



*February 2013*  
*The Hughes News*  
*The Official Publications of the*  
*Brigadier General John T Hughes*  
*Camp # 614 and*  
*Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236*



## **1906 Quantrill Reunion**





# The Hughes News

Camp # 614

February 2013

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## Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

**Confederate Patriots:**

We have found a new place to meet. It is called Kross Lounge/Ernie's Restaurant in Sugar Creek Missouri. The address is 605 N Sterling, Sugar Creek, MO 64054. A big thanks to all that helped us get a new meeting place. Our next meeting will be February 13<sup>th</sup> on a Wednesday. Now we

can drink some beer again at our meetings, especially Frank Adams.



We will not be meeting Thursday because it is Valentines Day. Note we are meeting on **Wednesday, Feb. 13th.**

Please check out the Missouri Division Sons of Confederate Veterans website. James Bradley has redesigned it. James has been working with Neil Block of Anderson camp in Huntsville on a complete list of Confederate Soldiers in Higginsville, graves registrations, rolls of honor, monuments/grave markers, and a master graves list, it is on the website.

I have three Missouri Division SCV polo shirts. If you ordered one you should come to the next meeting and I will give you your shirt. We are still taking orders for them, so if you do not have one and want one, let me know.

There are two SCV related events coming up in the three months or so. We have the Missouri Division SCV reunion in Jefferson City on March 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> and the Coffee Camp is having their 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Confederate Heritage supper in Osceola on April 27<sup>th</sup>.

***Continued on Page 3...***

***Hughes Camp would like to give a Warm Southern  
Welcome to our latest new members...***

***Matthew McCord, Ken Wilde, and Tim Borron.***

***Welcome aboard guys, and we're excited you're  
joining our Merry Band!***



## Camp Calendar

**February 13th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting**  
**Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant**  
**605 N Sterling**  
**Sugar Creek, MO 64054**  
**816-254-9494**

See inside for details etc on how to get there. This place has a nice restaurant, same type of food and menu as the Court-house Exchange has, you can get beer etc. They have a nice banquet/meeting room downstairs.

Our Speaker will be: Determined, One is picked out, I just did not get the info from Jim Beckner yet.

**March 22, 23 Missouri Division SCV and Missouri Society MOSB Reunion.** See inside for registration and details.



**Br. Gen. John T Hughes**

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

### January 10th, Hughes Camp Meeting

In January we had Lee Ward give us a presentation on Jesse James in Life and Death.

We also had a special quest visitor **John M Hughes, Great Grandson of John. T Hughes.**

The day before our January 10th meeting, John was looking around on the internet for John T Hughes and came across our camp website. The next day, he jumped in his car and drove from Indiana where he lives to come to our meeting! John knows all about the feats and daring of John T Hughes and learned about him from his family. John also brought with him one of John T Hughes guns that was used in the war. See inside for pics of the gun and of John. It sure was neat to meet a descendant of John T Hughes and to get to see one of the pistols he used in the war. Thanks to John for coming over to see us! It was awesome!

Lee Ward gave us a presentation on the handling of Jesse James' body after he was assassinated, the photographs taken of Jesse after his death, and his subsequent funeral and burial arrangements. And as always, Lee has thoroughly researched this subject, has original photos etc.

Jesse was removed from the house in a wicker basket. Jesse was taken to the Sidenfaden Funeral home and put on what is called a cooling table. Zerelda Samuel refused to believe Jesse was dead and went to St. Jo to see the body. When she saw Jesse, she cried out "why have they killed such a good man?"

Photographer J W Graham, who lived in Buckner, MO, was working as a young photographer in St. Jo for the James W. Porch Photo studio. When someone came in yelling Jesse James had been killed, Graham said to his boss, this is a good time to make some money! Graham went to the local authorities and secured the exclusive rights to photograph Jesse. He then took a studio camera to the funeral home, and after Dr. Headen completed an autopsy, Jesse was brought into a back room, where the cooling table was stood up, and Graham took the photo. Porch Studio sold those pictures all over the country for years to come!

Jesse was then sent by train back to Kearney, where he laid in State at the Kearney Hotel. His funeral was held in a church, which was rare, most were in the home. Rev. R H Jones was the minister. **Thanks to Lee Ward and John M. Hughes for speaking to us!**



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Thanks to the many donors that help keep the presses rolling! Tim Apgar, Steven Cockrell, Joe Ferrara, John Yeatman, George Baker., Gordon Fristoe, Jon Ferrara, Burgess Williams, Michael Ferrara. Thanks You All!

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

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

### Commander Coffman continued...

I will be going to both of these events and would encourage anyone of the Hughes camp to attend these events also. See this newsletter for more information on these events. Festival season is coming up and I am going to order more camp merchandise to sell at these events. I hope to see you all at the next meeting.

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

**Jason-Nathaniel: Coffman ,  
Hughes Camp 614 Commander**

## Our New Meeting Place!



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

Ok guys, let's give this a try! I think it will work, and mom and pop place that welcomes us and our business. This is on Sterling north of 24 Highway. Warning, it's 25 mph there, better do the speed limit! Parking on the side and street. Go in the left hand front door, turn left into the restaurant if you're going to eat. It's a restaurant on the left half and a bar on the right half. Meeting room is downstairs. There's a stairway in the bar area near the pool tables. Go down stairs, it's a nice meeting room. Only concern might be noise from upstairs. Let's give it a try. Good food and beer!



### John W. Hughes *and* the Gun of John T. Hughes.



Above left is John W. Hughes, great grandson of BG John T. Hughes. John W. came to see us from his home in Evansville, Indiana. Above is one of John T. Hughes's guns that he used in the war. This is a 5 shot '51 Colt Navy Revolver. Being a 5 shot pistol, this gun is fairly light and compact. The gun is very well balanced compared to modern day reproductions.

### Two new members swore in, William (Bill) Greene and Brandon Wood



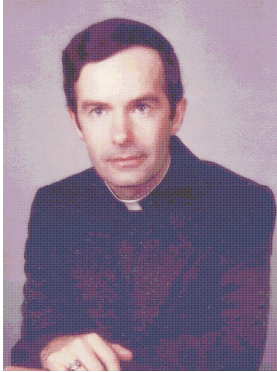
We swore in two new members in January, William Greene III ( Bill) and Brandon Wood. Above left, we swore them in, right after forcing them to drink the hot chicken blood. Above center is Bill receiving his SCV certificate, and above right is Brandon receiving his SCV Certificate.

Bill honors on his certificate his great uncle, 1st Lt. William T Hickman, Co E. 12th Missouri Cavalry. The 12th Missouri was Quantrill's company and William was enlisted by Captain Quantrill himself. William was wounded in the hand and mouth at the Battle of Springfield in August '63. Records show his was a member of the Kansas City Camp 80 U.C. V. Bill Greene lives in Parker, KS

The ancestor Brandon honors on his certificate is his GGG Grandfather, Pvt. John Henderson Thomas, Co. B, 11th Battalion Louisiana Infantry. John was unfortunately killed in the war and is buried in Red River Parish, LA. Brandon lives in Warrensburg, Missouri. Brandon is a reenactor with Elliotts Scouts and the Third Missouri Infantry.



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



(A continuation of last month's article)

Certain past election years qualify as examples of watershed events signaling that a corner has been turned, making the course of previous footsteps irrefutable and imprinting an indelible mark on future generations.

The election of 1860 brought to the point of physical conflict the debate between the Federalist and Anti-Federalist philosophies of government that have been in contention since the inception of America as an independent nation. Unable to foresee future technological developments, Federalists argued that the size and diversity of America would protect the rights of the states. Unconvinced, Anti-Federalists, fearing a powerful central government would render the states impotent, secured the Bill of Rights. Of special importance are the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments, which should be read together. Yet, the defeat of the southern states cleared the path for the imposition of the Federalist philosophy across the land.

The election of 1912 resulted in the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, establishing a national income tax, and passage of the Federal Reserve Act, whereby Congress abrogated its responsibility over currency under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. A central bank had not existed since 1836, when Jackson, perceiving the dangers of the institution, destroyed it. Today, the government borrows increasing amounts from this private bank and debt service as a percentage of the national budget escalates at the expense of the taxpayers who are being milked like cows by the shareholders.

The election of 1932 heralded an explosion in the size of the national government and the creation of a bureaucracy with ever-extending tentacles. The failed old League of Nations was reconstituted under the new label of the UN, securing for proponents of world government US support for their first permanent global assembly and promotion of the supremacy of international over national law. Consequently, some members of the Supreme Court

now advocate consulting international law rather than basing their decisions exclusively on the Constitution.

The decade of the 1960's began with America beaming rays of hope and optimism as it stood exuberantly poised on the threshold of what was perceived to be a bright future. Instead, America stood on the precipice of what has been a half century of decline in which the fabric of the former glory of this republic is being shredded beyond recognition. A 2011 survey of one thousand Americans found that 69% agreed that America is in decline and 83% were worried about America's future. In 2012, 50% believed that America's best years were in the past. The election of 1960 laid the groundwork for the dawn of what was dubbed in 1963 the Great Society. On the centennial anniversary of the WBTS, a new kind of civil war erupted across the land to bring forth on this continent a new order conceived against liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are creatures of the state. This time, the confederation became a liberal coalition of different ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic, chronological, gender, and religious factions. The civil disobedience movement inflamed America's cities and equal rights for all were sacrificed to garner special rights for a few in what has come to be recognized as reverse discrimination. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act injected Washington into locally controlled education and the Immigration Act of 1965 opened the floodgates to inundate America's European cultural heritage in a restless sea of diversity. A silent invasion has replaced immigration and colonization has replaced assimilation. In 1915, Teddy Roosevelt warned of the dangers of a hyphenated America. It is estimated that by 2040 Americans of European descent, who composed 89% of the population in 1960, will become a dispossessed minority in their own homeland. The seeds of the welfare state blossomed into a thicket of weeds choking initiative and thorns entangling generations in bondage to dependence on the state. Thus, what should have been a helping hand in temporary times of need became a way of life. Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in *Democracy In America*,

**Continued on Page 7...**



## 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.

### Reconstruction in Missouri

The battles along the Missouri-Kansas border during the Civil War were bad enough for William Clarke Quantrill and his guerrilla band but few could have envisioned the hardships of what transpired in the aftermath. Though the Civil War lasted for four long years Reconstruction continued for almost twice that long and for the civilian population almost as harsh.

Following Appomattox with the surrender of all organized Confederate forces Union domination continued in cruel treatment of their former foes. During the war Yankees had invaded and stolen all Southern belongings, digging up graves looking for valuables, raping wives and sisters, killing old men and young boys and even pouring oil over fields to keep from growing crops for many years. Yankees stole every item of food to be found, burned down homes and left the citizens desolate and penniless. In Missouri roving bands of Federal vigilantes gathered in the middle of the night riding to the doorsteps of their former guerrilla enemies, calling them out of their beds and shooting them down on their doorsteps in the presence of their wives and children.

Guerrilla Harrison Trow recalled, The law which should have protected them was overridden. Indeed, there was no law. The courts were instruments of plunder. The civil officers were cutthroats. Instead of a legal process, there was a vigilance committee. Men were hung because of a very natural desire to keep hold of their property. To the cruel vigor of actual war, there had succeeded the irresponsible despotism of greedy highwaymen but-tressed upon assassination. The border counties were overrun with bands of predatory plunderers. Some Confederate soldiers dared not return home and many guerrillas fled the country.

The Federals began closing in on Quantrill's men

one by one. Joseph Gibson had fought beside Quantrill in Kentucky at the end of the war and returned to Missouri after his surrender. A few days after returning to his home in Henry County, he was shot just a few feet outside his own door. Guerrilla William Hulse was surrounded at his farm in southeast Independence. Eighteen heavily armed men hid behind his barn and waited for Hulse to emerge from his house to go to the barn. Then they opened fire without warning leaving Hulse for dead. About the same time two men from Shawneetown, Kansas, killed one of Quantrill's former guerrillas, a soldier named Johnson, in Lee's Summit, Missouri. He had been with Quantrill on the October 17, 1862, Shawneetown raid. Even Quantrill's Negro bodyguard, Henry Wilson, was forced into hiding for ten years after the war.

Another Quantrillian, John C. Peters, was escaping out of Missouri through western Kansas and spotted by a group of vengeful Unionists. They waited in ambush for him to return to where he had his horse tied up. Peters stepped into a barbershop and had his whiskers dyed, then he went into a clothing store for a different set of clothes. When he entered the store the owner recognized him as having saved his life during the war. Aided by the storeowner, Peters escaped to Omaha, Nebraska, where he eventually settled before being allowed to return to his home in Liberty years later.

Guerrilla Oliver Shepherd wrote to the Federal commander in Liberty to say he and six of his men wanted to surrender but would only do so if they were allowed to keep their weapons and horses. Shepherd stated, "We must keep our side arms for you know we have personal enemies who would kill us at the first opportunity." They were told they would be given no special terms.

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



### Fr. Richard Rudd continued...

A democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of government. It can only exist until the voters discover that they can vote themselves largesse from the public treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidates promising the most benefits from the public treasury with the result that a democracy always collapses over loose fiscal policy, always followed by a dictatorship. The average age of the world's greatest civilizations has been 200 years.

(To be continued next month)

**Hughes Camp Chaplain**

***Fr. Richard Rudd***

**Paul Petersen continued...** Shepherd and his men subsequently surrendered. When they did, the Clay County sheriff arrested two of them, one for murder and the other for horse stealing—crimes committed during the war from which Union soldiers were exempt. After Theodore Cassell of William Anderson's company surrendered, a band of militia shot him down in cold blood in his barn lot. After killing him, a member of the militia amputated Cassell's finger so he could steal his wedding ring.

When Missouri Confederate General Joseph O. Shelby heard the news of Lincoln's death he exclaimed, "God help us! If that is true, it is the worst blow that has yet been struck the South." Andrew Johnson, ill-fitted for the high office which Lincoln's death had thrust upon him, wished to carry out Lincoln's policy of leniency and conciliation. But he could not control Congress, dominated by a radical group who believed that ex-Confederates were incorrigible, that the South must be held under an iron yoke. For ten years their harsh doctrines prevailed. In Missouri the Radical Republicans in control of the State offices set up the Iron Clad Oath denying any of their former enemies to take part in government, education or law. The Iron Clad Oath was a key factor in the removing of ex-Confederates from the political arena. To take the Iron Clad Oath, a person had to swear he had never borne arms against the Union or had "voluntarily" given "no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement" to persons in rebellion and had exercised or attempted to exercise the functions of an office under the Confederacy or to have even tacitly supported secession. The Iron Clad Oath also covered the offices of attorneys, teachers, newspaper editors, ministers, railway workers, Federal employees, Federal elected officials and other professionals. The Radical Republicans with the backing of Federal bayonets had long ago forced out any judges or state officials that questioned their authority. With the state government completely in their control the stage was set for greed, graft and unspeakable corruption.

Northerners called Carpetbaggers raced south after the war for purposes of political profit. They were joined by poor whites who earned the ire of their Southern neighbors and soon earned the contemptible name of Scalawags. President Johnson divided up the defeated South into military districts each ruled by a former Union general in command of Federal troops many of them former slaves in order to exert martial law.

With Northerners in control of all areas of state and local governments high taxes were levied against ex-Confederates forcing many of them to lose their homes and farms. The looting of Southern state treasuries under carpetbagger rule brought with it a wave of cynicism and distrust unmatched in past history. Congressmen and even cabinet members were involved in scandals. Contracts for public works, franchises for water, light, or street railways, even the licensing of a lowly pushcart peddler, offered opportunities for graft. Most notable was the Boss Tweed Ring in New York City whose members grabbed \$70,000,000 from the city treasury and gained another \$100,000,000 in bribes. ***Continued on Page 8...***





**Paul Petersen continued from page 7...** In North Carolina, President Johnson appointed William W. Holden as provisional governor, and many Confederates were pardoned. Jonathan Worth, wartime state treasurer, then defeated Holden for the governorship, and many former Confederate officials were elected to Congress. Congress, however, refused to seat these delegates on the grounds that they had been disloyal to the Union. The same policy was established in many of the Southern states who dared return to Constitutional principles.

While unethical and immoral behavior had always been anathema in the genteel societies of the Old South the new wave of crime, greed and immorality had to be stopped at whatever cost. Most galling to Southern people was the active participation of Negroes in politics. Inexperienced Negro voters lent themselves to exploitation by unprincipled men. In North Carolina and Alabama negro convicts were made justices of the peace; men who were unable to read or write. The carpetbaggers and scalawags formed secret societies holding meetings on how to teach ex-slaves how to take vengeance on their former masters. They were then given arms and sent out in to the night to rape, kill and destroy. Barn burnings became a familiar happening to those former Confederates.

Along with the carpetbagger and scalawags came the Union League supported by Union militias made up of former slaves and former black soldiers. The illiterate, simple-minded freedman became easy prey for their political agenda. By promising them the land of their former owners in such phrases as "Forty acres and a mule," former slaves became pawns to these Northern crooks and the former slaves lost all incentive to work expecting an easy handout from those who were raping the state treasuries in order to enhance their political schemes. For those former slaves that did not support and vote for the Radical Republican's policies they were hanged and the crime blamed on former Confederates.

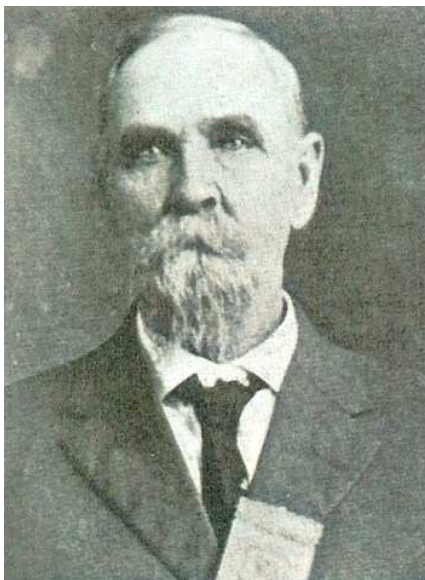
In the face of corrupt Federal occupation clandestine societies using sometimes harsh methods sprang up to combat these excesses. Most recognizable was the "Invisible Empire of the South," commonly called the Ku-Klux Klan. These secret societies pledged to uphold the ideals of the Lost Cause and the former old plantation system. To their credit their actions did bring about an end to Reconstruction until Federal troops were withdrawn and state and local government was returned to democratic ideals.

### **Article by Paul R. Petersen**

Ref: *Truths of History* by Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Old South Institute Press, Harrisonburg,

VA.

2009.



To the left: Capt. Harrison Trow at a Quantrill Reunion, and to right, a younger version of Cpt. Trow.



