

# The Hughes News

Camp # 614

February 2014

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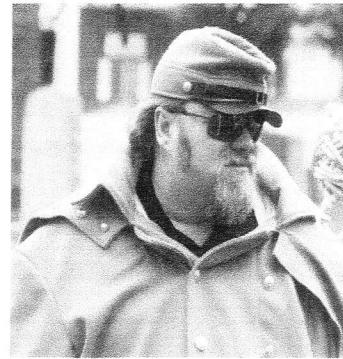
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## Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

### Confederate Patriots,

I hope everyone has been staying warm these past few months. I now understand why my grandparents went to Texas each year during the winter time in Missouri. Our last meeting in January was a bit of a fracas as we did not tell the establishment where we meet that we were not going to meet there in December. They thought we stopped hav-



ing meetings there I guess. Anyway, I am sorry for the screw up, but, we are still, and will continue to meet at Ernie's restaurant and Kross Lounge every second Thursday of each month. That is squared away.

Larry Yeatman and I visited with compatriot Randle Todd in the hospital a few weeks ago. He seems to be in good spirit despite what he hasbeen going through. Let's all keep him in our prayers.

We have new members to be sworn/affirmed into our camp next meeting. I do not know how many as of yet, but there are a lot of new guys coming in. So we should all welcome them to our merry band of irascibles. (Look up Irascible in the dictionary!)

Big event season ahead of us this year, our first event will be The Richmond Missouri Mushroom Festival on May 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>. Plan to help out at this event if you can. We have one of our newest members in our camp that has a genuine 1969 Dodge Charger General Lee with all of the bells and whistles. I think he could be pressed into service with his General Lee to be in the Mushroom Festival Parade and many others for that matter to either drive in front or behind Jimmy Dykes trailer and tractor. It will be an attention getter and will inspire more men to join our camp I would think.

*Continued on Page 3...*

**Hughes Camp would like to give a Warm Southern Welcome to the following new member, Gary Wilcoxson. Welcome aboard Gary!**

**[www.hughescamp.org](http://www.hughescamp.org)**

Go to our website and buy online to contribute to the Camp!



## Camp Calendar

**February 13h, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant 605 N Sterling Sugar Creek, MO 64054 816-254-9494** Our speaker this month will be: **Jon Linn– who will show us his "World's Best Collection of photos and postcards related to the Confederate Veteran Home at Higginsville.**



**Br. Gen. John T Hughes**

**March 28 and 29th Missouri Division SCV and Missouri Society Reunion.** Booneville, Missouri, Isle of Capri Hotel and Casino. Registration Form enclosed. Commander in Chief Michael Givens will be our keynote speaker for the Banquet. Come on down and let's give the CinC a warm Missouri welcome!

## What's been happening on the Western Front..

### January 9th Camp meeting...

At our Camp meeting in January we kicked off the New Year by....well, the meeting didn't happen. Due to a communications snafu with the restaurant our meeting room had been given away for the night.

It was our fault, not the restaurants. Your lowly adjutant, me, forgot to tell them we wouldn't be having a meeting there in December. Then I didn't think about letting them we'd be there as usual in January. Not hearing or seeing us show up in December, they assumed we had gone away!

I called the restaurant owner, Valerie, got that all worked out and apologized for not calling in December. **We are good to go for our normal meeting nights from here on out.** I apologize to all about the mix up on the room.

We did make the best of it, and a bunch of us went ahead and enjoyed Taco Thursday. We sat around the dinner table and shot the bull. One of our new members, Tim Miller, did show up but will be back in February for his proper swearing in and presentation of his certificate.

Chuck Hill brought a neat and interesting guest, his name is **Anthony Quantrill Robbins**. He goes by QC. QC's Grandpa was a guerilla that rode with Quantrill and his Grandpa picked out that name for him. QC was old enough to remember his Grandfather when he was still alive and remembers some of the stories his Grandfather told him. It's always neat to meet a real Grandson who can relay those first person stories to us!

We did have a speaker who came, JoAnn Eakin.

Joann was fired up and ready to go, to no avail. We'll have her back soon!

### *In Other January News...*

Many of our Camp Members attended the Lee Jackson Dinner at the Lake of the Ozarks on January 18th. I'd say we had the largest presence of any Camp there.

Our speaker was Gene Dressel, past Missouri Division Commander. I did not realize that Gene was such a good and entertaining speaker! He was fantastic. Gene's subject was how our Country would be different today if the South had won. He used material from a debate he had done and won in the past on the subject. He made it funny and light hearted but went thru a litany of things we most likely would not be putting up with these day. IRS, Obamacare, EPA, etc etc.

The Food was great as it always is at the Grand Glaize Hotel. After the banquet we all convened in the bar. We then went to Commander Coffman's room to enjoy some good Shiner Bock beer from Texas. Those Texas Germans know how to make good beer!

Ok, February meeting coming up, let's really kick off the New Year properly this time! **We will have officer elections at this meeting.** If anyone wants to volunteer to be nominated for any officer position please let me, Adjutant Yeatman know prior to the meeting.



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The Missouri Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion is scheduled for March 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> at Booneville Missouri. I am going to this event and would hope many from our camp will attend this. The guest speaker, **Commander in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Michael Givens** has taken time out of his busy schedule to come to Missouri and have a look see. Look for flier for this event in this issue of the newsletter. I will see you all at the next meeting on Thursday February 13<sup>th</sup>.

**Commander Coffman continued...**

**Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,**

**Jason-Nathaniel: coffman**

**John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander**



Here's a pic of our Camp Members at the Lee Jackson Dinner. From left to right: Tim Borron, Kurt Holland, James Bradley, Jason Coffman, Larry Yeatman

## Our New Meeting Place!



**Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant  
605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054**

**816-254-9494**



### Historians Corner, Paul R Petersen

Paul is the Author of Quantrill of Missouri, Quantrill in Texas, Quantrill at Lawrence and Lost Souls of the Lost Township. Petersen is a retired U.S. Marine Corps master sergeant and a highly decorated infantry combat veteran of the Vietnam War, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Iraqi Freedom. He is a member of the William Clarke Quantrill Society, the James-Younger Gang Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Jackson County and Missouri State Historical Societies.

## BLACK CONFEDERATES

The good news about the Civil War sesquicentennial is that it is causing a new resurgence of research about the many aspects of the Civil War. As the Civil War affected many of our ancestors ongoing research is continuing to affect those living descendants today. One major topic of concern is the subject of Black Confederates. As more and more stories come to light about the role Blacks took in the war revisionist historians are doing their best to keep the truth from being told. Last year a Virginia textbook was pulled off the shelves over protests that it inaccurately claimed thousands of Blacks served as Confederate soldiers. More recently, a North Carolina community turned down an effort to erect a monument to 10 black men who served the Southern army and later collected Confederate pensions.

Yankee historians are doing their best to argue that the only service Blacks contributed to the Confederate war service was mostly menial work done under duress or for survival, not out of support for the secession movement. The North's avant-garde intolerance in allowing the truth to be told has won a modern day victory at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond where once they sold Black toy soldiers, clad in Confederate gray, they were pulled from shelves after complaints were made. Monuments to Black Confederates have been denied by governments throughout the South with no other reason except expressing an intolerant and perverted bias of history.

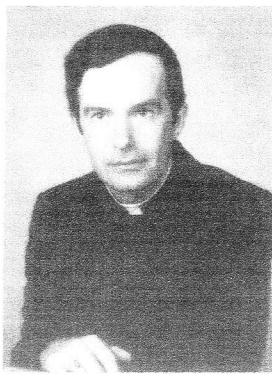
Slaves during the Civil War were occasionally conscripted from their owners to help work on roads and other infrastructure needed by the army. Southern Blacks built bridges, erected fortifications, worked on the docks and offered all kinds of support work to free whites up to go and fight. The successes of white Confederate troops in battle, could only have been achieved with the support of these loyal black Southerners. Slaves who had been trained in specialty jobs on Southern plantations

offered their services in defense of the South. Many were highly skilled workers. These included a wide range of jobs: nurses, military engineers, teamsters, ordnance department workers, brakemen, firemen, harness makers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, boatmen, mechanics, and wheelwrights. In the Southern capital a quota was set for 300,000 Black soldiers to fight for the Confederacy. 83% of Richmond's male slave population volunteered for duty. Black musicians, cooks, soldiers and teamsters earned the same pay as white Confederate privates. This was not the case in the Union army where blacks did not receive equal pay.

The Border War between Missouri and Kansas sufficiently proved the disdain that the Union had towards Missouri's slave population. During their Jay-hawking raids into Missouri often Blacks were coerced at the point of the bayonet to join Kansas units. They were used as political tools to further the political aspirations of the Kansas officers who thought that the first officer to raise colored troops would gain politically after the war besides being able to use the Black regiments to despoil the Missouri countryside. Blacks not of military age were also induced to run away. Those who did not chose to do so were cruelly punished. The men were beaten and the women raped often in the presence of their owners. Whatever plunder they were ordered to take with them when they "ran away" was seized from them when they entered Kansas on the charge that they could not prove ownership. Once these "runaway" slaves reached the free state of Kansas they found that they were offered lower pay than white laborers. In the abolitionist town of Lawrence, Kansas nearly every household employed a fugitive slave from Missouri. The *Lawrence State Journal* explained their plight. "The women had their household 'servant' and the men had their own personal  
**Continued on Page 6...**



## Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



The old Confederacy is blessed with great rivers, primary among them being the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio. At first, they were the arteries through which flowed people and commerce. Later, as modes of transportation changed, these rivers were transformed from facilitators to

barriers of movement. This necessitated the construction of bridges, those monumental icons of engineering that provide synaptic contact between destination points. As with all creations, bridges weaken and demolition becomes their ultimate destiny. Such was the fate of the Amelia Earhart Bridge that spanned the Missouri River from 1938 to 2013. Within seconds, what took months to build collapsed into the river. First, detonation of explosives brought down the steel superstructure. Next, another round of explosions took out the massive piers. A short time later, the debris of what had been a grand bridge was removed. A historic link was broken.

As the deck of a bridge spanning a river connects opposite banks to provide for the passage of people and goods, so written and oral communication and life's experiences serve as spans over the flow of time to provide connections and continuity between generations and eras for the transference of traditions, culture, history, life's lessons, moral values, and a sense of family, regional, and national identity. As a bridge's superstructure is destroyed by implosion, so the minds of a generation of southern youth, the connecting link between previous and subsequent generations, are being systematically destroyed to disrupt the transference of all that is connotated by southern heritage. Their impressionable minds are under attack by means of subversive and subliminal propaganda—educational indoctrination, revised history, luring advertising, suggestive entertainment. One method of attack involves diversion. The human mind can only process one thought at a time. If that process is dominated by persistent bombardment of the mind with suggestive ideas, one can essentially be told what to think. Another method

involves the utilization of induced confusion. A relative value system with no absolute standards or guidance for choosing fosters a multitude of options. The result is a cerebral shell game.

After the superstructure is attacked, the supporting piers are shaken. Engel vs Vitale and Abington vs Schempp removed prayer, the reading of Holy Scripture, and other Christian activities from public education. Roe vs Wade legalized infanticide. Lawrence and Garner vs Texas eradicated sodomy laws, Loving vs Virginia decimated miscegenation laws, and Windsor vs US declared the Defense of Marriage Act unconstitutional, thus threatening the family as the basic atomic unit of all civilization. The Hart-Celler Act revolutionized American immigration policies to subvert demographics and eliminate the majority of citizens of European descent with all of its cultural implications within the next 25 years. These explosive actions will make the ultimate fate of America a collapse into the debris of all the rest of history's failed civilizations.

"Train up a child in the way he shall go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Prov. 22:6) It is the solemn duty of us all, especially parents, teachers, and clergy, to prepare the youth of the next generation to be who they were born to be. It is our responsibility to initiate, catechize, instruct, and discipline them in the spirit of love for them, the venerable ancestors they replace, and the sacred heritage they are charged to propagate. The enemy is already behind the lines and within the camp, poisoning our rations and compromising our ammunition. We must train our youth as soldiers to handle arms, keep rank, and honor commands. "For though we live in the world we are not carrying on a worldly war, for the weapons of our warfare are not worldly but have divine power to destroy strongholds." (II Cor. 10:3)

**Fr. Richard Rudd  
Hughes Camp Chaplain**



## Paul Petersen continued...

'hired hand.' Freed Negroes were paid a pittance by their Kansas patrons. They normally received the paltry sum of only one dollar a month. They were used to 'saw wood' and 'do chores' and the females have many of them entered families as servants. After being armed and equipped many of those of military age were forced into the ranks of various militia units."

Finding Blacks who served in combat units for the Confederacy is not hard to find thanks to the recent work of noted historians Scott K. Williams, Roland Young and Erwin L. Jordan just to name a few. In their estimation there were approximately 15,000 to 120,000 Black Confederates serving the South in combat or in direct battlefield support. A lower estimation probably proving more accurate would be a figure of 65,000 scattered across the entire South. For instance in General Stonewall Jackson's command alone there were 3,000 Black Confederate soldiers carrying rifles alongside his white troops.

Research provides us a wide array of examples proving the participation of Black Confederates. During the Civil War Northern Black abolitionist speaker Frederick Douglas reported, "There are at the present moment many Colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but real soldiers, having musket on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down any loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the rebels." Douglas warned the President that unless slaves were guaranteed freedom and land bounties, they would take up arms for the rebels. Many today do not realize that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation did not free any slaves in Union controlled territory but only those behind Southern lines which the North had no control over.

Revisionist historians will argue that calling Blacks soldiers is an overstatement of their actual services. Northern historians also try to downplay their involvement in combat operations. While these debates will continue for some time in the future we cannot debate the provenance of Black Confederates that reveals itself in photographic history. The Library of Congress contains many Civil War images of Southern white soldiers proudly sitting

shoulder to shoulder with their Black slaves both armed with rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc. proving them to be an integral part of the Southern Army. Another un-debatable truth finds the provenance of Black Confederates in the newly discovered Cantey-Myers photographic collection, shown by the generosity of Major Emory Cantey on the web site [quarrellsguerrillas.com](http://quarrellsguerrillas.com). Cantey's collection is the most unsurpassed contribution to Missouri Civil War History to date. Here in this incredible photographic collection are the images of not only Black Confederates serving under Colonel William Clarke Quantrill as combat soldiers, hostlers, cooks, bodyguards and spies but also Native American Indians and women who heroically served the South.

Along with the writings of modern day authors in books such as *Quantrill of Missouri*, *Quantrill in Texas* and *Quantrill at Lawrence* are stories of slaves and former slaves that aided the Confederate forces under Quantrill in his partisan ranger company. The most noted Black Confederate was John T. Noland. During the First Battle of Independence on August 11, 1862 Noland and four other volunteers had to crawl more than two hundred yards under a withering fire to gather combustibles to smoke Union Colonel James T. Buell out of his headquarters building on the square. During the Battle of Lamar, Missouri on November 6, 1862 Noland stood by Quantrill's side shouting more orders than any other of Quantrill's men trying to make the Federals inside the brick courthouse surrender by thinking they were surrounded. Noland made three separate charges against the Federal stronghold before withdrawing and continuing into Texas with his fellow guerrillas. During the raid on Lawrence in August of 1863 Noland risked his life spying out the town to gather intelligence information prior to the raid. Federals once offered him ten thousand dollars to betray Quantrill and his men, but Noland only replied with scorn. After the war Noland attended the Quantrill reunions and when he died he had all white pallbearers at his funeral. His white comrades referred to him as "a man among men."

Two other Black men served in Quantrill's company, John Lobb and Henry Wilson, both photographed as members of Quantrill's company in the Cantey-Myers collection. Lobb like Noland aided Quantrill as a spy prior to the Lawrence raid. Wilson served as Quantrill's bodyguard. Interviewed

*Continued on Page 7...*

**Petersen Continued...**

after the war Wilson explained that he did not want to be free. He ran from Union troops for miles without stopping and joined Quantrill's band. He also served as the company's cook in camp. Wilson was also one of Quantrill's best spies, because he could slip into a village without alarming the occupants and secure significant information. Wilson reported his experience in his own words following the war when he was offered a chance by the Jayhawkers to go to Kansas. "When they asked me if I wished to go, I said, Hell, no! I don't want to have nothing to do with such robbers and thieves. I joined Quantrill when Master Wilson moved to Texas and I carried supplies to [Quantrill] and his men. I took an oath that I would stick to the end, and Quantrill trusted me because I didn't drink whiskey and because I was dependable and could shoot." Facts such as these in writing and in photographic history set the record straight against the efforts of revisionist historians that are battling hard to distort the truth to the public that true Southern patriots are constantly trying to educate.

**Article Written by Paul R. Petersen**

Ref: *Lawrence State Journal*, November 28, 1861

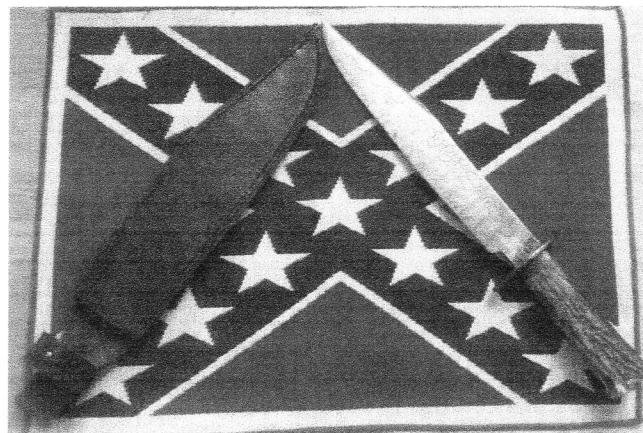
*Quantrill of Missouri*, Paul R. Petersen, Cumberland House, 2003

*Quantrill in Texas*, Paul R. Petersen, Cumberland House, 2006

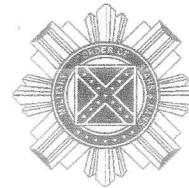
*Quantrill at Lawrence*, Paul R. Petersen, Pelican Publishing, 2011

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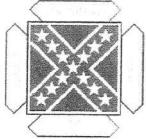
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**Update on Member Randall Todd...**

Commander Coffman and Adjutant Yeatman went to visit member Randall Todd on January 27th. Randall was in the hospital following surgery to remove his left leg just below the knee. Randall has complications from Diabetes which caused the need for the amputation. Randall is pretty good spirits and is optimistic about the variety of prosthetics that are available to him. Randall had to spend around a week in the hospital but should be home by now. He will undergo rehab and healing before being fitted for a prosthetic is about 2 months. He's not out of the woods on this and let's all include him in our prayers. He's only 52 though, so that will help him in his recovery and rehab. Stay positive Randall and we hope you're up and running on a new leg soon!

**Update on Judy Beckner** Judy, Jim's wife, recently fell off a ladder I believe. She broke her wrist which required surgery to repair. She's banged up buy recovering, and we're sure Jim is doing a good job of taking care of her! Get better soon Judy!



**Missouri Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Missouri Society  
Military Order of the Stars & Bars**



**2014 Reunion**

**March 28-29, 2014**

**Isle of Capri Casino/Hotel  
Boonville, Missouri**

***\*\*\* Hotel Reservations Must Be Made By March 15, 2014 \*\*\****



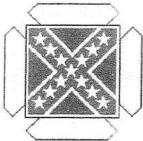
**SCV Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens  
Will Be Our Featured Speaker at the Awards Banquet  
And Also A Special Speech Friday Night!**

***MOSB Luncheon (Speaker Still To Be Determined)***

**Special Speech Friday Night By CiC Michael Givens**

**Afternoon Tour of Sappington Family Cemetery  
Final Resting Place of Missouri's Confederate Governor  
Claiborne Fox Jackson**

**Make Plans To Attend This Reunion Now!**



**Registration Form**  
**2014 Missouri Division Reunion**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
**March 28-29, 2014**  
**Isle of Capri Casino/Hotel**  
**100 Isle of Capri Blvd.**  
**Booneville, Missouri**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

Camp: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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Number attending MOS&B Luncheon: \_\_\_\_\_ x \$17.50/person: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Number attending Awards Banquet: \_\_\_\_\_ x \$32.50/person: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Payment Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The Afternoon Tour of the Sappington Cemetery will be free of charge and we will gather in front of the hotel at 2:30 p.m. to carpool over to the cemetery. This is a very historic cemetery and well worth taking the tour.

We have secured a rate of \$109.00 + tax with the Isle of Capri Hotel. Reservations can be made by calling the Hotel at: (800) 941-4753 or (660) 882-1200. Please mention "SCV Rate of \$109.00" when making reservations. \*\*\*\*\* HOTEL RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY MARCH 15, 2014 \*\*\*\*\*

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Comfort Inn  
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Days Inn  
2401 Pioneer Blvd.  
Boonville, MO  
(660) 882-8624

Super 8 Motel  
420 Americana  
Boonville, MO  
(660) 882-2900

Please make reservations as soon as possible and submit to:

Paul Lawrence - Adjutant  
Missouri Division - SCV  
280 North West 75<sup>th</sup> Road  
Centerview, MO 64019

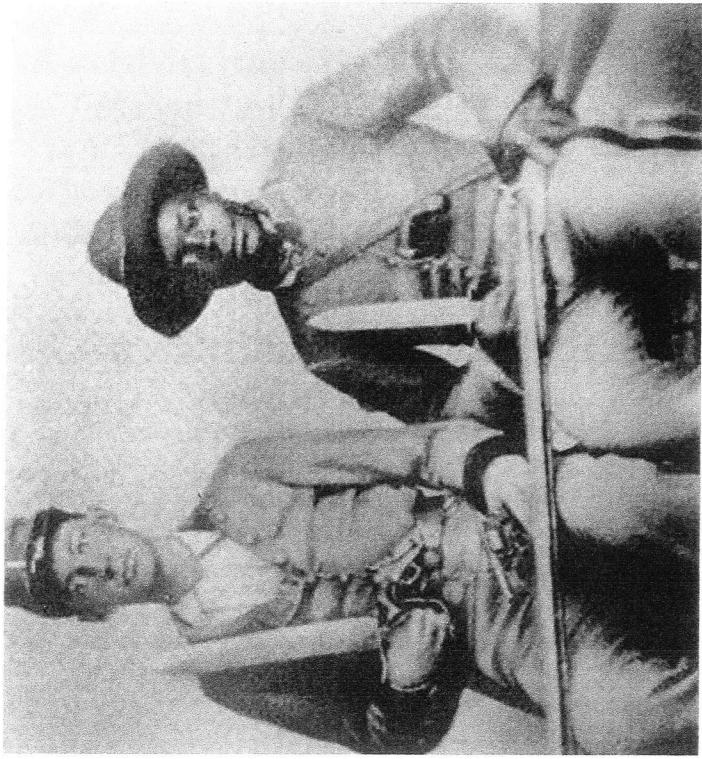
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If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Commander Darrell Maples at: (573) 635-8815.  
Email address is: pvtmape@embarqmail.com

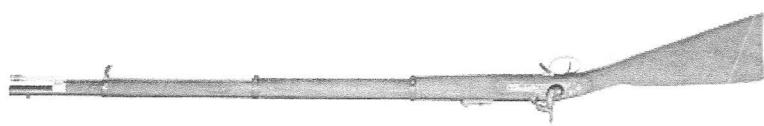
February 2014

## The Hughes News

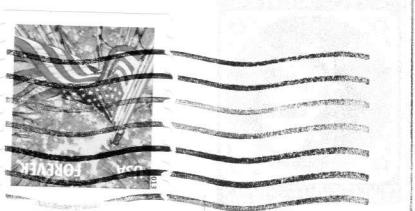
*The Official Publications of the  
Brigadier General John T Hughes  
Camp # 614 and  
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236*



Contrary to popular revisionist history, it's estimated that there were over 65,000 black Confederate Troops. See Article inside by Paul Petersen. There are many photos out there of blacks who served the CSA when you search on the web. The South was the homeland to blacks also, and they fought ferociously to defend it.



The Hughes News is the official newsletter of the Hughes Camp # 614 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a historical, patriotic, educational organization dedicated to the preservation and protection of Southern History and Heritage.



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Sons of Confederate Veterans  
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