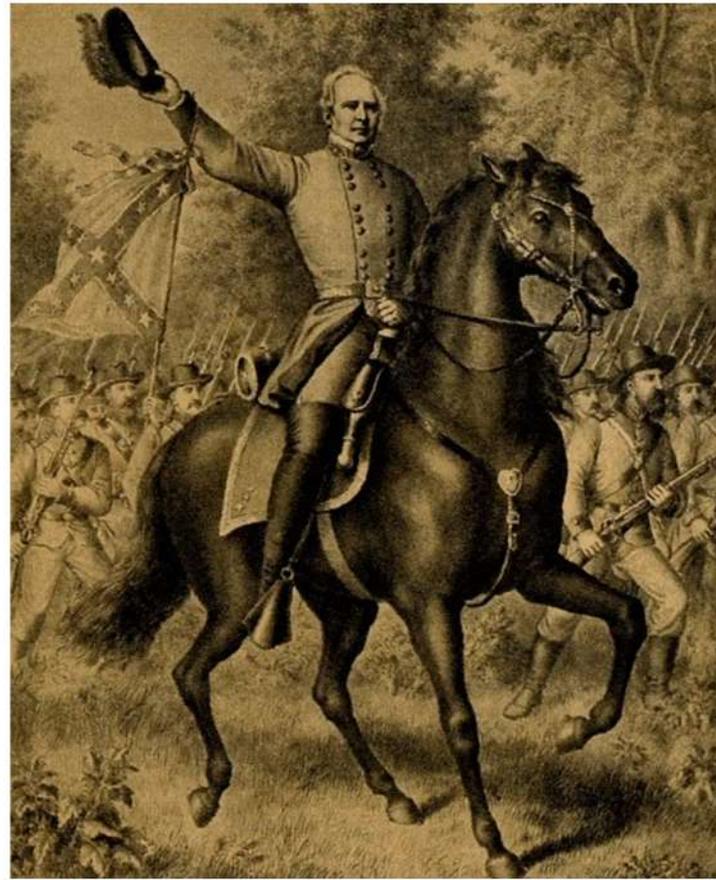




*The SOUTHERN CROSS*  
*Newsletter of the Sterling*  
*Price Camp #145*  
*Sons of Confederate*  
*Veterans*  
*St. Louis, MO*  
*February Edition, 2019*





## 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 – Dan Maltman;

Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel;

Chaplain – James England;

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

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

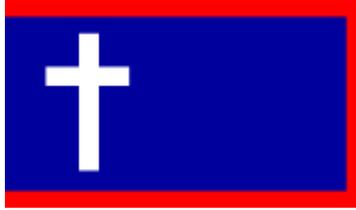
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
PO Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402  
1-800-693-4943

### *Statement of Purpose*

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

**Sons of Confederate Veterans**





## 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, Feb 2, 2019 | Battle of Belmont | Sam Storey      | Camp Meeting |
| Saturday, Mar 2, 2019 | To be announced   | To be announced | Camp Meeting |



Florida State Representative, Mike Hill (R), is sponsoring a bill to protect Confederate memorials. "It will not change any person's life today by tearing down a Confederate monument or tearing down a statue or tearing down a cross...What it will do is prevent someone from learning the history of why it was there in the first place." He is also calling for it to be a felony to move or damage a memorial.

## Attack on Southern Heritage

Smithsonian Magazine has recently published extremely slanted articles regarding southern heritage. The most recent of these appeared in the December 2018 issue, entitled, "The Cost of the Confederacy". This slanderous article is surprising coming from an organization that claims to be a "steward and ambassador of cultural connections... that builds bridges of mutual respect, and present the diversity of world cultures". This can only be true if the Smithsonian has erased Confederate heritage from its present consciousness. When Englishman James Smithson donated his funds to found the Smithsonian, he sought an institution that would be an "establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge."

The Smithsonian does not present Confederate heritage from the people who identify with it. Instead they take the views of those that hate it. They know full well they are ethically too prejudiced to be objective on the subject.

For instance, regarding Confederate memorials, the magazine states these "were created and funded by Jim Crow governments to pay homage to a slave-owning society and to serve as blunt assertions of dominance over African-Americans." Where did they get this statement? Certainly not from the SCV or the UDC! Furthermore, they do not give a full explanation of the highlighted \$40 million taxpayer money being spent on monuments, museums, libraries, parks, cemeteries. They allude that this is money wasted, but forget to mention this pays for operational cost of battlefield parks, preservation, conservation, security to protect our national heritage. Moreover, they have the audacity to dictate false statements to readers that claim the "Confederacy's founding documents make clear that the Confederacy was established to defend and perpetuate that crime against humanity."

The fact is millions of U.S. citizens today are descendants of Confederate Veterans. We pay our taxes and the Smithsonian is OUR institution. It is supposed to "build bridges of mutual respect", be our "steward", remain objective, and "diffuse knowledge." None of these things are being done with their articles about Confederate American heritage. I will also say that our history of the founding fathers and our colonial heritage is now at risk with such disregard. This matter deserves a full review and an investigation by potential wronged parties. At a minimum, the magazine should publish a statement by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I urge our members to write their members of Congress as well as

the Smithsonian itself. By the way, Vice President Mike Pence, sits on the Smithsonian Board of Regents, which meets four times a year.

Smithsonian Magazine Online Feedback:

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/contact/feedback/>

Note: Also write your Congressmen/women. In addition, consider writing the Board of Regents. Write them as respectfully as possible.

Office of the Regents  
Smithsonian Institution  
1000 Jefferson Drive SW #113  
Washington, D.C. 20560

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## 2019 NFL Super Bowl will Promote the Removal of Confederate Memorials.

A coalition of bigoted groups has plans to have a very one-sided “conversation” at the Super-bowl. They are calling “for the removal of all monuments to the Confederacy”. Gerald Griggs of the NAACP says, *"We cannot have a united country until we remove the symbols that divide this country...When it comes to these symbols, we've allowed the ones who lost the war to write the narrative. And they've written a narrative of hate, of divisiveness."*

Most if not all of the SCV membership know the full complete story, not half the narrative. Furthermore, many of us are also descendants of the “winning side” and we reject your unilateral narrow-minded censorship of free speech and the distortion of U.S. history. We will not submit to your threats to divide this nation, for the sake of these demands. We do not represent hate but welcome members of all races, ethnic groups, and religious backgrounds, just as the Confederate forces reflected that very same diversity. Those who do not identify with Confederate American heritage do not have license to commit hate crimes against those that do! Their fight has no value in regard to civil rights except in violating the civil rights of U.S. citizens of all races!

## Other developments:

1) Alabama Circuit Court Judge of Jefferson County (Michael Graffeo) rules against law protecting the state's historical monuments, minutes before going into retirement. The state will have to appeal this "legislate at the bench" ruling.

2) University of NC Chancellor, Carol Folt, removes remaining half of Confederate "Silent Sam" memorial secretly removed in dead of the night without the Board of Governors or General Assembly knowledge. Chancellor then turns in her resignation. Her action violated state law.

3) A memorial stone for Confederate POW dead was removed in January from the city owned Forest Hill cemetery in Madison, Wisconsin. This was done on behalf of the Mayor and city council. This 112-year-old UDC memorial stone was purchased with the help of local veterans and even a GAR (Union Veterans) post took part in its dedication ceremony. The city's Landmark Commission would not approve removal but the city council with the backing of the Mayor, went ahead with the removal. Only two of the sixteen council members voted against the desecration. The monument was placed in storage at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, who has no plans for it to be displayed. [Contact the Mayor](#)



***DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THIS ON THE NEWS?***

**A 112 YEAR OLD TOMBSTONE LISTING THE NAMES OF BURIED POWS WAS JUST REMOVED FROM A VETERANS CEMETERY IN MADISON, WISCONSIN BECAUSE IT WAS LABELED "OFFENSIVE" BY FAR LEFT EXTREMISTS ON THE MADISON CITY COUNCIL.**

**SHARE TO SPREAD THE WORD.**

[The Virginia Flaggers](#)

# Should Georgia Forget Berry Benson?

The likeness of Barry Benson currently sits atop the monument in Augusta, Georgia.

- Helped Massachusetts bust the first Ponzi scheme
- Code breaker who offered his services to the US Army during Spanish-American War.
- Helped 165 French orphans find adoptive parents after WWI.
- Researched low-cost food options for poor rural African-Americans.



Georgia officials want to remove **ALL** Confederate monuments!

[Preserve History](#)   [The Authentic Campaigner](#)



Richmond, Virginia, May 29, 1890

Black and white Americans united for a camera at the unveiling of the Gen. Robert E. Lee statue.

## Speech of Rep. John F. Harris, Ex-Slave of Greenville, Mississippi in favor of Confederate Monument.

In question was the appropriation of \$10,000 for a Confederate veteran monument. He was replying to a white legislator (Ed S. Watson) who opposed spending money for the monument. The monument in question was installed in the State House Park.

"Mr. Speaker, I have risen here in my place to offer a few words on the bill. I have come from a sick bed, and was forced to struggle up here leaning on the arm of a friend. I stand here in considerable pain. Perhaps it was not prudent for me to come. But, sir, I could not rest quietly in my room, sick though I am, and allow this discussion to pass without contributing to it a few remarks of my own. I was sorry to hear the speech of the young gentleman from Marshall County. I am sorry that any son of a soldier should go on record as opposed to the erection of a monument in honor of the brave dead. And, sir, I am convinced that had he seen what I saw at Seven Pines and in the seven days' fighting round Richmond, the battlefields covered with the mangled forms of those who fought for their country and their country's honor, he would not have made that speech.

When the news came that the South was to be invaded, those men went forth to fight for what they believed, and they made no requests for monuments to commemorate their brave deeds and holy sacrifices. But they died, and their virtues should be remembered. Sir, I went with them. I, too, wore the gray, the same color that my master wore. We stayed four long years, and if that sad war had gone on till now I would have been there yet. I knew what it all meant, and understand the meaning of my words when I say that I would have been with my countrymen still, had the war continued to this good day. I want to honor those brave men' who died for their convictions.

When my mother died I was a boy. Who, sir, then acted the part of a mother to the orphaned slave boy, but my 'old missus?' Were she living now, or could she speak to me from those high realms where are gathered the sainted dead, she would tell me to vote for this bill. And, sir, I shall vote for it. I want it known to all the world that my vote is given in favor of the bill to erect a monument in honor of the Confederate dead."

The House burst into rapturous and prolonged applause. The bill was put upon its passage and was carried by a good majority. Every colored member vote, "aye".

John F. Harris was born circa 1830 and as a slave was a trained carpenter. After the war he became a lawyer, Greenville City Councilman 1884-1889; and later a Washington County Republican representative of the Mississippi House. He was founder of the Mississippi National Negro Business League. He died at his Greenville home Aug 20, 1913. Source: Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Mississippi), Feb 23, 1890.

## **Booker T. Washington, Supported Confederate Monuments**

One of the most educated ex-slaves in the country was Booker T. Washington. If there was any truth to the claim that Confederate monuments were erected to oppress the black population, he would have been among the first to recognize it. Instead, as the following letter supports, he was involved in finding money on behalf of Gen. George Paul Harrison, Jr., (1841-1922). Harrison began his Confederate service as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant and finished it as a brigadier general. Following the war, Harrison would serve as an U.S. Congressman and later in life become a major general in the Alabama Division of the UCV.

To Mamie A. Harrison

Rochester N. Y. June 16, 1914

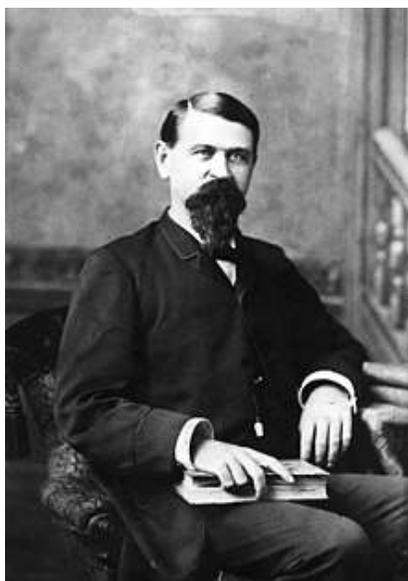
My dear Madam: Replying further to yours of June 6th, I would state that I am going to take up very carefully the matter of the Confederate monument about which you wrote me, and see if I can find some one to give the money that is still needed. I am very much interested in the matter and thank you for writing me. During the summer months people with money are very much away from home and it is hard to reach them, so it may be I may not be able to do anything about it until fall.

"I want to say again how very much we all appreciate the visit of General George Paul Harrison to Tuskegee. We all realize more and more that men like him are the true friends of our race, and that any monument that will keep the fine character of such heroes before the public will prove helpful to both races in the South.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

Washington, Booker T. , Papers Volume 13:14-15. University of Chicago Press. Page 64.



Gen. George Paul Harrison, Jr.



Booker T. Washington

## John Henry Griffin,

Missouri State Guardsman,  
He could ride and shoot, but he could not walk a step!

By Scott Williams



*Figure 1 John Henry Griffin, with his type-writer, March 1910. St. Louis Star and Times*

John Henry Griffin was born, Oct 31, 1840, Ten Mile Township, Macon County, Missouri. As an infant Griffin contracted an illness that left him paralyzed below the hips. He would not let the malady keep him down and he resented any sympathy for his condition. With very strong arms, he was able to propel himself and swing himself around as needed. At the age of 15, he taught school in a log schoolhouse and excelled at the position. In addition, as a boy he taught himself to ride a horse and shoot with either a revolver and carbine rifle. How did he climb aboard his horse? His horse, named Ceilim, was trained to kneel down on his approach or when Griffin touched his foreleg.

When Sterling Price asked for volunteers in 1861, Griffin enrolled in the Missouri State Guard at Bloomfield. Benton Shawler helped him with care of his horse. He was in Col. Bob Bevier's regiment. He saw action at Battle of Oak Hills (Wilson's Creek), Lexington, and other engagements. At one point he was wounded slightly in the arm, but that did not keep him down. However, with the exit of the Missouri State Guard from Missouri, Griffin was told they needed men that could march as well as ride, so he was being mustered out of military duty. He returned home with his friend Jack Richardson, but they had to be elusive on the journey as they were being pursued by Jayhawkers. After returning home, he was immediately arrested for being a "rebel", held for three months in a prison located in Macon and forced to take an oath with his father posting \$10,000 bond.

In the following civilian life, coming from a family with some means, Griffin was able to keep himself employed in farming, teaching school, and even elected as Recorder of Macon County in 1882. Life for him included chopping wood, plowing the fields, as well as hunting, his favorite pastime. He also became involved in business, real estate, insurance, and finance.

John Henry Griffin was the son of William Green Griffin, Sr. (1803-1891) and Susanna "Anna" Griffin (1811-1891), who are believed to have been cousins (natives of Pulaski county, Kentucky) but were married in Ralls County, Mo on 16 Feb 1839. William G. Griffin, Sr. was the son of James Griffin of Culpepper County, Virginia and Delphia Adkins of Charlotte Courthouse, Virginia. Anna was the daughter of John Griffin and Mary Polly James, both of Culpepper, Virginia. On Feb 21, 1862 John Henry married Mary Ann Coiner. According to the 1880 census, the couple had one son, Willie, born circa 1873. Aside from his time as a POW, he worked every day of his life. He died 29 March 1910 at the age of 69 after a heart attack. He is buried in the Oakwood cemetery at Macon, Missouri. The above photo of him was taken shortly before his death in 1910.

Sources:

St. Louis Star and Times, 10 Apr 1910  
Macon Time-Democrat, 31 March 1910  
The Macon Republican, 2 Apr 1910

# St. Louis Minute Men

Transcribed by Scott Williams



*Figure 2 “Wide Awake” Republican Militia such as these drilling inside building, 1861 St. Louis were a formidable threat to the State of Missouri. Illustration from the Mar 19, 1911 St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

The Minute Men of St. Louis were an organization that was “half secret society and half militia”, that were mustered into state service and headquartered at the Berthold mansion (northwest corner of Eight and Pine streets). They had strong southern sympathies that followed the following two principles: 1) “That if any State or States of this Union aggrieved by the hostile and unconstitutional acts of the black Republican party shall exercise the right to secede from the present Confederacy, and the Federal Government shall thereupon attempt to coerce such State or States back into the Union, Missouri ought to resist such attempt by arms.”; 2) “That in the event of a disruption of this Union the honor and safety of Missouri impel her to espouse the cause of the Southern States, and in such case, we, should endeavor to unite all the slave-holding States in one confederacy.” The following roster comes from the May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1882 edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. One omission is “Rock Champion”, whom Basil Duke clearly identifies as an active member. Otherwise this list is perhaps the most comprehensive roster of this semi-secret organization, that this author has seen.

**Officers:**

Col. Chas. McLaren, President  
James George, Vice President  
Basil W. Duke, Vice President  
T. B. Hudson, Vice President  
Hugh A. Garland, Secretary  
A. T. McCreery, Treasurer

## St. Louis Minute Men

W. A. Anderson  
Warren M. Anderson  
George H. Anderson  
Robt. Barclay  
T. B. Barnett  
Jas. A Barrett  
O.W. Barrett  
Thomas W. Bartlett  
George W. Beardsley  
J.A. Beck  
John L. Blaine  
Sidney Bussell  
Jos. E. Byrne  
Thos. W. Brandon  
Ed Blennerhasset  
Thos. S. Bryants  
Henry Boucke  
F. V. S. Brokaw  
John Buchanan  
J. W. Bullock  
G. Campbell  
W. M. Cooke  
E. A. Corbett  
Mathew R. Cullen  
Owen E. Cox  
N. W. Catheron  
Jas. Curtis  
John W. Cornell  
Thos. H. Conn  
F. H. Carlisle  
Jas. B. Clemens  
Jas. D. Carlin  
Watkins J. Conlettore  
F. Cart(er)  
Frank Curtis  
W. B. Claney  
C. H. Comstock  
John Casey  
J. P. Cummings  
J. Connell  
Edwin T. Darby  
Walter V. Darby  
Robt. H. Davis

C. H. D'Auguv  
Jas. S. Dougherty  
John C. Douglas  
R. E. Dornen  
Alfred Dobby  
Theo. C. Dunne  
C. L. Edmonson  
W. T. Ellis  
Sam'l Farmington  
James E. Field  
W. J. Filley  
T. Flannigan  
Warren C. Ford  
C. J. Fox  
John A. Foy  
P. Bauduy Garesche  
Colton Green  
Cotton Green  
J. H. Gibson  
W. C. Grotter  
Geo. H. Guild  
D. M. Hall  
Oliver Hall  
Wm. R. Hardcastle  
H. Hardaway  
Wm. B. Harkness  
Wm. H. Hardin  
Geo. Tucker Harrison  
L. A. Haynes  
Ed. Helm  
John Henderson  
Alfred W. Henry  
George F. Hill  
Charles L. Hobbs  
S. D. Hooten  
James L. Howard  
Thos. R. Howard  
Geo. T. Hubbard  
Bernard Hughes  
Cornelius Hughes  
Randolph Hutchinson  
Henry Jenkins  
John Jennings  
Will Johnson

## St. Louis Minute Men

D. Keach  
Chas. W. Keiser  
E. Kendrick  
C. S. Kretschmar  
John A. Kelsey  
J. A. Ladd  
John A. Leary  
George C. Lee  
John Lee, Jr.  
John A. Leavy  
George B. Lewis  
H. Levin  
John M. Langan  
B. C. Locks  
A. Lonergan  
S. T. Longergan  
Emile Longuemare  
M. E. Malten  
C. C. Marsch  
D. W. Mason  
A. A. Millen  
Samuel McAllister  
Arthur McCoy  
John M. McIntosh  
T. C. McGeorge  
E. S. McGunnega  
Jas. M. McMany  
Jos. M. McMeray  
Jno. H. Miller  
W. A. Moffet  
John Morrill  
T. T. Morrison  
J. H. Mulloy  
Samuel Myerson  
George Negus  
John Newman  
W. H. Newman  
Wesly Nichols  
Frank Noel  
H. T. Norcomb  
M. O'Connell  
Jno. B. O'Hara  
Sellwyn Pallen  
O. W. Palmer  
Ben Payne  
P. E. Picks  
Asa Pittman  
S.G. Pittshoover

W. J. Preston  
H. M. Preston  
P. T. Powell  
Jas. Quinlan  
Thos. Racliff  
Nathan Ranney  
Hugh Reilly  
J. J. Roger  
Hugh A. Rough  
Michael Ryan  
E. Ryland  
W. A. Sanford  
W. W. Sanford  
Jas. Saryock  
W. H. Scanlan  
C. Schaffer  
James R. Schaler  
R. S. Scott  
Wm. P. Scott  
Wm. Selby  
Edward T. Shards  
C. Fred. Shion  
John Shone  
George E. Sill  
G. B. Smith  
Thomas L. Snead  
L. A. Stein  
E. R. Sullivan  
J. F. Sullivan  
W. M. Swanzey  
E. G. Tilden  
Wm. T. Tillian  
H. J. Thorpe  
George W. Thatcher  
A. S. Thomas  
John B. Thompson  
T. H. Thompson  
Samuel Thomson  
Thomas E. Tutt  
Jno. B. Turnbull  
R. G. Underwood  
Wm. Von Phul  
Frank Von Phul  
Robert S. Voorhies  
T. B. Voorhies  
A. T. Wetherell  
Solomon Wright

A bad state of affairs exists in Washington county, Tenn. Large numbers of those who sympathized with the South during the late war, are receiving orders to leave the country, being notified that if they do not comply, they will suffer the penalty of death.

The Pulaski Citizen, May 11, 1866

The number of desperadoes and thieves have increased to such an extent in St. Louis, that Vigilance Committees are talked of to remedy the evil,—the police force being inadequate.

The Howard Union (Glasgow, Mo), Nov 23, 1865

Tom Tippet, a somewhat notorious bushwhacker of Chariton county, was recently tried by a military commission at Macon on charges of having violated his oath of allegiance and of being a guerrilla marauder, and was sentenced to hard labor in the Missouri penitentiary for ten years.

The Howard Union (Glasgow, Mo), 15 Jun 1865

**Man Who Made Bullets for General Price Is Dead.**

Lawrence, Kan., Sept 15.—F. W. Jaedicke, resident of Lawrence since 1864, is dead after a short illness. Jaedicke, a gunsmith by trade, came to Leavenworth in 1851. He was born in the south and during the Civil war sympathized with the Confederates. For a time he made bullets for Gen. Price's army at the time of the activities of the raiders.

, Webb City Register (Webb City, Jasper Co, Mo), 15 Sept 1916

**TO DIG FOR HIDDEN GOLD.**

**Pay of Gen. Morgan's Troops Said to Be Buried Under House in Dayton, Kentucky.**

Cincinnati, O.—The work of excavating for the structure of St. Francis' church, at Dayton, Ky., is being watched by scores of residents who expect the workmen to dip up a pot of gold which tradition says has lain buried under the site since the raid of Gen. Morgan and his band of confederates near the close of the civil war.

The property formerly belonged to the late Matthew McArthur, a southern sympathizer. The old homestead was famous as an underground station for confederate refugees.

The money was left there, it is said, by a confederate spy, who had been sent north to pay the troops of Gen. Morgan. His presence at the McArthur residence being disclosed, he secreted the gold, said to amount to several thousand dollars, and escaped, intending to join Gen. Morgan, the latter being killed about the same time.

The St. Joseph Observer (St. Joseph, Mo), 4 Sep 1909

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

