

August 2017

The Hughes News

**Official Publication of the
Brigadier General John T Hughes Camp # 614, SCV
And
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236, MOS&B
Independence, Missouri**



George Maddox was one of Quantrill's main scouts and joined with Quantrill about January of 1862. Maddox fought in many engagements including Pleasant Hill, Lawrence, Baxter Springs and Centralia. George did survive the war. After the war Redleg authorities in Lawrence arrested him and tried him for the Lawrence raid. He was acquitted, and before anyone could react he escaped out the back of the courthouse to where his wife was waiting with a horse. He was the only guerilla to stand trail for the Lawrence raid. He later worked for the railroad and also as a guard at the Missouri State Penitentiary. He died in Arkansas in 1901, where he is buried with other Confederates.



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

August 2017

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Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots,

It is that time of year again for members to pay camp dues. Send them in as soon as possible. Camp Adjutant Larry Yeatman conveyed that August 15th he is sending them all in. Be sure to pay them on time at this upcoming meeting on August 11th. I will be handing out new Hughes Camp name tags for camp members who lost them or new members that do not have them yet. A new Missouri Division SCV Camp fired up in Stoddard County Mis-



Camp 2290 is its name located in Dexter Missouri I believe. That brings the total number of camps in the Missouri Division to 17. Missouri Division is growing along with Hughes Camp too. I think it is great.

An SCV member of the **Colonel Daniel N. McIntosh Camp #1378** in Tulsa Oklahoma named **Jeff Paulk** wrote a good article and I will share it with you all in two parts. It is very good and you should remember the points in the article when you find yourself in a conversation with a brainwashed Marxist. The article is titled Answering the Myths.

The Marxists, and those brainwashed by the Marxists, have long contended the reasons for the War of Northern Aggression to be different from what true history reveals. They slander our flags, calling them symbols of racism, and call our heroes traitors. Here we will answer and debunk those myths.

MYTH No. 1 - The war was all about freeing the slaves.

TRUTH – The war had nothing to do with slavery. The proposed Corwin Amendment, by Congressman Thomas Corwin of Ohio, would have FOREVER prohibited the abolition of slavery if the seceded states would but rejoin the union and ratify the amendment. The South refused. Why? If it wanted to protect slavery you would think the South would have jumped on this. Besides this, the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution stated that

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

August 10th 7:00 PM Camp Meeting *Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge* 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek, Mo 64054 (816) 254-9494

Speaker to be determined as of press time!

August 3, 4, 5 Odessa Puddle Jumper Days. We'll have our booth here. Come help us run the booth in the town where Major Ben Elliott is buried!

August 19th *Battle of Lone Jack Commemoration.* Not sure what time it starts, but probably around 10 AM. Hughes Camp won't have a booth set up, this is FYI

August 25, 26,27 Holden, MO street fair. We'll set up our booth in this Rebel hotbed. Paul Petersen says he sees tons on Battle Flags around there!



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front

Dues Are Due! I've received dues from about 1/2 of us as of press time here. Thank you very much to those that have sent in your dues. The deadline for renewal is looming close at this point here in August. I will remit all dues I have about August 15th to keep those that have paid in good standing. Guys, I'm really busy right now and moving from one house to another, and it's tons of work, to go along with my full time job. I don't have time to chase stragglers right now. I hope you'll get me your dues, pretty much right now. If you send them to me late, it will languish on my desk until I get around to it, like in December or something. If you send them late, add \$5 as HQ will charge a \$5 reinstatement fee after August 31. But if I don't have your check by August 15th, just consider you're late and add the \$5, cause good chance I won't get yours mailed in until after the August 30th deadline. I'm making time to do this now, and aren't making any promises about when I'll get back around to processing checks. It's extra trips to the bank for me, Mailings to HQ, a big pain to do it multiple times. So if you could, please take time to write your check now, or bring it to this upcoming August 10th meeting.

Thanks! Larry Yeatman, Adjutant

July 8th Meeting...

We did not have a speaker in July. It's the dog days of summer, any speakers we reached out to were out of town etc. Looks like that may be the case for the August meeting, but we'll keep trying to secure one. Looks like we do have speakers lined up for September and October.

We did have a good meeting though, and there was a lot to discuss. Commander Coffman gave us an update on leasing land on I-70 for a big flag pole. The lease agreement is still being worked out but that looks like it will work out.

The Camp made a motion and it passed, to do some work on the UDC Monument at Woodlawn Cemetery. There's a perimeter border of stone that's in disrepair. With the permission of Independence Chapter 710 UDC, we will proceed with getting that border replaced. We'll get with the local monument company about the cost of the stone border. We may have to fund raise a while to cover that cost.

Dave McCann brought up he has the wrought iron fence from the Hollingsworth Cemetery project. He asked if it would be ok if he sold it, as someone is interested in it. We said yes, and he could donate that money to his SUV Camp, as they spent most the time and money in the restoration.

See you August 10th! LTY



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Commander Coffman Paulk article continued...

the war was not for the ***“purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states”***.

On July 22, 1861, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution stating the purpose of the war:

“Resolved...That this war is not being prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.”

This is further proof that the war was NOT fought over slavery. The North did, however, conquer and subjugate the South, and the war they initiated and waged against the South was both unconstitutional and treasonous. It was fought to force the legally seceded South back into the union for the purpose of continuing the collection of excessive tariffs, which economically damaged the South, but was of economic benefit to the northern industrialists.

In his inaugural address, Lincoln stated that he would continue the collection of revenues “by force if necessary”. He wanted the money that the South had been paying into the federal government. The South was footing over 85% of the tax burden but only had 1/3 of the population. The Northern industrialists and bankers were reaping the benefits of this. Also, if the war was “all about slavery”, why was it that Union General Grant had slaves, but Confederate

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Salute!



General Robert E. Lee had none? Why was West Virginia (which was illegally and unconstitutionally formed) allowed to cede into the union on the condition that it could keep its slaves? Why was Union General Fremont's order freeing slaves in Missouri countermanded by Lincoln and the slaves sent back to their masters? Why were there more union soldiers that owned slaves than there were Confederate soldiers that owned slaves? Also, not one single letter has been found written by Union or Confederate soldiers stating that they were fighting to "free the slaves". Numerous Confederate letters state that the Confederacy was fighting for independence and in defense of their homes and families. Also, if it was about "freeing the slaves", then why didn't the federal government free them in the states that remained in the union?

"Amend the Constitution to say it should never be altered to interfere with slavery."

-- Abraham Lincoln, 24 December 1860, presenting his stand on slavery to the Senate

"We didn't go into the war to put down slavery, but to put the flag back; and to act differently at this moment would, I have no doubt, not only weaken our cause, but smack of bad faith..." Abraham Lincoln

"The sole object of this war," said Grant "is to restore the Union. Should I become convinced it has any other object, or that the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the wishes of the Abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier I would resign my commission and carry my sword to the other side."

-Democratic Speaker's Handbook, p. 33

MYTH No. 2 - The South wanted to protect and perpetuate slavery to the western territories.

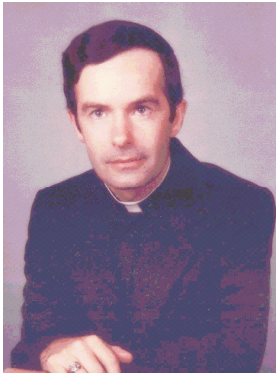
TRUTH – Well, that myth is beyond absurd. Common sense refutes this myth. By the very act of seceding from the union and establishing its own country, the South locked itself OUT of any rights to territories belonging to the U.S. The Confederate Constitution outlawed the importation of slaves, so if it wanted to "protect and perpetuate" slavery, why did it outlaw the importation of slaves? Slavery was dying out in the South and there were five times as many abolition groups in the South than in the North. The South wanted to be done with slavery and many had already freed their slaves. If the South wanted to "protect slavery", it had only to stay in the union where it was already protected. The South was working towards gradual emancipation so that the blacks could gradually be prepared to enter society as free people. The ending of slavery in the South was a byproduct of the war, not the cause for it.

MYTH No. 3 - The South started the war by firing on Ft. Sumter.

TRUTH – The firing on Ft. Sumter was what Lincoln had planned on. He lied when he said that he would not resupply the forces there. If Lincoln abandoned the fort, he risked legitimizing the Confederacy. Northern sentiment was mostly in favor of recognizing the newly formed Confederacy. Lincoln needed to change that opinion. He crafted the plan of resupplying the troops there, knowing the South would not permit this and fire the first shots. Remember, the one who fires first is not necessarily the aggressor, but the one who causes that shot to be fired. Lincoln wrote to Lieutenant Gustavus Fox, "You and I both anticipated that the cause of the [Federation] would be advanced by making the attempt to provision Fort Sumter, even if it should fail; and it is no small consolation now to feel that our anticipation is justified by the results." Lincoln provoked the firing on Ft. Sumter according to plan. Now he could launch his war on the Confederacy, illegal as it was.



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



Looking back to the Old South of the 19th century from a 21st century perspective, many, including some among our own ranks, view the Confederacy from a puritanical-Yankee-New England point of view. They imagine the Old South to have been almost exclusively

Baptist in particular. While it is true that many Protestants of all denominations served the Confederacy faithfully, the loyalty, contributions, and sacrifices made by Catholics and Jews must not be marginalized or forgotten. This month's article deals with Catholics' role in the Southern Cause.

Thousands of average citizens of the Confederacy were Catholic, many tracing their roots back to Spain, France, and Ireland. Before the WBTS, Catholic cultural influence was actually stronger in the South than in the North, considering that Catholic immigrants did not settle in the North in large numbers until after the war. And when they did, they often were treated no better than the North accused the South of treating slaves. Many Protestant southerners had Catholic relatives and sent their children to Catholic schools. Gen. Lee's nephew was the founding pastor of the Catholic cathedral in Washington, D.C. It was the Dominican Order that educated Jefferson Davis at their St. Thomas School and the Sisters of Charity who offered to educate Davis' children in Savannah after the war. Although Davis was affiliated with the Episcopalians, who were more traditional and orthodox in their faith and practice in the 19th century than they are today, he followed the practice of wearing scapulars and other religious medals.

During the WBTS, southern Catholics confirmed their patriotism and loyalty to the Confederacy and, in so doing, to the values of America's Founding Fathers. All Catholic bishops in the South supported the Confederacy and encouraged their congregations to do the same. Among the most prominent were Bishops Austin Verot of Savannah, Patrick Lynch of Charleston who served as the Confederacy's envoy to the Vatican, Martin Spalding of Louisville, John Odin of New Orleans, and William

bishops. He noted that all attempts to reach a compromise between the North and South were rejected by the government in Washington. He believed that neither the teaching of the church nor the U.S. Constitution rejected secession as a viable solution and that such action was in agreement with Catholic understanding of morality. When Yankee soldiers occupied Mississippi in 1863 and tried to force Catholics to pray during Mass for Lincoln's success, Bishop Elder refused. His cathedral and parishes were confiscated by the Yankees and he was arrested, tried, and convicted in a court of travesty. Catholics served in President Davis' cabinet and many Confederate generals were Catholic, most prominent among them being Longstreet and Beauregard. Southern priests served as chaplains in the military. Fr. Abram Ryan was known as the poet of the Confederacy and became famous for his *Conquered Banner*. Fr. John Bannon of Missouri was known for his fierce courage on the battlefield and served as a link between Pope Pius IX and Davis. In their correspondence, the Pope always addressed Davis as "Mr. President" and granted Davis' request to advise European Catholics to refuse Yankee recruitment of them as mercenaries to fight against the South. Because of this correspondence, the U.S. Congress broke diplomatic ties with the Vatican in 1863. Before the Red Cross became famous, it was nuns who served as nurses during the war. Catholic Confederate Dan Emmet wrote *Dixie*, the national anthem of the Confederacy. Our hallowed Battle Flag bears the obvious design of St. Andrew's cross. As our Lord was crucified, so was St. Andrew. And, as St. Andrew was crucified, so was the South. The South still bears the stigmata of the brutal death the Confederacy endured.

At the conclusion of the war, Davis was imprisoned. During his incarceration, since Pope Pius could not visit Davis, he did the next best and sent Davis an autographed portrait of himself. To express his empathy for the fate of Davis and all Confederates, the Pope made and sent to Davis a crown formed from Jerusalem thorns with the inscription, "If a man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." (Matt. 16:24) This quotation transcends time, as applicable to Christian southerners today as it was 152 years ago. Both Catholic and Protestant

***Richard Rudd continued from page 5..***

communal society on Christian Biblical principles. In an increasingly secular nation and world that are becoming blatantly hostile to our faith, we must be prepared, if called to do so, to take up our cross in whatever form it assumes, be it the costs of resistance or the suffering of persecution, and follow in the footsteps of our Lord and the saints. At the end of the day, the ultimate source of our strength and depository of our trust and confidence is not in the governments and legal documents of men, but in Him Who promises, "Even though (you) walk through the valley of the shadow of death, ...fear no evil; for (I am with you); (My) rod and (MY) staff, they comfort (you)." (Ps. 23:4)

Fr. Richard Rudd

Hughes Camp Chaplain

Coffman/Paulk article continued from page 4...***MYTH No. 4 – The secession declarations prove the South seceded to protect slavery.***

TRUTH – While several of the Declarations do mention slavery, and the states call themselves "slave states", these documents have to be interpreted in the context in which they were written. You have to get into that period of history to understand their meaning. For decades the South had been the victim of slander, lies, and propaganda at the hands of the Northern press, authors, and even pastors. Radical abolitionists in the North promoted violence and insurrection to end slavery.

Four seceding Southern states published some form of declaration of their reasons for secession. These were South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas. Many modern academic allies of the Northern War to Prevent Southern Independence have recently taken up the cry that because these declarations have many references to slavery that they are proof that the war was all about slavery. First of all, however, there is a difference between the cause of the war and the causes for secession. The cause of the war was Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops to invade the Southern states. This invasion immediately triggered four more states secessions – Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas – in addition to protests from the governors of Kentucky and Missouri, and unrest in

Maryland. In addition, the substance of the secession declarations must be interpreted in their political/economic and constitutional contexts. The Northern Union had become an oppressive government dedicated to Northern regional dominance and almost exclusively Northern economic prosperity. States' Rights were the primary bulwark against this Northern regionalism. Many modern apologists for the Union cause also fail to recognize that these declarations, following South Carolina's example, were building a legal case against Northern breaches of the Constitution. Moreover, much of the language of these declarations was a protest against the constant inflammatory distortions and repeated attacks on Southern honor by radical abolitionists in Congress and in the Northern press.

The Mississippi declaration included an admission of its economic dependence on slave labor. However, over-dramatizing this admission in accusatory terms fails to recognize a genuine dilemma. Many Southerners, probably a majority, would have gladly rid themselves of slavery. But how could it be done without destroying the economies of the major cotton producing states and severely damaging New York banking and shipping interests? Many also saw the necessity of preparing the slaves to compete in a free economy before emancipation. Many would have followed the British model of gradual emancipation with compensation to slave owners. What the secession declarations prove is that Southerners had strong reasons to believe that their political rights and economic welfare were unsafe under Northern political dominance."

("The Un-Civil War", by Leonard M. Scruggs, pages 27-28)

To be continued in next month's newsletter. See you all at the meeting.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander



2017 FESTIVALS

Richmond Mushroom Festival May 05 and 06
Completed

Lathrop Antique Tractor Show June 17 and 18
Completed

Odessa Puddle Jumper Days August 03, 04,
and 05
Completed

Holden Street Fair August 25, 26, and 27
Form Sent In

Richmond Outlaw Days September 09
Have Forms

Buckner Truck & Tractor Pull September
09
Sponsoring

Kearney Jesse James Festival September 16
and 17
Form Sent In

Wellington Community Fair September 28, 29,
and 30
Forms Sent In

Harrisonville Burnt District Festival October 06
and 07
Forms Sent In

Holt Cannonball Festival October 14 (to be deter-
mined)



Modern war News about WO2 Jeff Yeatman

I know you guys like the military in general so thought I'd give you some modern war info! Chief Warrant Officer and Camp Member Jeff Yeatman is currently stationed in Honduras, where he is a Black Hawk helicopter pilot. The top picture is a recent citation he received for surpassing 300 hours of accident and incident free flying. His Squadron had it framed in this nice hand made in Honduras frame. The lower picture is of Jeff flying his Black Hawk helicopter in Honduras.

He's currently flying in a Medivac Company down there, and recently had to extract a shot police officer from a tricky landing location, for which he received high praise from his Commander and peers.

Jeff's wife and kids currently reside in Kearney, Missouri during his year long absence. This deployment will end around November. He's hoping to be assigned to Ft. Riley so he can stay in this area. LTY