many but even Edwin Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war, not only voted for Breckinridge but considered him the only candidate that could have averted secession of the South. Good men like Robert E. Lee, Judah Benjamin, Thomas J. Jackson and Jefferson Davis also supported Breckinridge for President.

For further reading on Breckinridge see: [Breckinridge Statesman, Soldier, Symbol](#), by William C. Davis.



Historic Boundary Information: The College of William and Mary and the Minnesota Population Center, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011. <http://www.nhgis.org>
Map by S. K. Williams. Election returns from the Jefferson Inquirer, December 1, 1860.



Compare the two map distributions of support for Breckenridge and the distributions of slavery. Note: Douglas County, Missouri was just becoming established in 1860, and for this reason data was missing in the 1860 census. Its “no slaves” status should really be equivalent to its parent, Ozark county, which borders it on the South.

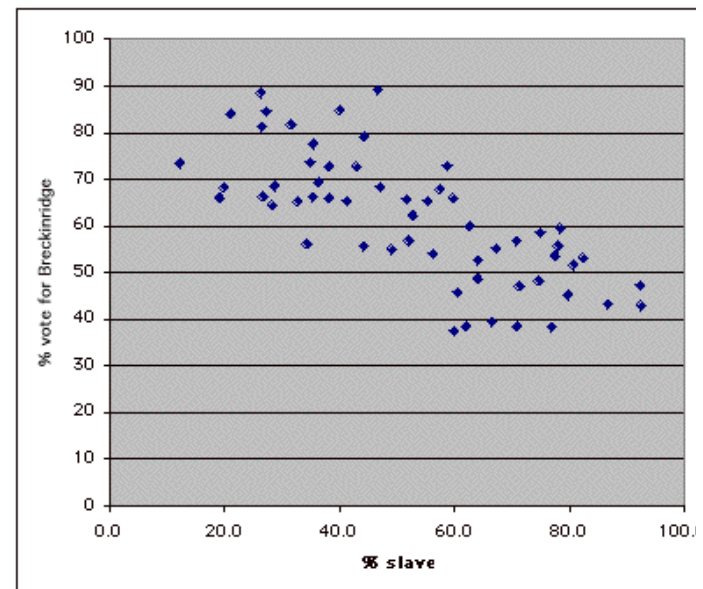
The Mississippi data in table format shows that in the counties where John C. Breckenridge support is strongest, there was less of a dominance of slavery. A few counties with the most striking differences are highlighted.

Table 1: Percentage of Votes for Breckinridge and Percentage of Population Enslaved, Mississippi Counties, 1860

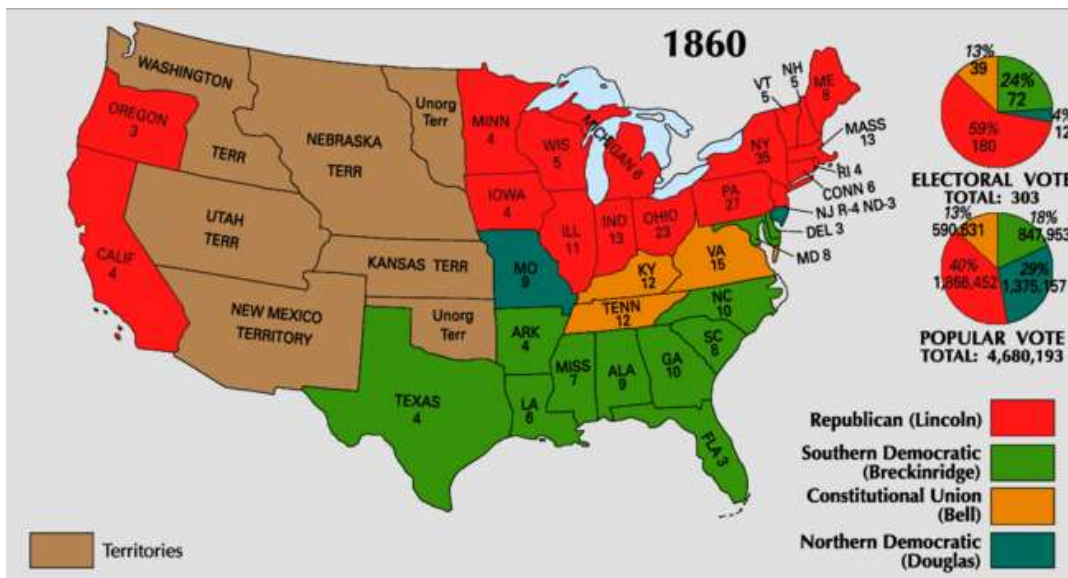
County	% votes for Breckinridge	% slave
Adams	38.3	70.9
Amite	52.5	64.0
Attala	66.0	35.4
Bolivar	43.0	86.7
Calhoun	65.9	19.2
Carroll	59.8	62.7
Chickasaw	65.2	55.3
Choctaw	66.3	26.7
Claiborne	59.3	78.4
Clarke	68.3	47.1
Coahoma	38.2	77.0
Copiah	65.6	51.7
Covington	77.4	35.5
De Soto	37.4	59.9
Franklin	67.8	57.5
Greene	81.6	31.6
Hancock	84.5	27.3
Harrison	83.9	21.1
Hinds	47.0	71.4
Holmes	55.1	67.3
Issaquena	42.8	92.5
Itawamba	68.1	19.9
Jackson	88.3	26.4
Jasper	65.3	41.3
Jefferson	51.4	80.8
Jones	73.3	12.2
Kemper	54.8	49.1
Lafayette	55.5	44.2
Lauderdale	65.8	38.2
Lawrence	84.7	40.1
Leake	65.1	32.8
Lowndes	56.6	70.8
Madison	53.5	77.5
Marion	88.9	46.6
Marshall	45.7	60.5
Monroe	65.8	59.8
Neshoba	81.0	26.5
Newton	73.5	35.0
Noxubee	58.4	75.0

County	% votes for Breckinridge	% slave
Oktibbeha	72.8	58.8
Panola	38.3	62.0
Perry	64.3	28.3
Pike	79.0	44.3
Pontotoc	56.1	34.4
Rankin	56.7	52.1
Scott	69.3	36.4
Simpson	72.7	38.2
Smith	68.4	28.7
Sunflower	55.6	78.0
Tallahatchie	48.6	64.1
Tunica	45.0	79.8
Warren	39.2	66.5
Washington	47.2	92.3
Wayne	62.1	52.7
Wilkinson	53.0	82.4
Winston	72.6	43.0
Yalobusha	54.0	56.2
Yazoo	48.1	74.7

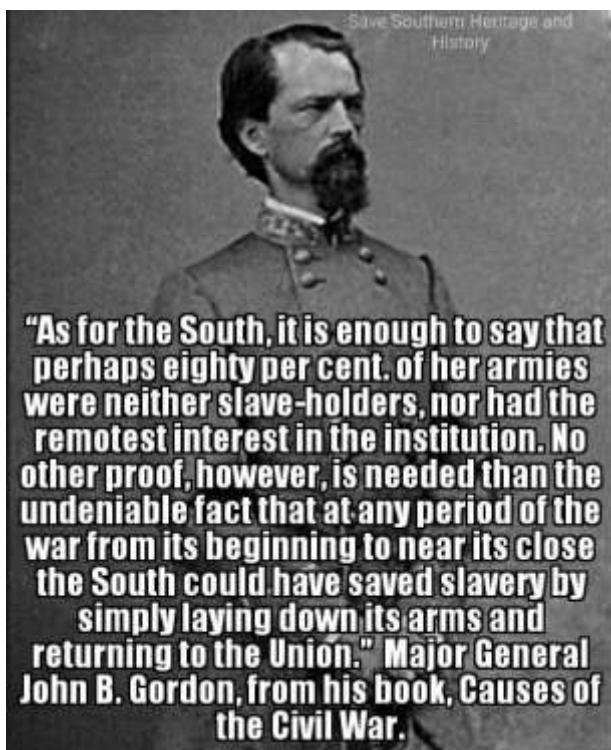
Source: <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/credits.html>



According to the 1860 electoral vote, Lincoln would have won the election regardless if all three opposition candidates combined their votes to oppose him. (Below map for reference.)



source: Wikipedia



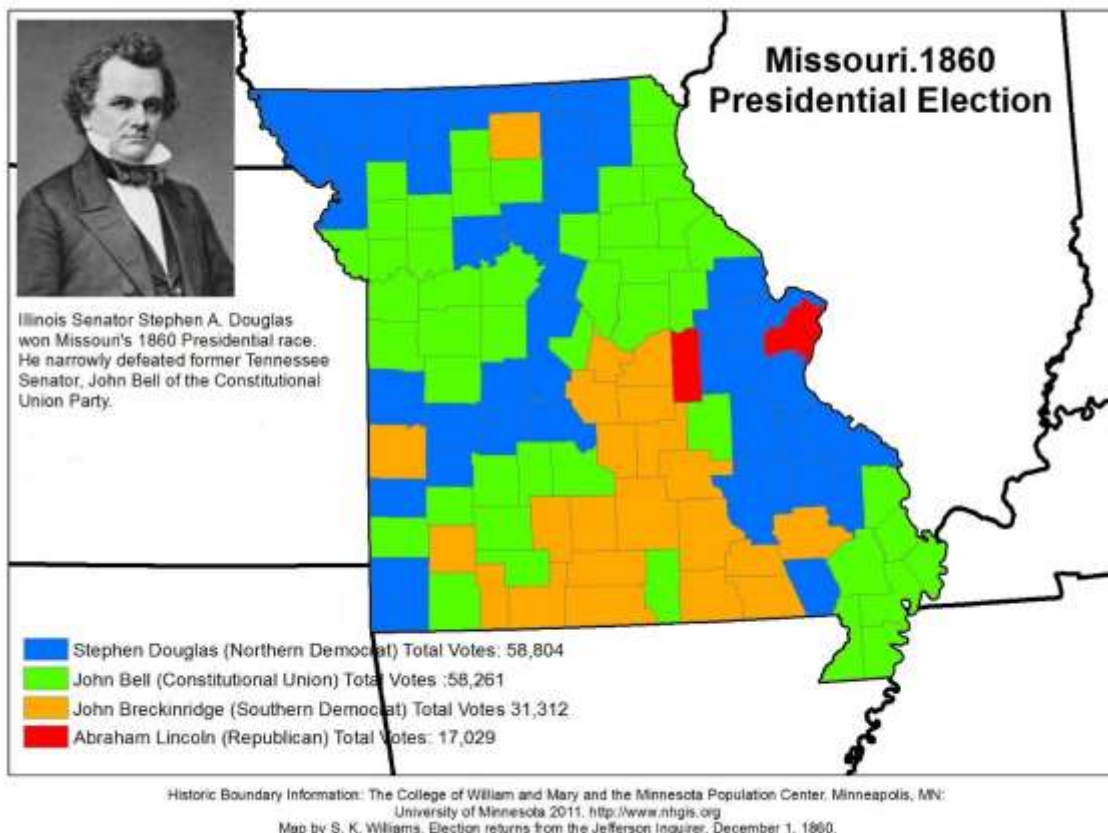
Disinformation in most of the border states by the Northern Democrats and Constitutional Union Party (CUP) backers helped to cause Breckinridge to lose Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Yet Breckinridge managed to come in second by electoral vote, after Lincoln. We can only imagine the impact Breckinridge would have had if he would have won. Non-slave-holders had their own interests and it is simple-minded to think they were the same as slaveowners.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/Defending-the-Heritage-105448059536657/>

“Only two of the candidates were heavily attacked for their antislavery views, the two at the opposite extremes of the spectrum, Breckinridge and Lincoln.”

–William C. Davis (author of Breckinridge, Statesman, Soldier, Symbol)

In Missouri, Sen. Stephen Douglas had the greatest influence in counties that had railroad/industrial/mining aspirations. Sen. Bell (CUP) won counties that had greater interest in agriculture/slavery. Counties favoring Lincoln had an overwhelming population of German immigrants (exiled revolutionaries). Breckinridge voters in Missouri were predominantly non-slaveowners, poor, or southern nationalists. These are just general explanations seen across a wide area. Specific explanations do vary by state.



Evidence from estate values indicate that the south-central counties of Missouri were poorer than other regions. NOTE: Newly established Douglas County did not have separate returns from its parent, Ozark County. Their combined tally went for Breckenridge.

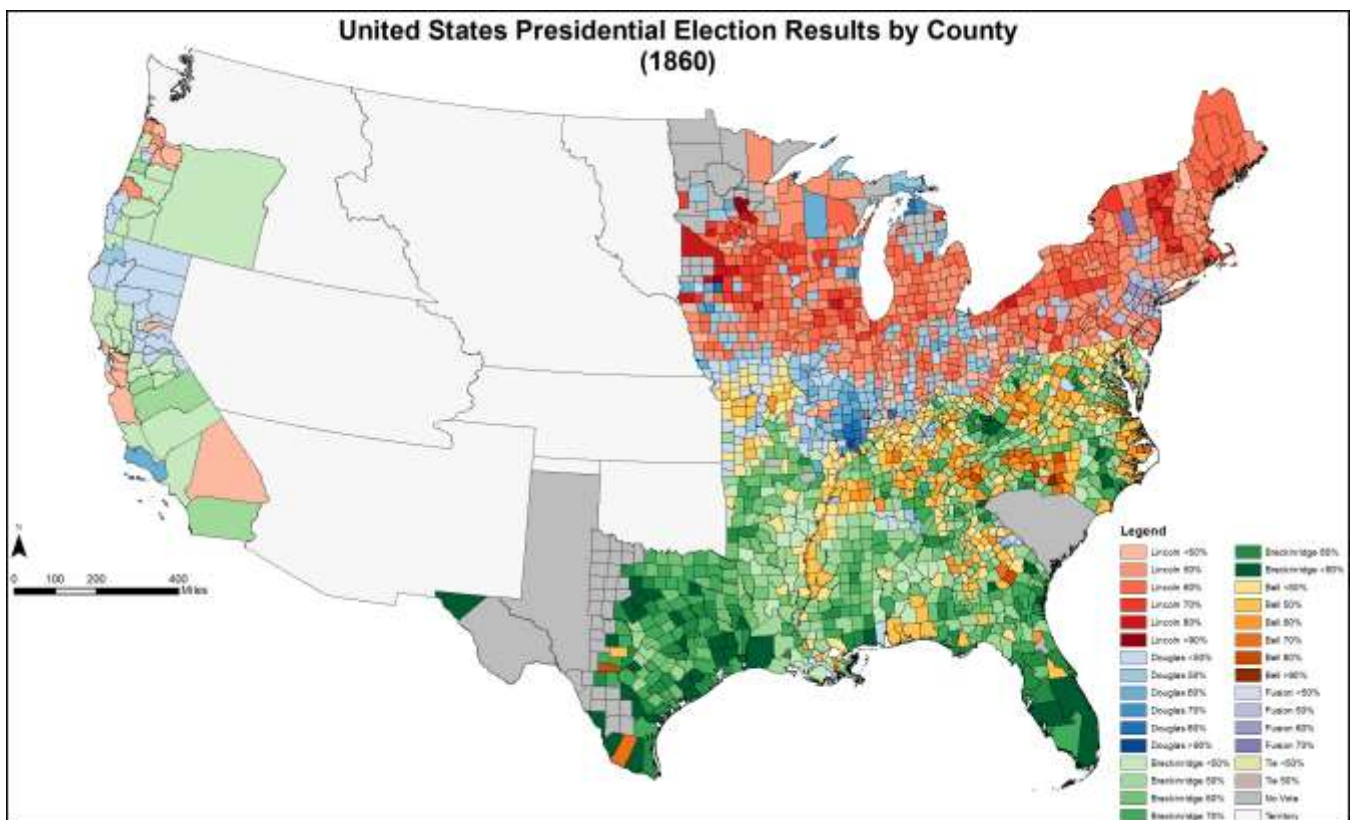


Jonathan Turley on Lincoln's violations and abuses of the Constitution.

Video · YouTube

20 minute video

Lincoln created much of the pro-secession atmosphere by his refusal to accept the democratic process, the equality of sovereign states and the authority of the Supreme Court. In other words, he rejected the parts of the U.S. Constitution he did not like.



U.S-wide 1860 Presidential election returns by county. Symbolized as follows: Green--Breckinridge; Orange/Brown--Bell; Blue--Douglas; Red—Lincoln.

Featured Confederate

Gen. James Spencer Rains, Missouri State Guard

By Scott Williams



James Spencer Rains (1817-1880), politician and soldier, was born in Warren County, Tennessee on October 2, 1817. He was the son of John Rains and Katy Duncan. His paternal grandparents were George Rains and Rosannah Graham of Randolph County, NC. Prior to the American Revolution the Rains migrated from Caroline County, Virginia.

Sometime before 1840, Rains settled in Newton County, Missouri. By 1841 he was a justice of the county court in Newton County and in 1844 elected to the state House of Representatives. About this time, he took on the “honorific nickname of ‘General’, presumably due to service in the state militia.” In 1845 Rains was appointed Indian agent at the Seneca Reserve, in Indian Territory. Then from 1848 to Spring 1849 he served at the Osage River Agency, near Paola, Kansas.

In 1850 Rains traveled to California to assist the governor there in organizing the state militia. He was also tasked with providing relief supplies to needy emigrants that arrived in the state by wagon trains. By 1855 he had returned to Missouri and was elected to the state senate. In 1858, Rains was reelected to the Missouri Senate. In 1860 Rains was an unsuccessful

candidate for Congress, running as a Constitutional Union Party candidate. Upon Lincoln's election Rains urged his followers to resist the Republican administration.

Although Rains lacked any form of professional military training, Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson appointed him a brigadier general of a division of Missouri State Guard. It should be stated he never lacked courage or dedication to the cause, but he failed to enforce regulations, and he had problems with insobriety which made him not well suited for military command.

Gen. Rains and his 8th division saw action at the battles of Carthage (Dry Fork), Dug Springs, and Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills), Lexington and Elkhorn Tavern. At Dug Springs, some of his men bolted in the face of well-armed infantry, backed by artillery firing cannister. The charge was exaggerated to include all Rain's Missourians, and referred to as "Rains' Scare". It should be remembered that many of Rains men were very poorly armed (some with flintlock muskets). On August 10th at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, it was Cawthorn's Cavalry of Rains' Division on the early morning hours, that formed a skirmish line and provided just enough delaying action to spoil the initiative for Nathaniel Lyon's attack. All this happened while the Confederate command was eating their breakfast unaware of the impending attack. While the attack was underway, dismissive joking that "it's just of another Rains' scare" nearly risked the Southern Army of its existence. The independent nature of Rains and his Missouri guard division (with the help of the Pulaski Battery) had saved the day from a potential general rout. And they did it as poorly armed as they were. Their reputation was redeemed.

Following the Confederate defeat at Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge), Rains made a career mistake by "saying what everyone was thinking" within earshot of his commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, "No one was whipped at Pea Ridge except Van Dorn!" For this Rains was placed under arrest for three days, but the lasting damage was for him to never be given a commission in the Confederate Army. For the entirety of his career he would only serve in the Missouri State Guard. His strongest aptitude though was recruiting soldiers which was vital for the war effort.

At Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) Gen. Rains was wounded. "Although he held no Confederate commission, by fall of 1861 he was placed in an irregular command of mixed guard and Confederate troops in northwestern Arkansas." The rest of Missouri troops that had been

converted over to Confederate service, were transferred with Gen. Sterling Price to the east side of the Mississippi River. After failing to slow the advance of the Federal Army of Gen. Schofield in northwest Arkansas in October 1862, Gen. Thomas C. Hindman relieves Rains of command. The reasons given were for drunkenness and incompetence.

Temporarily without a mission, Rains moves to Texas to live near his brother Emory in present day Rains County while his wounds finish healed. When Gen. Sterling Price prepared his Missouri expedition of 1864, Rains was asked by Gov. Reynolds to take part and recruit men for Confederate service. Following the war Rains moved to Kaufman County, Texas, and became employed in politics and business.

Rains was “married Margaret J. Cravens of Jasper County, Missouri, and had one daughter and two sons”. On May 19, 1880 “he died of apoplexy. He is buried at Lee Cemetery in Seagoville, Texas.”

Gen. James Spencer Rains was a second-cousin of the author’s gg grandmother, Serena Effie Rains of Bunches Chapel, (Decatur County) Tennessee, daughter of John A. Rains and Mary Schumaker; granddaughter of Anthony Rains and Nancy Graham of Randolph County, NC. Anthony and Gen. Rains’ grandfather (George Rains) are generally accepted as brothers that did marry Graham sisters.

Sources:

The Handbook of Texas Online. <https://tshaonline.org>, by Justin M. Sanders.

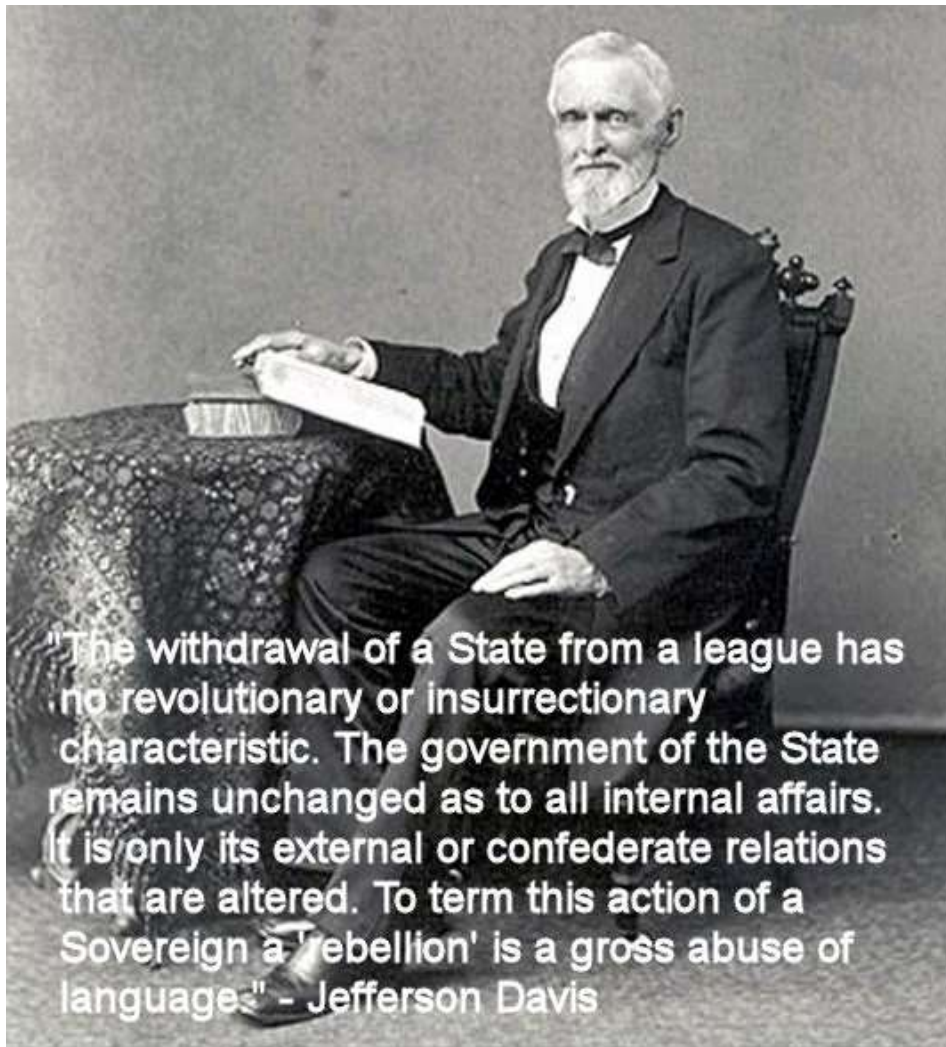
Rains Family History. <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~txrains/Misc/rainextfam.htm>

The Battle of Pea Ridge, by Alan Parfitt; 2007. www.militaryhistoryonline.com/civilwar/articles/pearidge.aspx

More Generals in Gray, by Bruce S. Allardice; Louisiana State University; 1995.

Campaign for Wilson’s Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins, by Jeffrey L. Patrick; McWhiney Foundation Press; 2011.





Video: Judge Napolitano on
Lincoln Set About on The Most Murderous War In American History
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zy9D-0IkQM>



Judge Napolitano: Lincoln Set About On The Most Murderous War In American History

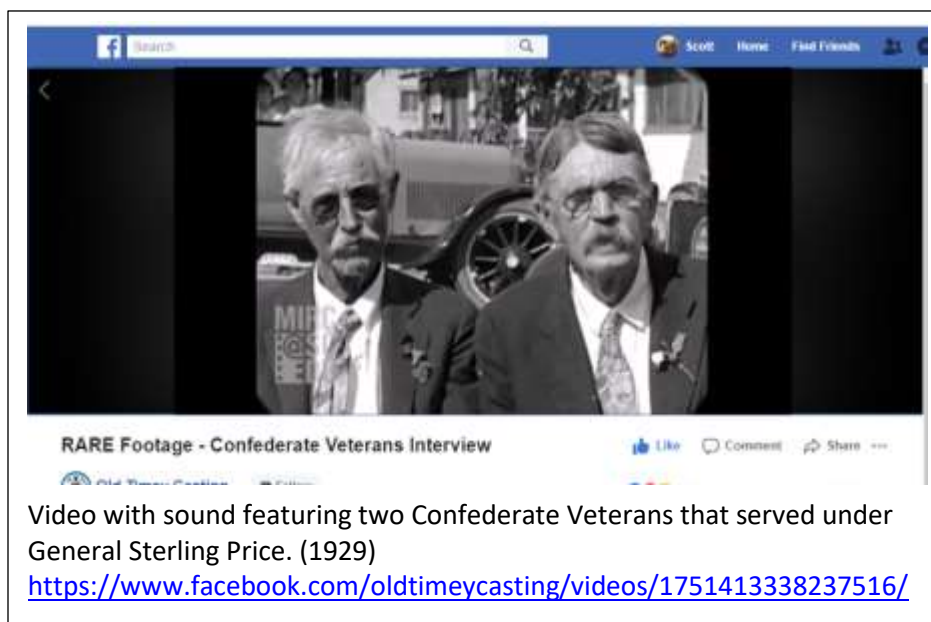
15,000 views

210 16 00:00 96 ...

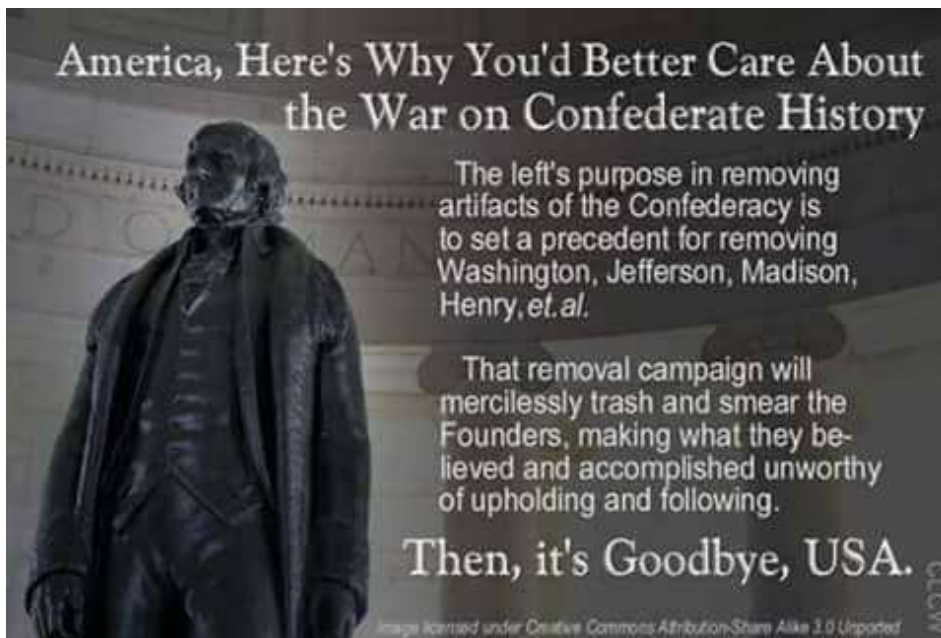


Silent Sam Confederate Memorial Feedback

A dedicated email address to University of N. Carolina, Board of Trustees, “for anyone to submit ideas toward the statue’s future”. “...We will carefully review and consider all ideas as we prepare a plan to present to the Board of Governors in November.” uncmonument@unc.edu



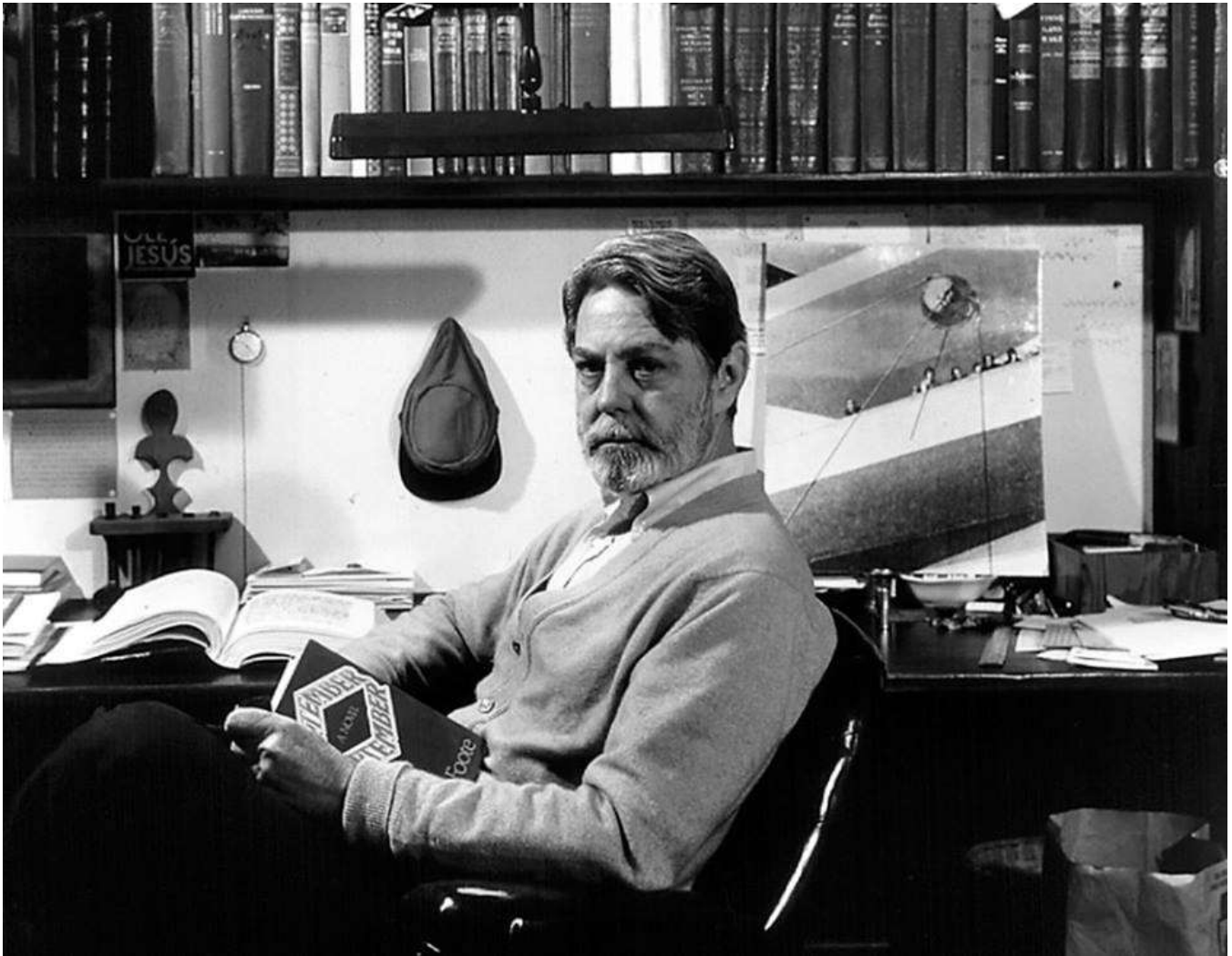
Note: This video may require login to Facebook.



Facts From the 1860 U.S. Census

- Slaveholders legally emancipated 3,018 slaves to freedom.
- 803 slaves were deemed fugitives. This is the maximum number that could have been freed by the underground RR in the census year.

Southern slave-owners were the greatest emancipation force in the antebellum United States.



Shelby Foote, famed War Between the States historian, answers an interviewer:

Interviewer: "Had you been alive during the War, would you have fought for the Confederates?"

Shelby Foote: "No doubt about it. What's more, I would fight for the Confederacy today if the circumstances were similar. There's a great deal of misunderstanding about the Confederacy, the Confederate flag, slavery, the whole thing."



Latest Confederate Medal of Honor awarded

CITATION

Colonel Hume R. Feild

1st/27th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry

Maney's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Army of Tennessee

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia

27 June 1864



For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as regimental commander of the 1st/27th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry on 27 June 1864 at the "Dead Angle." Ordered to hold his position at all costs, Colonel Feild and his men withstood a severe, accurate, and lengthy bombardment by dozens of Union cannon prior to being attacked by massed enemy infantry which, upon quickly reaching the Confederate defensive position, resulted in desperate fighting at near point-blank range all along the line. Colonel Feild, seeing his men hard-pressed, mounted the works with sword in hand and, though completely exposed to enemy fire, shouted encouragement to his men. In the midst of the most intense fighting, he began firing loaded muskets passed to him by his men shooting at least a dozen enemy soldiers before receiving an incapacitating wound to the head. Inspired by his valiant actions, Colonel Feild's men continued the fight with determination and valor against the numerically superior enemy force eventually forcing the enemy to withdraw with heavy casualties. His personal heroism and battlefield leadership in extreme

circumstances contributed significantly to the successful defense of the "Dead Angle" and the Army of Tennessee's defense at Kennesaw Mountain. Colonel Feild's valor, steadfast devotion to duty, and extraordinary heroism are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the Confederate States Army, and all American veterans from the birth of our country to the present.

B. 10 Sep 1834, Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee

D. 17 Jun 1921 Union City, Obion County, Tennessee

Buried at East View Cemetery, Union City, TN.

Son of: Edward R. Feild and Julia Ann nee Flournoy.

HOW MANY GRANDPARENTS DO YOU HAVE ?

Parents	2
Grandparents	4
Great-Grandparents	8
2 nd Great-Grandparents	16
3 rd Great-Grandparents	32
4 th Great-Grandparents	64
5 th Great-Grandparents	128
6 th Great-Grandparents	256
7 th Great-Grandparents	512
8 th Great-Grandparents	1,024
9 th Great-Grandparents	2,048
10 th Great-Grandparents	4,096
11 th Great-Grandparents	8,192
12 th Great-Grandparents	16,384
13 th Great-Grandparents	32,768
14 th Great-Grandparents	65,536
15 th Great-Grandparents	131,072
16 th Great-Grandparents	262,144
17 th Great-Grandparents	524,288
18 th Great-Grandparents	1,048,576
Etc.	Etc.



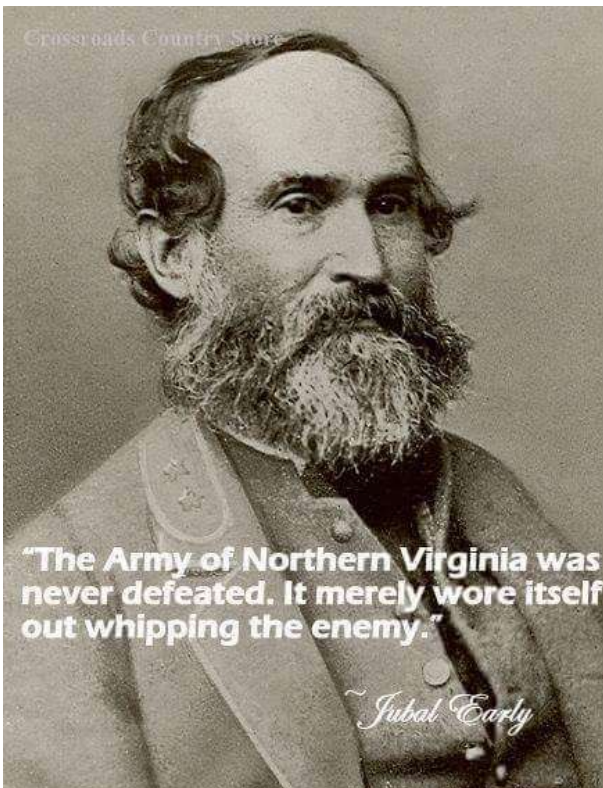
DO YOU HAVE A CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR?

Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied — but never out-fought — Confederate soldiers wrote a proud chapter in this nation's history for independence, toughness, bravery, patriotism and Heritage of Honor. If you want the symbols of the Confederacy to remain a part of our cultural history, and you are the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, then we invite you to join our cause. The SCV is a non-political heritage organization, not affiliated with any other group, dedicated to the preservation of the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson — and your great-grandfather.



Sons of Confederate Veterans
For more information
please call
1-800-MY-SOUTH
or visit www.scv.org

Crossroads Country Store



"The Army of Northern Virginia was never defeated. It merely wore itself out whipping the enemy."

Jubal Early



News



Members-Only Area, National Website:

The Sons of Confederate Veterans now has a member's area just for members. Once logged in, you can pay your dues online and we will have the ability to create our own discussion groups to communicate as members without outside involvement.

If you haven't already been activated, go to <http://bit.ly/scvactivate> and provide your Name, Member Number, and the email you want to use to login.

NEW Official SCV Facebook Group:

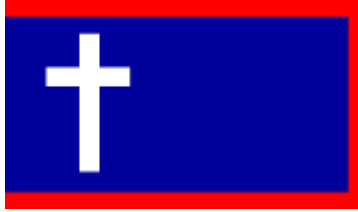
This group page is a dedicated page to members of the SCV, SCV Mech and Friends of the SCV. Only paid members will be allowed in this group. This will also give us a place as an organization to network with other camps and keep each other informed. You will need to identify your camp and member number to join.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/2180282032297986/>



SCV Rosette pin for the lapel. This is an old form of adornment for martial ribbons. These may be ordered for \$12.50 from the SCV merchandise store.

<https://scv-online-store.myshopify.com/products/rosette-pin-s143>



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, Oct. 6, 2018	Robert E. Lee	Gene Dressel	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Nov. 3, 2018	Battle of Belmont	Sam Story, Jr.	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Dec. 1, 2018	Confederate Sea Raiders	Chuck Knight	Camp Meeting

LINCOLN & DAVIS AGREE!
 THE "CIVIL WAR" WAS NOT FOUGHT OVER SLAVERY
 21st CENTURY "HISTORIANS" BAFFLED



"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery."

- Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States



"We are fighting for independence... We are not fighting for slavery... It never was an essential element."

- Jefferson F. Davis
President of the Confederate States

