March 2023 The Hughes News

Official Publication of the Brigadier General John T Hughes Camp # 614, SCV

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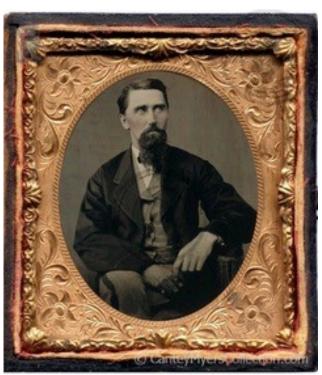
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236, MOS&B

Independence, Missouri









Two of Quantrill's Doctors

In the left photo is Dr. Thomas B. Hale and in the right photo is Dr. Caleb Winfrey. See Paul Petersen's Article inside titled, "Quantrill's Medical Corps" Photos Courtesy of Emory Cantey and CanteyMyersCollection.com



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Message from Lt. Commander Kevin Low

Compatriots and Friends,

Many of our fellow Christians are currently observing the season of Lent. It is a time to remember what our Lord Jesus Christ did on our behalf while He was on this earth. And although their sacrifices pale in comparison with what our Lord went through on Calvary, we as members and friends of the SCV remember the brave men and women of Confederacy who gave their all to preserve liberty and freedom.

Our connection with the Hughes Camp will afford us many opportunities in the near future to put into action our remembrance of our Southern ancestors, as we preserve their history and legacy. For starters, *this Thursday is our regular monthly meeting;* I would encourage all of you to attend. It's encouraging to be with like-minded folks! Jim Beckner will be our speaker.

Our Division Reunion is coming up quick (March 24-26)! And as you know, we and the Cravens Camp are this Reunion's coorganizers. So we need all hands on deck! Thanks to everyone at both Camps who have spent a great deal of time and effort to make this year's Reunion the best ever!

Richmond's Mushroom Festival will be our first festival this season. It is planned for May 5-6. Our Hughes Camp booth is a visible reminder to our local communities that there are still sound-minded people who love America out there! Our booth may be the first time people ever hear about the SCV, and our booth is a great opportunity to recruit new people. But we need volunteers!!!! Even for just a couple of hours!!!!

Finally, our national Reunion is not too far away from Kansas City. Just a short, scenic 7-hour drive from your back door. Hot Springs, AR is a beautiful venue, and the Reunion dates are July 19-22.

Honored to be your friend in the Cause!

Kevin Low

1st Lt. Commander Hughes Camp 614

www.hughescamp.org



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Camp Calendar

March 9th 6:30 PM - Camp Meeting Zarda BBQ: 214 NW Hwy 7, Blue Springs, MO 64014 Show up by 6 to eat first, let's support our venues business! This Month our Speaker will be Jim Beckner who's topic will be about "Another Confederate who lost everything in the War"

March 25-26, 2023 *Missouri Division and Society Reunion.* Hosted by Hughes and Craven Camp! Mark your calendars now, we'll need all hands on deck!

April 4th, 2023 Election Day in Liberty, Missouri! If you interested in holding a campaign sign at Ward 1 Polling places for our friend, contact Larry Yeatman at larryyeatman@msn.com



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front

Camp Meeting, February 9th....

At our meeting in February, we had **Thomas McConnell– Missouri Division Chaplain,** as our speaker. Tom is a great speaker and loves to preach the gospel, fire and brimstone style! But he also likes to compare biblical stories and history to what is going on in America today, much as Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard Rudd does. Tying the gospel and it's lessons and warnings, to our modern society.

Tom began by saying, our Republic Died in 1861. At least as our founding fathers set it up to be. The united States started as a Republic, and ended the war as an empire. The voluntary Union of Individual Sovereign States ended on March 27, 1861, when 7 States walked out of Congress. Because the Congress no longer had a quorum as outlined in the Constitution, Congress adjourned Sine De, which is Latin for, no date was set to reconvene.

Lincoln then insisted that Congress reconvene without the proper quorum. Those that refused in remaining Northern States, were arrested and replaced. Many that showed up did so for fear of being arrested, and did so under duress. In some peoples view, a Constitutional Congress has never reconvened. But the Constitution is set up as such, that if the quorum was ever dissolved, the Union is dissolved. However, what States remained in the Union, those reps were ordered back under Military authority, troops surrounded the Capitol building to keep them there. Technically, anything you're forced to do under duress is not legal. But that did not stop Lincoln.

Some say that Washington DC stands for District of Corruption!

During the War, 10,000 politicians and press people were arrested in Northern States and held without trial for opposing Lincoln's war efforts.

In 1871, the U.S Government Incorporated, and States were incorporated also. Our representatives are now pretty much a Board of Directors for those corporations, so it may be lip service that they represent us, the people.

Since the war, we have gone to a debt based monetary system, and according to the bible. The Borrower is a slave to the lender. All State and US debt is collateralized by us citizens, we guarantee it via taxes collected from us and our labor and the Gross Domestic Product we produce.

In our modern day world there are those that want to completely destroy what is left of our Country. They love death and it's a culture of death. There is a Satanic element to their Godlessness. They want the death of everything. Deuteronomy 28 of the Bible describes Liberty and Freedom and tells what happens when you do or don't believe in God.

Thanks to Tom for all the valuable information!

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2023 Hughes News Sponsors

2023 Sponsors Needed! Thanks to Matt Knapp, Steve Ferguson of Spring Cliff Farm, Greg Anderson, Joe Ferrara, Andy Johnson. Thanks for helping to keep the presses rolling!

Message from Boyd Chapter Commander Stephan Ferguson Compatriots,

As I write this to you, I am traveling some 500+ miles per hour at over 37,000 feet. How fast our world moves compared to the world of our ancestors in the era of the WBTS. Our ancestors fought hard and sacrificed much for every foot of soil they gained in the war for Southern Independence. We must never forget how grueling life was for our Southern fighting soldiers and their families in this past era. Life was very strenuous for even the smallest of necessities. We must remember the sacrifices endured by our families that laid the foundations on which we now stand.

Our MOS&B member numbers are in need of increasing. I wish to encourage all of us to be aware of possible members. Invite your doctor, chiropractor, dentist, coworker, or others you come into contact with that may share an interest in our Southern Cause. Wear your pins, hats and clothing to advertise and invite conversations about our Cause. Don't forget the easy ones!! Invite your brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, nephews, and uncles. Make it your goal to invite at least one new member this year. If you are a member of our Hughes Camp, please search your ancestors for an officer. How our Boyd chapter could grow if each of us just added one!!

Do not forget our 2023 Reunion at the end of this month!! Please come and enjoy YOUR reunion. Even though registration cost has doubled at this point, please do not allow the cancel culture to blot out the important TRUE history of the WBTS. We are the ones that have been CHARGED with the perpetration of our Southern Cause. It will be an enjoyable and educational time for all.

May God bless America, May God bless Dixie and may God bless our families.

Steve Ferguson, Commander

Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter 236



Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



Next month, income taxes will be due. When the new Congress assembled in January, one of the top priorities on the agenda was the new budget for the fiscal year—what items to spend money on, how much money to appropriate, and whether or not to raise the debt limit. In reality, there has been

no debt limit since it has been raised every year. As difficult as it is for our finite minds to comprehend, the budget deficit is estimated to be about \$1 trillion over the next decade. Currently, the national debt is approximately \$31 trillion. It has been said that the national debt is so large we cannot budget. How did we sink so deep into this green lagoon of debt?

After the Illuminati destroyed the old European order, subsequent to the French Revolution in 1789 they looked across the Atlantic and focused on America. European bankers, the Rothschilds being prominent among them, feared that the US would have economic independence and threaten their goal of global dominance. Mayer Rothschild once boasted, "Give me control of a nation's money and I care not who makes its laws." Disraeli, in a rare revealing statement, said, "The world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

In 1791, the first US Bank was chartered for 20 years. Hamilton, who favored a strong central government and the wealthy, promoted it. Madison and Jefferson opposed it, arguing that it was an abrogation of congressional authority and responsibility under Article I, section 8 of the Constitution. Jefferson charged, "It is taxation for the public for the benefit of profit of individuals." A private bank, the US government owned only 20% of its stock; 80% of the stock was owned privately, some by foreigners in Europe seeking to control US currency. The bank issued notes which entered circulation when it made loans, providing a national currency not all backed by gold or silver. The US government received no interest on the money it loaned and stockholders reaped the returns in interest payments.

Due to expense incurred by the government for the

1812 War, a second US Bank was chartered for another 20 years in 1816 and the US government owned only 20% of its stock. The president appointed only 5 of the 25 directors, the remainder selected by private stockholders. Biddle, a Rothschild agent, was president of the bank. Its detractors called it a monster, octopus, and mammoth of the East. This was because a majority of the bank's stock was owned by the wealthy in the Northeast, 25% was owned by foreigners, and the bank exercised a monopoly over all government business. In spite of the its critics, the Supreme Court ruled the bank constitutional in McCullock vs Maryland in 1819. President Jackson removed government money from the bank and vetoed a bill in 1832 to recharter the bank in 1836. President Tyler also vetoed bills seeking to reestablish the bank.

Before WBTS, it was reported that an international banking syndicate met in London. The Rothschilds, participants in the syndicate, financed major projects in the North and South of the US. The syndicate's plan was to use slavery as the issue to divide the US between the North and South, causing the government to borrow money to fight the war. In 1862, Lincoln stated, "My paramount object in this struggle is the save the Union... If I could save the Union without freeing slaves, I would do it..." While slavery, by Lincoln's own admonition, was not the cause of the war, some have attempted to polish Lincoln's reputation by suggesting that Lincoln was motivated by the altruistic goal of thwarting the sinister scheme of European bankers. That would not explain why saving the Union would justify the Radical Republicans' malevolent, virulent vitriol directed against the South and the willful destruction of civilian targets during and after the war.

The personages behind the scenes alluded to by Disraeli were not dissuaded by Jackson's eradication of the bank. In 1910, seven men controlling approximately 25% of the world's wealth, using only first names or aliases, travelled to J.P. Morgan's private retreat at Jekyll Island for a secret meeting. The regular servants who would have recognized them were replaced. In their plans to establish a third US Bank, the words "central" and "bank" were

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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.

Quantrill's Medical Corps

With a military organization as large as Quantrill's command numbering upwards of 400 soldiers at one time it was necessary to have his command aligned in military fashion. Quantrill structured his command with junior officers, an adjutant. orderly sergeants, scouts, quartermasters, hostlers, cooks, and a first-class medical unit. Little recognition has been given to Quantrill's medical team as doctors and surgeons have been considered to be noncombatants. But with the border war being fought as a total war of extermination on the Southern population by the Federal government the doctors in Quantrill's command not only plied their medical trade but also were armed and engaged in battle when called upon. Most often they rode in the rear of the command and were protected at all costs.

With the type of guerrilla fighting done by Quantrill's men the medical care though professional was rudimentary and hastily done. Many men carried whiskey in their canteens as an anesthesia when necessary and as an antiseptic agent for cleaning wounds. Medicines were always in short supply for Southern soldiers because they were considered contraband, but thanks to the heroic efforts of Southern ladies, medicines were smuggled in clothing and hairstyles in order to help the Southern Cause. It was important to get wounded soldiers medical care quickly to combat infections. The guerrillas had no ambulances or field hospitals but did have several medical doctors and surgeons riding in the command on large scale operations. Wounded guerrillas were normally taken to a friendly sympathizer's home or kept convalescing in camp until they were able to ride.

In the Union army when using paper cartridges, a soldier was required to have four front teeth in order to tear apart the cartridges. If he didn't, he was rejected as 4F (missing 4 front teeth). With pistols being the main weapon in Quantrill's company this

requirement was unnecessary especially when any boy old enough to carry a gun was considered eligible to be a guerrilla. Medical prerequisites were often unknown during the Civil War. Doctors gained their knowledge by practical experience and being self-taught. Several of the guerrillas had to undergo amputations as a result of close combat. If an amputation was done within 24 hours the mortality rate was much lower. Guerrilla Fletcher Taylor lost his right arm from a shotgun blast where he was taken to a local doctor and lived many years after the war becoming a successful businessman.

Medical doctors who rode with Quantrill were not treated sacrosanct if captured.

Dr. John M. Angell served both as a surgeon with the regular Confederate army and also rode with Captain George Todd's company in Jackson County. After the war Federals murdered him on July 22, 1864, because he had ridden with Quantrill. A tragic example was Dr. John W. Benson who was Quantrill's personal physician. Benson's fiancée made him an elaborate 'guerrilla shirt' to wear. After swearing him in Quantrill admonished Benson to not pick any bullets out of the hated 'Dutch.' "They're all Yankees at heart." He was described as robust, over six feet tall and a wonderful horseman. In shooting matches Benson had been known as a dead shot, but he had never fired a pistol while with Quantrill. He first enlisted in 1861 and taken prisoner and held in prison until released. Benson took part in the Lawrence raid but was afterwards talked into surrendering with guarantees that he would be treated as a prisoner. Within a month he was seated on his coffin and was executed without a trial by firing squad. He ministered to wounded Union Soldiers and sympathizers as well as Confederates.

Continued on Page 6...

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Petersen continued from page 5...

One doctor riding with Quantrill was Dr. Thomas B. Hale, who rode in Captain Coleman Younger's company. On February 10, 1863, he was with a squad of twelve guerrillas when they were surrounded by Kansas Redlegs and captured. He was then murdered in cold blood. One doctor who treated Quantrill's men was Dr. P. H. Henry. Henry had been with Quantrill during the 1st Battle of Independence and the Lawrence raid. He had previously been captured by Kansas Jayhawkers for assisting Southern wounded and condemned to death but due to a change in Union command was released in time for him to render aid to Quantrill's men during their victory over Colonel J. W. Buel's forces at Independence on August 11, 1862. Henry was a Southern man who would do anything to help the Cause. He aided guerrilla Andy Blunt to escape from the Federals when he was a prisoner in Independence following the Lowe House fight. Another doctor, Dr. Maurice C. Jacobs also rode along on the Lawrence raid. Jacobs was married to Amanda Hudspeth whose four brothers rode with Quantrill.

During the Battle of Lone Jack in August 1862, a Dr. Summers who had been riding with Quantrill was killed during the battle. A very talented doctor Dr. Caleb Winfrey graduated from the Medical University of St. Louis in 1847. He lived in Lone Jack and was a surgeon in both General Jo Shelby's and Quantrill's command. Winfrey organized and commanded his own company at Lone Jack and afterwards treated the wounded on both sides after the battle. He also took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Newtonia and Springfield. He was remonstrated for treating the Federal wounded when he angrily replied, "I am a doctor!" After the Battle of Westport, General Sterling Price asked Winfrey to remain behind to care for the wounded and dying. An additional doctor, Dr. William Morris served in Quantrill's company having his name on Quantrill's company roster dated July 6, 1862. Morris fought at Wilson's Creek, Drywood, Lexington, Lone Jack, and Pea Ridge. He was wounded four times during the war.

Guerrilla Lee C. Miller one of Quantrill's noted guerrillas became a doctor himself after the war. On the Lawrence raid were nine of Quantrill's best men leading the withdrawal out of town. They were Cole Younger, John Ross, Warren Welch,

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Jack Liddil, James Lilly, John Koger, Fletcher Taylor, and Lee C. Miller and his brother. They were known as "Todd's Bloody Nine." Miller was quoted after the war as saying, "There is no period of my life that I am so proud of as I am of the time that I followed that noble daring (Quantrill) man."

The most humorous incident involving a guerrilla and a doctor occurred in Texas as Quantrill pulled his men south behind Southern lines in 1863. Guerrilla Otho Offutt, who stood 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighing 210 lbs was known as the tallest and most powerful of the guerrillas. Offutt was one of the ten original members of Quantrill's first company, having his name on Quantrill's July 6, 1862 muster roll. He fought in many of the battles and skirmishes like the Tate House fight, the Battle of the Ravines, Lawrence, Baxter Springs, Fayette and Centralia. He was shot to pieces more than once. In one single fight he received seven wounds. In another he was wounded twice. In one skirmish when surrounded by 180 Federals he fought his way out but was shot through the breast with the bullet embedded in his back. The following year when he was with Quantrill during his Texas campaign, he sought a Southern doctor to remove the bullet to ease his pain. He went to a surgeon in Sulfur Springs, Texas, who intimated that he would be most happy to render his services to one of Quantrill's brave men. The operation was performed in a satisfactory manner and as was his custom Offutt asked how much he owed for the doctor's services. In his greed the doctor demanded \$250. Offutt pulled out a handful of Confederate bills along with his pistol and crammed the money in the doctor's mouth and compelled the doctor to eat the money while holding his pistol in his face.

Article by Paul R. Petersen– author of Quantrill of Missouri, Quantrill in Texas, Quantrill at Lawrence, and Lost Souls of the Lost Township.

Photo on the cover Courtesy of Emory Cantey and CanteyMyerCollection.com



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Rudd continued from page 4....

not used and the bank was to appear deceptively an agency of the government. In reality, the Federal Reserve is no more an agency of the government than Federal Express. When the creation of the bank was officially proposed, bankers feigned opposition to the Federal Reserve Act to undermine people's sentiments against another bank and trick them into supporting the legislation. It is speculated that the financial crises of 1873, 1893, and 1907 were orchestrated to induce public acceptance of a national bank. On Dec. 23, 1913, while Congress was leaving for Christmas recess and people's attention was averted by holiday activities, Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act. The Federal Reserve consists of 12 banks dominated by the NY bank, the majority of its stock owned by Chase Manhattan and Citibank. These banks are privately owned, the majority of their directors elected by their member banks whose stockholders are unknown. These banks serve as the bankers to their member banks. Overall control of the Fed banks is by seven directors appointed by the president, and they function with a great deal of independence.

(To Be Continued in April)

Fr Richard Rudd, Hughes Camp Chaplain Hughes Camp Chaplain

Gieselle for Liberty City Council!

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Friday March 24 -		Optional Meals/Events	
6 :00 PM - Commander General's Reception (BBQ Buffet) and Keynote Speaker		@ \$25.00 \$	
Saturday March 28	5th Morning	00707	
SCV Mechanized Cavalry Business Meeting		N/C N/C	
Missouri Society MOSB Business Meeting		N/C	
Missouri Division SCV Business Meeting		Optional Meal/Event	
Saturday Evening, March 25		@ \$35.00 \$	
6:00 PM Award Banquet Meal and Keynote Speaker -			
Ancestor Memorial (See supplemental information sheet)		@ \$5.00 \$	
Additional Convention Medal (if available)		@ \$25.00 \$	
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	Make checks payable to: Missouri Franklin, Adjutant, 12161 Nor	Division SCV and mail to: Wes	
	No Meal tickets ava	ilable after March 14, 2023	



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From the Desk of Missouri Division Commander Jeff Futhey

March 2023

missouriscv.org

The Missouri Division Reunion will be held in Independence in just three short weeks. If you haven't attended your annual reunion, I recommend registering. The drop dead deadline is March 14. Several members work behind the scenes for months, carefully planning many details that make our Reunion memorable. The 2024 Reunion dates and even a little planning is already in motion. Be sure bring your Camp flags to this year's Reunion, along with poles and flag stands. We will march all the flags in and post them at the beginning of the business meeting.

The February recruiting meeting was postponed until after the Reunion. If you were interested in helping with a state-level recruiting project, but could participate in the first attempt, here is your chance. We will reschedule soon.

The Liberty, Missouri Fairview Cemetery grave marker reinvestment trial is still set for April as of this writing. The Missouri Division Camps continue to generously send contributions, and individual members also send donations to our Liberty defense fund.

Sterling Price Camp 145 has a member who would like to bequeth 18 acres in Ironton County, Missouri to the Division. A meeting regarding that was postponed until we could get all parties to the table to discuss the future intentions of the donated property.

Our very first MO Division Guardian Program recipient is be acknowledged and pinned during the Saturday morning business meeting at this year's Reunion.

Your Missouri Division Heritage and Defense Committee is making progress on radio ads for the southeast section of the state. Camp commanders were given a prototype of the newest recruiting tool for the MO Division. The Heritage committee chairman Jackson Neil and the committee is working diligently to prepare these for the Division Reunion.

May 6, 2023: Confederate Memorial Service - Confederate Missourians buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery at Brunswick, TN. All are welcome to attend. More details to follow but save the date if you are interested in attending. Eastern Brigade Commander Rodney Neville has accepted my request to be the point man for this honorable service.



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Other Information

Fundraising Endeavor: some of you have asked me in the past, if we need money, what for and where do you send it! So, I'm aware of some endeavors we have ongoing, and here they are!

Legal Defense Fundraiser, Liberty Monument

Lots of new expenses popping up, this thing is coming to a head, one way or the other. Trial set for April, but we hope to head that off. We'll be getting a sizable bill from the Expert Witness Archeologist, and well as one of the Ground Penetrating Radar guys that we deposed. And in the end, we need to do something to compensate our attorney for his mountain of time he's spent on the case. So any and all help is appreciated on this front!

Make Checks payable to: Missouri Division SCV, put a note in the bottom left saying legal defense. Mail to Larry Yeatman 5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, MO 64119

Mega Flag Maintenance Fund Were constantly changing those flags, either replacing them or repairing them. The wind howls all the time in Missouri these days, and those big flags take a pounding.

Make Checks payable to: Missouri Division SCV, put a note in the bottom left saying flag fund.

Mail to Larry Yeatman 5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, MO 64119

As always, thanks for all you do to defend our history and heritage!

Larry Yeatman

Lt Col John R Boyd Chapter 236 Officer Election

Boyd Chapter recently held an Office Election during it's recent Dues renewal Process. Election results are as follows:

Commander- Steve Ferguson

1st Lt Commander - Greg Anderson

2nd Lt Commander– Scott Ferguson

Adjutant- Larry Yeatman

Congratulations to our New Officers! They'll do great at leading Boyd Chapter into the future!

We will swear in the new officers at the January 12th meeting.

Larry Yeatman