

The Hughes News

Camp # 614

July 2012

Commander:

Jason Coffman

PO Box 64

Holt, Mo 64083

660-864-1027

jasonncoffman@yahoo.com

1st Lt. Commander:

Kurt Holland

725 Gano

Missouri City, Mo 64072

816-809-3093

scv614mo@yahoo.com

2nd Lt. Commander:

Patrick J Cole

14000 County Rd 7570

Newburg, Mo 65550

816-573-202-3100

csarising@sbcglobal.net

Adjutant/Editor: Larry Yeatman

5606 NE Antioch Rd

Gladstone, Mo 64119

816-728-2291

larryyeatman@msn.com

Sergeant at Arms

Wayne Bybee

360 NE 270th St

Plattsburg, Mo 64477

816-418-1409

Camp Chaplain

Richard Rudd

PO Box 18

Liberty, Mo 64069-0018

816-781-9279

Webmaster

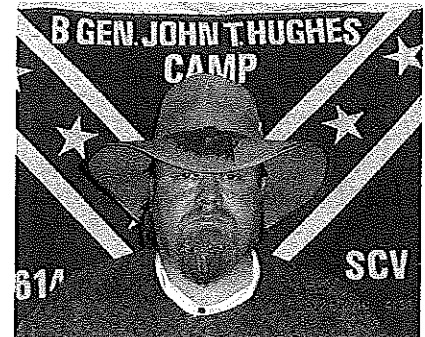
James Bradley

webmaster@Hughescamp.org

Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

It is that time of the year for renewal of dues in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, so please try to pay your dues by the end of August. Larry will be sending out renewal notices shortly. Our next meeting will be on July 12, 2012. If you are a member of the MOS&B/SCV, please come to



the meeting and buy and or help sell raffle tickets for your organization. Blank raffle tickets will be handed out by Larry Yeatman to MOS&B members for you to sell to friends and family.

The camp is doing well and new members are applying each month. I am going to need help tracking down ancestors of potential new members in the coming months ahead. I have paper work on some of the new potential members. I and others in our camp have gone to great lengths to recruit new members in the last year and a half. It is paying off, but it is starting to backlog on us. This next meeting in July, we may have many new potential members as guests. Let us welcome them into our camp.

We only have three to four events left this year to attend, recruit, and to sell merchandise. **Saturday August 4th** is the reenactment of the battle of Kirksville, 1st Lt. Commander Kurt Holland and I will be attending this event for recruitment purposes and to sell merchandise. **August 18th and 19th** is the Lone Jack reenactment. The camp will have a recruitment tent set up at this event both days.

Saturday September 8th is the Missouri Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Western Brigade Fall Muster. Hughes Camp needs to make a good showing for this event. Everyone should bring one dish of their choosing as this will be a potluck style event, this will be a family oriented event so no alcohol. MOS&B will bring their raffle tickets and I will bring the camp merchandise to this event to sell.

September 15th and 16th is the Jesse James Festival in Kearney Missouri. Hughes Camp will be in the parade Saturday morning the 15th.

Continued on Page 3...

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Camp Calendar

July 12th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Courthouse Exchange Restaurant 113 W. Lexington, Independence, MO. Our speaker this month is still to be determined as of press time. Don't worry, we'll come up with something good!

Sometime in October?-John T Hughes Historical marker dedication. Date not set yet! Just keep it in mind!

September 8th Missouri Division SCV Western Brigade Muster I don't have the location as of press time. Potluck, bring a side dish!

Sept 15th 8:00 AM Jesse James Festival Parade We'll do the Parade and also set up a booth to spread the word and hawk some Confederate merchandise.

Reenactment Events coming this year!

Battle of Kirksville, August 4th

Battle of Lone Jack August 18-19



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

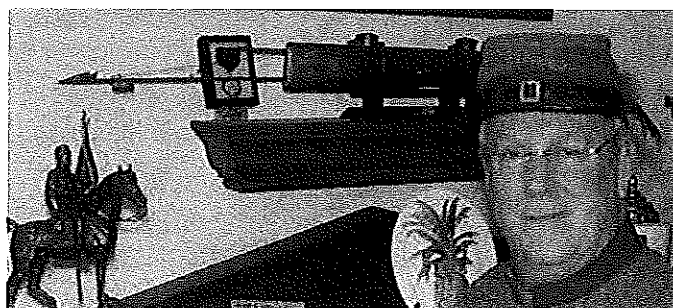
What's been happening on the Western Front..

June 14th- Camp Meeting...

Last months meeting our speaker was Jim Speicher of the Key Camp over in Kansas. His topic was The Personal Side of Robert E. Lee. When Jim Speicher was nine years old, he read a book about Robert E. Lee and he became Jim's hero after reading the book.

Light Horse Harry Lee was Robert E. Lee's father and his ancestors signed The Declaration of Independence. One of Lee's ancestors from across the pond was the Bruce of Scotland during William Wallace's uprising against the King of England. Robert E. Lee went on the long great walk with Winfield Scott to Mexico during the War of 1812. Winfield Scott said of Lee being the best leader he had ever seen. When the War for Southern Independence broke out the men in the Army of Northern Virginia were very devoted to the General. After the War, George Mead approached Lee, Lee said he noticed the graying of Mead's hair and Mead replied that you are the reason for all of my grey hair.

Lee was going to be convicted of treason after the War had ended but General Ulysses Grant said that he would resign his commission if Lee were to be convicted. Lee was not convicted of treason. In 1918 William Mack Lee wrote a book about Lee, he was Lee's servant and he respected Lee. In his book he wrote about Lee's good character and had nothing but words of praise for Robert E. Lee. Jim spoke about some facts about Robert E. Lee that I did not know until now. **Thanks to Jim Speicher of Key Camp for giving the Hughes Camp an in depth look at the good General from Virginia.**





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Commander Coffman continued...

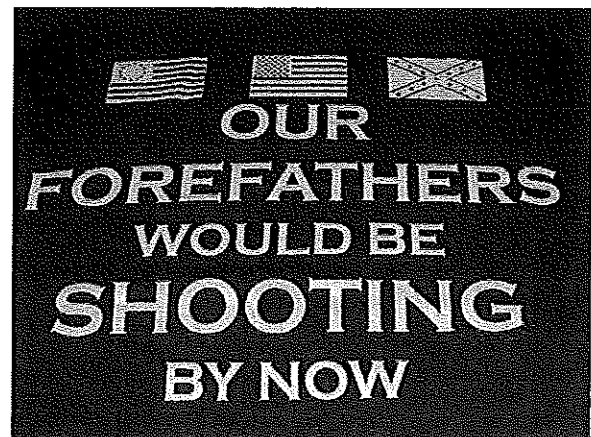
The camp will also have a recruitment booth both days at the festival grounds. Elements of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry will be in the parade with us on their iron horses and others from different camps dressed in period clothing along with Southern Confederate Soldier reenactors will be in the parade also. This is a very big event and we need lots of camp members to help out with this endeavor.

The first weekend in October is Holt Cannonball Days. I will be setting up a recruitment booth at this event. If any camp members know of any events going on in between now and October please let me know about. We need more volunteers for events in the next coming months because I can not do it all no matter how hard I try. The camp needs to gel as one unit, so please at least try to volunteer. I will have camp merchandise to sell at the meeting on the 12th so bring your wallet. In closing, I leave you with this to think about....

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander

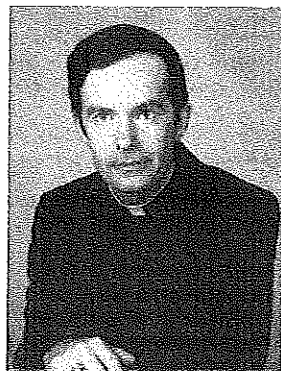


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Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



This month we celebrate what it means to experience freedom in America. However, over the past fifty years a connotation foreign and alien has been imputed to freedom's meaning to supplant what has been commonly understood. A rebellious attitude and mode of thinking pervades society, threatening to reduce civilization to chaos. Freedom has

degenerated to the primitive and simplistic notion of having the right to do whatever one wants to do, divorced from the tempering qualities of responsibility and consequences. Authority to limit individual freedom, whether from the laws of probability, nature, or God Himself, is castigated and repudiated.

Oprah Winfrey, a high priestess of new age philosophy, told 2012 Stanford University graduates, "Feelings are really your GPS system for life. When you are supposed to do something, or not supposed to do something, your emotional guidance system lets you know." She promised, "Trust your heart and success will come to you." Her advice was not original. It echoed flower children of 1960's California who, in less euphuistic terms, said, "Hey man, if it feels good, do it." According to this advice, the ultimate authority to determine the actions one chooses to exercise is found within yourself in the emotional feelings within your own heart. Beware! "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately corrupt; who can understand it?" (Jer. 17:9)

As a grade-school boy with a painful toothache, I learned a valuable lesson of life in a dentist's office. Feelings, whether they are sensations from your nervous system or emotions from the wellspring of your heart, are too unreliable to be trusted. I had selected a tooth on the upper left as the culprit from which the pain emanated. The dentist advised extraction of a tooth on the lower right and allowed me the freedom and responsibility to choose. I decided to trust his superior knowledge instead of my feelings and the pain was terminated without the loss of two teeth.

In framing arguments to their advantage, liberals flipflop on the use of rights, obfuscating the difference between the right to act and doing what is right. For example, the

current administration demands that taxpayers fund infanticide on the grounds that women have the right to choose life or death. The most basic right, that of life itself, and the moral imperative to protect life is ignored. Having the right to do something does not equate with being right to do. "There is a way which seems right to a man, but its end is the way to death." (Prov. 14:12, 16:25)

Conversely, the administration refuses to enforce immigration laws and circumvents the role of Congress in formulating legislative solutions. When asked why his policies favor foreign over American workers, BO responded, "... (T)his is...right...to do for the American people." Notice that his use of *right* in this case now appeals to moral imperative, not freedom of choice. In state after state, the administration ignores and resists the will of voters using their freedom of choice at the polls calling for enforcement of immigration laws.

Issues change, but liberals' use of the old tricks of their trade remain the same. The WBTS resulted from Yankee refusal to recognize the right of states to exercise their constitutional powers. Cognizant that this refusal did not justify aggression against their fellow Americans, a moral right for war was contrived using the existence of slavery in the South. But, Yankees' use of a moral justification for war presented a moral dilemma. How would they reconcile the existence of slavery in the North and the use of southern Negro slaves as pawns for the federal government's usurpation of states' rights? They merely ignored those inconvenient truths then just as they ignore the inconvenient truths of the right to life, will of the electorate, and immigration laws now. When liberals base their moral standards on relativity, they are free to pick and choose in accordance with their inner GPS emotional guidance systems. If it feels good, they do it. Solomon summarized it well when he wrote, "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)

Fr. Richard Rudd
Hughes Camp Chaplain



Historians Corner, Paul R. Petersen



Donald L Gilmore

Donald L. Gilmore, former editor, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press and Dept. of History, is the author of *Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas Border*, *U.S. Army Atlas of the European Theater in World War II*, *Eyewitness Vietnam: Firsthand Accounts from Operation Rolling Thunder to the Fall of Saigon*; *Riding Vengeance with the James Gang*; "Revenge in Kansas, 1863," *History Today*; "Total War on the Missouri Border," *Journal of the West*, journal's "Best 'about the West Article' in 1996"; He received the Department of the Army Meritorious Civilian Service Medal, 2001.

The Kansas Red Legs© By Donald L. Gilmore

The term Kansas Red Legs is bandied around a lot in Border War histories. Some use it to refer to Jayhawkers, members of Jim Lane's Brigade, more specifically, to Colonel Charles Jennison's regiment of the brigade. Others use it as an all-purpose, generic term to describe the enemies of Southern sympathizers in western Missouri. But in history, exactly who were they, because they were a specific group of men?

That's a good question to investigate and know about. Well, in mid-1862, Lane's Brigade had exited Missouri, and Jim Lane had adjourned to the Senate. Dan Anthony, Charles Jennison's field commander, and Anthony's adjutant, George Henry Hoyt, had been removed from Missouri and deposited unceremoniously in Mississippi with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry—to keep them out of trouble. Meanwhile, Jennison had been arrested and thrown in jail in St. Louis, and removed from command of his regiment, but only temporarily, it should be added. His influential friends eventually had him released without trial.

At this time, a new marauding unit of some 30 to 100 men formed and began operations in western Missouri. Its secret leader was Charles Rainsford Jennison, Missouri's old menace. The unit's field commander, by summer's end, would be George Henry Hoyt, one of Jennison's former Seventh Kansas Cavalry officers and John Brown's old attorney at the Harpers Ferry trial where Brown was pronounced guilty of treason and murder and hung. The new unit we are referring to was called the "Red Legs" or "Red Legged Scouts."

Unionist George Caleb Bingham's painting, *Order No. 11*, shows a Red Leg intimidating an elderly man after killing his unarmed son. The killer is dressed in typical Red Leg attire, wearing red leggings, with his right hand on his revolver. Homes are being burned and plundered in the background. Many believe Bingham used Jennison as his model for the painting, and perhaps he did. But he shows a large man doing the shooting. But Bingham likely had never seen Jennison, who was pint-sized, perhaps five feet tall and often wore a tall fur hat

to make himself look taller. But he clearly was an extremely dangerous man with a regiment of violent, rabid Kansans supporting him and following his iron commands.

While some historians are vague about the origin of the Red Legs, Kansas Yankee historian, William Eisey Connelley said that they were organized by Generals Thomas Ewing Jr. and General James G. Blunt "for desperate service along the border." Once they were formed, however, they became "fatherless children." No one, neither Blunt, who commanded the District of Kansas, nor Ewing, who commanded the District of the Border, wished to own them officially. The Red Legs "received usually the salary of a commissioned officer whose uniform they were authorized to wear." Historian Stephen Starr said, "The Red Legs were not the kind of military body that keeps records and makes reports," and added, they "stole, robbed, burned, and killed indiscriminately."

Demonstrating how difficult it is to penetrate the misinformation surrounding many of the events and circumstances of the Border War, General Blunt proclaimed the following to one of his commanders:

All operations against rebels must be directed by the legal military authorities. This injunction is to apply especially to an organization known as the "Red Legs," which is an organized band of thieves and violators of law and good order. All such persons found prowling over the country, without a legitimate purpose, must be disarmed; and if they shall be caught in the act of thieving or other lawlessness, or in the possession of stolen property, for which they cannot give a good and sufficient reason, they *shall be shot upon the spot.* [my italics] And as there is reason to believe that officers in the military service are implicated directly or indirectly in the offenses committed by "Red Legs" and other lawless bands, therefore, upon the evidence that any officer has failed or neglected to carry out the foregoing

Continued on Page 6...



Don Gilmore continued...

instructions in reference to such offenders, they will be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States Army.

In this message, General Blunt disavowed any affiliation with the Red Legs. He even referred to them at another time as the "Forty Thieves." We know, nonetheless, with absolute certainty, that one of the leaders of the Red Legs was the infamous "Captain Tough" (W. S. Tough) —*Blunt's own chief of scouts!*

Josiah C. Ury, who was a "captain of scouts from 1862 until the close of the war," served under Blunt, where he wore "red and tan-colored buckskin leggings" as part of a squad of fifteen to twenty men called the "Red Legs." When Dan Anthony became mayor of Leavenworth, the Red Legs used the town as a place to dispose of stolen property. They also had a headquarters in Lawrence, Kansas, where regular public auctions were held selling the stolen horses and property of Missourians. The Red Legs used the Johnson House hotel in Lawrence as their hangout, and buildings made of straw sprawled along a ravine near Massachusetts Avenue, where they kept stolen Missouri goods, before auctioning them off, and housed runaway slaves. Writer Lucien Carr, called Lawrence a "mere fence-house for stolen property" once owned by Missourians.

George W. Martin, the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, writing in 1910, dispelled any doubt as to who controlled the Red Legs. He said:

During the war on the border there was a legitimate organization of Union scouts called the "Red Legs." . . . There were never less than 50 of them, nor more than 100. The organization was formed in December, 1862 or January 1863 . . . They were employed by the generals in command, and were carried on the pay rolls at seven dollars each per day. Cyrus Leland, Jr., who was an officer on Gen. Thomas Ewing's staff says that Ewing always had several of them in his employ . . . Thomas J. Anderson, of Topeka, who was a member of General Blunt's staff, tells me that Blunt also had many of them on the pay roll . . . so the red leggings seem to have been a badge of desperate service in the Union Army, furnished from *headquarters*. [My italics.]

Martin also wrote: "the Red Leg was a terror in Missouri. All their witnesses say that the Red Leg was a way above the average man in ability. They were recognized by the government as fully as any captain, colonel or general." Albert Greene, a soldier in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, said: "The exigencies of the border warfare demanded the organization of a company of picked

men, capable of independent action, . . . who would act on an instant on their own initiative, without waiting for orders from superior authority and the cumbersome machinery of military etiquette . . ."

Who exactly were these men? Among the members of the Red Legs, besides Jennison and Hoyt, were such notables as William F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody, James Butler ("Wild Bill") Hickok," Theodore Bartles, William Sloan Tough (known as "Captain Tough" or "Tufts"), Jack Harvey, Walt Sinclair, "Red" Clark and "Jeff Davis" (actually an alias for Captain Joseph Bloomington Swain, of New York), "Sore-eyed Dan," Sam "Pickles" Wright, "Pony" Searl, Charles "One-eyed" Blunt, "Yellow Tom" Cullinan, and "Beauregard" Jack Bridges, and many, many others. Yes, they had odd names, like criminals often have. Another of the headquarters of the Red Legs was Six-Mile House on the road from Kansas City to Leavenworth. They also had a headquarters in Fort Scott, Kansas.

Buffalo Bill Cody admitted that as one of the Red Legs he raided Missouri farms and settlements, adding: "Few of us ever returned empty-handed . . . We were the biggest gang of thieves on record." "Willie" (as his sister referred to him), after he joined the "Red Legged Scouts," told his sister upon returning from his duties that he had been "out with his Scouting Company," on a "Scouting Tour." Three years after the Civil War—noting how interwoven the crooked and unlawful were with the sanctioned and legal in Kansas—George Hoyt, the field leader of the Red Legs became the Attorney General of Kansas, Kansas chief law officer, and Jennison became an elected state representative! Dan Anthony continued to be elected mayor of Leavenworth! Leverett W. Spring, a New England English professor and historian, said that: "a full recital of the Red Leg's deeds would sound like the biography of devils."

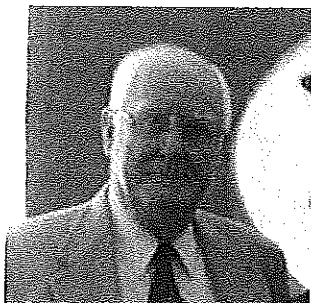
Donald L. Gilmore



The Problem...



The answer...Mr. Josie Wales!

**Sesquicentennial News 07 July 1862**

Ben H. Willingham
Historian General
MOS&B

Ben Willingham is the Historian General for MOS&B Headquarters. He has been emailing on a daily basis things that happened on this day. Here's a couple of things he sent recently.

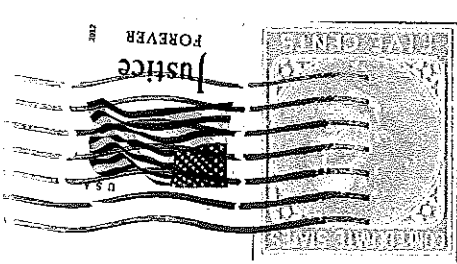
Out in Arkansas, The Battle of Hill's Plantation (a/k/a Battle of Cotton Plant or Battle of Cache River) occurred today in Woodruff County, AR. During the summer, Federal General Samuel R. Curtis was moving his army toward Helena, AR looking to replenish his supplies as the supplies that had been promised had not been delivered by the U. S. Navy. In an effort to hold back the Federal forces from reaching their resupply base, Confederates skirmished with the Federal troops as they moved along the White River toward the supply flotilla waiting at Clarendon, AR. Confederate General Albert Rust had been ordered to stop them at the Cache River. Unfortunately Rust was moving too slowly and his forward elements did not reach the Federal army

until four miles south of the Cache River near Parley Hill's Plantation when elements of Wisconsin and Illinois Infantry and Indiana Cavalry happened to stumble into a Confederate ambush. The fighting became more intense and the Confederates made a frontal attack forcing the Federal forces to retreat about a half mile. Although outnumbered, the Federal forces were able to defend against a poorly organized second Confederate attack made by two Texas Cavalry units. The Federals soon had reinforcements as were able not only to terminate the attack but pursue the Confederates. This unfortunate loss by the Confederates allowed the Federal Army to capture Helena and occupy this vital town on the Mississippi River for the duration of the war. This defeat is significant as it played a major role in the Federal Vicksburg Campaign. Despite his defeat at Hill's Plantation, General Rust and his army remained between Federal General Curtis and his objective of Little Rock.

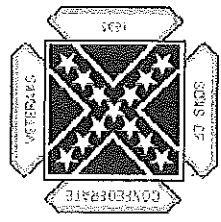
08 July 1962

In Virginia, on this date, Abraham Lincoln meets with his top general; George McClellan at Harrison's Landing on the James River. This located about 25 miles southeast of Richmond, VA. One must assume Lincoln was expressing his displeasure at the overall poor performance in the area. It was here that Lincoln made the comment that McClellan took Mexico City with a small band of soldiers. Now with the large Federal Army, why can't he take Richmond? McClellan responded that the small band that took Mexico City is now guarding Richmond.

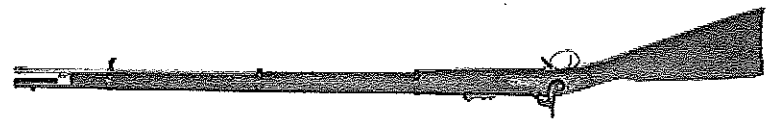
Today out in Arkansas two attorneys and fellow Mexican War veterans turned to warriors again as general officers in the Confederacy. Major General Thomas Carmichael Hindman, commander of the Department of Trans-Mississippi, orders Brigadier General Albert Pike to proceed to Fort Smith to protect Fort Smith and Van Buren, AR. Pike orders some of his forces there and submits his resignation on July 12th. Pike held an address to the Indian Troops that Hindman does not take well. Hindman then charges Pike with mishandling money and material and ordered his arrest but Pike escapes into the hills of south Arkansas. Pike is finally arrested on November 11, 1862 on charges of insubordination and treason, held briefly in Warren, TX where his resignation is accepted and allowed to return to Arkansas. Hindman will be relieved as commander of the Army of Trans-Mississippi on January 14, 1863 by Floridian General Edmund Kirby-Smith. After the war Hindman fled to Mexico rather than surrender. Failing to receive a pardon from President Andrew Johnson, he nether the less returned to his home in Helena, AR where he was assassinated in 1868.



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.

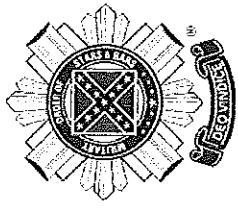
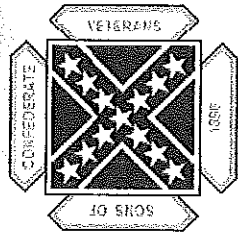


July 2012

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 Brigadier General John T Hughes
 Camp # 614 and

Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



ACTION AT COTTON PLANT

After threatening Little Rock, the Union Army of the Southwest marched east toward Helena. On July 7, 1862, three miles north of here, around 1000 Confederates of the 12th and 16th Texas Cavalry attacked Union soldiers protecting the main force after crossing the Cache River. The Texans fought around 600 troops from the 11th Wisconsin and 33rd Illinois Infantry for hours before Union reinforcements drove them from Parley Hill plantation. Union losses were 6 killed and 57 wounded. The Confederates lost 245 men, with at least 125 dead.

See story on Page 8...