

April 2018

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



John Jarrette

John rode under Quantrill and was also a Captain under Shelby. John married one of Cole Younger's sisters, Mary Josephine (Josie) Younger, in Cass County in 1860. He lived in Jackson County and was a carpenter before the war. They had two children, Jephtha and Margaret. There are different stories surrounding his death, one is he and Josie died in a house fire in 1868 and their children survived. Another story says he was killed near his house and his wife Josie was shot inside then the house was burned. Another story is that they moved to Arizona or California and died in 1906. They said he looked more like a farmer than a guerilla fighter, but he was a good fighter and fierce. *Salute!*



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

April 2018

Commander:

Jason Coffman

6380 SE Haynesville Rd

Holt, Mo 64048

660-864-5125

jasonncoffman@yahoo.com

1st Lt. Commander:

Kurt Holland

725 Gano

Missouri City, Mo 64072

816-809-3093

scv614mo@yahoo.com

2nd Lt. Commander:

Sam Stanton

507 Trigg

Richmond, MO 64085

816-803-2815

S.d.stanton@sbcglobal.net

Adjutant/Editor: Larry Yeatman

5606 NE Antioch Rd

Gladstone, Mo 64119

816-728-2291

larryyeatman@msn.com

Sergeant at Arms

Tim Borron

403 Park Ave

Buckner, MO 64016

816-419-7765

Camp Chaplain

Richard Rudd

PO Box 18

Liberty, Mo 64069-0018

816-781-9279

Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots,

The Army of the Trans-Mississippi. That is the Army the Hughes Camp is in for those who do not know. The SCV is divided into three Army's just like the Confederate State of America's Military was. The Army of Northern Virginia (ANV), The Army of Tennessee (AOT), and The Army of the Trans-Mississippi (ATM).



As Commander of this SCV Camp for some years now I have tried to make the Hughes Camp known to the public. In doing so, the Hughes Camp has not been doing much as far as keeping up with other activities it should be involved with. (Such as, marking Confederate Graves, Confederate Memorial Day Service at Woodlawn Cemetery, Roadside trash pickup)

With the political climate the way it is right now though, the Camp should be taking the charge to the public I believe as to which it has been doing. More numbers of new SCV members are needed to take this fight to those who are of the Politically Correct Cultural Marxist Philosophy. They want to get rid of us and our history.

We are not going down without a fight! I will see you all at the next meeting. Or hopefully at the Missouri Division Reunion this weekend.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

March 8th 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek, Mo 64054 (816) 254-9494

We do have speakers lined up for May, June and July, but as of press time, we're still working to nail down the April presentation. We'll come up with something good!

April 6 and 7th Missouri Division Reunion Sedalia, Missouri Registration form is enclosed. Our Member, Chris Edwards will be the featured speaker at the banquet!

April 27-29 Pleasant Hill Railroad Days Pleasant Hill, MO. This is a new event for us, they asked us to come on down, that's a good sign.

May 3-5 Richmond Mushroom Festival Richmond Missouri. We'll man the booth in this so far Confederate Friendly town!



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front

Camp Meeting, March 8th

In March, we swore in new member James Stanton, presented Tim Borron with the Meritorious Service Award, and presented Cathy Gottsch with her Friends of the SCV Certificate. See inside for more details on those presentations.

John Moloski of our Camp was our guest speaker in March, and his subject was "**Confederate Missourians at Franklin**" John always gives us great presentations complete with power point presentations etc. And he did the same for us this month!

The presentation was a talk and a Power Point program about the Missouri Confederate soldiers that fought at Franklin, Tenn. on November 30th, 1864. The presentation began in 1861 with the men of the MSG and the engagements from Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Missouri. Under General Price these soldiers retreated to Neosho where the state of Missouri joined the Confederate States of America as the twelfth star on the flag.

The Missouri Brigade was organized at this time and fought at Elkhorn Tavern in March 1862 under General Van Dorn. The Brigade and the army moved to Mississippi and fought at luka and Corinth in October 1862 then went down near

Vicksburg to defend that town. Fought at Champion's Hill, the Big Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. Captured in the surrender of Vicksburg then transferred to the army defending Atlanta.

Retreated from Atlanta and under General Hood invaded Tennessee. Marched on Nashville and fought the army of General Schofield at Franklin.

Here occurred the largest charge by a Confederate army in the war. Larger than Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. Six Confederate generals killed. The Missouri brigade was the first Confederate force to assault the main Federal line. The Brigade along with Cheatham's Command broke the Federal line and advanced to around the Carter House where they were stopped by the command of General Opdycke. The Federal army retired and the next day was a scene of disaster and sadness. 119 men of the Missouri brigade killed in action. The talk ended with comments on 6 of the men from the Brigade and their service records. Finally pictures of the Confederate Cemetery and the Section for the Missouri boys

Many Thanks to John Moloski for the excellent presentation!



James Country Mercantile

Del and Jean Warren, owners

**Your Complete WBTS
Outfitters!**

111 North Main St

Liberty, Mo 64068

Phone (816) 781-9473

Fax (816) 781-1470

www.jamescountry.com

See Petersen Article Enclosed

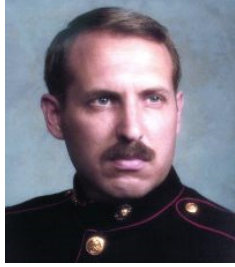


A Kansas soldier fell wounded from his saddle in front of the home of Southerner John B. Saunders during Quantrill's first guerrilla skirmish. The Saunders's tended his wounds and nursed him back to health. Two years later he commanded a company and was given a list of homes to be burned under General Orders No. 11. The Saunders house was on the list, but because the family had shown this man kindness, the house was spared from the jayhawker's torch. After the war the family returned to find their home still standing but stripped of its doors and windows and all furnishings except the top of a sewing machine and a broken rocking chair. This house is still standing east of Independence at 17601 R. D. Mize Road.

2018 Hughes News Sponsors

Thanks to James Country Mercantile, Steven Cockrell, Jerry Spencer, Joe Ferrara, John Yeatman, Andy Johnson, Matt Knapp, George Baker, Stephan Ferguson, Burgess Williams. Thanks for all the recent donations you sent in lately with your dues!

Salute!



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 First Skirmish as a Guerrilla

When the Civil War started in April of 1861, Quantrill found himself escorting a wealthy Missouri farmer and his family to safety in Texas. Quickly heading north he readily enlisted as a private in the First Cherokee Mounted Regiment of Colonel Joel Bryan Mayes before transferring to Captain Stewart's Company B, in Colonel Jeremiah Vardeman Cockrell's Independent Home Guard of the 1st Brigade, 8th Division, Missouri State Guard, commanded by Brigadier Gen James Spencer Rains. He was soon promoted sergeant in Company I, of the Third Mo Cavalry. General Sterling Price finding himself unable to arm or supply his newly formed army ordered his mostly independent units to return to their home counties to wage partisan warfare.

Winter was not far off, and Price realized that he would not be able to feed and supply his men in winter quarters. The situation was also affected by the short enlistment terms of most of Price's soldiers. Many three-month enlistments had already expired. An alternative, which the general endorsed as a military necessity, was to establish groups of partisan rangers. Partisans protected their own land and provided for themselves. Organized independent ranger companies would keep Union forces in the state occupied and off balance. A fast, well-armed, mobile force existing off the land and supported by friends and family could do more damage to a Federal army of occupation than Price could by trying to maneuver a numerically superior adversary into set-piece battles. Price knew that his army required an intelligence network, and the guerrillas could set themselves up in every county and locale. At the same time, partisans could disrupt the enemy's supply lines and communication. Quantrill returned to Jackson County where the civilian population eagerly welcomed him due to his support in warning them of an earlier Jayhawker attack in December 1860, on the farm of Morgan Walker in Blue Springs. At this point in time

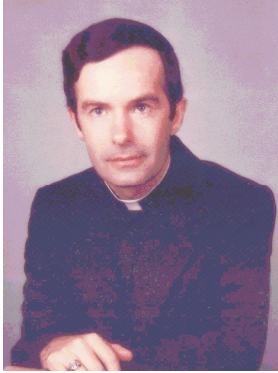
Missouri was still a sovereign state in the Union but that did not prevent Jayhawkers from Kansas attacking farms and plantations all along the Missouri border. In October Jayhawkers raided the Brooking Township eight miles south of Independence. They burned the home of Martin Flanery, who then joined Quantrill. Flanery reported that the Jayhawkers had burned a church and twenty-seven other homes in the neighborhood and had pillaged the home of Reuben Harris in the middle of the night.

Before Missouri seceded from the Union on October 31, 1861, the State had won several victories against their Northern aggressors. Missouri had fought and won battles at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington but this did not stop Union troops from devastating the countryside. Colonel Charles Jennison had earlier formed the Seventh Kansas Jayhawker Regiment and soon made it the most notorious of all the Kansas regiments. John Brown Jr. led one company within the command into Missouri.

At the end of September 1861, the Kansas Jayhawkers received orders from Union General Charles Frémont to march to Kansas City, Missouri. As the Jayhawkers camped on the outskirts of Kansas City they began a wild orgy of plunder and rape. Despite the success of their earlier victory at Osceola, Missouri, the regiment lacked uniforms, shoes, blankets, and weapons. They were also untrained and undisciplined. A camp visitor described the Jayhawkers as a "ragged, half-armed, diseased, mutinous rabble, taking votes whether any troublesome or distasteful order should be obeyed or defied." The men boasted about their plundering. All Indians seemed hard up for cash and eagerly offered to sell Rebel souvenirs at ten cents each. Blacks mingled with the rowdies. **(Continued on page 6...)**



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



America in the 21st century is confronted with a Hydra of threats. Internally, massive personal and public debt and the infection of secular liberalism seek to cripple and poison us. Externally, North Korea and Iran cast their ominous shadows closer to our shores. But, Islam poses a threat on both

internal and external fronts. The Trojan horse stands in our midst.

The West has made two strategic mistakes. First, we have focused our defensive responses almost exclusively on provocations from violent jihadist terrorism practiced by lone wolves and gangs such as al Qaeda and ISIS. This is the Shiite face of Islam (Think Iran). Second, we have incorrectly identified Islam as being only a religion, failing to see its subtle, subversive social and political components. This is the Sunni face of Islam (Think Arabia).

Islam's social component is called *hi jrah*, a non-violent form of jihad that seeks gradual conquest of the host nation by immigration and prolific procreation to establish colony communities. There are over 900 such Moslem enclaves in Europe where governments have ceded autonomy. As explained in the previous article, this is being rapidly duplicated in America. Islam's political component is called *dawa*, the incessant, unrelenting, and aggressive ideological campaign used to intimidate non-Moslems, win converts, gain political muscle, and motivate Moslem immigrants to remain on the offensive. The combination of these two is the Trojan horse.

As they have done in Europe, Moslems in America are portraying themselves as benign refugees and innocent victims to co-opt subversive groups like the Southern Poverty Law Center and other naïve liberals. Lenin is reputed to have called useful idiots to become complicit in twisting tolerance, inclusiveness, civil rights, and the First Amendment to Moslems' advantage until they gain control of the host nation. Aliens armed with a hostile agenda use our laws to their advantage as one would take your

gun and turn it against you. The Austrian-British philosopher Karl Popper called this the paradox of tolerance. Those who seek tolerance for themselves practice intolerance toward those for which they feel enmity in order to shift the balance of power in their favor. In the end, the result remains intolerance.

The fundamental organizing principle of a civilized society is not law; it is moral virtue, the standard by which we conduct our lives and interact with others. Christ taught, "...You shall love your neighbor as yourself." (Matt. 22:39) Yet, a dilemma exists in the form of a double standard. Moslems come to America expecting, even demanding, that they be treated with charity. But the places from which they come, which continue to claim their roots and allegiance, do not offer that charity to us, even as visitors and neither will Moslems in America once they possess enough political power. When we study the tenets of Islam and observe the conduct of its practitioners, we should view the malignancy of Islam in America with the same alarm and seriousness we would give to a cancer diagnosis. Before it metastasizes farther, it should be treated or excised. Our way of life depends on it. The spirit of Charles Martel (The Hammer) needs to be revived and infused into each patriotic American. As Americans, we have made available to Moslem immigrants among us the freedom and prosperity America has to offer. As Christians, we proclaim the Gospel to them. The burden of assimilation always rightfully rests on the immigrant, not the other way around. If they persist in obstinate adherence to their demonic ideology and pursuit of antagonistic aggression, the Hammer must be used—assimilate or vacate!

Fr. Richard W. Rudd
Hughes Camp Chaplain

**Petersen continued...**

They stationed themselves in Kansas City but soon raided toward Independence. Along the eight miles between the two towns the Jayhawkers burned twenty-six homes. Their especial hatred was toward the Morgan Walker farm where the Jayhawkers were rebuffed in their earlier attempt at plunder the year before. On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1861, a squad of Jayhawkers struck Walker's farm. They rode from farmhouse to farmhouse and pillaged the farmers of money, silverware, and jewelry. One of the local residents rushed word of the raid to Quantrill, and he quickly rode to Walker's farm. After surveying the damage he gathered Morgan Walker's son, Andrew, Morgan T. Mattox, John Little, William Haller, John Hampton, and six other youths, and they raced after the Jayhawkers. All of them were expert horsemen and marksmen, and they all knew the territory well.

Quantrill rushed to cut them off before they could make it back to their headquarters in Independence. He formed his men into an ambush on the Independence and Blue Springs Road and waited for the Jayhawkers. Somehow the raiders detoured to another road with people to rob and farms to plunder. Two miles west of the Walker farm, the Jayhawkers attacked the farm of Daniel DeWitt, which had been the last hiding place of Kansan Charlie Ball and his raiders prior to the ambush at the Walker farm the previous December. The Jayhawkers then moved north toward the Strother Stone farm. Here they insulted Stone's wife, and one of them struck her on the head with his

revolver when she protested their actions. After looting the house, they they rode off to the farm of William Thompson.

As Quantrill and his men came riding up they saw Stone's wife standing in her yard, her face covered with blood, pointing out which way the Jayhawkers had headed. For a brief moment Quantrill and his men were stunned at the sight of the shaken, bleeding woman. Southerners were noted for maintaining and living by the "Southern Code of Honor." Women were held sacrosanct and highly respected. Guerrilla James Campbell recalled that Quantrill had told his companions earlier, "Any member of his troop who insulted a woman would be shot." After they resumed the race toward the Thompson farm, their shock turned to anger. The Jayhawkers had already set fire to the Thompson home by the time the guerrillas arrived, but they had not as yet ridden away. Many were just mounting their horses when Quantrill and his men boldly charged into the midst of them. Quantrill was leading the way with his gun blazing. Already known as an unerring shot, he killed the soldier who had struck Mrs. Stone. His men wounded two others. The rest of the Jayhawkers fled on the Independence and Blue Springs road toward the safety of Independence, five miles away.

The fight became a wild horse race as Quantrill's men were in hot pursuit.

When word of the Jayhawker's death reached Independence, Unionist citizens clamored for an arrest; this was the first instance of a Federal soldier being killed in Jackson County. The town marshal arrested both Stone and Thompson the next day for the soldier's death. Not wanting innocent men to be charged for something that he had done, but knowing that he might be putting his life in danger, Quantrill went to Independence and had a Justice of the Peace assist him in swearing out an

affidavit stating that the killing was his responsibility. To Andrew Walker, Quantrill replied, "They can't catch me, and I'll save 'em if I can." This affidavit satisfied the authorities, and Stone and Thompson were released. After learning the circumstances of the Jayhawker's death, the authorities brought no charges against Quantrill.

This incident, however, led the Unionist militia in Independence to target Quantrill, and for a short time he was forced into hiding. At first he camped in the woods where he and his men could find cover and concealment and water for their horses. Areas like this were abundant in and around Jackson County as Quantrill's small band brought relief from Jayhawker injustices. Guerrilla Jack Liddil recounted, "Naturally we gained many recruits until we became several hundred strong. We were all Southern men, in spirit and sympathy, and naturally our band became a fighting machine with a purpose." Another guerrilla, Harrison Trow stinctly stated, "The border warfare had found a chief."

Article by Paul R. Petersen – Author of Quantrill of Missouri, Quantrill in Texas and Quantrill at Lawrence.

A Kansas soldier fell wounded from his saddle in front of the home of Southerner John B. Saunders during Quantrill's first guerrilla skirmish. The Saunders's tended his wounds and nursed him back to health. Two years later he commanded a company and was given a list of homes to be burned under General Orders No. 11. The Saunders house was on the list, but because the family had shown this man kindness, the house was spared from the jayhawker's torch. After the war the family returned to find their home still standing but stripped of its doors and windows and all furnishings except the top of a sewing machine and a broken rocking chair. This house is still standing east of Independence at 17601 R. D. Mize Road.



To the left, Commander Coffman presents **James William Stanton** with his SCV Certificate. The Ancestor James honors on his Certificate is 4th Great Grandfather, **Private William Arflin, McDonanld's Company, 4th Georgia Cavalry.**

William survived the war and is buried in Banks, Georgia in Arflin Cemetery.

James is a bodyman who works for Budweiser, helping to maintain their fleet. He lives in Independence but was raised in Richmond and is the son of our 2nd Lt. Commander, Sam Stanton.

Salute to James and William Arflin!



To the left here, Commander Coffman presents **Cathy Gottsch**, with her Friends of the SCV Certificate. Cathy has been a long time supporter of the Camp and of Southern History. She helps man the booth quite frequently and attends other Camp and Division functions. She is also a reenactor with Elliott's Scouts, bringing history to the public in that fashion. She is also a retired school teacher, so I imagine she gave her students a good dose of real history there also.

Salute to Cathy and Thank You for your support of the Camp and History!



And here to the left, Commander Coffman presents **Tim Borron** with the **Son's on Confederate Veterans Meritorious Service Award.**

This is a well earned and long overdue award for Tim. He works tirelessly for the Camp, and is also our Western Brigade Commander. He's been instrumental in the Billboard campaign as well as getting public backing for the Missouri Bill to protect Veterans Monuments, Markers, and historical sites.

Salute to Tim and many Thanks for all your hard work, which makes a big difference!