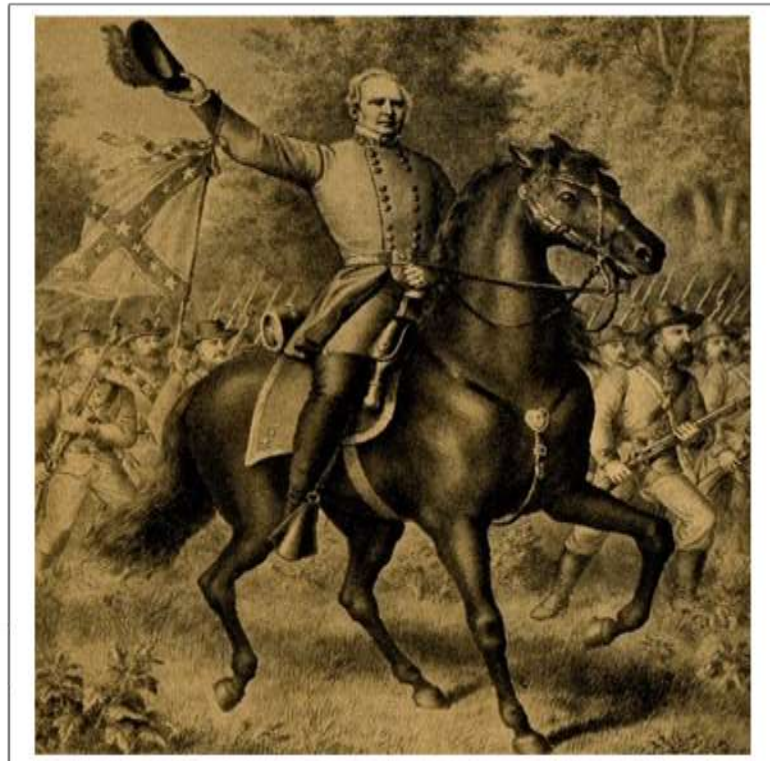




The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
September Edition, 2019

Sterling Price Celebration, Pacific, Missouri, Sept 15, 2019
Please, don't delay Registration: Deadline, August 15th



General Price Celebration September 15, 2019, Pacific, Missouri

Please Join us for a Celebration of Sterling Price!

Sterling Price Camp #145 is proud to be hosting an event which is open to all SCV members and their guests.



Location

Pacific Opera House

220 S 1st St, Pacific, MO 63069

***Note: Please enter from the south side on E. Orleans Street.
Other entrances are for the Brew Haus which shares the same historic building.***

Time

Sunday, September 15, 2019

12:00 PM - Doors Open; 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM - Social Time / Free Wine Tasting / 1:30 PM - Meal will be Served

Meal

Fruit Tray Appetizer; Caesar Salad; White Pasta; Herb Roasted Chicken; Roasted Potatoes; Green Beans; Water and Tea Included.

Cash Bar Available (First Floor by Elevator)

Entertainment

Fox Creek Bluegrass Band

Registration and Payment

Registration Deadline: August 15th, 2019

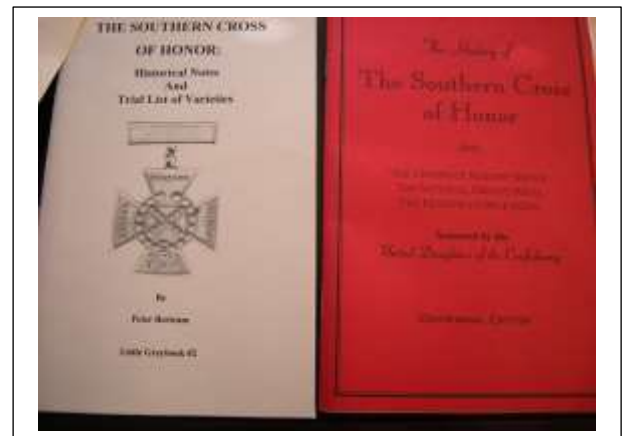
Please make a check out to Price Camp \$20.00 per person. Please list names of attendees on a sheet of paper, include phone number / e-mail address for correspondence.

Mail To: **Charles Knight**
17 Country Lane
Florissant, MO 63033

Huge Blow-out sale of Collectable Confederate

Memorabilia.....When you attend the Sterling Price Birthday Luncheon at the Pacific, Missouri Opera House on September 15th, you will have the rare opportunity to view, and perhaps to purchase some museum quality items from the extensive collection of past commander Oliver E. Sappington. Don't let this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity pass by without getting some keepsake item from the Price Camp's 120 year history. All proceeds will be donated to the Price Camp treasury. Help us build-up the Price Camp war chest and help yourself to some rare Confederate memorabilia too. Check out a sample of the items in the photos below:





Capt. John W. Howard

Confederate Soldier, C.S. Secret Service Agent and St. Louis Entrepreneur.

By Scott Williams



John Wallace Howard, born 25 June 1841 was the son of Wallace Howard, of English nativity and Sarah Waldran, who was born in Ireland. John is recorded as being born in New York, but some sources give him as being born in Ireland like his older brother. The family arrived in New York anywhere between 1841-1844. The family later migrated to St. Louis, Missouri sometime after 1846. In 1860 the Howards were living in St. Louis' 8th ward, with a thousand dollars' worth of personal property. John's mother was recently widowed. John (age 18) was working as a clerk and his older Thomas (age 20) was a "bar keeper". Besides their mother, they had three younger sisters and an infant brother. At the time of the war's outbreak in 1861, John was in Memphis, Tennessee and mustered into Marmaduke's 3rd Confederate Infantry Regiment. He served with his regiment through the Battle of Shiloh, when thereafter he was asked to return to Memphis for recruiting. Shortly afterwards he was requested to go to Hot Springs, Arkansas in serving as assistant conscript agent.

In Hot Springs Howard was able to switch from infantry to cavalry service. He soon was introduced to Lt. Arthur McCoy (whom Howard describes as the "bravest man I ever knew") and was assigned to recruiting for Joseph Shelby's Missouri Cavalry. At the time, Howard said recruiting was difficult, having only found 8-9 men, including himself. After meeting Shelby, Howard was promoted to drillmaster

with the rank of Captain and served alongside another drillmaster from St. Louis, William C. Conklin. Howard was with the main body of Shelby's command until the winter of 1862.

"St. Louis Percussion Cap Raid"

On at least three occasions Capt. Howard was sent into enemy occupied St. Louis. These were detached service under Gen. Marmaduke involving Confederate Secret Service planned missions and performed with Capt. Arthur McCoy. On his first mission on St. Louis, Howard and McCoy were "sent for the purpose of obtaining percussion caps for the Confederate troops". It started in Batesville, Arkansas and "consisted of seven days and seven nights through the enemy's ranks...We got to St. Louis all right and had no trouble obtaining all the percussion caps we wanted and carried them through the lines in saddle-bags, reaching our men all safe."

At another time, the Confederate Secret Service was alerted that the Federals were threatening a mass conscription in St. Louis. This would be drafting of every man into the Union Army, ages 18 to 45. Howard was detailed to enter the city, observe the conscription, and to counter-act it once it began. While in St. Louis, Howard received continual assistance and updates from secret contacts within the Knights of the Golden Circle. Howard was convinced if mass conscription began in St. Louis, he "stood assured of leading 5,000 men out of St. Louis into the Confederate ranks." However, he never needed to do so because the threatened mass Federal conscription never happened. According to Howard, the pivotal moment was when the State draft law was passed. *(Note: It is possible that Howard may be referring to the law that implemented the Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, in 1863 which was a state organization and not considered as much of a threat as Federal troops.)*

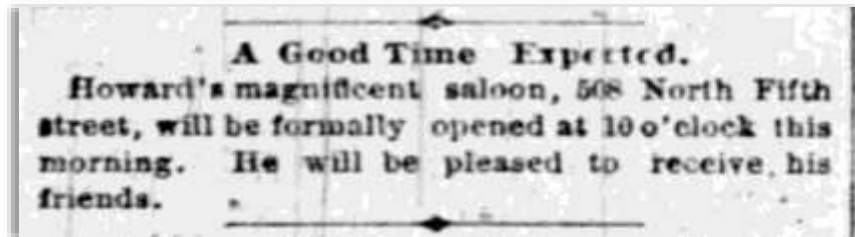
The third time Howard was sent into St. Louis was in preparation of Gen. Price's 1864 raid. Howard dispels the myth that St. Louis was not a target in Price's raid. To this Howard stated, "...If this had been the fact, do you think it likely that I would have been sent into St. Louis just at this time to make accurate maps and diagrams of all the forts that have been thrown up around the city..." and "get these papers to be gotten back through federal lines by any means I could devise..?" For Howard to be collecting this information in the city would have been instant death had he been caught. He was very careful that "not a scrap of paper that would indicate the nature of my work [or] did I dare keep on my person and the risk run in gathering this material together and getting it away from St. Louis was enough to have turned one's hair gray twenty times over, but I kept at the work until again recalled."

Scouting with Quantrill

Another memorable incident in Howard's wartime service was meeting the guerilla chief William Quantrill. "In appearance and manner Quantrill was a great surprise to me. I never would have suspected him to being the desperate fighter he was. His manner was extremely quiet. In fact, [in] retiring he talked but little. In appearances...he was unlike one's idea of a guerrilla chief. He was of medium height, slender frame with hair, mustache, and beard tending in sandiness, and rather mild cold blue eyes."

Capt Howard recalled scouting with Quantrill. Quantrill's men would always take the lead, with McCoy, Howard and other Shelby's men riding in the rear. At one night while on the edges of the enemy's line, Quantrill's men rode off a considerable distance and they lost contact. In the meantime, a body of unidentified cavalry approached. They immediately knew a parley was needed without revealing their identity. This would give their men time to "melt away from the roadside and find refuge in the brush." The conversation went like this: "*Halt! Who goes there?*" McCoy's Reply: "*Friends, Who are you?*" Reply (which was a repeat of ours): "*Friends, Who are you?*" While this was going on all the men on both sides, represented as only ghostly shadows were disappearing into the woods on either side of the road. "Only the leaders were left one either side of the road and both hesitated about opening fire until it was positively known if the other was an enemy, yet hesitating also to precipitate the fight by declaring their identity." Finally, Arthur McCoy called out: "*Is there a Mason among you?*" Reply: "Yes". "McCoy then asked that the one who had spoken ride forward to meet him, and preparing on his side to make the same advance towards the other men. I protested against this, not being a Mason, and fearing that McCoy, putting himself within reach of a larger force, would be captured. But he laughed at me...And when they came face to face it turned out to be Quantrill himself, and the laugh was on both sections of the scouting party."

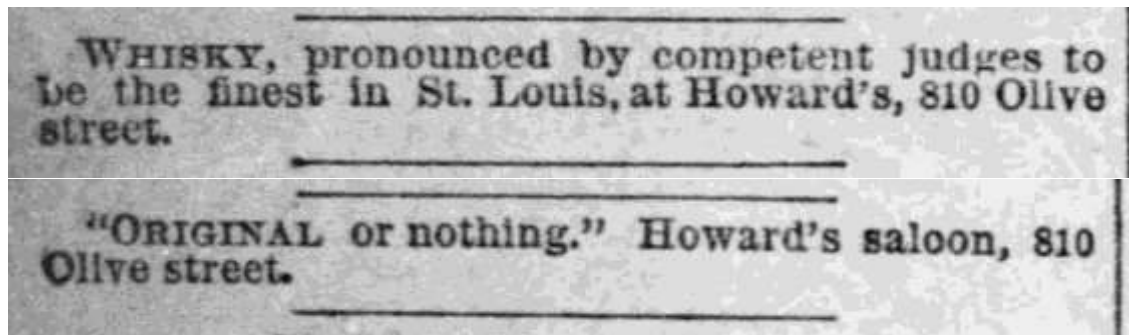
Following the war, John Howard returned to St. Louis where his mother, brothers and sister continued residing. By 1870 he and his brother Thomas were involved in the alcohol distribution business. The family was living in the St. Louis 5th ward and had accumulated enormous wealth. This amounted to \$60,000 real estate and \$25,000 personal property values. Howard was a Presbyterian and member of the Knights of St. Patrick. He was generous donor for the cause of Ireland. He served as President of the Ex-Confederate Historical and Benefit Association. He was a member of the St. Louis Camp, United Confederate Veterans.



Capt. John W. Howard's Saloon, April 29, 1876, St. Louis Globe Democrat

All was not easy for Capt. Howard, he had two very unpleasant violent confrontations in his post-war years. In May 1874, Howard shot and wounded a man (Charles Boyle) for having an affair with his wife. In 1875, Capt. Howard was arrested for shooting his partner, Samuel P. Burroughs, over a bookkeeping argument. Burroughs died of his wounds. In 1877 Howard was put on trial for murder, but his defense claimed he acted in self-defense and he was acquitted of the crime. He was represented by lawyer Charles P. Johnson (1836-1920), a Union Army veteran and ex Lt. Governor. Johnson had been the lead attorney that successfully defended Frank James.

The exact identity of Capt. Howard's first wife, whom caused him so many problems is unknown at the time of writing this sketch. He married his second wife, Margaret Baumgartner (or Baumgastren) in Kane, Greene County, Illinois (about 50 miles NE of St. Louis). She was daughter of William H. and Catherine Baumgartner (or Baumgastren). They did not have any children.



March 31, 1883; St. Louis Post Dispatch.

At the time of Capt. Howard's death it was believed he accumulated \$100,000 in wealth. (In 2019 dollars, due to inflation, that's an equivalent to approximately \$2,800,000.) At one point he had owned three or four locations of Howard's restaurants and saloons in St. Louis. He died April 5th, 1906 at age 66 at the

Lucerne Hotel located at Pine and Grand. The cause of death was attributed as "general nervous collapse" in the newspaper obituary and as "cirrhosis of the liver" by the doctor on his death certificate. There were over 500 veterans and friends at his funeral. The service was conducted by Confederate veteran, Dr. C. C. Woods. Pallbearers were Frank Gaiennie, John T. Appler, James Bannerman, Robert McCulloch, Anthony A. Capestro, Charles Caldwell, Bart Ready and Henry Hellery. Burial was at Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. John W. Howard's gravesite

Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.



Howard family plot, lot number 2780.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Departure of the St. Louis Contingent for Louisiana.

A number of the members of the Southern Historical Society, accompanied by friends, departed on the steamer Chas. C. Carroll last evening at 6 o'clock for Louisiana, Mo., where they go to attend the State Reunion of ex-Confederates to be held in that city October 14th and 15th. Those on the steamer at the hour of departure were Joseph Boyce, Anthony Boyce, David W. Caruth, James Bannerman, Capt. W. P. Barlow, Capt. Henry Gulbor, E. C. Cabell, George B. Thompson, Dr. H. S. P. Lare, John W. Wray, John Meehan, J. K. Wilson, A. U. Wagner, John Hennessy, William Baggott, John R. Slevin, Mr. Estep, Celsus Price, Dr. Sylvester Nidelet, J. W. Brown, Henry J. Evans, Mr. Lane, Mr. Hayden, Judge Alex. Davis, George W. Kerr, John J. Fitzwilliam, D. M. Frost, John W. Waddell, Col. Musser, James Wickersham, Justice Patrick O'Connell, Messrs. Graham, Voorhes, Cook, McMahan, Houghey, James Brown, Col. Anderson, Gustav Dyes, Robert C. Claiborne, James H. McNamara, Paul Young and Samuel S. Carlisle, of New Orleans. The members of the general committee, consisting of Col. J. R. Claiborne, Chairman; James Bannerman, Joseph Boyce, James N. Douglas, Hunt Wilson and John W. Howard, had perfected all arrangements, and a prompt start was made in consequence. Kuhn's Silver Cornet Band, a colored string band and a colored quartet accompanied the party, and as the boat left the wharf the cornet band struck up "Dixie," which elicited a few familiar "hly's" from the enthusias-

Oct 14, 1895, St. Louis Globe Democrat

...Continued

tic. The cabin of the Carroll was tastefully decorated with battle-scarred flags and with pictures; also the banner of Gulbor's Battery, which saw service at Carthage, Bayou Pierre, Wilson Creek, Baker Creek, Dry Wood, Big Black Bridge, Lexington, Jonesboro, the siege of Vicksburg, Elkhorn, Iuka, through the Georgia campaign, at Corinth, Grand Gulf and Franklin, and which was surrendered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Jonesboro, Ga., in 1865, and Col. Gates', or the 1st and 3d Missouri Infantry banner, which bears evidence of service. The banner was shot all to pieces, and has been patched and spliced all over. Among the various paintings portraying battle scenes the most interesting were three showing different portions of the field at Elkhorn or Pea Ridge. The first gives the old Elkhorn tavern, blacksmith shop and sutler's tent, with a section of Gulbor's Battery stationed in front of the tavern, firing, dead and wounded Confederates scattered all around the tavern and blacksmith shop and Frost's Brigade in the background—one hour before the retreat from this position. The second painting shows Pratt's store, with Gen. S. R. Curtis' Federal troops, the right wing commanded by Col. Eugene A. Carr, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry drawn in line with Adjutant John W. Noble in the foreground. The commanders shown are Sigel on the left, Asboth on his right, Jeff C. Davis center, and Gen. Carr on the extreme right. There was also a map upon which all the movements could be traced. The other paintings were McDowell's College and a life-size portrait of Gen. Sterling Price. A Confederate note memorial and the eight different flags proposed and used, were also displayed in the cabin, and at the time of departure of the steamer the paintings and map were being eagerly scanned and commented upon. The excursion party expect to reach Louisiana at 9 a. m. to-day, and return to St. Louis at the same hour on Friday.

THE MYTH OF THE MYTH OF THE "LOST CAUSE"

By John Harris, Sterling Price Camp, No. 145

(Presentation, May 2019)

The "Lost Cause" ideology began almost immediately after Confederate surrender (reference Pollard) to cope with the social, political, and economic changes of defeat and reconstruction. The losses were attributed to factors beyond their control and to betrayals of their noble cause. including:

1. State's rights and secession, not slavery, was the primary cause of the war.
2. Slavery was a "benign" institution, slaves were treated well, were "faithful" and loyal to their masters, and slavery was gradually dying out on its own anyway.
3. Confederate loss was inevitable given Northern superiority in resources and manpower.
4. Confederate generals such as Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson represented southern virtue, Lee was one of the greatest generals in history.
5. The betrayal and incompetence of subordinates like Longstreet led to some losses.
6. Grant was an incompetent butcher winning by brute force and superior numbers.
7. Northern generals were characterized as having low moral standards and engaging in "total war" against Southern civilians.

Is this view true or false? Arguments can be made pro and con for each factor.

"THE MYTH OF THE LOST CAUSE"

The "Myth of the Lost Cause" considers the "Lost Cause" to be the most successful propaganda campaign in American history, a "false concoction" (reference Bonekemper), lasting 150 years and attempting to rationalize Secession as a justified response to cultural and economic aggression by the North. The "Myth" proponents argue that the "Lost Cause" claims are nearly all false and that:

1. Slavery, and not state's rights and secession, was the primary cause, secession was illegal.
2. Slavery was not "benign" but was a "cruel" institution maintained by force and "slave catchers". Slavery was not dying out with slave prices at an all-time high in

1860. As land was being depleted for growing cotton, slaves were being utilized in manufacturing and other jobs.

3. Confederate loss was not inevitable. Although the Union did have superiority in resources and manpower, its strategic burden was far heavier than the South's. The Confederacy occupied an enormous territory that had to be conquered for Northern victory. A tie or a stalemate would amount to a Southern victory.

4. Lee was not one of the greatest generals in history, Lee's actual record left much to be desired. He was a one-theater general apparently more concerned with the outcome in Virginia than in the Confederacy as a whole. Lee was too aggressive, both strategically and tactically.

5. Lee's advocates decided to make James Longstreet their scapegoat to justify some of Lee's losses. They argued that Gettysburg cost Lee the war and that Longstreet was responsible for that loss. Longstreet was made the scapegoat due to his friendship with Grant and to his becoming a Republican.

6. Grant was not an incompetent butcher. His victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga and his brilliant Vicksburg campaign continue to be studied around the world because of the deception and concentration of force with which he baffled and defeated his opponents. He was clearly the best general of the Civil War and one of the greatest in American history.

7. The allegation that Northern generals had low moral standards engaging in "total war" against Southern civilians fails to distinguish between "hard war" which involves a destruction of enemy armies and enemy property of all sorts, and "total war" which additionally involves the deliberate and systematic killing and rape of civilians. The Civil War saw some localized and vicious guerilla warfare but was not a "total war" on the part of anyone, certainly not the Union.

REALITY?

The main difference between the "Lost Cause" and the "Myth of the Lost Cause" is the role of slavery as the cause of the war. 100 years after the war, during the Centennial celebration, little was discussed about slavery. 150 years after the war, during the Sesquicentennial celebration, slavery was in the forefront. The only difference being the passage of time and change in perceptions and political climate.

The United States of America would not exist without compromise. The 3/5 clause, the fugitive slave law, and the prohibition against interference with the International slave trade for 20 years accomplished that Constitutional compromise regarding "persons held to service or labor." Compromises regarding slavery continued until the issue was resolved by war. The Missouri Compromise of

1820, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854 all represent additional compromises regarding slavery.

In 1857 the Supreme Court ruled in the Dred Scott decision that property in slaves was a vested right under the Constitution. The decision to permit or abolish slavery was left as a "state's right". Compromise only works if both sides are willing to accept the resulting new rules. But the multiple compromises did not lead to resolution, only to more compromises. If the Supreme Court ruled in 1857 that Congress had no authority over slavery in the territories than why did the Republican Party make the prohibition of the expansion of slavery into the territories its main platform in 1860? Was a peaceful resolution possible?

Both sides believed they had God on their side. Was the Republican Party's goal of limiting the expansion of slavery an issue of morality or an issue of money, not wanting the competition of slave labor with wage labor in new territories? Anti-slavery was not pro-equality. Both sides were just wandering around in the swamp trying to find moral high ground for justification, but there wasn't any moral high ground for anyone to stand on.

CONCLUSION

White supremacist society, predominant throughout the United States, was not ready in 1865 to grant equality to an "inferior race". Where were the abolitionists after emancipation? Who really cared about the emancipated slaves? It took two centuries of enslavement followed by a century of segregation and "Jim Crow" before Civil Rights could progress.

I don't recall learning in grade school or high school in the 50s and 60's about the White Supremacist component of the history of America. As soon as colonists arrived on our shores they began exploiting and displacing the indigenous people. Enslavement of African Americans soon replaced indentured servitude. Our founding fathers, the ones that espoused "all men are created equal", provided constitutional protection to slavery. By "all men" did they just mean all white male protestant land owners? Slavery wouldn't be abolished until 1865, women couldn't vote until 1920, Japanese American citizens were interred in camps during World War II, our schools were segregated until 1950.

Arguing about the "Lost Cause" 150 years after the war is just another way of shifting attention from the real issues that divide us. Removing Confederate flags and monuments and renaming streets and schools will not change that. And why

stop there? Will removing all things that remind us of our history change anything? So, myth or reality, which is it? it boils down to your "perception" of reality.

In today's world that "perception" is based on fake news, political correctness and few facts. Which means it is totally dependent on your personal values, experiences, biases, prejudices, etc. So, there's no such thing as a "correct" view, especially when views are skewed by "presentism". Something that's not considered acceptable today may have been the norm in the past. Maybe we need to focus less on finding a "correct" view and work more on achieving "all men are created equal."

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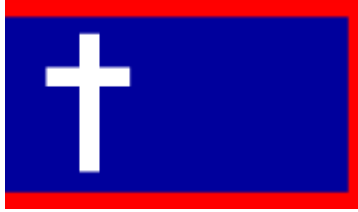
Confederate News

1) The Missouri Division U.D.C. will be holding a dedication ceremony for the 130 grave markers for the Missourians that fell in the Battle of Franklin and are buried in the McGavock Cemetery in Franklin, TN. The date is Sept. 8, 2019 and the time is 2:00 P.M.

2) The California Division, SCV reports that the Orange County Confederate Fathers Monument in Santa Ana Cemetery has been removed by the Orange County Cemetery District. Previous to this the memorial was vandalized with red paint and spray-painted with the word, "Racists". The memorial was later cleaned, yet the district apparently felt cowardly about the situation and buckled. This country really needs strict laws protecting cemeteries from vandalism, and political correctness, both of which should be a hate crime against the national origin (Confederate States and United States) of the individuals and families.



Photo credits: [California Division, SCV.](#)



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, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Date	Program	Presenter	Function
Sunday, Sep 15, 2019	Gen. Sterling Price	Jim England	Price Dinner Pacific, Mo
Saturday, Oct 5, 2019	Lee Mereweather	Gene Dressel	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Nov 2, 2019	-open-	-open-	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Dec 7, 2019	Gettysburg	Rev. Boyd Brooks	Camp Meeting





“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

2019 Camp Officers and/or Obedient Servants

Commander – Ray Cobb;

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

Sgt. at Arms – Dan Maltman; Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel; Chaplain – James England;

Newsletter Editor – Scott Williams; Webmaster–Brandan Kraft

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



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

