



The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
April 2017

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

Camp Officers

Commander – Ray Cobb

First Lt. Commander – Bob Kennedy

Second Lt Commander – Bill Napier

Sgt. at Arms – Dan Maltman

Adjutant – Chuck Knight

Camp CALENDAR

Saturday April 1, 2017

Sterling Price Camp Meeting
"Big Trouble in Little Egypt" presenter: **Bill Napier**
12:30 PM Social Time / **1:00 PM Meeting Starts**

Friday and Saturday, April 21 & 22, 2017

Missouri Division/Missouri Society Reunion

Fulton, Missouri

May 27, 2017

Rededication of the monument to Missouri Confederates and Federals

Vicksburg National Park , Mississppi

This is the Memorial Day weekend PLEASE consider making this trip to Vicksburg.

July 18-23, 2017

SCV National Meeting, Memphis, TN

October ?, 2017

The SCV will be breaking ground in October

on **THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM** at Elm Springs, TN

Please join us. All monthly meetings are held at the Schnuck's Supermarket at 12756 Olive Street Boulevard in Creve Couer. It is approximately 1.9 miles west of I-270 on the south side of the street. See the details under **Camp News**. Are you interested in presenting at a program, or know of someone who is in 2017, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Camp News

The **location of the monthly meeting for the Sterling Price Camp has changed** to 12756 Olive Boulevard in the "Back Stage" Room. Directions from the camp adjutant:

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.**

Paste the following URL into your browser for a better view:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/12756+Olive+Blvd,+Creve+Coeur,+MO+63141/@38.6787722,-90.4730394,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x87df2d14080e1c3d:0x44b4099275a4e602!8m2!3d38.6782487!4d-90.4731145?hl=en>

Missouri Division Confederate Flag Polo Shirts are available. The information is at the end of the newsletter. We need to do a camp order to save costs. Come to the next meeting.

The SCV will be breaking ground in October on **THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM** at Elm Springs. There will be a plaque at the museum listing all the "founders" that give \$1000 toward the museum fund. That's a lot of money so would you consider sending \$10, \$25 or even \$50? The information is in the latest Confederate Veterans magazine. It is also available through the web site.

Missouri Division Reunion - The date for the Missouri Division Reunion is April 21 and 22. Application and info are on the last pages. We will have a Meet and Greet and Speaker Friday evening the 21 starting at 7:00 PM. At the Gates Camp Headquarters Building 107 South Main St., Auxassee MO. 65231. Right next to the Auxassee Bar and Grill they will supply the cash bar with soda and alcohol drinks. Saturday morning at 9:00 AM we will have the Missouri Division Business Meeting that will also be at the Gates Camp Headquarters Building. Then at 12:00 PM we will have the MOS&B Luncheon that will be at Callaway Electric Cooperative 1313 Cooperative Drive Fulton MO. It is 20 minutes from the Gates Building. We will be having a tour from 2:30 till 5:00 PM. At

6:00 PM we will meet back at the Callaway Electric Cooperative for the Reunion Meet Greet. The Reunion Dinner will start at 7:00 PM.

The Guest Motel will be the Holiday Inn Express 3257 County Rd. 211 Kingdom City MO. 65262. 573-310-6020. It's right across the Road from Ozarkland Gift Shop. You need to mention the Sons of Confederate Veterans when booking your room. This place just opened in April of this year. The rate is 107.64 plus tax each night. It comes with a full hot breakfast. We are still working with Comfort Inn for a discount. There is also a Days Inn and a Super 8. A Flyer will be emailed out by the end of January.

Confederate Memorial Foundation Association - Dues are \$10/year for General Membership, \$25/year for Contributing Membership and \$55/year for Sustaining Membership. Help support the efforts to maintain the Confederate Veterans Home in Higginsville. Mail to: CMFA, Inc., P.O. Box 332, Higginsville, MO 64037-0332.

Missouri State Guard flags – Here's your opportunity to be able to fly the flag that was carried by the Missouri State Guard as they defended the state from the unlawful war declared on it by the Federal government in Washington, DC. Those men carried this flag as they marched, fought and died to protect their homes and families from the Federal army under the warmonger Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, At Carthage, at Oak hills and over the siege and capture of the fortifications at Lexington she flew and now own your own 3" x 5" replica. They can be purchased via mail order at the price of only \$50, which includes taxes and shipping. Send orders to John Moloski, Burnt District Press, P.O. Box 207, Harrisonville, MO 64701. To contact John, call (816) 668-5862.

Southern Cross of Honor Sales - The Moses Wood Camp 125 is selling 26" X 12" crosses made from a composite resin material (similar to a bowling ball) and pigment dyed black. The crosses come with a metal rebar molded into the tang of it making it ready to place upon arrival. The crosses are \$30 plus \$5 packaging and handling as well as price pf parcel post to your door. Discounts are available on shipping when more than 1 cross is purchased. Contact: Robert E. Little at rmrel1948@yahoo.com. Make checks payable to: Moses Wood Camp 125 SCV, 109 S. Johnson St., Gaffney, SC 29340.

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Missouri Division Members Prayer Request: March 18, 2017

We received the following note from Randee Kaiser. It is important that we find out about our needs and about that person, we need to know the good people in our ranks.

M.M. Parsons Camp #178 – Jefferson City, MO. March 17th, 2017

Two of our camp members facing serious health issues. First is:

Dizzy Carver- He is well into his seventies and owns and operates a cattle farm near Crocker, Missouri. He is a long-term member of the SCV and, despite the 60-mile distance from his home, he and his wife Carolyn regularly attend our meetings. He is a very kind and thoughtful man and is a compatriot of the first order. Dizzy would give you the shirt off his back if you were in need. His wife Carolyn could be best described as every man's grandmother. Just think of a Norman Rockwell painting and that's her. Dizzy has already successfully faced down prostate cancer. It now appears that he may have an even more serious cancer affecting his esophagus. He will be undergoing a series of tests in the coming weeks and a treatment regimen should begin around the first of April.

Jim Chilcutt- Jim has been undergoing treatment for cancer for the third time. He is about 80 years old and has a sharper mind than I ever had even in my best days. That would be the first thing you would notice about him followed very quickly by his clever and sometimes self-effacing sense of humor. His wife Barbara is likewise very sharp-minded, compassionate and ever supportive of Jim. He rarely misses a meeting but over the past few days he has developed stomach problems and could not be with us last night.

Camp commander **Stan Myers-** Last Wednesday he underwent reparative surgery at the University Hospital in Columbia. This was in follow-up to a previous surgery to remove a cancerous growth on his bowel. We are told that he is doing well and may be released from the hospital in 3-4 days. Stan is a fine gentleman and deeply dedicated to the SCV. He has served as our commander for many years and, despite nagging health problems, has shown no lack of devotion to the Cause.

We appreciate our members, their family and friends if we can pray for you need of any kind please send them. We will like our Confederate Ancestors lift up these requests to our Lord and Savior.

Also from the John T. Coffee Camp #1934—Osceola, MO March 28, 2017, from Bob Painter and Doug Pyeatt

Richard F. Sunderwirth, 78, of Osceola, Mo., passed away Thursday, March 2, 2017, at Truman Lake Manor in Lowry City. Richard was a longtime area resident and former owner of Osceola Cheese Co., and Richard's Funtime Tours. Among his survivors is his wife, Neta Ruth, of the home; daughters, Laneta Watts and husband Rick, Tina Leiber and husband J.R.; brother, Jim Sunderwirth; sister, Mrs. Gail Ingle; and two grandchildren.

Funeral services will be Sunday, March 6, at 3 p.m. at the First Baptist Church in Osceola. Visitation will be from 12:30 to 3 p.m. at the church. Burial will be in the Resthaven Memorial Gardens Cemetery under direction of the Sheldon-Goodrich Funeral Home in Osceola; 417-646-8135.

Published in The Examiner on Mar. 4, 2017

See more at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/examiner/obituary.aspx?page=lifestory&pid=184342192#sthash.UQmjNmc5.dpuf>

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Rededication of Monuments to Missouri Soldiers at Vicksburg National Park

The monument to Missouri Confederates and Federals -- a rare "joint monument -- at Vicksburg National Military Park is scheduled to be rededicated after major restoration on May 27, 2017. This is on Memorial Day Weekend. Missouri Division Commander Keith Daleen cannot be in attendance due to conflicts and has asked that I attend in his stead... and I will be honored to do so. This rededication will have in attendance, the Governor of the State of Missouri as well as members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It is my belief that we MUST have a significant number of Missouri Confederate Descendants in attendance as well.

At this time, all the details are not known, but it will most likely be a ceremony taking place at around 1:00 p.m. on Saturday - May 27th. More details will be forthcoming as we get them. This is a holiday weekend and many other events are taking place, but I implore you to consider attending this once in a lifetime opportunity to recognize our Missouri Confederate Heroes at Vicksburg.

Many of us could car-pool, share motel rooms, etc., in an effort to have a strong showing. Confederate uniforms will most likely be on display so if you have a uniform, the more the better.

We NEED to be there! Please contact Darryl Maples if you have any questions or thoughts and PLEASE consider making this trip to Vicksburg.

Notice from the Adjutant-in-Chief:

The General Executive Council (GEC) met in Elm Springs on Saturday, March 11, 2017 and voted, without objection, to change two (2) items which will affect doing business going into the 2017-2018 fiscal Year.

First -- As you all know a grace period of 90 days has been afforded to members to renew their dues and not be considered as becoming delinquent on August 1st each year. That period will now change to only 30 days, meaning that a member who fails to renew by September 31st will become delinquent.

Second -- Currently we prorate dues for both new and delinquent renewing members. Beginning with the 2017-2018 fiscal year proration will apply to only new members. Delinquent renewing members will no longer be able to prorate.

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Sterling Price Camp Meeting Minutes

March 4, 2017 at Schnucks

1. The meeting was called to order by Commander Ray Cobb at 1:00 PM.
2. The invocation was given by Chaplain Charles Knight.
3. The pledge of Allegiance was led by Compatriot and Past Commander Hal Fleming.
4. The salute to the Confederate Flag was led by Compatriot Andy Lewis.
5. Reading of the last Meeting's Minutes: A motion was made, seconded and passed to waive the reading of the minutes since they are in the newsletter and e-mails.
6. Charles Knight, the Camp Adjutant, reported on the current totals in the monument, savings and primary checking accounts. The report was approved.
7. Announcements, Reports and Information Passed to the Camp:

- Bill Napier reported that there will be a swap meet at Jefferson Barracks March 18 and that he will continue to support SCV Camp and National recruiting.
- Commander Cobb and Past Commander England reported on upcoming Missouri Division and National SCV meetings. Details on the meetings are in the newsletter.
- There were no Committee Reports.

8. Old Business:

Past commander Hal Fleming and Commander Ray Cobb spoke about the plan the city of Charlottesville, VA has for removing the R. E. Lee statue from a city park. An address where individuals may donate to the defense fund was given. 2nd Vice Bill Napier will donate. (The Adjutant sent this information out in a previous email.)

9. New Business:

John Brown (shown), the abolitionist-turned-murderer who tried to incite a slave revolt, is held as a role model for liberals because his murders of innocents directly fueled the Civil War.

Commander Cobb announced that the Camp's October 7th Meeting will be held on at the Gravesite of Sterling Price and two Missouri Governors in Calvary Cemetery to honor their service to the cause. More information will be given at later meetings. Bill Napier, our Program Chair (and also our scheduled presenter for October) will present at a later date.

Missouri Confederate battle flag pins are available for \$4.00 from (?????)

10. Program for the Evening

Program Chair and 2nd Vice, Bill Napier, introduced our Speaker Mike Banasik, who spoke about the

“Exodus to Mexico”. He did an excellent job. He also sold some of his books, gave out some free books and recommended several other books for more information on the subject.

Compatriots if you can possibly attend our meetings I urge you to do so. You miss out on so much when you don't attend. (Chuck Knight)

11. Other Announcements before Closing:

•Past Commander England passed out free facsimile Confederate money from previous Camp activities to those present who wanted it.

- Program Chair, Bill Napier talked about the next presentation.
- As the meeting closed Past Commander Hal Fleming continued serving our Camp by working to see that all of our Compatriots get set up to use the e-script cards. Using these cards are a “Thank you” to Schnucks for our use of the meeting room and a source of revenue for our Camp. Our thanks are extended to Hal.

12. The Singing of Dixie: Compatriot Napier sang and conducted us in a heartfelt singing of “Dixie”.

13. Benediction: The meeting was closed with a prayer by Chaplain Charles Knight.

Prepared by the Adjutant

John Brown's Lethal Legacy



Written by Steve Byas

As John Brown's "Northern Army" approached the Kansas home of the Doyles, poor settlers from Tennessee, two

barking bulldogs met them. It was about midnight, and the men did not want the dogs to awaken the Doyle family asleep in their modest cabin — so two of the “soldiers” slashed one of the dogs with their swords. The second dog fled. The Doyles had moved to Kansas so as not to have to compete with slave labor, and otherwise took little interest in the growing national controversy of slavery. But in the eyes of Brown, they were guilty of being Southerners. If the loud barking did not awaken the Doyles, the loud pounding on the cabin door did. James Doyle asked, “What is it?”

Lying, one of the men yelled back that they were looking for the Wilkinson place. The ruse worked, and Doyle opened the door, only to be knocked backward as the men rushed into the small dwelling.

“We’re the Northern Army! Surrender!” Mahala, Doyle’s wife, tried to speak, but James cautioned her to “hush, mother.” His three sons stood beside him — 22-year-old William, 20-year-old Drury, and 14-year-old John. Doyle and his two older sons were pushed outside, and the intruders then grabbed for the youngest. Mahala begged them to leave the boy alone, and the old man, the apparent leader, roughly pushed the boy back toward her, then slammed the door. After driving the three men about two hundred yards from the cabin, John Brown took out his revolver, calmly pushed the barrel against Doyle’s forehead and pulled the trigger. One of the other murderers stabbed at the lifeless corpse with his saber.

William was shot in the side, slashed over the head, and stabbed in the face. At that, Drury tried to escape, but was chased down in a ravine. In a vain attempt to ward off their blows, he raised his arms. They cut off his fingers, then his arms. They cut his head open, and finally stabbed him in the chest. Even then, they did not stop, but continued to hack away at the corpse.

But they weren’t through. Wilkinson was next slated for death. Mrs. Wilkinson had heard barking dogs, and woke her husband. The dogs continued barking and finally she saw a man pass by the window, followed by a knock on the door. They both called out, asking, “Who is that?” To which the man at the door answered that he needed directions to Dutch Henry’s place.

When Allen Wilkinson, a member of the legislature, began to yell out directions, the man yelled back. “Come out and show us.”

Finally, they demanded he come out, or they would break down the door. Despite his wife’s plea not to, Wilkinson opened the door, and the heavily armed men quickly entered the cabin. They took Wilkinson, still in his nightclothes, and pushed him out the door. They cut his throat and stabbed him in both his side and his head. Finally, the men killed a man named William Sherman by splitting his head open in two places. When his body was found, one hand was cut off (perhaps in attempting to ward off the fatal blows). Part of his severed brain washed away into the creek.

Not one of the slain owned a single slave.

The man who led the massacre was John Brown, an abolitionist and self-proclaimed captain in the “Northern Army” of Kansas. “Captain” Brown’s unit included four of his sons — Owen, Frederick, Salmon, and Oliver, ranging in ages from 17 to 31 — and a son-in-law. Only two of the murderers were not relatives. The Pottawatomie Massacre, as it was called, occurred in the darkness of night of May 24-25, 1856, near Pottawatomie Creek in Kansas.

Brown told an associate, James Townsley, the motivation for the murders: “I have no choice. It has been decreed by Almighty God, ordained from Eternity, that I should make an example of these men.” The example was intended to “strike terror into the hearts of the Pro-slavery party.”

Political Murder

These brutal murders took place during the struggle between violent pro- and anti-slavery forces for control of the Kansas territory — known to history as “Bleeding Kansas.” While the body of John Brown, as the song says, is “moldering in the grave,” his example still inspires modern radicals, who justify violence upon the innocent if the cause is “just.”

Following the election of Donald Trump, Brown was specifically cited by some extremists to justify a violent response. As we noted in the December 19, 2016 edition of *The New American*, Hollywood writer and director Paul Schrader, known for his part in films such as *Taxi Driver*, *The Last Temptation of Christ*, and *American Gigolo*, took to Facebook a few days after the election to call for violent protests. While we have become accustomed to Hollywood leftists threatening to leave the country if their liberal candidate does not win, Schrader took his discontent a step further in his posted response to Trump’s election: “I believe this is a call to violence.” Schrader lamented that President Obama had tried “appeasement” for eight years, and that had now failed. Instead, Schrader argued, “We should finance those who support violent resistance. We should be willing to take arms. Like Old John Brown, I am willing to battle with my children.”

It is interesting to note that Schrader knew enough about Brown to include the historical point that Brown and his sons participated in the Kansas murders. But as we shall see, Schrader also seems to know that behind terrorists such as

Brown — and behind similar violent protesters today — are the radical men with the money, when he said, “We should finance those who support violent resistance.” Today, protesters can even be hired through online ads and then directed to illegally block highways, throw Molotov cocktails, set fires, assault people, and damage property.

But how do these financiers of violent protesters, terrorists, and murderous politicians find their revolutionaries? Often, they come to the financiers’ attention through the praise of journalists, as in the case of Herbert Matthews of the *New York Times*, whose writings are credited with helping to bring communist dictator Fidel Castro to power in Cuba. In 1957, when Castro was just one of many guerrilla-band leaders in Cuba, Matthews wrote, “[Castro] has strong ideas of liberty, democracy, social justice, the need to restore the constitution, to hold elections.” It was all untrue, but after a series of adulatory *Times* articles, money began flowing to Castro from admirers in the United States.

Such was the case with Brown. *The Chicago Tribune* and other newspapers lionized the exploits of Brown and brought him to the attention of some prominent Unitarians in New England, such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. Emerson and Thoreau certainly sympathized with Brown’s militant abolitionism, and there were many others, as well. The most important group of these sympathizers came to be known as “the Secret Six.” They advised Brown, guided his activities, and most importantly, financially supported him. Who were these men? While not all were fabulously wealthy, they did share Brown’s passion against slavery, and they were prepared to support him with dollars as much as they could.

The Secret Six Finance John Brown’s Violence

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe was one. Howe, a world-renowned medical director who helped educate the blind, was involved in the 1830 revolutions in Paris. Later, when he was chairman of the American Polish Committee in Paris, which assisted the Poles in their revolt against Russia, his actions led to his incarceration in Berlin. Communist Albert Brisbane helped win his release.

Howe’s wife wrote the lyrics for “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” using the music from the song “John Brown’s Body.” The latter was written after Brown was executed in late 1859, following his failed attempt to overthrow the government and launch a slave rebellion with his raid at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, and it became a favorite of Union soldiers. Doctor Howe helped to popularize “John Brown’s Body,” then Massachusetts Governor John Andrew asked Julia Ward Howe to write a song with “better words.” The new song, “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” was published in *Atlantic Monthly* in February 1862. For abolitionists, the words had a “double meaning,” referring more to Brown and abolitionist activities than to God.

Another of the Secret Six was a Unitarian minister, Theodore Parker. Parker said that the Constitution “was not morally binding.” His concept of morality did not come from biblical Christianity, however, saying that he believed God was going to come up with a “better religion” than Christianity. Although a preacher, he denied practically every important Christian doctrine. He denied the deity of Christ (although he said Jesus was a great man); he also denied the miracles of the Bible, the atonement, the concept of sin, and the divine inspiration of Scripture. He also referred to the South as “the enemy.”

Gerrit Smith, a congressman from New York, was particularly wealthy — having inherited money from his father, a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade and a dedicated abolitionist. He told former slaves they should “turn their backs” on American Christianity, for it was authored by the Devil.

Franklin Sanborn graduated from Harvard and married into a wealthy family, which allowed him to concentrate on the cause of abolition without worrying about making a living. He inherited his wife’s estate when she died very soon after their marriage.

Another Unitarian minister, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, was strongly opposed to capital punishment, and was a pacifist, yet he supported the murderous activities of John Brown. Finally, George Luther Stearns was a very wealthy pipe manufacturer. Stearns had met with European revolutionaries such as Giuseppe Mazzini and Louis Blanc, speaking glowingly of them to Charles Sumner (later a U.S. senator) in 1848. Although he proclaimed himself a pacifist, he later urged the complete destruction of the South. Brown used these men to finance his twisted plan of widespread murder, but they also used him, as we shall see.

Violence to End Slavery Replaces Compromise

These men were all opposed to slavery, which was not an uncommon viewpoint in the North, where the institution had largely disappeared by the 1850s. Many in the North believed, however, that it was an antiquated and dying system, which would eventually cease to exist, violence being unnecessary to end it. After all, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were only two states out of 13 in which there no slaves at all. Over the course of the next few decades, slavery had declined and been abolished in all of the North, without bloodshed. The slave trade had been outlawed peacefully throughout the United States by an act of Congress in 1808.

But Brown believed the emancipation of the slaves could wait no longer, and it required not just violence, but genocide. “Better that a whole generation of men, women and children should be swept away than that this crime of slavery should exist one day longer,” he told Emerson. While Emerson later protested that he thought Brown was not speaking literally,

he himself said, "If it costs ten years and ten to recover the general prosperity, the destruction of the South is worth so much."

How had the country moved from ending slavery in a peaceful fashion to the point where the issue had become so divisive? The attitudinal change came gradually, over a generation, as feelings for and against the institution intensified. It was in 1820 that the issue of slavery first threatened the breakup of the Union. When it was proposed that Missouri enter the Union as a slave state, this caused such opposition in the Northern States that some Southerners expressed the view that perhaps it was time to separate into two countries. But Henry Clay of Kentucky stepped forward with his "Missouri Compromise," which settled the issue — Maine would enter as a free state to balance it all out, but no more slave states could be formed west of Missouri, if they were north of the latitude line of 36° 30'. While this compromise averted disunion, aging Thomas Jefferson, from his home at Monticello, expressed concern that, with the slavery issue, "We have the wolf by the ears."

Then there was the Mexican War. When new lands in the West fell into American hands, another compromise — this time called the Compromise of 1850 — was needed, again coauthored by the aging Henry Clay. One of its provisions, little noticed at the time, was that these western lands be organized into territories with the slavery question settled by the people of the territory.

When Senator Stephen A. Douglas desired the first transcontinental railroad be built west from his home state of Illinois, he knew the territories west of Missouri would have to be organized. His Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 proposed they be

organized under the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" — letting the people there decide the issue. The issue of slavery in Nebraska was not contentious, as it was considered too far north to support cotton plantations, and it did not border a slave state. But Kansas could support cotton plantations and could be another slave state. And thus, fanatics on both sides of the slavery issue flocked to Kansas to "win" the elections for delegates who would decide that issue at a constitutional convention. While most of those who were hardy enough to settle on the Great Plains had little interest in the issue of slavery, many moved into the territory from Missouri, men who were very much interested in the outcome of the slavery issue in Kansas. Missouri slaveholders were concerned — they did not want a "free state" to their west to entice slaves to escape, as they already had that problem in eastern Missouri, with slaves going into the "free state" of Illinois.

In New England and in parts of Ohio, emigration societies sprang up, to encourage migration of antislavery settlers into Kansas, in order to make Kansas a free state. Thus, a bloody clash was almost a certainty. One of those who went to Kansas, more to fight than to farm, was John Brown. Across from Missouri came those with the opposite goal, called "Border Ruffians." Then, there were those who just wanted to settle and eke out a living on the rugged Kansas frontier. Brown's father, Owen Brown, had been a trustee of the abolitionist Oberlin College. Owen had a low view of Southerners, a feeling he passed on to his son. While John Brown had long been known for a harsh personality, with little regard for those with a contrary opinion, it is not quite clear why he became so agitated about the issue of slavery. Considering the staunch opposition of his father to slavery, it is not surprising that he had always been opposed to it, but he did little about his anti slavery beliefs until he moved to Kansas. In his book *Man on Fire*, Jules Abels speculated, "The evolution of Brown into the crusader must be viewed in the context of the evolution of the slavery controversy."

Abolitionism had never been a popular position, even in the North, except with intellectuals such as New England Unitarians Emerson, Thoreau, and the like. Perhaps Brown, who was a reader, became radicalized by their writings. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which personalized the plight of Southern slaves, no doubt heavily influenced him. Again, Stowe was a Unitarian, and the daughter of a minister, Lyman Beecher. Her book was a protest against the tough Fugitive Slave Law found in the Compromise of 1850. Prior to her writing, slavery in the South was more of an abstract institution "down South," but Stowe's fictional book created a sympathetic character, Uncle Tom, and touched the emotions of many Northerners, most of whom had previously not had strong feelings about slavery. The book sold in the thousands, and was even made into a popular play — popular in the North, anyway.

Stowe's brother, Henry Ward Beecher, spoke in Connecticut in the spring of 1855 at a church in New Haven. His message was not about sending missionaries to Kansas to preach the gospel, but rather rifles to aid the abolitionist side. A deacon in the church had told Beecher that 75 pioneers going to Kansas needed the newer breech-loading Sharps rifles, which could fire 10 times a minute, and reputedly hit a target a mile away. When it was stated that the group needed 50 of the newer rifles, Beecher promised that if the group would raise the money for 25 of them, his Plymouth Congregation Church of Brooklyn would furnish the rest. He said that for the slaveholders of Kansas, the Sharps rifle was a greater moral agency than the Bible, so the "Free State" settlers needed them. After this, the rifles were known as "Beecher's Bibles."

Whatever motivated Brown, he became a warrior for the cause of abolition in Kansas, and came to believe the murder of innocent civilians was justified in the greater cause. While Brown was involved in one well-known "battle" in Kansas, known as the Battle of Black Jack, his main contribution to the contest was the Pottawatomie murders. In the so-called Battle of Black Jack, H.C. Pate, a deputy United States marshal and captain of the Missouri militia, was surprised at

breakfast by Brown's forces. After a brief, pitched battle in which many of Pate's men ran off, Brown took 29 prisoners, making a Brown a "war hero" to the radical abolitionists.

Despite the terror caused by Brown on one side and the Missouri Ruffians on the other side, the side that did not want Kansas to become a slave state began to win out in sheer numbers of settlers. With the pacification of Kansas, Brown needed a new "front" in his war to rid the country of slavery and, in some cases, slave owners.

We will never know the exact role that the "Secret Six" and other New England abolitionists played in Brown's activities in the late 1850s, because after Brown's failed raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry many of his financial backers destroyed incriminating letters and papers; however, enough papers survive to paint a fairly clear picture.

The Secret Six Favors Violent Revolution

One of the Secret Six, George Stearns, said, in a discussion about the situation in Kansas, that what the country needed was "a revolution." Gerrit Smith said the abolitionists were ready to fight the U.S. government. Theodore Parker said bloodshed was necessary to end slavery. John Brown believed he was God's "instrument" to cause the revolution favored by the Secret Six. He was certainly the "instrument" of the wealthy and well-placed Secret Six. For all their later condemnation of the Southern secessionists as disloyal traitors, the conspirators strongly favored the separation of the North and South into two different countries — at least they did before the Civil War. In early January 1857, they convened the Disunion Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts. Smith hoped the South would secede, not forcing the

North to make the first move. Eighty-nine attended the convention, which was largely mocked by Northern newspapers. While failing to achieve the separation of the North and South, this assembly indicates how serious the attendees took the issue of slavery. With little support for such separation from most Northerners, it had become apparent to Brown and his backers that direct action of some sort was necessary to provoke the sections into a rupture.

If Brown was going to lead a bloody revolution, he would need a person with more military experience to help train his "army." The steady contributions of the Secret Six enabled Brown to hire Colonel Hugh Forbes for the job. *Forbes* had been an officer under Italian radical Giuseppe Garibaldi, a soldier in the Revolution of 1848. Born in England, he was fluent in Italian and French, and worked as a translator for the *New York Tribune*. Among the European correspondents for the *Tribune* was Karl Marx, the author of *The Communist Manifesto*. The newspaper regularly provided space for the opinions of European revolutionaries. Forbes had been introduced to the Secret Six by Senator Sumner — a man who later became an actual communist and who was on a friendly basis with many of the revolutionaries in Europe. It is well established from the history of communist revolutions elsewhere that Marxist revolutionaries seize upon issues such as slavery for their own purposes. If there is a "class struggle," they exploit it, and if there isn't such a conflict, they work to create one.

Brown's Plan for Violent Revolution

Brown's plan was to lead a slave rebellion in Virginia. He believed that by raiding the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, he could arm the slaves, who were, he contended, ready to rise up against their slave masters. He argued that as many as 500 slaves would "swarm to the standard the first night." Then, his financial backers could call a convention to overthrow the federal government, which he considered "pro-Slavery." It was a fanciful plan, and Forbes offered several objections. He did not believe the slaves would rebel. (Frederick Douglass told Brown much the same thing). Even if he could get a few hundred slaves to actually join him, the military might of the United States was too much, and he would be crushed. Finally, Forbes did not believe the abolitionists in New England would actually support them publicly in armed rebellion.

Other problems that Forbes had with the plan were that Brown was simply not drawing enough recruits for him to train and, perhaps even more important, Brown had ceased to pay him. The disgruntled Forbes threatened the Secret Six with exposure of their role in Brown's treasonous plans, and this evidently caused a delay of the plan's execution for several months, from 1858 into 1859. In preparation for his overthrow of the U.S. government, Brown drafted a "provisional constitution" for a new government. His document provided for a president and a vice president, a congress of only five to 10 members, and a judiciary. The most important position would be commander-in-chief, the position he expected to hold. Although Brown's constitution proposed to outlaw profane "swearing, indecent behavior, or indecent exposure, or intoxication," it failed to mention God. Higginson was supportive of Brown, saying, "I am always willing to invest in treason." Sanborn's sentiments were similar: "Treason will not be treason much longer, but patriotism."

The Attack on Harper's Ferry and Its Aftermath

When the attack upon Harper's Ferry finally came, Brown had only 16 white men and five black men under his "command." It was a cold and rainy day when Brown struck on Sunday, October 16, 1859. The men parked a wagon full of guns and pikes next to a school house — from which Brown expected rebelling slaves could be armed. Upon entering Harper's Ferry, they quickly took several men hostage who were simply walking the streets. Among the hostages taken was Lewis Washington, a descendant of George Washington.

Around 1 a.m., Brown's "army" blocked a train entering Harper's Ferry and shot Hayward Shepherd, a baggage master, who had moved forward to find out what was wrong. The irony of Brown's "army" murder of Shepherd is that although they were supposedly fighting for the black race, the first man killed at Harper's Ferry was a free black man. No slaves joined Brown in his murderous assault upon the federal arsenal. Soon, Marines arrived under the command of Lt. Colonel Robert E. Lee, and after a brief battle, Brown and most of his "army" were either killed or captured. At first, the prevailing Northern reaction to the raid was shock and disapproval. Lee's comment that Brown was a "mad man" and that the raid was of little importance probably summed up the initial reaction of the country, North and South. Even the ardent abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison dismissed it as "misguided, wild and apparently insane."

Virginia Governor Henry Wise, however, chose to make a huge issue of the raid, and generally excited opinion in the South. He pushed for a quick trial and execution, which swung the sympathy of many in the North to Brown. Meanwhile, northern abolitionists quickly realized the propaganda value of Brown. A November 24, 1859 editorial in the *New York Independent* well illustrates this change of thought. The *Independent's* initial reaction was that Brown was a "lawless brigand," but their revised opinion, published only a few weeks later, was that he was a heroic personality. The *Independent* argued that it was not Brown who was on trial, but slavery itself. "John Brown has already received the verdict of the people as a brave and honest man." They even contended that Brown was "the noblest man Virginia has seen since its race of Revolutionary heroes passed away."

Henry David Thoreau said on the day of Brown's execution, "Some eighteen hundred years ago, Christ was crucified. This morning perchance John Brown was hung [sic]." Not to be outdone by the inflammatory statement of his fellow transcendentalist, Ralph Waldo Emerson called Brown a "new saint," a man who made "the gallows glorious like the cross." Southerners were shocked at such remarks, which they considered blasphemous. They also took it as a threat.

It is likely that such opinions were not those of the majority of Northerners, but they were certainly read with a growing animosity in the South toward their Northern countrymen. Southern Fire Eaters — those who had been advocating for secession for some time — used the Northern reaction by newspaper editorials and intellectuals in the North to ramp up their calls for separation from the North. Clearly, John Brown was an "instrument" to be used by radicals on either side of the Mason-Dixon Line.

In only a year, South Carolina would lead the way in seceding from the federal Union, followed by six other states in the Deep South. Four more border states joined them when President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress what he called the "rebellion" in those 10 states. The refusal of President Lincoln to allow for a peaceful secession then led then to a war that took at least 600,000 — and probably more — lives in the bloodiest war in American history. Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry was a huge failure militarily, but it no doubt advanced his cause — and the cause of the New England conspirators who aided him financially.

The lesson of John Brown, in light of modern violent protesters who invoke his name, is clear: Violence committed in the name of a cause, backed by powerful people, can cause a reaction that will further advance that cause. This was true in Brown's day and is true in our own. Brown's violent tactics accomplished little but the slaughter of innocents along with the guilty. Today, violent protesters want to provoke an overreaction from the police, or the National Guard. Deaths of modern John Browns are part of the price to be paid, along with innocent bystanders, in the radical cause.

And that is the lethal legacy of John Brown.

SOURCE: New American Tuesday, 07 February 2017

<https://www.thenewamerican.com/culture/history/item/25206-john-brown-s-lethal-legacy>

Gene Dressel submitted this last month so I put it in this month. Thanks, Gene.



HERITAGE DEFENSE

SAVE LEE STATUE!

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
ON BEHALF OF SAVE SOUTHERN HERITAGE (SSH), INC.



FEBRUARY 23RD, 2017

On May 28, 1917, Paul McIntire purchased a city block that encompassed 45,435 square feet bound by Jefferson and Market Streets and by First and Second Streets, NE. . . .McIntire gave the site to the City of Charlottesville in order "to erect thereon a statue of General Robert E. Lee and to present said property to the City as a memorial to his parents..." This park was the first of four parks he eventually gave [in trust] to the City of Charlottesville. Today, wide concrete walkways lead into the park at each corner and along Second Street. They converge on a central plaza where boxwood, Japanese holly, and annual plantings surround the heroic-sized bronze figures of Lee and his horse, Traveller, atop an oval-shaped granite pedestal. . . .The piece was signed CONCEIVED BY SHRADY - EXECUTED BY LEO LENTELLI SC. 1924. . . .As a part of the ceremony, one hundred cadets from the Virginia Military Institute paraded through the center of Charlottesville.

Grateful for an exemplar who once stated, "A Union that can only be maintained by swords and bayonets has no charm for me," and who urged his fellow men to, "live, act, and say nothing to the injury of anyone . . . not only best as a matter of principle, but [in] the path to peace and honor," SSH seek to preserve a monument that 88% of Charlottesville survey participants agree should remain in its place of honor.

We are raising funds to support a legal team preventing the monument's removal from Lee Park in Charlottesville. Though the City Council voted 3-2 for the monument's removal, the effort will cost over \$300,000 to local taxpayers. Patrick McSweeney and Frederick Taylor of Virginia will defend the monument under Sweet Briar College's precedent case. In this case, traitorous trustees were forced to re-open the college (a property given in trust) by court order. Under this precedent, our team believes the monument can retain its place of honor.

If we lose this case, other states, and even Federal courts, may have a precedent for the removal of all of our monuments, flags, and memorials. As the Governor of Virginia, Terry McAuliffe, drafts legislation to tax our monuments, require insurance for them, and place a heavy financial burden on those who defend them, this case is our best, and perhaps most momentous, opportunity to preserve our heritage. Please spread this missive as broadly and widely, and

consider this your foremost opportunity to preserve not only the statue, but all traces of our heritage and the honor it inspires and deserves.

If you have any questions about this cause or the allocation of funds, please contact me at Save Southern Heritage, email address latingeek@live.com. I deeply appreciate your support and thank you for your efforts to Save Southern Heritage. Please donate, either by check or by online payment, by:

1. Writing a Check to Save Southern Heritage, mailed to 4408 Cole Ave, Apt. B, Dallas, TX 75205
2. Paying online at <https://www.gofundme.com/save-lee-statue-charlottesville> (Should this link prove cumbersome, go to [gofundme.com](https://www.gofundme.com) and type in "Save Lee Statue." The image on this flyer should appear. Click on the campaign image, and follow the payment instructions)

In Christ and for our Beloved South,



Kathleen Mayes Hines
Save Southern Heritage
(803)-983-3113

Confederate flag flies next to NCAA arena in South Carolina

By PETE IACOBELLI AP Sports Writer
Mar 19, 2017

GREENVILLE — A small group of protesters flew a large Confederate flag from the top of a parking garage next to the arena hosting two men's NCAA Tournament games. The group arrived Sunday morning, [raising the flag from the back of a pickup truck](#). They planned to stay throughout the games and be on grounds as fans arrived at Bon Secours Wellness Arena. Greenville police had the group move the truck about 50 feet away, citing safety concerns if the flag tipped over. Protesters say they hope to make their presence known to the NCAA. The governing body lifted its ban against South Carolina holding championships in 2015.

On Sunday, North Carolina played Arkansas followed by Duke against South Carolina. [South Carolina was unable to host NCAA predetermined championships because of the organization's ban, which began in 2001. The NCAA regional in 2002 was allowed to remain in the state. That led the NAACP and others to turn out for a march to the arena steps in support of taking down the flag.](#) The issue was settled in 2015 after the massacre of nine black Charleston churchgoers by Dylann Roof, who was seen in pictures with the Confederate flag. State lawmakers voted to remove the flag in July 2015 and the NCAA lifted its sanctions.

Hunter Meadows of Blue Ridge said the protesters did not think it fair that all Confederate flag supporters were blamed for Roof's actions. "I didn't feel it was right when the flag came down," said Meadows, who said his ancestors fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. "We wanted to show the NCAA that we're still here."

http://www.aikenstandard.com/news/confederate-flag-flies-next-to-ncaa-arena-in-south-carolina/article_18d6e785-e0a1-51af-8de7-4b2fb3a4e002.html

And HERITAGE HATE

Appeals Court Rules Confederate Statues in New Orleans Can Come Down



AP/Gerald Herbert

by PENNY STARR 13 Mar 2017

A three-judge panel with the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ruled on March 6 that the groups trying to block the removal of statues commemorating Confederate leaders had failed to make a proper legal challenge.

The Monumental Task Committee and the Louisiana Landmarks Society argued in its lawsuit that removing the

statues would harm the city's historic legacy — one of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, and two others, Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard and Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

“Also slated for removal is the Battle of Liberty Place monument near the foot of Iberville Street, although it has been treated separately from the other three because it was previously moved from Canal Street for a federally funded transportation project,” the *Times Picayune* [reported](#). “It honors a white separatist-led skirmish to overthrow the Reconstructionist leadership of New Orleans.” The lower court [ruling](#) said, in part: “This Court observed that Plaintiffs did not show that their threatened injury outweighs the potential injury that the preliminary injunction may cause the opposing parties, or that a preliminary injunction would serve the public interest.”

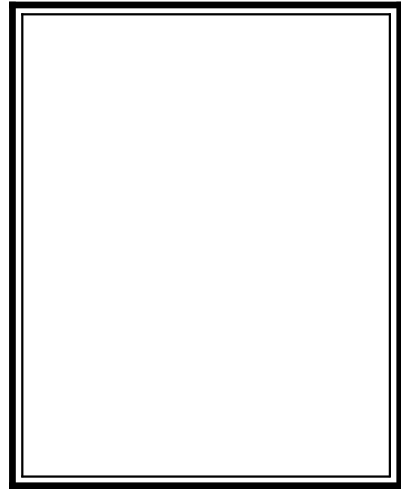
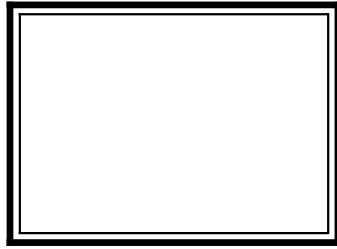
The appeals court agreed. A three-judge panel wrote:

By failing to show a constitutionally or otherwise legally protected interest in the monuments, they have also failed to show that any irreparable harm to the monuments—even assuming such evidence—would constitute harm to Appellants. Second, although Appellants implied at oral argument that the ownership of the monuments and land on which they sit may be uncertain, we have exhaustively reviewed the record and can find no evidence in the record suggesting that any party other than the City has ownership.

Third, like the district court below, we accept the City's assurances that it will hire only qualified and highly skilled crane operators and riggers to relocate the monuments from their current positions and, further, that the monuments are merely to be relocated, not destroyed.

For the entire article;

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/03/13/appeals-court-rules-confederate-statues-new-orleans-can-come/>



Missouri Division Confederate Flag Polo Shirt Order Form

Name or Camp Name/Number: _____

Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Shirts are available in White/Gray/Tan

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

Number of Shirts: _____ Size: _____ Color: _____ Total Cost: \$ _____

All orders can be sent to:

Darrell Maples, 2416 Iven Rd., Jefferson City, MO 65101. **Best to do as a "Camp order" with all ordered at one time,** and a mailing address to send the shirts to. Checks made to MO Division - SCV.

**** Use Back of Form if necessary***



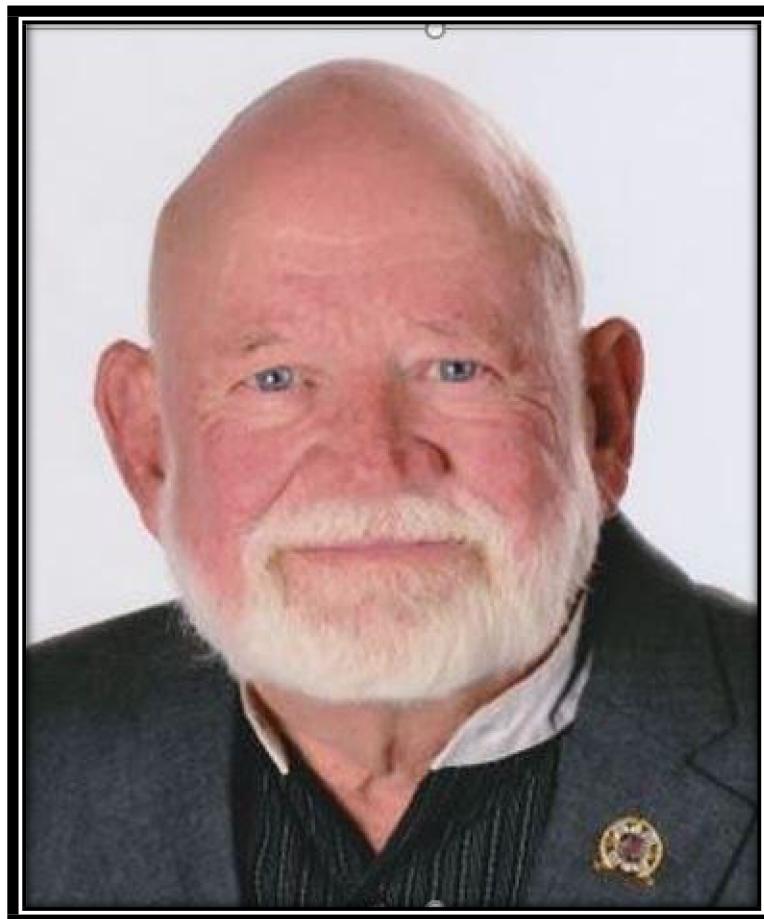
Missouri Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Missouri Society

Military Order of the Stars & Bars

Annual Reunion April 21-22, 2017

**Callaway Electric Cooperative - 1313 Cooperative
Drive Fulton, Missouri**



Featured Speaker
Jack Dyess

Commander of the Texas MOS&B Society Commander of

SCV Camp Colonel W. H. Griffin #2235 Haltom City, TX.



Registration Form
2017 Missouri Division/Missouri Society
April 21 - 22, 2017



Name: _____

Guest: _____

Camp: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Number attending MOS&B Luncheon: _____ x \$16.00/person: \$ _____

Number attending Awards Banquet: _____ x \$23.00/person: \$ _____

Total Payment Enclosed: \$ _____

We have secured a rate of \$107.64 + tax for Friday and Saturday nights which comes with full breakfast at the new Holiday Inn Express. THIS IS OUR "HOST HOTEL". Reservations can be made by calling the Hotel at: 573-310-6020. The address is 3257 County Rd. 211, Kingdom City MO. 65262. Please mention "SCV Rate" when making reservations.

***** HOTEL RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY MARCH 27, 2017 *****

Another hotel that a special rate is available is the Super 8 for \$42.00 for each night mentioned above. Again, please mention "SCV Rate" 800-800-8000.

Address is: 3370 Gold Rd. Kingdom City, MO. 65262. Other motels in the area are Days Inn 573-642-0050, Comfort Inn 573-642-7745, Baymont Inn in Fulton MO. 573-416-0911 and Country Hearth Inn & Suites, Fulton MO. 573-642-0077. Please make reservations as soon as possible and submit reservation to:

Don Bowman - Adjutant Missouri Division 13610

Audrain Rd. 989

Centralia, MO 65240

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact 1st Lt. Commander Dave Roper at 618-304-7758 or email daveroper166@gmail.com.

2017 Missouri Division/Missouri Society Reunion

April 21–22, 2017

Schedule of Events

Friday Evening

6:00 PM -Commander's' Reception – Social Time/ Cash Bar.

Travis Archie - Commander of Campbell's Company #2252 Republic MO. will be our Speaker.

This is a great time to spend with your Missouri Division Compatriots!

The address for this event will be the Gates Camp Headquarters Building -

107 South Main St., Auxvasse, MO. This is approximately 12 minutes north from the Holiday Inn Express - our Host Hotel.

Saturday April 22, 2017

Also at the Gates Headquarters Building

8:30 a.m. Begin gathering for Missouri SCV Business Session

8:30 a.m. – 11:00 Ladies Tour Leave from Host Hotel

9:00 a.m. – 11:30 Missouri Division SCV Business Session

MOS&B Luncheon and the Awards Banquet will be at Callaway County Cooperative Building
-1313 Cooperative Dr., Fulton MO.

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 MOS&B Luncheon \$ 16.00 each person

Guest Speaker – Missouri Author Steve Wiegenstein

2:00 p.m. -3:00 p.m. Missouri Society MOS&B Business Session

3:15 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. Group Tour Leave from the Host Hotel

6:15 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. Social Hour / No Alcohol Allowed on Premises

7:00 p.m. - ??? Awards Banquet \$ 23.00 each person

Guest Speaker – Jack Dyess