



The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
Late Summer Edition, 2018

Charge to the Sons



"To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

General Stephen Dill Lee

2018 Camp Officers

Commander – Ray Cobb;

First Lt. Commander – Bill Napier;

Second Lt Commander – Robert Kennedy;

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

Historian – Gene Dressel;

Chaplain – James England;

Heritage Not Hate

By Scott K. Williams



As we all know the unconscionable murderous act of Dylan Roof did not represent Confederate heritage. General Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson would have wept with the families of the dead. He himself befriended slaves and free blacks in his day. He prayed with them, taught Sunday school, even breaking the law by teaching reading. Gen. Robert E. Lee who also did much the same, including taking communion alongside a lone black man, which indicates he believed in equality of the races before God. If one doesn't believe that these true stories happened, it does not matter, they were part of what some call the "Lost Cause" myth. I grew up reading about these generals and hearing about them in sermons on Sunday morning. To me, and for many this is part of the image that was projected by the monuments that we all know. Without a doubt removing the Lee and Jackson statues is an act of hate, not only against Confederate heritage, but against racial reconciliation (which is the opposite what Dylan Roof represents).

Much of the criticism on Confederates have tried to justify their actions in the misbelief that these soldiers fought for slavery. We know that only a small fraction of Confederate soldiers owned slaves. We also know that the documented motivations for the vast majority of soldiers (on both sides) had nothing to do with slavery. Author James M. McPherson writes that in his sampling of diaries and letters, "only 20 percent of...Southern soldiers explicitly voiced proslavery convictions."¹ In my opinion 20% is on the high side because the poorer soldiers were less likely to write, and did not own slaves, so they would be likely to be under-represented in Mr. McPherson's sampling. Nether less McPherson clearly shows the bulk of soldiers were NOT fighting for slavery. Clearly the media and its followers need to stop spreading lies. The "Cause" was defending one's native state and fighting for Southern independence, NOT slavery.

¹ For Cause & Comrades: Why Men Fought In the Civil War; by James M. McPherson; Oxford University Press; 1997.

We are living in an age where people are calling for the destruction of historical monuments throughout the United States. Soldier's memorials have been destroyed and removed; veteran gravestones have been smashed; and even names of schools, parks, and roadways have been threatened and removed. These actions have been led by a movement that is backed by a collection of extremist organizations and misinformed individuals. Gullible politicians, both liberal and conservative have joined or been complacent in the appeasement of this extremist movement. Let it be known that these activities have not been pro-civil rights in any sense of the word.

When is it appropriate for persons of one heritage to eradicate the memory of another? Any person that is not part of and does not embrace a heritage is an outsider to that heritage. That person has no legitimate authority to misinterpret, distort, or call for the removal of that heritage. The legitimate authority rests not with the media, politicians, the Klan, "Southern Poverty Law Center", but with the Sons of Confederate Veterans alone (and with support of the ladies of the UDC). To do otherwise, is like letting the Taliban fire artillery shells at an ancient Buddhist statue! (Thanks to the Utz Camp for that illustration!)

Fortunately, the majority of Americans, of all backgrounds, do not agree with anti-Confederate views. We value freedom, liberty with law and order. We don't like being dictated to. We are like people everywhere, we value our grandparents and ancestors that came before them! And just as Confederate veterans represented all major ethnicities around the globe, our membership is open to everyone with a like-heart either as a regular or associate member.

If you have not given to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund, now is an appropriate time to step forward. "One liberal group is cataloging every Confederate monument, street name, and memorial in America." Just like the Taliban they are using the internet to identify targets to attack. There is truly nothing liberal about this. Liberally hateful is what this is.

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



News

The Camp newsletter is issued five or six times a year: Late Summer, Fall, Winter, Early Spring, and Late Spring. The issues have changed to seasons, rather than a month, to give greater flexibility. A sixth issue may appear on an 'as needed' basis.

The SCV license plate use in the Tennessee Division is surging. As of June, 2018, they had 3,273 active plates. 72% higher than 2015.



July 21st: The concrete foundation for the Sons of Confederate Veterans' national Confederate museum has been poured. "With \$5 million raised for the effort and counting, the museum is planned to have a modern and contemporary exterior, but with subdued architecture utilizing period-appropriate construction techniques to attain a level of authenticity."



Featured Confederate

Do you know of a Confederate that you can share a photo and provide a short biography?

Dr. LaFayette Guild, Robert E. Lee's Physician

By Scott Williams



LaFayette Guild was born, 25 Nov 1825, the son of Dr. James L. Guild and Mary Elizabeth Williams of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. His mother was the daughter of Marmaduke Williams (Judge and former US Congressman of North Carolina) and Agnes Payne (1st cousin of First lady, Dolly Madison). His father was the son of Scottish native, James Guild and Elizabeth Conn. He graduated from the University of Alabama and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After obtaining his education, he joined the U.S. Army in 1849, in the position of Assistant Surgeon. He was stationed in Florida, Boston, and California where he expanded his knowledge with medical research. He became an expert on the spread of Yellow Fever and prevented its spread from infected ships.

In 1852 Guild married Martha "Pattie" Aylette Fitts (Fitz) in Mobile, Alabama. While assigned to the Presidio in San Francisco, the Guilds adopted two orphaned American Indian children, one boy 7 years old they named Joe and one girl, age 1, named Ravina. Joe visited his father in camp on many occasions-he was 12 when the surrender took place at Appomattox.

In 1861, Dr. Guild joined the Confederate Army as a Surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia (ANV). In 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee requested him to serve on his staff as Chief Surgeon and Medical Director of the ANV. Guild worked in this capacity, as well as serving as Gen. Lee's personal physician, through the surrender at Appomattox. Besides the shortage of supplies, two of his greatest challenges were the evacuations of wounded from Gettysburg and before the fall of Richmond.

After the war, Dr. Guild moved to Mobile to work as a private physician and also served as a quarantine inspector for arriving ships. By 1869 Dr. Guild's health was declining rapidly. His health was ruined by the exposure and strain of the war. He hoped to recuperate with a relocation to San Francisco, however that was not to be with his death there, July 4th, 1870 at the age of 44. He is buried at Evergreen cemetery, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Lafayette's two brothers also served in the Confederate Army. Joseph Conn Guild (1824-1875) was a Captain in the Co. K, 12th Alabama Infantry; Walter Guild (1837-1911) was a Lieutenant in the Lumsden Battery of Alabama artillery. His sister, Virginia married another surgeon in the Confederate Army, Dr. John Edward Hall. The family home still stands as the Guild-Verner house in Tuscaloosa.

Following the surrender, Guild's ambulance followed General Lee. She wrote of the time, ***"...I shall never forget how, as Gen. Lee rode away from Appomattox the Union soldiers cheered and cheered him. He was grander to me on that sad march back to Richmond than he ever was after one of his great victories..."*** –Mrs. Martha "Pattie" Guild, Jan.1898, Vol VI., Confederate Veteran.

Sources:

Journey to and from Appomattox, by Pattie Guild; Confederate Veteran, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan 1898, page 11.

Surgeon Lafayette Guild Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia; by James M. Phalen, U.S. Army, Retired; The Military Surgeon, Vol.87, Issue 2; Aug 1, 1940; p. 174-176.

LaFayette Guild, History of Alabama and Her People, by Albert Burton Moore; 1927

Williams, 300 Years of Leadership in America: A History of the Descendants of John Williams of Llangollen, Wales; by Lewis Lanier Williams; Panther Creek Publishing; Lewisville, NC; 1997 and supplement 2012.

Williams Family Genealogy Search

Genealogy has a large role in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The more people we can connect to our veterans, the more interest we can generate among potential members. I am working to identify descendants of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Williams (married abt. 1740 and resided in Hanover county, Virginia). In 1865 branches of the family could be found from Virginia to Texas and to the Confederate colony in Brazil. This very large Southern family had many prominent descendants including **Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers** of Forrest's Cavalry, **Col. Christopher H. Williams** of the 27th Tennessee Infantry- killed at the Battle of Shiloh, and **Lt. Col. William Williams Stringfield** of Thomas' Legion of Cherokees and Highlanders (69th North Carolina Reg't). One Missouri descendant was **Pvt. Thomas Lanier Napton**, Co G, 2nd Mo Cavalry, son of Judge William Barclay Napton and Malinda Williams of Saline County, Missouri. Have an interest in this line? Contact Scott Williams at: MoCSA1861@gmail.com



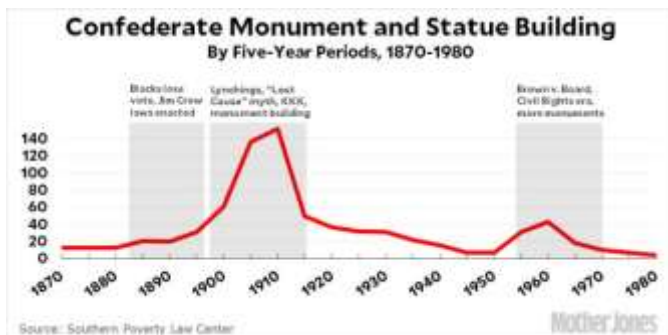
June 18, 1920: Missouri native and US General John J. Pershing, paying his respects at the grave of General Thomas J "Stonewall" Jackson in Lexington, Virginia. Behind him is Major George C. Marshall, who would become a five-star U.S. general in World War II. Americans honoring Americans, this is what it means to be an American!

Why the South Erected Confederate Statues

By Philip Leigh on Jun 29, 2018, Abbeville Institute.



The diagram below graphs the number of Confederate statues erected between 1870 and 1980. Since the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) compiled the data, they suggest the memorials were most frequently put in place during periods of rampant anti-black sentiment in the South. In short, they imply that racism was the prime motive for Confederate monument-building. In truth, however, more compelling reasons are as obvious as cow patties on a snow bank to the thinking person.



The two most notable peaks were 1900-to-1915 and 1957-to-1965.

The SPLC implies that the first wave was due to “lynchings, ‘Lost Cause Mythology,’ and a resurgent KKK.” Facts, however, don’t support their conclusion. First, the KKK’s resurgence was in the 1920s, which was at least five-to-ten years after the first peak had already past. Moreover, the state with the most KKK members during the 1920s was Indiana, a Northern state. Second, the number of lynchings were steadily dropping during the 1900-to-1915 period. Third, “Lost Cause Mythology” was a strong influence until at least 1950 and by no means concentrated in the 1900-to-1915 period.

Contrary to the SPLC’s imaginings three factors were the chief cause of the first surge from 1900-to-1915. First, the old soldiers were dying and survivors wanted to honor their memories. A twenty-one year old who joined the Rebel army at the start of the war was sixty years old in 1900 and seventy-five in 1915 when life expectancies were shorter than today. Second, post-war impoverished Southerners generally did not have enough money to even begin erecting memorials to fallen Confederates until the turn of the century. The region did not even recover to its level of pre-war economic activity until 1900, which was thirty-five years after the war had ended.* Third, until at least 1890 the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was hostile to any display of Confederate iconography. The GAR was a Union veterans organization that held considerable political power until at least 1900. By 1893, for example, they so successfully lobbied for retirement benefits that their pensions totaled nearly 40% of the federal budget.** Annual disbursements for Union veterans pensions did not top out until 1921.

As for the second surge between 1957 and 1965, the SPLC predictably attributes it to Southern resentment over public school integration and the 1960s civil rights movement. Nonetheless, it was more likely due to initiatives that celebrated the Civil War Centennial.

*Ludwell Johnson, *Division and Reunion*, 190

**Jill Quadagno, *The Transformation of Old Age Security*, 45

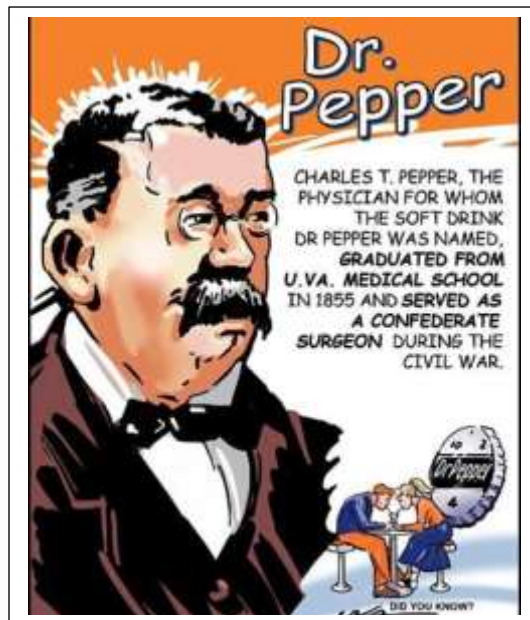
About Philip Leigh

Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. He is the author of *Southern Reconstruction* (2017), *Lee’s Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015), and *Trading With the Enemy* (2014). Phil has lectured at various Civil War forums, including the 23rd Annual Sarasota Conference of the Civil War Education Association and various Civil War Roundtables. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from Florida Institute of Technology and an MBA from Northwestern University.

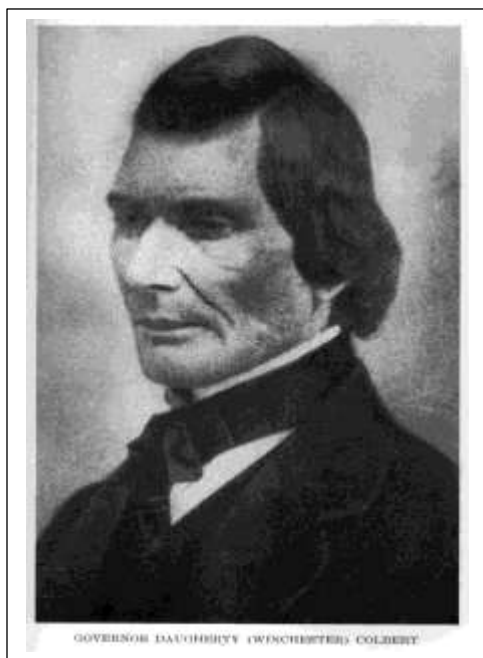
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Random Things from Across the Internet



Why do we place monuments to honor and remember our Confederate ancestors? It's very basic, it's a part of being a human. According to the Smithsonian Institution, "Remembering our grandparents and earlier ancestors" is one of the things that makes us human. (National Museum of Natural History, 2018). For others to vandalize or remove our monuments is an attack on humanity. --Scott Williams



Gov. Daugherty Winchester Colbert of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory (Oklahoma). He Surrendered to Union forces on July 14, 1865. **This made the Chickasaw Nation, the final Confederate civilian community to surrender.**

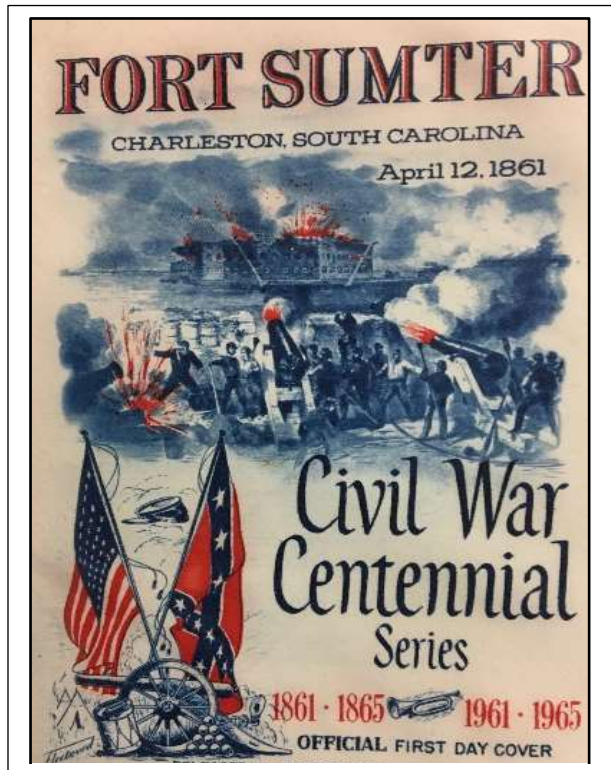


The Stonewall Jackson “Standing Like a Stonewall” monument in Richmond, Virginia was erected by the 'British Jackson Monumental Fund'. At a meeting in Liverpool England the British began collecting funds on 29 June 1863. The Times reported, "It is proposed to raise a subscription in England for the erection in the Confederate States of A BRITISH MONUMENT to this gallant man". Jackson has "a fame which has won the kindly respect of enemies and the admiration of the Old World". It was appropriate that, "some general recognition from Great Britain of the worth of such a man would be a graceful token of friendly feeling from the old country to our kinsmen across the Atlantic". The Times later reported, "The Stonewall Jackson statue, presented to Virginia by Englishmen, was unveiled at Richmond yesterday, 12 October 1875...Jackson's widow and only child decorated the statue after the unveiling amid the greatest enthusiasm. Richmond was finely decorated, the British colors (Union Jack) being prominent". Source: UK Heritage, General Jackson's Statue, 'Crossfire', *the magazine of the American Civil War Roundtable, UK (ACWRT UK) no. 75 - December 2004*.

The Famine in England Caused by Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln's blockade of the South prevented the shipment of cotton to England's textile mills. The majority of these mills were in Lancashire county which at the time included the cities of Liverpool and Manchester. The production at the mills was down by 60%, thus causing mass layoffs and famine. Normally Britain imported 75% of the cotton produced on Southern plantations. The crisis reached starvation levels for about half million people.

“In Liverpool, a city made wealthy by cotton imports, it was said that there were more Confederate flags flying along the banks of the Mersey than in Virginia.... Disorder had already broken out in some northern towns, with the army having to read out the Riot Act.” Source: The Guardian Newspaper, 4 Feb 2013.



The 1951-1965 time-frame was a busy one for commemorating the war. This marks the passing of the very last veterans, as well as the 100th anniversary of the war. One must also realize the last reunion of veterans took place in 1951 (Norfolk, Virginia). Even the U.S. Postal service published a United Confederate Veteran stamp in 1951, as well as a Robert E. Lee stamp (1955-1961) to mark this period. This includes the centennial series of stamps: Ft. Sumter, 1961; Shiloh, 1962; Gettysburg, 1963; Wilderness, 1864; Appomattox, 1965. Clearly the American public and the government were focused on commemorating the “War Against Southern Independence”, with monuments and stamps during this time period. This is not an anti-civil rights activity that radicals allege.



Final Roll Call

For those that may not know, the Sterling Price Camp lost a long-time member and former Commander, Dr. Pat Hardy. The following is a copy of his obituary.

Hardy, Patrick J., M.D. Baptized into the hope of Christ's Resurrection and fortified with the sacraments of Holy Mother Church, Thursday, June 14, 2018.

Beloved husband of the late Patricia A. Hardy (nee Rose). Dear father of Lisa (Eugene) Bajorinas, Andrea Hardy, Ph.D. (Connie Barclay) and the late Robert Hardy; dearest grandfather of Lauren and Katrina Bajorinas; dear brother of Samuel (Rosemary) Hardy, M.D. and Rosemary "Sue" Hardy, brother-in-law of Robert (Karen) Rose. Our dear uncle, great-uncle, cousin and friend.

Born and raised in St. Paul MN, Patrick is a graduate of Cretin High School and was 4th Battalion Commander graduating with honors. Patrick received his B.S. degree from St. Thomas College in St. Paul, his M.D. from St. Louis University Medical School in internal medicine with a specialty in endocrinology and completed his medical residency in St. Louis. Patrick was a member of Phi Chi medical fraternity at SLU. Patrick and Patricia were married for 57 years living in St. Paul, San Antonio, TX, Fort Ord, CA, Oakland CA, Florissant and Chesterfield MO. Patrick is a veteran of the Viet Nam war serving as a Captain with the U.S. Army in Fort Ord, CA. Upon his honorable discharge, Patrick and Patricia moved back to St. Louis to raise their family and where he established his medical practice at the Medical Center of Florissant. Patrick had a deep love for his medical profession serving his patients well at Christian Northeast and Missouri Baptist Hospitals.

While born in the north, Patrick had a strong devotion to the south and was a member of the First Families of Virginia; the First Families of Maryland; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Sons of the Confederate Veterans; the Society of the Southern Cross; and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. With the SCV, Patrick held the positions of Commander, Gen. Sterling Price Camp, No. 145 - Missouri, Chief of Staff, and Adjutant in Chief as well as the Missouri Division Commander. Patrick was also the Chairman of the SCV Brooks Medical Scholarship program. Patrick was the Commander of the Army of Tennessee and served as its Executive Council member. He also served as Commander of the MOSB.

For many years, Patrick volunteered as a Trustee for the Green Trails neighborhood in Chesterfield, MO.

Patrick enjoyed international travel to many parts of the world, ballroom dancing with Patricia and a good game of tennis with friends. In particular, he enjoyed lazy river boat trips on the Delta Queen Steamboat and relaxing by his pool. He was a lifelong fan of the St. Louis Blues and the St. Louis Cardinals. Always the consummate host, Patrick made sure your drink was always full and enjoyed entertaining with Patricia.

Services: Funeral from the SCHRADER Funeral Home and Crematory, 14960 Manchester Road at Holloway, Ballwin, Friday, 9:30 a.m. to Incarnate Word Catholic Church, 13416 Olive Blvd. for 10:00 a.m. Mass. Interment Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.



Anyone Read All the Books About President Lincoln?

In order to maintain Lincoln's place in history and the public's myth of Lincoln, over 15,000 books have been written about him. That's what it takes to keep the cult of Lincoln going. I wonder how many books Jefferson Davis has about him? (The stack of Lincoln books in the image is over three stories tall at Ford's Theatre Annex, Washington D.C., Photo by Scott Williams.)

Camp News



At the May meeting, Compatriot Jim England gave a very informative program about Abraham Lincoln. This was not a rehash of the politically correct Lincoln that we always hear. Jim also read excerpts from works by professor of Economics, Thomas DiIorenzo.

This Memorial Day event went well. Participation from the camp could have been greater. Thanks to the Grant Camp, SUVCW, and reenactors present. Chaplain Jim England gave an impassioned Memorial Day message that highlighted the need for State legislation to protect veteran graves and monuments. Many people outside of our camp helped with picking up the flags. We need to have higher camp participation on this important day. It's a great opportunity to get grandchildren involved. The battle flag of Missouri was placed on the graves of Missourians and the standard Confederate flag was placed on all the rest. (US flags were placed the night before by scouts.).



Chaplain Jim England giving the memorial day address at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.



Photos by Scott Williams

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, Sept 8, 2018 | 1860 Human Geography | Scott Williams | Camp Meeting |
| Saturday, Oct. 6, 2018 | To be announced | Gene Dressel | Camp Meeting |
| Saturday, Nov. 3, 2018 | Battle of Belmont | Sam Story, Jr. | Camp Meeting |
| Saturday, Dec. 1, 2018 | Confederate Sea Raiders | Chuck Knight | Camp Meeting |



LINCOLN & DAVIS AGREE!

THE "CIVIL WAR" WAS NOT FOUGHT OVER SLAVERY
21st CENTURY "HISTORIANS" BAFFLED

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

- Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States

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

- Jefferson F. Davis
President of the Confederate States



Secession Day Dinner November 3rd, 2018

Remembering the Anniversary of

Missouri's Secession on October 31, 1861



**Hosted by The Lt. Col. John R Boyd Chapter 236 of the Missouri Society–
Military Order of the Stars and Bars.**

Our Speaker this year be Robert (Bob) Walz, who will give us a presentation on “The Confederate Railroad System”. This is a dynamite presentation with Power Point pictures. You’ll learn how the Rail- road system functioned, what type of equipment was used, how it was manned, what were the pros and cons of it. It’s all quite interesting, and a subject we don’t often hear much about or study.

So, come on out to see Bob Walz and his amazing presentation. And help us remember and Commemorate Missouri’s Secession and the reasons she was forced to do so!

Courtyard by Marriott Columbia 3301
Lemone Industrial Blvd Columbia,
MO 65201

1-573-443-8000

We have secured a room rate of \$99 plus tax. Tell them you’re with the Missouri Order of the Stars and Bars Banquet.

Might call early, that’s a college town, if something big goes on at MU, things could fill up fast!

5:30 PM - Doors open for Social Hour Cash Bar and possible Mint Juleps!

6:00 PM - The Dinner begins with greetings from the Missouri Society Commander, Jim Bushart to be followed by Dinner, silent auction and Program by Robert Walz

Cost is \$30 per adult. Children under 12 are \$15 Registration deadline is October 29th, 2018.

Please use the following registration form to send in your reservation! For questions, call Larry Yeatman at 816-728-2291 or email at larryyeatman@msn.com We hope to see you all there!

Deo Vindice! Larry Yeatman, Missouri Society MOSB Adjutant

2018 Missouri Secession Day Dinner Registration Form

Name and Title _____

Number of Guest and names and titles _____

Total Number of people _____ X \$30.00 per person = \$ _____

Total Number of children under 12 _____ X \$15.00 per person = \$ _____

Total enclosed \$ _____

Please make your checks payable to Missouri Society - MOSB

Return to: Larry Yeatman, Missouri Society Adjutant

5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, Mo 64119



Political Correctness is Big in Austin, Texas

By Scott Williams

The City of Austin, Texas has its very first “Equity Officer” and “Equity Council”. It appears to be something similar to a “Political Commissar” in Marxist political circles. This council has already removed the street names of Robert E. Lee Road, Jeff Davis Avenue, as well as monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, John Reagan and Gov. James Stephen Hogg. (Incidentally, James S. Hogg, the son of a Confederate General was a lover of trees. He distributed seeds throughout the state as he wanted Texas to be known as the “Land of Trees”. Apparently, there is nothing in the life Gov. Hogg or many others that an activist can admire!)

Regarding street names they had earlier “consulted” with the residents living on the streets to get their opinion. The majority wanted the street names left alone, but the city went ahead and changed them anyway. Other names are recommended to be changed as well. Not just Confederates, but even those of slave owning Unionists as well. One road is simply, “Plantation Avenue”-apparently offensive to the political commissar. The council even had the name for the city itself, “Austin”, as a recommended change.

Among the “guiding principles” of Austin is a quote from the American Historical Association, it reads:

“History comprises both facts and interpretations of those facts. To remove a monument, or to change the name of a school or street, is not to erase history, but rather to alter or call attention to a previous interpretation of history. A monument is not history itself; a monument commemorates an aspect of history, representing a moment in the past when a public or private decision defined who would be honored in a community’s public spaces.”

As we know this is a false definition and used to justify destroying monuments. If a professional tried to use this definition in most historic and politically free places of the world, they would be defrocked. Another Austin “guiding principle” is a “Confederate resolution” that the city council approved. It is an extreme and angry document that indicates that Austin is a city ruled by narrow minded authoritarians who have forgotten they are servants of the city.

The city of Austin should be representing all the people of Austin, not just one segment of the population. Furthermore, like any society it should be trusted to preserve all the colorful history of the city’s past, without being censored by political hacks. If Austin does not have enough monuments about other segments of their society, they should consider raising money like other civic groups have done, not attacking the history/heritage of other Americans. That is how to make their city a welcoming place of people of all backgrounds, not what this “Equity office” is recommending. Other cities on a similar path of cultural destruction are Memphis, New Orleans, including our very own St. Louis.

Kennesaw Line

This song, written by Don Oja Dunaway in the 1960's, is based on Sam Watkins' memoir, *Company Aytch*. He was a veteran of the 1st Tennessee Infantry (by 1864 it was combined with the 27th). In the lyrics of this song, "there is mention of a whip-poor-will. Legend has it that the Whip-poor-will can sense a soul departing and some believe that the singing of the whip-poor-will is an omen of death."

Original version by Don O. Dunaway, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BLsXnkWYJXw>

Version by Bobby Horton: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7Wml6fUuSE>

Version by Terry Campbell, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZps3WzNEt0>

Version by Claire Lynch, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sRewDhZQGQ>

- 1) Well now I am just a simple man.
I go no command of the written word.
I can only try to tell y'all
About the things that I've seen and heard.
Won't you listen to this picture
Forever etched upon my mind.
The day that hell broke loose just north of Marietta all along the Kennesaw line.
The day that hell broke loose just north of Marietta all along the Kennesaw line.
- 2) Well the sun rose high above us that morning
On a clear and cloudless day
A peckerwood, he tapped on a tree
That would soon be shot away
The heat blistered down through the leaves on the trees
The air seemed hot enough to catch fire
Heaven seemed to be made of brass
The sun rose higher and higher
- 3) And then everything got real still and quiet.
My old mess mate, Walter Hood
Said, "Them boys down there they're up to something
I know it ain't no damn good"
Well it was then the storm broke, swept down on us
Rumbling through the hills
Walter sighed and he dropped his rifle
I heard him say something 'bout whippoorwills
- 4) He said, Sammy, can't you hear 'em singing
Singing for you and me
Yes, and all the Maury Grays, Lord
Carry me back to Tennessee
God bless the First and the Twenty-seventh
The Grand Rock City Guard
Sammy, nobody ever told me
That dying would be so hard"
- 5) Sammy, I think I'm hurt real bad.
Ain't this a hell of a day.
You'd best go and leave me now.
I think I need time to pray.
You know how bad I been wantin' to go home,
But I couldn't see rightly how.
Colonel Field ain't gonna have a choice this time.
Guess I'm gonna get my furlough now.
- 6) He said, "Sammy, can't you hear 'em singing
Singing for you and me
Yes, and all the Maury Grays, Lord
Carry me back to Tennessee
God bless the cowards and the brave alike
Who died where the seeds of death are sewn
And I pity those poor Yankee bastards
Who died so far from home.

Sam Watkins offers an "unparalleled look at the life of a rank-and-file Southern soldier", for a free copy of his memoirs, see: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/13202>

Have something for the newsletter? Please send it to Scott Williams at MoCSA1861@gmail.com

