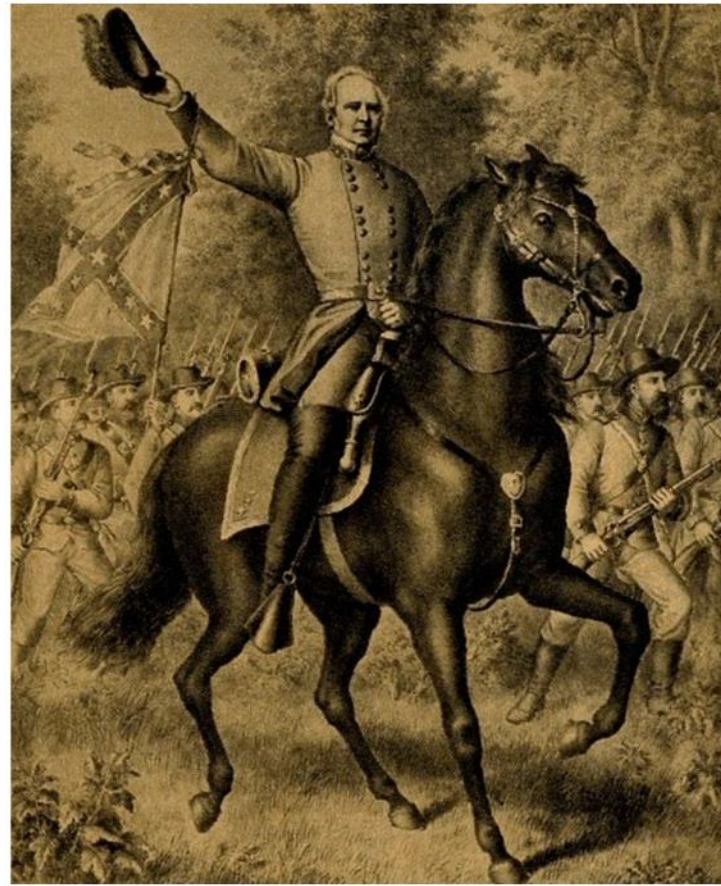




The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
January Edition, 2019



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

2019 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/>

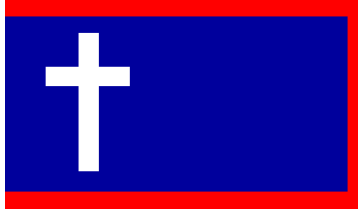
Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-693-4943

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, Jan 5, 2019	War in the Southwest	Dr. Massey	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Feb 2, 2019	Battle of Belmont	Sam Storey	Camp Meeting

Commander's comments on "Make Dixie Great Again"



<https://youtu.be/CDroTi5VnF8>

Featured Confederate



Captain McCulloch....and family

By Gene Dressel

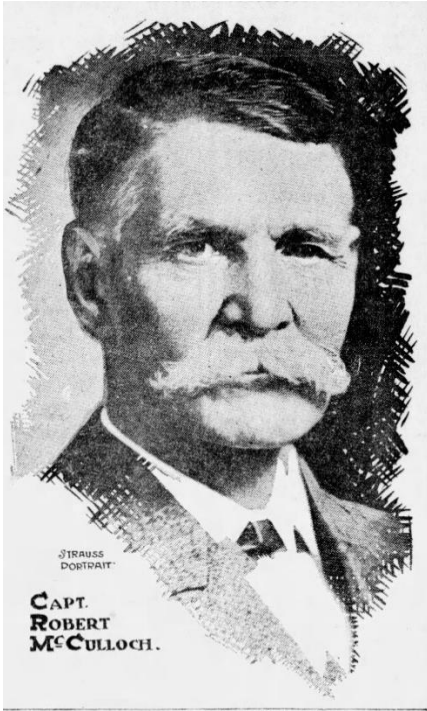


Figure 1 Capt. Robert McCulloch, St Louis Post Dispatch, Mon Sep_28, 1914

What do the Battle of Gettysburg, the street railway system during the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, McCulloch chain saws, the relocation of London Bridge and the Paxton Automobile all have in common?

They were all influenced by the McCulloch family of St. Louis.

Robert L. McCulloch was born in Osceola, Missouri on September 15th 1841, and entered Virginia Military Institute on July 21, 1860. When the War Against the States began, he was assigned "Drill Master" for the 11th Georgia Infantry. He was reassigned to the 4th Virginia Infantry, and fought at First Manassas, where he was wounded in action. He was then elected 2nd Lieutenant/Adjutant in the 18th Virginia Infantry. He was wounded again at Frazier's Farm, and also at Second Manassas. June 19th 1863 he was promoted to Captain, and while leading his company (of Garnett's Brigade) during "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg was shot and left on the

battlefield for dead. From the military hospital at Baltimore he was sent to Johnson's Island POW camp.

After the War (1868) he married Miss Emma Louisa Paxton. In 1869 Robert and Emma moved to St. Louis, where he worked on a track crew for the Bellefontaine Railway Company. Working his way up the corporate ladder, he eventually became president of United Railways. At the turn of the century he was placed in charge of transportation for the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. The movie "*Meet me in St. Louis*", starring Judy Garland, was based on her experiences at the Fair, and when she sang "Clang, clang, clang went the trolley" she was singing about one of Capt. McCulloch's street cars.

In 1910, McCulloch brought in his son Richard to assist with the operation of United Railways. Richard was now 35 years old and had graduated from Washington University as a mining engineer. During the 1890's he had served as chief engineer of street railways in Switzerland and France. Richard McCulloch stayed on as General Manager of United Railways of St. Louis till 1922. In 1906 Richard had married Miss Mary Grace Beggs, daughter of John I. Beggs, utilities magnate and multi-millionaire. When he passed away, Richard was named executor of his \$54,000,000 estate. At this time Richard was also

serving as the director of Union Electric Company. He died in 1940, and his son (grand-son of Capt. McCulloch) Robert Paxton McCulloch (born May 11, 1911) became the heir-apparent.

Robert P. became a famous Missouri entrepreneur and inventor of McCulloch chainsaws, Paxton superchargers (now used on high-performance race cars), and the Paxton automobile. The **Paxton Phoenix** was a rear-engine coupé prototype developed in 1953 by Robert P. McCulloch's "Paxton Automotive" of Los Angeles, California, a division of his chainsaw business.

McCulloch envisioned a coupe selling for about \$10,000. A Porsche 356 was purchased and inspired the four-wheel independent torsion-bar suspension. Power was to be provided either by a supercharged two-cycle gasoline engine or by steam. Steam was favored and McCulloch turned to an expert. What Shakespeare was to literature, Abner Doble was to steam vehicles.

Early steamers could take more than half an hour to get up steam and had to make frequent stops for water. The Doble steam car of the Twenties could be ready to go in less than a minute, travel 400 miles on a gallon of water, and exceed 90 mph. Doble's design for the Paxton steam engine promised to be smooth, quiet, and powerful. However, full development of a postwar steam engine would have been prohibitively expensive. The steam unit was tested on a dynamometer and in a Ford chassis, but was never installed in the Phoenix. The four-cylinder Porsche air-cooled engine, left over from the sample 356, was eventually installed in the Phoenix's rear engine bay. Brooks Stevens, the talented industrial designer responsible for the Jeep Wagoneer and a skillful 1962 facelift of the Studebaker Hawk, styled the Phoenix. He designed a four-passenger coupe with a clever power-retractable top. Rather than folding, the top slid back and covered the similarly shaped rear deck. This simple, elegant solution was space-efficient and unlikely to leak.

The body was fiberglass -- even the chrome-plated bumpers -- keeping weight down to a light 2,200 pounds. Other unique features were a telescoping steering wheel and power door openers.



After spending more than \$1 million, McCulloch killed the project because it was diverting too much money and engineering time from more-profitable business. McCulloch occasionally drove the Phoenix and it remained at his Southern California factory until after his death in 1977. Stevens eventually bought the car for his museum in Wisconsin.

Following his death and the 1998 breakup of the museum, the Paxton was purchased by its current owner, Myron Vernis, of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Vernis says the car is fun and rides well, but as a prototype in the early stages of development, it is not very refined. The Paxton has only 615 miles. Paint and leather are original, and it needed no restoration other than a previous reconditioning of the engine.

Robert Paxton McCulloch's most enduring legacy occurred in 1971 when he purchased *London Bridge* for \$2.1 million and had it reconstructed at one of his Arizona land developments, called *Lake Havasu!*

Captain McCulloch and his son Richard are both buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.

"The war is over and no broad-guage man will object to the commemoration of the Lost Cause. Any American soldier who fought heroically in support of a cause he thought just deserves the honor of a monument.
"Many men who fought for the Confederacy are now leaders in the business and professional life of St. Louis. They make as good citizens now and they made brave soldiers during the war.

Figure 2 Capt. McCulloch on the Confederate Monument in Forest Park, St. Louis Post Dispatch, November 29, 1906



[Radio Free Dixie broadcasts](#)

More McCulloch Family Connections,

By Scott K. Williams

Robert McCulloch was the son of Roderick Douglas McCulloch and Elizabeth McClanahan Nash. Paternal grandparents were William H. McCulloch and Mary Douglas, formerly of Virginia. Maternal grandparents were Dr. Gabriel Penn Nash and Elizabeth Madison McClanahan, of Botetourt county of Virginia. Roderick and Elizabeth McCulloch were married February 24, 1840 in Osceola, Missouri. His mother died in 1848. His father a merchant of Crow & Co. died in 1853 leaving Robert at the age of 12, and two sisters orphans.

Roderick's father, William H. McCulloch had children by his second wife, Mary Champe Carter. At least two of those children served in the Confederate Army. These were Richard Ellis McCulloch, killed at the Battle of Prairie Grove and Maj. Champe Carter McCulloch.

After their father's death Robert and sisters went to live with relatives: Hobson and Eliza Johns and great aunt, Nancy E. McCulloch Glasgow in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His sister Mary married Capt. George McCorkle, CSA, and sister Elizabeth married Sgt. Joseph R. Echols, CSA.

This researcher could not find a close cousin (1st-3rd) relationship with Col. Robert A. McCulloch, also of Missouri, although certainly a relationship does exist, perhaps in Scotland. If I overlooked something please let me know.

Through a gg grandmother, Mary Horsley nee Cabell, Capt. McCulloch is a kinsman to U.S. Vice President/CS Sec. of War, John Cabell Breckenridge, Gen. William Lewis Cabell, CSA, and Hon. Edward C. Cabell, Commissioner of Missouri to the Confederacy who held the rank of Lt. Colonel, CSA.

Source: [The Cabells and Their Kin, by Alexander Brown; The Riverside Press; 1895.](#)

Robert died September 28, 1914 in St. Louis, Mo.

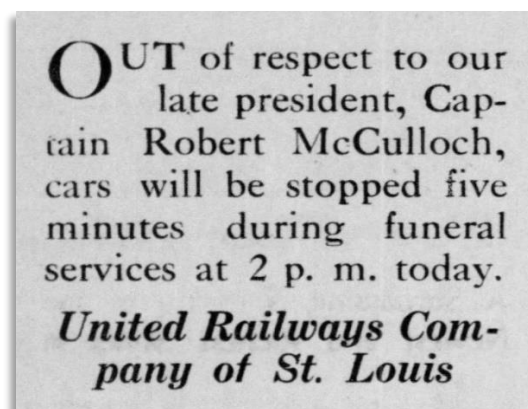


Figure 3 The St. Louis Star and Times, 30 Sept 1914

Sterling Price Camp, SCV Resolutions on Capt. McCulloch's Death.

<p>Resolutions on McCulloch's Death. Cornellius H. Fauntleroy, R. B. Haughton and A. L. Pollard, a committee of the Sterling Price Camp, Sons of Con-</p>	<p>federate Veterans, last night adopted resolutions of sympathy on the death of Capt. Robert McCulloch. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Capt. McCulloch's family.</p>
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Figure 4 Sterling Price Camp, SCV Resolutions on Capt. McCulloch, St Louis Post Dispatch, Fri. Oct, 16, 1914

The Post-Dispatch proved Capt. McCulloch's qualities through years of co-operation in philanthropic work. Particularly in the great annual Christmas festival he used all the resources of the street railway system and, busy as he was, never grudged his own time and labor to serve the children of the poor and to make their festival a success. Of all the men who helped in this work, no one surpassed him in readiness and efficiency. His fulfillment always exceeded his promise. His heart was as big as his head. No one could come in contact with him, whether as a friend or opponent, without a higher opinion of mankind.

Figure 5 St Louis Post Dispatch, Mon, Sep_28, 1914 Words of the St. Louis Post Dispatch about the great qualities of Confederate Captain Robert McCulloch.

January is the Birth Month of General Gen. Robert E. Lee.

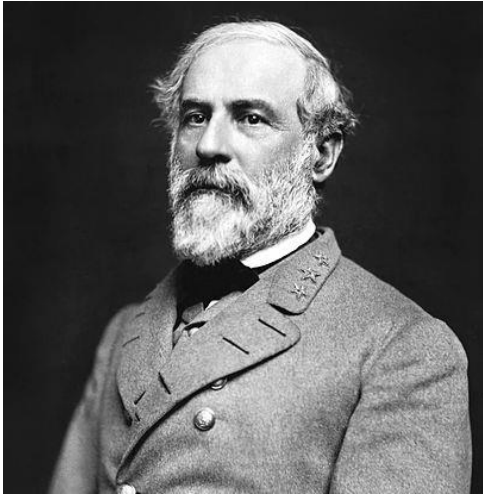


Figure 6 "Robert E. Lee was the noblest American who had ever lived and one of the greatest commanders known to the annals of war." - Sir Winston Churchill

Unfortunately, today he is under continual attack by mis-guided individuals, who often attempt to misrepresent him. In 1960 President Eisenhower received the following letter that he personally responded to.

*August 1, 1960
Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D.C.*

Dear Mr. President:

At the Republication Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of four (4) great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee.

I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me.

The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did, was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government is worthy of being held as one of our heroes.

Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem?

Sincerely yours,

Leon W. Scott



August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War between the States the issue of secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.

General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was a poised and inspiring leader, true to the high trust reposed in him by millions of his fellow citizens; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his faith in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction, I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's calibre would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the Nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

**Only Direct Descendants of Gen. Richard Garnett,
Killed at Gettysburg, Are Members of Oglala Sioux Tribe.**

Real Son, William "Billy" Garnett
(1855-1928)

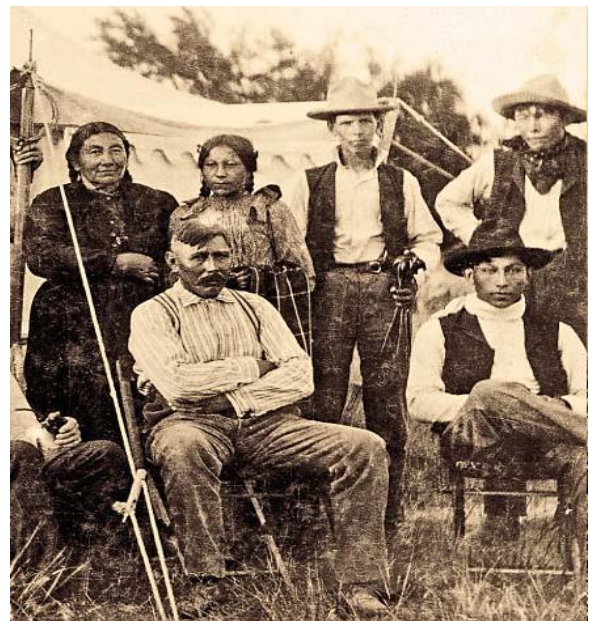


Oglala Sioux Scout and Interpreter



Real son, William "Billy" Garnett was the only child of Confederate Brig. General Richard Brooke Garnett. At the time of birth, his father was stationed at Ft. Laramie. His mother was "Looks-at-Him" (alias Molly Campbell) of the Oglala Sioux. His father was born at Rose Hill, Essex County, Virginia. He was the son of William Henry Garnett and Anna Maria Brooke. Gen. Garnett was killed at tin "Pickett's Charge" at the Battle of Gettysburg. (photo left).

In the absence of his father, Billy grew up in the household of fur trader, John Baptist Boyer, who was also killed while hunting in 1863. He began his interpreter career for the U.S. Army in 1873, and he was quickly recognized as one of the best. His older step-brother,



Mitch Boyer, died fighting as a 7th Cavalry scout under Gen. Custer at battle of Little Big Horn. Billy, while with the 7th Cavalry in 1877 witnessed the murder of chief Crazy Horse by a soldier with a bayonet.

During one of his trips to Washington DC while working as a government interpreter, he was met by a Garnett relative and asked if he wanted to come to Virginia and live with his father's family. Reportedly, he thought about it for a day, but replied, "I've lived all my life as an Indian so far, and I guess I'll die as an Indian."

Garnett was married three times to Lakota Sioux wives, with which he had five children, three sons (Charles W., Richard, and William, Jr. Garnett) and two daughters (Susan and Dolly Garnett). See photo above on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, 1891. In 1907 Garnett obtained a homestead ranch in Shannon County, South Dakota. A cousin of Billy's father (Louis Garnett) wrote him in 1913 to tell more about his father. One line reads, "Dear Cousin...You have many reasons to be proud of your father...he was widely admired and loved...you are the only child he had for he did not marry again."

Although honorably discharged, Billy was denied a pension in 1920 because he was recorded as an Army employee, not a soldier, and thus ineligible for additional compensation. Later in life Garnett would serve as interpreter for his fellow Lakota Sioux so they could communicate with government officials and better understand the law. To this day, he remains one of the most accurate historical sources on the death of Crazy Horse, the last years of a free roaming Lakota people, and early reservation life. According to author, Thomas Powers, "In ten years of study while researching my book, The Killing of Crazy Horse (2010) I never encountered a false note in the various testimonies of Garnett...from beginning to end, he spoke openly and honestly in answer to any serious inquiry. What he said was as factual as he knew how to make it; it was never shaded to favor one side or the other."

Billy Garnett, a real Confederate son, died October 12, 1928 and is buried near his mother in the Holy Rosary Mission Cemetery (alias Red Cloud Cemetery), Pine Ridge, Oglala Lakota County, South Dakota. His descendants still live on the Pine Ridge today. Billy's father, Gen. Richard B. Garnett is buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia although the precise location is not known.

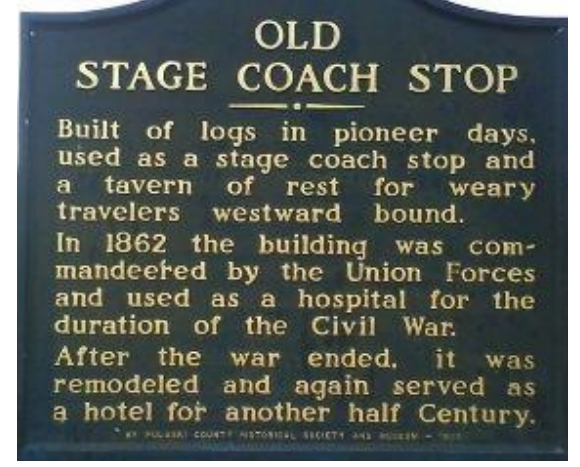
Random Fact: The first General killed in the war was Brig. Gen. Robert Seldon Garnett, C.S.A. who died 13 July 1861 at the Battle of Corrick's Ford, Virginia. He was a cousin of Gen. Richard B. Garnett, that was killed in Picket's charge, Battle of Gettysburg.



Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters Museum in Winchester, Virginia. Besides having a large collection of Jackson mementoes. House was also the home of **Lt. Col. Lewis Tilghman Moore** of the 4th Virginia Infantry CSA. Lt. Col. Moore was the ancestor of the late actress, **Mary Tyler Moore** (1936-2017). Mary T. Moore paid for the restoration of the home so it could be opened as a museum.

Closer to home: Waynesville, Pulaski County, Mo.
Built in the 1850's and still standing, now a museum, near I-44.

Missouri hotels in 1860 varied considerably. In St. Louis the standard was the guest would sleep on a bed with two sheets. In Springfield, Missouri, on the other hand the standard was one sheet.



Play Video, August Light: The Battle For Wilson's Creek.



This is the film shown by the National Park service at the battlefield. [\[Play Now\]](#)

Short film. <https://youtu.be/e4Q7r8hbTYY>

