



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

October 2016

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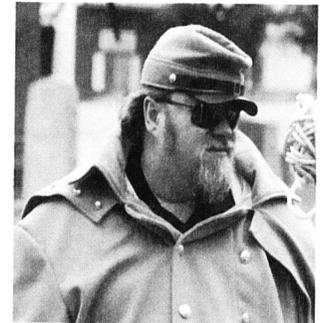
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Message from the Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

The B/G John T. Hughes Camp was in attendance of the following events, The Lexington Missouri Community Fair on August 20th, The Edgerton Missouri Pioneer Days on September 10th, and The Jesse James Festival in Kearney Missouri on September 17th and 18th. I would like to thank Greg Anderson, Tim Borron, Ken Wilde, and Camp friend



Cathy Gottsch for helping at the events. We did not do as well at these events as in the past but we did get our name out there and recruited a few new members. I will not be at the meeting coming up on October 13th as I will be out of town. Sam Stanton or Larry Yeatman will be running the meeting.

Here is the second part of Abraham Lincoln was a monster, continued from the last newsletter.

6. Didn't follow the worlds example for freeing slaves

Almost every country on earth with slavery freed their slaves peacefully prior to Americas Civil War, yet Lincoln refused to negotiate the matter, even when staying at the same Washington hotel as a month-long National Peace Conference in 1861. England freed its slaves in the 1830s and followed with a 6-year period of indentured servitude to integrate free blacks seamlessly into British society. England compensated former slave owners in recognition of the fact that the entire nation, not just a fragment of it, created and maintained slavery. The model was there for Lincoln to use. He preferred emancipation linked to deportation. [Lincoln never wanted slavery to end to the point he told the Senate to alter the Constitution to keep slavery going forever! Lincoln was all FOR slavery!]

"Amend the Constitution to say it should never be altered to interfere with slavery." - Abraham Lincoln, 24 December 1860, presenting his stand on continued slavery to the Senate.

Continued on page 7...

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

October 13th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting *Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054* . Our Speaker will be **Harold Dellinger** who will speak on "*All the Battles fought in Independence, MO*". Harold is an author and President of the Quantrill Society.

November 5th, 2016 Secession Day Dinner, 5:30 PM. Inn at Grand Glaize, Osage Beach, Missouri. Flyer and details are enclosed.



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front..

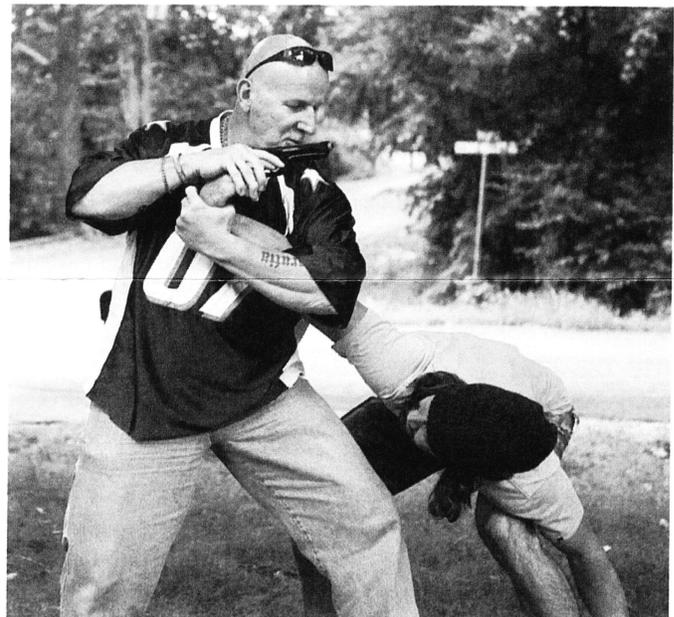
September Camp Meeting...

Our speaker in September was **Norman "Storm" Cantwell**, and his nephew **Ben Cantwell**. Storm gave us an introduction to his self defense system called Defense by Storm. Poor Ben, who's a great guy, helps Storm Demonstrate these techniques so you know they really work. It's painful stuff to have done to you, and even though Storm is barely touching Ben, it hurts. I know, cause when I asked a couple of questions to Storm on exactly where these nerves are, he used me for his crash test dummy! My left forearm and right hand hurt for about 3 days, I'm not lying!

Storm does not teach people how to fight, he teaches you how to disable an attacker. He's teaching you Science, where the pressure nerves are in the human body. He then teaches you how to attack those pressure nerves.

Storm is a pretty stout boy, and you think that with his physique, sure this stuff works. Not true, it doesn't take great size or strength to be able to do this stuff. He teaches it to men, women, 70 year olds etc.

While this was off our normal subject of studying the War, we hope you enjoyed being exposed to this stuff. As Storm says, it's becoming and increasingly dangerous world. Why be a victim if you don't have to be. He says he



He feels it's important to the good people of this world to know these techniques to help ward off some of the predators out there.

To learn more and possibly study and train on these techniques, go to:

<http://defensebystorm.net/>

If any of you would like to do some of this training as a camp, let Jason or Larry know, maybe we could have him train a group of us.

Thanks to Reed Simpson for having Storm come see us, and Thanks to Norman And Ben Cantwell for showing us some of this stuff!

LTY



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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!

We now have 3X5 Missouri State Guard flags in stock!

Call John to place your orders!



Meeting location:

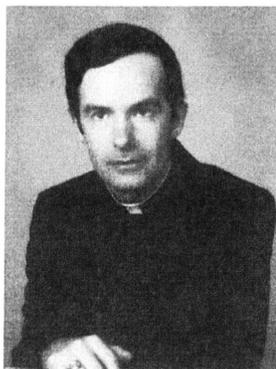
Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant

605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054

816-254-9494



Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



Rudd continued from September:

It is not the intention of liberals to limit the effects of their editing and revision of facts to historical events. Facts associated with current events are being manipulated to promote the liberal

agenda. For example, as King Saul, who had fallen from grace, asked the witch of Endor to raise the spirit of Samuel to help him (I Sam. 28), so liberals are conjuring up the dead spirit of slavery to assist them in their quest to nullify the Second Amendment. Organized in AD2001 in Sacramento, a group bearing the misnomer Truthout is erroneously claiming that the sole purpose of the Second Amendment was to secure the existence of slavery. They falsely assert that the term "States" refers to the southern states, not the nation, and that "the people" refers to defenders of slavery, not the total populace of the nation. According to their thesis, since slavery no longer exists, there is no need for the Second Amendment. They conveniently ignore the original purpose of the amendment, which is to enable all citizens to defend themselves against all enemies, foreign and domestic. These liberals and their radical program to negate the Constitution, build an all-powerful central government, and destroy the rights of the states and our federal system could very well be considered a domestic enemy.

In her book *White Trash*, Nancy Isenberg reviews the 400-year-old history of American social classes. Early colonial America, much of which was concentrated in New England, adopted its own version of the British class system, preying on the weak, powerless, stigmatized, needy, and expendable. Immigrants to America, including children, especially those from Germany, Ireland, and Italy, labored in Northern factories, sweat shops, and mines while dwelling in slums. They were treated no better than slaves. Calculations determined that it was more profitable to benefit from their labor in this way than

to legally own them. Many were forced to purchase life's necessities from company stores that overcharged and kept them in perpetual debt and servitude. Today, illegal immigrants, especially Latino, are allowed into the US for the purpose of exploiting their status as the means for abusively overworking and underpaying them. Corporations and banks use credit and advertising to keep as many as possible in bondage through debt to prevent economic independence. In effect, the lender owns a part of the debtor as one owns shares in a corporation. "The rich rules over the poor, and the borrower is the slave of the lender." (Prov. 22:7) The international corporations of today are the successors of the plantations of yesterday. International trade agreements and government bureaucracy create slave-labor conditions in many parts of the world. It is estimated that there are 45.8 million people living in slavery today: 1.1 million in North Korea, 1.2 million in Uzbekistan, 18.4 million in India, 2.1 million in Pakistan, 257,000 in Cambodia, 873,000 in the Republic of the Congo, 455,000 in Sudan, 404,000 in Iraq, 368,000 in Afghanistan, 30,000 in Qatar, and 58,000 in the US just to name a few listed in the Global Slavery Index. Most Islamic nations overtly practice slavery. The history of Arab black slave trade is greater and longer than the totality of the trans-Atlantic slave trade we are so often reminded of now. Yet, where is all the self-righteous and sanctimonious indignation against all of this by bleeding-heart liberals who, like the hypocritical Pharisees of old (Lk. 18:10), beat their chests and continue to castigate the South 151 years later? As Solomon observed, "What has been is what will be, and what has been done is what will be done; and there is nothing new under the sun." (Eccles. 1:9)

Richard W Rudd

Hughes Camp Chaplain



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.

Last Confederate Veteran a Quantrill Man

Walter J. Williams was listed as a private in Quantrill's brigade noted from the Ex-Confederate Missourians Association 9th Annual Reunion in Kansas City, in 1891. He was recruited in South Central Texas and transferred to Quantrill's Brigade five months later according to his 1932 Confederate pension application. Williams was the last Confederate veteran in the United States. He died in Houston, Texas on December 19, 1959, being 117 years old.

As a young boy I remember hearing about the death of the last Confederate veteran, and 58 years later it seems strange to be writing about him. Very little information exists on Williams's time riding with Quantrill. At the start of the Civil War 19 year old Walter Williams stated that he joined Colonel John Bell Hood as a drummer boy in Company "C" of Hood's 5th Texas Infantry Regiment. Research shows that he joined Quantrill for a short time before joining the 5th Mississippi Cavalry as a forage master when he was twenty-two years old in 1864. Williams said he served 11 months in the Confederate army before the war ended making him enlisting in the Mississippi cavalry in June 1864. Though he was interviewed often in his declining years interviewers failed to question his early military career on exact dates and organizations.

His life is as interesting as it is confusing. Both his name and date of birth are controversial. Also known as Walter Washington Green Williams, some claimed he was born in Itawamba County, Mississippi on November 14, 1854. Birth records for Itawamba County Mississippi have long disappeared. He moved to Texas in 1870 to a 20 acre farm in Eaton, Texas, 100 miles from Austin. Though reported to be only 8 years old when the war started family records indicate that Williams was actually born in 1842. His use of different middle names has also caused confusion as Williams said that he had used several

different middle initials during his lifetime. One researcher claimed that he failed to find a Walter G. Williams in the National Archives although a Walter Washington Williams was discovered in the archives at Jackson, Mississippi belonging to a Mississippi regiment as a private. Original records from the South bearing his service were lost or destroyed when the Confederacy collapsed.

As was their custom Northern newspapers and writers attempted to discredit Williams's honorable service to the Confederacy basing their findings on census records alone when the use of census records cannot be used conclusively for any official verification. When he died December 19, 1959, according to his New York Times obituary, Northern newspaper reporter Lowell Bridwell wrote a story saying he had failed to find evidence to support Williams's claim as the oldest Confederate veteran. Bridwell based his findings on census records. Bridwell was an interesting individual. While he was a reporter, he drew the ire of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who suspected him of being a communist. In a 1991 article in *Blue and Gray* magazine entitled *The Great Imposters*, another Northern writer, William Marvel, often accused of writing revisionist history, gave details concerning Williams birth based on census records from before his 1932 Confederate pension application, as having occurred between October 1854 and April 1855 in Itawamba County, Mississippi. Marvel's findings based on census records shows that Williams was too young to have served in the Confederate Army. Also, he did not identify himself as a Confederate veteran in the 1910 census which included a question about whether a person had that status. In Williams's support back in the times when he was born, there was very limited documentation to support birth and death dates. Other officials contended that the Archives of the Federal Government are

Continued on Page 6...



Petersen continued... . incomplete on the Confederacy and that ages in census records sometimes are inaccurate.

Williams first laid claim to military service with the Confederacy when he applied for a State Civil War pension in 1932 when many veterans decided to apply due to the Great Depression. Texas authorities investigated his application and determined that his claim to service was authentic. They granted him a pension. Direct support for Williams's claim came from fellow soldier G. M. Burkhart who often recounted Civil War experiences with Williams including an old tin-type photo of the two Confederate soldiers together. Texas pension officials George Sheppard, the State Comptroller, and J. H. Taylor, the head of the State pension fund, examined the application when it came in. They went to the State library and checked to see whether Williams had served with Quantrill during the Civil War. They were satisfied that he had.

His acceptance by the Federal Civil War pension board required him to have written documentation with a valid affidavit from a witness also from the military service vouching for his service showing age at time of application, place of residence, service information such as company, regiment, length of service, name of witness and date of application, and date of enlistment and discharge. All persons entitled to pensions were to appear before a Board of Pensions for examination and swore on oath for the validity of their statements. On the state level, the governor of Texas declared, "We shall respect and follow the records of the State and the Confederacy rather than the archives of the Federal government which have always been recognized as incomplete with respect to members of the Confederate army. As a result, Williams was officially granted a pension not only by the Texas Confederate Pension Commission but also by the Federal government based on all available records. After all other claimants had died, Williams was celebrated as the last Confederate veteran after his death on December 19, 1959, at the age of 117.

Interestingly, William's father lived to be 119.

His death was an occasion for national mourning. Governor Price Daniel of Texas ordered flags at half staff and President Eisenhower declared a national day of mourning and ordered all Federal flags to fly at half staff also bestowing on him the title of general. Congress recognized his passing. Williams was buried in his Confederate uniform.

Little was asked of specifics concerning Williams's wartime experiences under Quantrill by interviewers across the country but research of his life and that of Quantrill's campaigns and those of John Bell Hood can lead us to some logical conclusions. His pension record stated he joined the Confederacy in South Central Texas. Other records indicate he joined at Blue Mountain, Tennessee. But an apparent error was recorded because there is a similar Blue Mountain in South Central Texas. Because his pension application states he was recruited in South Central Texas and 5 months later joined Quantrill this would have shown his initial enlistment in the Confederate army in John Bell Hood's 5th Texas Regiment as early as July 1863 where he would have joined Quantrill the following December when Quantrill arrived in Texas for his winter sojourn. The Fifth was recruited, for the most part, in Waco, San Antonio, Bonham, Weatherford, and Austin and was first organized and mustered into Confederate service at San Antonio. This would have put Williams in Texas during the summer of 1863 where he heard of Quantrill's success at Lawrence, Kansas and victory over General Blunt at Baxter Springs, Kansas. During the winter of 1863 when Quantrill and his First Regiment, First Brigade, Army of the South, was stationed in Sherman, Texas, Williams enlisted with him there. This service with Quantrill is what qualified him as a Missouri veteran. Years later he was met by his former comrades when he attended and was accepted into the Ex-Confederate Missourians Association held in Kansas City, Missouri in 1891, where he was listed as a private in Quantrill's brigade. Williams served faithfully under Colonel William Clarke Quantrill from December 1863 to March 1864, when Quantrill left Texas on March 10. These facts fall into perspective when Williams's records show that after leaving Quantrill he crossed back across the river and joined

Continued on Page 7...



Coffman continued from Page 1...

7. Slaughtered his own men

Lincoln was told by his military commander and the commander of Fort Sumter to abandon the fort because it was not worth the sacrifice in lives it would take to resupply it. He ignored that advice and assigned a naval force to Sumter with a flagship capable of answering Confederate guns. Without telling his Secretary of the Navy or the naval force commander, he then sent the flagship to Florida instead. The expedition commander could only watch in humiliation as Sumter was bombarded for three days while he awaited the flagship (Powhatan), without which he could not defend the fort. Lincoln must have expected his men to be killed when he deliberately left them defenseless. Miraculously, none were, but many Northern newspapers excoriated Lincoln for this transparent plan to sacrifice his men to enrage the Northern public against the South and win support for his planned invasion. At Andersonville prison, Union soldiers were starving because of the Union naval blockade which prevented food and medical supplies from reaching the Confederacy. Confederate law required prisoners to receive the same food as guards, but Lincoln's war against civilians ravaged the food supply of the South. With Lincoln's approval, General Grant stopped exchanging prisoners. When Andersonville's population tripled, the Confederacy offered to allow the North to pick up its men without conditions, but Grant refused. The Union prisoners at Andersonville passed resolutions praising the Confederate efforts on their behalf while Lincoln let his own soldiers die. Lincoln found a military commander in Grant who understood that if the opposing armies simply engaged regularly regardless of tactical recklessness or huge casualty counts, the South would run out of men before the North. Consequently Grant, unlike McClellan, was reckless with his men's welfare. Charges against entrenched forces such as were ordered at Cold Harbor resembled outright murder more than warfare.

The plan succeeded. They attacked Sumter it fell, and thus, did more service than it otherwise could. - Lincoln to long-time political friend, Orville Browning, of Illinois, speaking of his sneaky manipulated planned attack on Fort Sumter

His friend also had a scheming mind =

Browning had written Lincoln: In any conflict between the [Federal] Government and the seceding States, it is very important that the [Secessionists] shall be [perceived] as the aggressors, and that they be kept constantly and palpable [allegedly] in the wrong. The first attempt to furnish supplies or reinforcements to Sumter will induce [a military response] by South Carolina, and then the [Federal] Government will stand justified, before the entire [Federation], in repelling the aggression, and retaking the forts.

"We have no doubt, and all the circumstances prove that it was a cunningly devised scheme, contrived with all due attention to scenic display and intended to arouse, and, if possible, exasperate the northern people against the South.... We venture to say a more gigantic conspiracy against the principles of human liberty and freedom has never been concocted. Who but a fiend could have thought of sacrificing the gallant Major Anderson and his little band in order to carry out a political game? Yet there he was compelled to stand for thirty-six hours amid a torrent of fire and shell, while the fleet sent to assist him, coolly looked at his flag of distress and moved not to his assistance! Why did they not? Perhaps the archives in Washington will yet tell the tale of this strange proceeding.... Pause then, and consider before you endorse these mad men who are now, under pretense of preserving the Union, doing the very thing that must forever divide it. ~ The New York Evening Day-Book, April 17, 1861.

8. A racist by any definition of the word

Lincoln was a racist, providing legal representation for slave-owners trying to recover runaway slaves in court, marrying into a slaveholding family, choosing a slave-owning military commander, earning the hatred of most abolitionists because of his hypocrisy, rigorously championing colonization throughout his adult life, and repeatedly espousing enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act and a 13th amendment to the Constitution that would have preserved slavery and protected it from future Congressional interference. In social settings, he told obscene jokes targeting slaves and parodied

Continued on page 8...



Petersen continued... Company "C" in the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment as a forage master in June 1864. Williams found himself again serving under General John Bell Hood in the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment in the Army of Tennessee when it was placed under Hood's command on February 1, 1864. Williams served 11 months with Hood before the war ended. On December 19, 1959 the last survivor of the Civil War had gone to join his comrades-in-arms. His was a rare distinction. He was a symbol of a bygone era. God save the Confederacy.

Paul R. Petersen

Ref: Enrollment at Kansas City Reunion, August 19-20, 1891. In Secretary's Annual Report of the Ninth Annual Reunion of the Ex-Confederate Association of Missouri, pg 49. Held at Kansas City, on Aug 19th and 20th, 1891 (St. Louis: Slawson Printing Co., 1891); Wilson Daily Times, NC, Sept 5, 1959; Wichita Falls Times, December 19, 1959; Florence (NC) Morning News, Sept 4, 1959; Bluefield (WV) Daily Telegraph, Dec 20, 1959; Daily News Record, Harrisonburg, VA, Dec 21, 1959.

More news and updates

Tim Apgar, Jerry Spencer, Tim's brother in law, has told me recently that Tim has been put in hospice. Please keep Tim, his wife Sue, and Jerry and Trish in your prayers. Tim told me last year that he was suffering from some type of blood disorder and at that time they didn't know what it was.

Tim was the Commander of Hughes Camp for several years prior to Jason taking over. When Tim retired from Independence Power and Light, he also retired from Command and retired to Versailles Missouri near the Lake of the Ozarks. Tim was a great Commander and did a lot of work for Hughes Camp.

Tim loves the SCV, he always enjoyed attending the Secession Day Dinner, Lee Jackson Dinner, and the Annual Reunions. He continued to do that after he retired as Hughes Camp Commander.

God Bless Tim and his family.

Coffman continued from page 7...slaves just as modern-day Saturday Night Live comedians parody politicians. His close friend Ward Lamon said he preferred the racist minstrel shows over legitimate theater. His staff generals and even visiting European generals complained about his promiscuous use of the word nigger. The day before his Emancipation Proclamation [that was not worth the paper it was written that Lincoln himself admitted]; he shipped 5,000 free blacks to Haiti, most of whom died. He told black leaders assembled at the White House that our race [white] suffers from your presence." By contrast, Jefferson Davis adopted an orphaned black child and raised him as his own son.

"I will say then again, that I am not, nor have I ever been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races...I am in favor of having the superior position assigned to my own race, the white race." - Abraham Lincoln

9. Genocide against the Indians and Southern civilians

Lincoln created and enthusiastically supported the generals especially Sherman, Sheridan, and Custer who committed genocide against the Indians. On the subject of displacing Native Americans to facilitate Lincoln's transcontinental railroad, General Sherman, who coined the term final solution, boasted later in life that We were not

going to allow a bunch of savages to block the nations progress. During his retirement, Sherman wrote a letter to his son expressing regret that he hadn't killed every Indian on the continent. Major General Philip H. Sheridan incinerated the Confederate breadbasket, (the Shenandoah Valley) in September 1864, and bragged to Grant: I have destroyed over 2,000 barns, filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements, along with over 70 mills, filled with flour and wheat. He accomplished this in less than a two-week period. In 1870, Sheridan was an observer with the Prussians in the Franco-Prussian War, and he told Chancellor Otto von Bismarck that defeated civilians must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war. Lincoln's generals burned entire cities. Lincoln's legally meaningless Emancipation Proclamation was not intended to free slaves but to encourage slave uprisings to kill even more civilians in the South. He told Southern leaders in 1865 that it was a war tactic that would have no legal standing after the war. If it had been designed with altruistic intentions, the proclamation would have freed the slaves in the North, which it did not do. That didn't happen until brave Congressmen wrote and passed numerous laws over presidential vetoes---after Lincoln was dead. **Continued next month...**

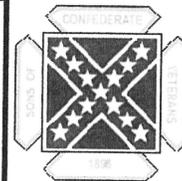
Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman Hughes Camp 614 Commander

Secession Day Dinner November 5th, 2016



Remembering the Anniversary of Missouri's Secession on October 31, 1861



Hosted by the Missouri Society - Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Our Speaker this year be Commander Darrell Maples of Jefferson City, Missouri. Darrell is the immediate past Commander of the Missouri Division SCV and is currently the SCV Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman. He did a wonderful job of navigating the division thru some of the toughest times the SCV has ever faced, where he helped to fight off one attack after the other on our heritage and Ancestors.

Inn at Grand Glaize
5141 Highway 54
P.O. Box 969
Osage Beach, MO. 65065
1-800-348-4731

We have secured a room rate of \$69 per night plus tax. Make your reservations early to get that rate, tell them you are with the MOSB Secession Day Dinner!

5:30 PM - Doors open for Social Hour Mint Juleps provided or there's a cash bar available!

6:00 PM - The Dinner begins with greetings from the Missouri Society Commander, Jim Bushart to be followed by Dinner and Darrell Maples

Cost is \$30 per adult. Children under 12 are \$15 Registration deadline is October 26th, 2015.

We might have a few silent auction of items donated by Diane Casteel of Ron Casteels private collection.

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 Adjutant**

2016 Missouri Secession Day Dinner Registration Form

Name _____

Number of Guest and names _____

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

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

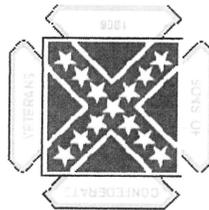
Total enclosed \$ _____

Please make your checks payable to Missouri Society - MOSB

Return to: Larry Yeatman, Missouri Society Adjutant
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Gladstone, Mo 64119



Hughes Camp # 614
Sons of Confederate Veterans
 5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, Mo 64119
 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.



Camp Meeting
 coming up on
 October 13th
Meeting at Ernie's
Restaurant and
Kross Lounge



October 2016

The Hughes News

The Official Publications of the
Brigadier General John T Hughes
Camp # 614 and

Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



WALTER WILLIAMS

Walter J Williams

Walter was listed as a private in Quantrell's Brigade. Williams was the last living Confederate Soldier, dying in Houston Texas at age 117 on December 19, 1959. See Paul Petersen's article inside for more on Walter Williams.