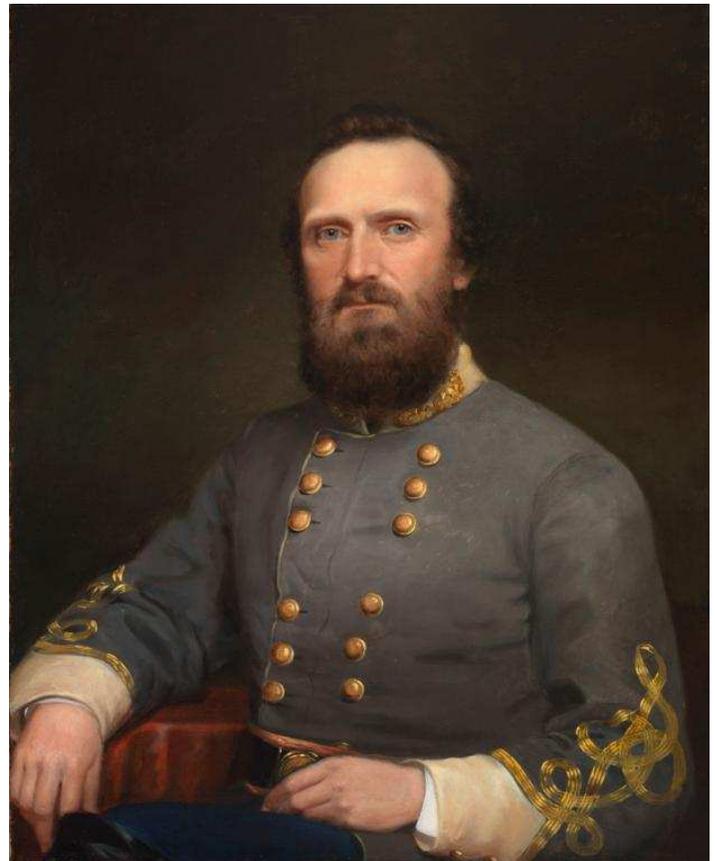




*May 2015*  
*The Hughes News*  
*The Official Publications of the*  
*Brigadier General John T Hughes*  
*Camp # 614 and*  
*Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236*



**Lt. General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson**

**May 10th is the 152nd anniversary of General Jackson's death, following a friendly fire situation at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2nd, 1863. General Jackson was born on January 21, 1824 in Clarksburg, Virginia. He graduated from West Point in 1846 and began his military career as a 2nd. Lt. in the Mexican American War from 1846-1848. In 1851 he resigned from the US Army and took a position teaching at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia. At the outbreak of the war he accepted the position as Colonel of the Virginia Militia. It was at the First Battle of Manassas that he earned his nickname "Stonewall".**



# The Hughes News

Camp # 614

May 2015

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## Message Message from the Adjutant, Larry Yeatman

**Confederate Patriots,**

Hope all is well for you all and look forward to seeing you at the upcoming Camp Meeting.

The Camp set up our booth at Richmond, Missouri for the Mushroom Festival. We had several men help run the booth including Bill Greene, Sam Stanton, Tim Borron and Larry



Yeatman. Byron Botts also stopped by for a while. Hope I didn't forget anyone as I wasn't there on Saturday. Thanks to all for doing that, and overall we did pretty well with Merchandise Sales, and handed out a lot of literature. It was a Friday and Saturday show, May 1st and 2nd. Friday was a little slow but we still saw quite a few people and I heard it was pretty busy on Saturday.

The last page of this news talks about the Mayor of St. Louis wanting to remove our Confederate Monument in his fair Yankee city. Try to call the Mayor early and often, his phone number is included on page 9.

Confederate Memorial Day at Higginsville will be coming up on June 6th. I wish I had more details on that event but assume to get there by Noon. If we hear anything further or different we'll get it posted on the website and email

**Speaking of email** - please send me your email address to larryyeatman@msn.com. I have some emails on you but not all. I need to build an email list to provide the Missouri Division.

**Continued on Page 3..**

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

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



## Camp Calendar

**May 14th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting *Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant* 605 N Sterling Sugar Creek, MO 64054 816-254-9494** Our speakers this month will be **Jim Beckner and John Molaski** who will tell us about their "Road to Appomattox". This will be about their trip in April to the 150th Anniversary Commemoration of Lee's surrender of the Army of Virginia.



**Br. Gen. John T  
Hughes**

**June 6th Confederate Memorial Day, Higginsville, Missouri. Noon roughly!** Bring lawn chairs and even a picnic lunch if you would like to. I have not seen any details as of yet but it should start around midday.

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

### April Camp Meeting...

Thanks for the great turnout at the April 9th Camp Meeting, which happened to be the 150th Anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. While not an event to celebrate, it is good that we were all able to get together to remember and lament the event.

Our speaker was Lane Smith, who impersonates Robert E. Lee. Quite fitting that we had him there! Lane stayed in first person the whole time until the end when he took questions.

He talked about what a sad day it was that he had to go see. Gen. Grant about surrendering his Army. He talked about the favorable terms Grant gave his men, which included 28,000 paroles for his men so that they would not be hassled on the road home. They were able to keep their horses etc and go home.

Lee attended West Point from 1825-1829 and was a classmate with Joe Johnston. Lee rose to the rank of Colonel by 1860 but Johnson was appointed Brigadier General in 1860. When secessions started, about 1/3rd of the US Army officer corps resigned and joined with

their various States, including Lee and Johnston.

Lee cut his teeth in the Mexican American war in 1848 and served under Winfield Scott, who Lee thought was a great military mind. It was from Scott that Lee learned about hitting the flanks of the enemy by surprise, which Lee used effectively several times in the War including with Jackson at Chancellorsville.

In February, 1861 Lee was stationed in Texas with the US Army when he was summoned to Washington by Winfield Scott. As Lee passed thru San Antonio Texans were celebrating their Secession from the Union. When Lee arrived in Washington Scott and Lincoln offered Lee overall Command on the Union Army. Lee told them he could not fight against his home state of Virginia and her sister Southern States. In April Virginia seceded and Virginia Governor Letcher summoned Lee to Richmond and offered him Command of the Virginia Militia, which Lee accepted. In May of 1862 Joe Johnston was wounded at the Peninsula campaign and it was then that Lee took over as overall Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Thanks to Lane for acting as General Lee on this important 150th Anniversary of Lee's surrender!

**Continued on page 3...**



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Thanks to the many donors that help keep the presses rolling! Joe Ferrara, John Yeatman, George Baker, Burgess Williams, Steven Cockrell, Tim Apgar, Dave McCann and Jonathon Ferrara. Thanks to You All!

## *Adjutant Yeatman continued from page 1...*

I'm pretty sure that the division does not have most of your email addresses. We need to get them a list, as they prefer to email the division newsletter to as many men as possible.

When you send me your email address, you might let me know if you've been getting the Division newsletter via email, or in print, or not at all!

For those that don't mind getting it via email, it does save the Division a lot of money. But if you need it mailed, that's ok and let me know one way or the other.

Also, we'd like to give a warm Southern welcome to **Bruce Hensley**, who just transferred into our Camp due to his recent move to the KC area. Welcome aboard Bruce!

Not sure what our next booth opportunity will be but will keep you posted. Come on out to the May 14th Camp meeting and bring a friend or prospect!

**Sincerely yours,**

**Larry Yeatman**

**Hughes Camp Adjutant**

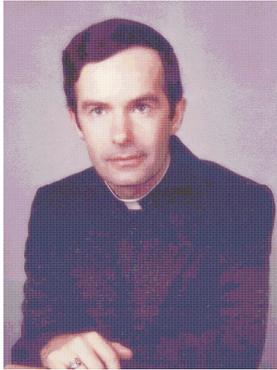
## Our Meeting Place!



**Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant**  
**605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054**  
**816-254-9494**



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



Civil strife is not unique to a particular people, place, or time. The tribes of Manasseh and Ephraim spoke the same language and shared a common ancestry. Their namesakes were the sons of Joseph, the grandsons of Jacob, and the great great

grandsons of Abraham. Yet, the Ephraimites nurtured an unreasonable hostility toward their kinsmen. They crossed the Jordan River into their perceived rivals' territory of Gilead and threatened to burn them in their homes. Under the leadership of Jephthah, the Gileadites repelled the Ephraimites, blocking their escape routes of retreat back across the Jordan. When captured Ephraimites denied their true identity, they were required to pronounce "Shibboleth," meaning river. Unable to pronounce the word, they said "Sibboleth." Their dialect betrayed their identity and they were slain.

Not only what we say, but how we say it, delineates our identity. The southern accent, actually a composite of numerous sub-regional dialects, forms the largest single accent spoken in the US. Accents can be more important than visual clues for other's assessment of who we are. They can become the basis for possible linguistic discrimination and stereotypes used to associate certain attributes of character, make subjective judgements about knowledge and abilities, determine social class or degree of respect for authority, and influence selection of friends, occupations, or place of residence. The southern accent and idioms have been the most negatively evaluated and derided among Americans. Detractors categorize southern speech as being illiterate and incorrect English.

Regardless of how sophisticated societies are today, our associations continue to be influenced by primitive tribal patterns primarily based not only on dialect, but also on geography, race, gender, religion, occupation, fraternal memberships, titles, social status and economic class, political philosophy, and ancestry. There are groups within groups and circles within circles. Each group defines and determines what constitutes belonging and solidarity, rank, and rights. Each has its own symbols, traditions, and values. Each protects its own for the sake of preservation, excluding outsiders, non-conformists, and those whose very essence is indelible.

Recently, social and political scientists have published articles and books about observations, surveys, and other research revealing how Americans tend to choose to live in neighborhoods populated by people who share similar beliefs and reinforce each other's convictions and behavior. This is most evident in election years when campaign signs sprout on lawns and votes are counted at the polls. Red and blue precincts and states dot the map. Most are incontrovertibly lopsided; few are 50/50. Real estate agents verify this phenomenon, but are unable to explain it. The explanation is found among those obvious facts revealing that tribal instincts are natural, evident in all of nature from the beginning of the recorded history of civilization. This is why radical liberals' and social engineers' dream of a utopian society achieved through forced and manipulated integration, miscegenation, socialism, and syncretism is unnatural, unrealistic, and unachievable. It is a skewed perception of reality that offers a false promise and a false hope. When dialects, especially accents and idioms, as well as other personal characteristics are considered, studies have documented that southerners tend to be more tolerant of differences than liberal northerners, who tend to be the most judgemental, intolerant, and condescending toward those traits which do not reflect their own.

***Continued on Page 6...***

**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.

**Kansas Civil War History - Not Quite True**

Jayhawkers hid behind a façade of patriotism to express their desire for plunder. Cities in Kansas grew up overnight and prospered from the ill gotten gains stolen from the farms and plantations of Missouri. These parties until early in sixty three did not haul away much household plunder, contenting themselves with such as blankets, quilts wearing apparel and jewelry. Such articles as they could carry on their horses, but they usually went back to Kansas well loaded with such articles." One Kansas lieutenant admitted that "Kansas was filled with horse and 'nigger' thieves." "Every raid meant a robbery and plundering, maybe a house-burning and a murder. The booty obtained was held to be property acquired and when these pirates of the prairies returned to their homes after a successful foray, they were greeted with joyful acclaim." Dozens of communities were plundered in western Missouri, many of them being wiped out of existence by the Jayhawkers from Kansas.

The plunder arrived almost daily from the different Jayhawker units that returned from plundering Missouri farms. Lawrence citizen Erastus Ladd said that "More than one anti-slavery raiding party had its origin in the town, and more than one Lawrence family possessed articles of dress, furniture, and livestock which could be characterized by but one word, loot."

As a result during the early part of the war cattle, horses, and mules were taken from many of the border counties of Missouri during Jayhawker raids. It was estimated that at least four-fifths of the cattle in Vernon County, Missouri were stolen by Jayhawkers during the war. During the same period it was stated that in Webster County, Missouri the cattle there were nearly exterminated. Unfortunately cattle not stolen were killed. In Henry County it was reported that, "Beef cattle in immense numbers were driven from our county

during the first years of the war, and seemingly, horses and mules enough have been stolen and driven away to outfit an army."

The head of jayhawking expeditions centered at Lawrence, Kansas. "Lawrence was more prosperous during the first three years of the war than she had been the three year's preceding" and the criminal activities of Jayhawkers were to be credited. Writer Lucien Carr, called Lawrence a "mere fence-house for stolen property" once owned by Missourians. "Lawrence was a den of thieves, Jayhawkers, renegade Missourians, and abolitionists of every degree. Here lived and flourished on their ill gotten booty hundreds of depredators and plunderers of Southern men; here was got three million dollars worth of army stores and supplies."

When Lawrence citizen James Lane led his Jayhawkers on Osceola, Missouri the Kansans raced out of town with 300 of their force so drunk they had to be carried back in wagons. A million dollars' worth of property was stolen or destroyed, and Osceola, one of the most beautiful towns in western Missouri, had ceased to exist.

Mrs. Judge Graves was living in the Missouri countryside but because of the Jayhawker raids it was advisable for her to move to Kansas City. She recalled, "Daily wagons were seen loaded with pianos and other furniture, carpets, etc., for the purpose of furnishing Union homes and camps. Kansas settlers were well supplied from Missouri homes." Jayhawker Charles Jennison's favorite quote was when he told his fellow Kansans, "I have grown stoop-shouldered carrying plunder out of Missouri in the name of Liberty." The description of Jennison's plunder was described by fellow Jayhawker Captain Henry Palmer of the 11<sup>th</sup> Kansas Regiment. He said

***Continued on Page 7...***

**Richard Rudd continued from page 4...**

When we are unjustly maligned and wronged, regardless of the reason, it has become a flippant and trite suggestion that we should just forgive and forget. This advice is neither practical nor Biblical. First, the more we try to forget, the more we reinforce our memory. Only God can intentionally forget. God promises contrite sinners, "...I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." (Jer. 31:34) Again, He reassures, "I will remember their sins and their misdeeds no more." (Heb. 10:17) This is why David prayed, "Remember not the sins of my youth, or my transgressions..." (Ps. 25:7) Second, forgiveness is conditional and bilateral, not unconditional and unilateral. An attempt at unilateral forgiveness is usually viewed by the offender as a sign of weakness that is neither valued nor respected. It accomplishes nothing without a change of heart by the offender. Should we dare to consider ourselves more merciful and forgiving than God? God forbid! If we wish to be forgiven our sins, we are obligated to forgive others as God forgives us. As Christ continually offers forgiveness to us, so we must always stand ready to offer forgiveness to others. Peter asked Christ, "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" Christ answered, "I do not say to you seven times, but seventy times seven." (Matt. 18:21) The conditions for forgiveness are two. First, we must admit we are wrong. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just, and will forgive our sins..." (1 Jn. 1:9) Second, we must amend our ways. "Repent therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out..." (Acts 3:19) Only then, "...as far as the east is from the west, so far does He remove our transgressions from us." (Ps. 103:12) Only then, as far as these conditions are met, is true forgiveness and "...the peace of God, which passes all understanding..." (Phil. 4:7) found within ourselves, our nation, and the world.

**Fr. Richard Rudd, Hughes Camp Chaplain**

**Hughes Camp Chaplain**

**IMPORTANT RECORDS SOUGHT IN MISSOURI.**

Missouri is collecting the names of Missourians who served in the Missouri State Guard and Confederate army for historic record in the office of the Adjutant General of Missouri. The long delay in getting at this work makes it somewhat tedious. The aid of Confederates and Missouri State Guard soldiers is requested in supplying rosters and records for copies thereof of companies, regiments, or brigades, or any other information. Individual records of soldiers are also sought, giving names in full, of company, captain, regiment or brigade, time of enlistment, nativity, and residence when enlisting, and such other history as is of interest.

The last legislature of Missouri made an appropriation sufficient to begin this work. Adjutant General F. M. Rainbold, at the suggestion of Confederate veterans appointed ex-Secretary of State, M. K. McGrath, private in Kelly's Company, Parson's Division, M. S. G. and a C. S. A. to supervise the work.

It is estimated that there were about forty thousand Missourians in these two organizations. This is about as many as there were of Missourians in the Union Army, which list is about completed and in the Adjutant General's office.

Every Confederate and man who was a member of the State Guard in the sixties should cooperate in this.

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**Burnt District Press**

Here are some Hughes Camp special deals:

Our company recently reprinted the Don Hale book "They Called Him Bloody Bill" about Bloody Bill Anderson. \$12.00

Also we have two new books about the battle at Pilot Knob. One is the updated version by R. Scott House of the original "Thunder In Arcadia Valley" \$18.00 and the other is "Fort Davidson. \$18.00

Plus the new book about the battle at Lexington in September 1861 called "The Siege Of Lexington Missouri by Larry Wood. \$18.00

And the last one is "The Homefront in Civil War Missouri" by James W. Erwin. \$18.00

**Normally shipping is \$4 additional, but local Camp Members can save the \$4 shipping fee by having John deliver your orders to the Camp Meeting!**

**Call John to place your orders!**

**Petersen continued from page 5...**

that when Jennison returned to Kansas from his first raid into Missouri "They marched through Kansas City, nearly all dressed in women's clothes; old bonnets and outlandish hats on their heads, spinning wheels and even grave stones lashed to their saddles. Through the country strewn with worthless household goods, their road lighted by burning homes, this regiment was little less than an armed mob until Jennison was forced to resign, May 1, 1862."

A citizen of Westport south of Kansas City recalled the Jayhawker's mode of illegal operation. "The first Union troops stationed in Kansas City were well disciplined, and no irregularities were permitted. Later a body of militia was posted here who indulged in excesses, confiscating property and permitting Jayhawkers and Redlegs from Kansas to commit whatever depredations they pleased. Wagons would be brought in from Leavenworth and loaded with furniture and valuables of every kind belonging to southern sympathizers."

One report stated, "The vast majority of the army stores were transported by contractors to the various depots established on the great routes of overland travel. The freighting companies carried on a great amount of business not only by carrying government freight, but also private freight. The company of Russell, Majors and Waddell at one time had 6,250 wagons and 75,000 oxen engaged in freighting. The height of the freighting business on the plains was from 1863 to 1866. Between May and November 1864, 63,000,000 pounds of freight were carried over the plains and in 1865 about 224,000,000 pounds."

Jennison's plunder trains were so large that his commercial operations selling stolen merchandise to the gold fields out west were staggering. Research shows that cities like Lawrence and Leavenworth were shipping \$20,000 worth of goods out west every week. By today's standards this would amount to roughly two million dollars every month.

Most of the plunder stolen from Missouri was taken back to Lawrence and sold at public auction on the main street while much of the wealth of Western Missouri was loaded up on wagon trains and taken to the gold fields still operating in Colorado and points farther west. Even those citizens not actively participating in the

Jayhawker's raids readily condoned them. One settler commented about the support Lawrence gave the Jayhawkers, "No punishment could have been too severe for a community whose sympathies these rapacious renegades enjoyed or whose cowardice prevented a vigorous protest against their infamous machinations."

The added wealth brought with it prosperity even if it was not honestly earned. With the Federals becoming more emboldened in their depredations and brutality the guerrillas knew they had to take an audaciously daring step in their retaliatory measures. Many of them had seen the wealth that they had spent accumulating in a lifetime swept away in a single Jayhawker raid.

During the Lawrence raid guerrilla Lieutenant William Gregg rode past a block long series of temporary structures packed with Missouri plunder. As he rode past he recognized much of the stolen goods. He commented that the amount of plunder was staggering. Gregg estimated that there was more Missouri property in Lawrence than Kansas property. Gregg recounted, "When the order was given to burn, I repaired to the southern portion of the main town, where I found about forty shanties, built, three sides board, the fourth a hay stack and covered with hay. All of these shacks were filled with household effects stolen from Missouri. Many we recognized, many of these had feather beds, quilts, blankets etc. stacked in there higher than I could reach. Five bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, bookcases and pianos that cost thousands of dollars, many of these shacks were in charge of negro women, many of whom we recognized that had been run off from their owners in Missouri. We went among the shacks touching matches to hay. It is stated that we destroyed property in Lawrence worth \$1,500,000. I don't know about that. I have always contended that the fires we started that morning destroyed as much property that had belonged to Jackson County people as that belonging to the citizens of Lawrence".

**Article by Paul R. Petersen**

Ref: *Quantrill of Missouri*, Cumberland Publishing;  
~~~~~*Quantrill at Lawrence*, Pelican Publishing.



### More Camp and SCV News

#### Hughes Camp presents two JROTC H. L. Hunley Awards in April

On April 7th, Adjutant Yeatman and Hughes Camp 614 presented Cadet Captain Daulton Phelps with the Hunley award at Lees Summit West High School. I did not get a picture of that!

Then, on April 16th, Adj. Yeatman, Jerry Spencer, and Steven Cockrell represented Hughes Camp in presenting Cadet Airman Cheyenne Kitzmann with the H L Hunley award.

The Hunley award nomination criteria is for the Cadet that demonstrates the Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment to Unit. These were the same values exhibited by the last crew of the Hunley who made the commitment to risk, and ultimately give their lives, in defense of their country.

Both Captain Phelps and Airman Kitzman were thrilled and honored to receive the Hunley Award.



Pictured above at the top is Lane Smith as Robert E. Lee. Below that Commander Sam Stanton shakes hands with the General!



Above is Cadet Kitzmann being presented the Hunley award by Larry Yeatman, Jerry Spencer and Steven Cockrell.



## **Tell Mayor Francis Slay of St. Louis to don't mess with us by attempting to remove or alter our Confederate Monument in St. Louis**

**Call the Mayors office at 314-622-3201. Please call him like 5 times per day.**

Once again another politician sees fit to denigrate our history, ancestors, and heritage by saying that we and our symbols and monuments are racist. In a move similar to ISIS in the middle east, who is going around destroying century old monuments, cultural works of art, museums and libraries, Mayor Slay has taken a page out of their books to use Taliban and Nazi type tactics for erasing our history.

Recently Mayor Slay said that in light of all the racial tensions in Ferguson and St. Louis, it is time to consider removing the Confederate Monument on Confederate Drive in Forest Park. Or change the inscription on it that describes why our soldiers fought. He prefer that the Yankees tell on our monuments why our ancestors fought. But it's a political move designed to deflect attention away from all the cities real failings in race relations. Like they were burning in Ferguson because there was a Confederate Monument somewhere else in St. Louis.

Mayor Slay is putting together a committee to determine the fate of our monument. Strangely enough, he has refused to take calls from Division Commander Darrell Maples who is requesting that we be on that committee. Commander Maples has requested that the descendents of those the monument was erected to be represented on this council. But no, that request has gone unanswered. As Commander Maples has said, the deck has already been stacked.

Mayor Slay, who was born in this country but is a first generation American, is not rooted in the history or founding of this Country. A Lebanese, He knows nothing about our history and does not care about it. He's just a recent immigrant who came here to live, not be American. He's a lawyer and has somehow been elected and reelected as Mayor of St. Louis 4 times, starting in 2001. He must be schmoozing all the right people! Recently, he has allowed one St. Louis Municipal Judge to perform 4 same sex marriage which he recognizes in St. Louis in spite of a Missouri Constitutional ban on same sex . So much for Slay not only respecting tradition, he does not respect Missouri Law. Nor does he respect us and our traditions and ancestors.

Call the putz today. Tell him firmly to leave our history and heritage alone!



**This monument has stood for 100 years now. The money was raised by the UDC and the monument donated to the city of St. Louis to honor Confederate Soldiers from the St. Louis area. In the same park is a monument to the St. Louis German Americans who fought for the Yankees. No talk of removing that monument in spite of the death and destruction those recent 1848er Communist Germans immigrants wrecked upon Missouri Citizens. There's much history out there about the German '48ers, who came here after their failed Communist revolution in Germany. Keep in mind that Karl Marx was alive at the time of the war, the leader of the communist revolution, who was living in England in exile from Germany. After their revolution failed, the commies fled Germany to avoid being killed or imprisoned in Germany, and many of them settled in St. Louis, which made up the bulk of the Missouri union troops. They weren't rooted in our founding either.**