



June 2012
The Hughes News
The Official Publications of the
Brigadier General John T Hughes
Camp # 614 and
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



Confederate Veterans Home at Higginsville Missouri

Confederate Memorial Day was held on Saturday June 2nd at the Confederate Veterans Cemetery. Below are photos of the home, the Church which still stands today, and a group of Veterans posed on the front steps of the home. These photos are courtesy of Bob Capps and the Confederate Memorial Friends Association.





The Hughes News

Camp # 614

June 2012

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Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

The Hughes Camp went to the re-enactment in Kingston Missouri this past weekend. The Boyd Chapter of the MOS&B sold a lot of raffle tickets for the 1851 Confederate Navy black powder revolver. The Hughes Camp sold a lot of merchandise. I would like to thank Larry Yeatman, Robert Capps,



Patrick Cole, Jim Beckner, William Knight, Wayne Bybee, James Bradley, Deborah Bradley, Kurt Holland, Billie Holland, and Sam Stanton for attending and participating in this event. Without the support, we can not make these events possible to raise awareness and finances for the Hughes Camp.

There were a lot of Hughes Camp business cards that were dispersed along with SCV information pamphlets so maybe we can get new members out of this event.

Saturday afternoon Jim Beckner, Larry Yeatman, Byron Botts (future camp prospect), and I went down to Higginsville from Kingston for Confederate Memorial Day. Richard Rudd was there and gave the invocation along with a speech. Jim Beckner, Larry Yeatman, and Billy Bowden all gave speeches that were very, very emotional and moving that probably drew the attention of the nice park rangers I would imagine. A big thanks should go out to Jerry Spencer, Matt Knapp, Trisha Spencer, Dave Goodman, Michael Bergman and others with their wives from Hughes Camp that I can not remember right off of the bat. All of this past weekends event pictures and videos can be seen on all of Missouri SCV and Hughes Camp Facebook web pages. Video was shot of the battle reenactment by James Bradley and can be seen on the Hughes Camp YouTube channel.

I am working on name tags for new members still and getting all of the paper work done for the B/G John T. Hughes historical marker for August.

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Camp Calendar

June 14th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Courthouse Exchange Restaurant 113 W. Lexington, Independence, MO. Our speaker this month will be **Col. Jim Speicher** whose subject will be **“A Personal Side of Robert E. Lee”**. Jim always does a great job of speaking and you’ll enjoy his talk!

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

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 Lone Jack August 18-19



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What’s been happening on the Western Front..

May 10th– Camp Meeting...

This month our speakers were Jim Beckner and Larry Yeatman, who talked about the **“Shiloh Special”**. The Shiloh Special was the Union Pacific 844 Steam engine turned into a troop train that took reenactors to the Battle of Shiloh 150th Anniversary Reenactment.

Jim talked about some of the experiences of the train ride including some of the skits that happened along the ride such as Yankee soldiers boarding the train and taking contraband slaves from some people. He also talked about the crowds that turned out along the way to watch the train go by as it passed thru various towns. Overall, the train ride was a wonderful experience and was a once in a lifetime opportunity. Just might not ever happen again...

Unless we can talk Camp Member Bill Somervell into organizing a troop train to Gettysburg next Year! Ok Bill, there’s your next project to work on! No pressure!

Larry Yeatman told about the history of the 844 and what type of steam engine it is etc. Steam Locomotive No. 844 is the last steam locomotive built for Union Pacific Railroad. It was delivered in 1944. A high-speed passenger engine, it pulled such widely known trains as the Overland Limited, Los Angeles Limited, Portland Rose and Challenger. When diesels took over all of the passenger train duties, No. 844 was placed in freight service in Nebraska between 1957 and 1959. It was saved from being scrapped in 1960 and held for special service.

Hailed as Union Pacific's "Living Legend," the engine is widely known among railroad enthusiasts for its excursion runs, especially over Union Pacific's fabled crossing of Sherman Hill between Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming.

The 844 was one of three types of “Northern Class” steam engines produced and had a wheel arrangement of 4-8-4. It was capable of speeds of over 100 mph.

LY



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Commander Coffman continued...

Do not forget, if you want a Missouri Division SCV polo shirt bring some funds to the meeting on June 14th, I have to send in the order at the end of the month. We have many more events to attend this year, so remember to keep your schedule open when possible to help the camp in its efforts.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander



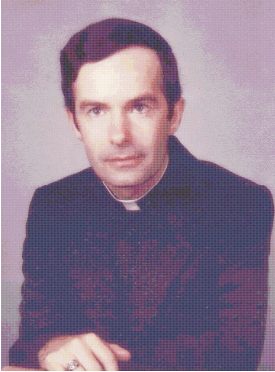
Shown in the above photo is the bench that was set in the Confederate Cemetery at Enterprise, Mississippi. Twenty-Seven Missouri Confederate heroes are buried at this site. You may recall that the Missouri Division - SCV and the Missouri Society - MOSB jointly paid to have the bench set. It is hoped that the Missouri Battle Flag shown will be painted the appropriate colors in the near future.

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Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



Soon after the formulation of the Constitution, a wise old Franklin confided:

I beg I may not be understood to infer that our general Convention was divinely inspired when it formed the new federal

Constitution...yet I must own I have so much faith in the general government of the world by Providence that I can hardly conceive a transaction of such momentous importance to the welfare of millions now existing should be suffered to pass without being in some degree influenced, guided, and governed by that omnipotent, omnipresent, and beneficent Ruler, in Whom all inferior spirits live, move, and have their being.

Some 225 years later, views regarding the Constitution have been shifting dramatically. Ezra Klein of the *Washington Post* described the Constitution as "...confusing because it was written more than 100 years ago." The majority of the world's political, religious, and literary documents are more than 100 years old. Should we scrap them all and reinvent civilization? Sanford Levinson, a law professor at the University of Texas, seems to think so. He said, "All constitutions are human artifacts, and one must always remember the propensity of error even in the finest human beings." He continued deprecation of the Founding Fathers as "...creatures of their own time, well aware that the future would bring different realities and almost certainly require different solutions to problems of government..." While problems do vary in form, the reality of human nature from which they originate has not changed in 6,000 years.

Richard Labinski of the University of Kentucky wrote *The Second Constitutional Convention: How the American People Can Take Back Their*

Government. Last fall, Lawrence Lessig of Harvard Law School and Mark Meckler of Tea Party Patriots presided over a conference at Harvard of several hundred scholars considering the possibility of calling another constitutional convention. A wide range of issues have been proposed for a convention to deliberate: popular election of the president, a line-item veto, congressional term limits, illegal immigration, English as the official language, termination of life tenure for judges, banning the influence of foreign laws, limiting the roll of money in politics, repaying the national debt. As of 2008, 32 states have passed resolutions calling for a convention to require a balanced budget. As Tom DeWeese of the American Policy Center pointed out, one can soon ascertain from these topics that the call for a convention "...is not the work of wild-eyed leftists intending to gut the Bill of Rights. This is an effort by conservative legislators who are alarmed by the growing power of government." Many of these conservatives work with the American Legislative Exchange Council and Ten Amendments For Freedom, Inc.

Do noble causes and good intentions justify the calling of a second constitutional convention? What are the inherent risks of doing so? A careful reading of Article V generates more questions than answers. First, it does not stipulate who the delegates might be, how they are selected, or their qualifications. If Congress decides these vital factors, one must be concerned about who controls Congress. Second, who controls the agenda of the convention? The 1787 convention was called specifically to discuss the conduct of interstate commerce under the Articles of Confederation. The unintended result was the demise of the Articles of Confederation and the creation of a totally new document. This demonstrates that once a convention is called, the states have no control of the agenda. *Corpus Juris Secundum*, a compilation of state supreme court rulings, agrees that a convention's freedom to set its own agenda is unlimited. Thus, the potential exists for the very real

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Historians Corner, Paul R. Petersen



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.

Federal Cavalryman proves Quantrill fought at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove by Paul R. Petersen

Since the death of William Clarke Quantrill much has been written concerning his early life and military career. As more and more written accounts are made public a much more accurate story of his life can be made. A startling new discovery has recently been made by Quantrill historian and author Paul R. Petersen. During the Battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Arkansas on November 28 and December 7, 1862 respectfully, all written accounts report that Quantrill did not take part in these battles. When the leaves began to fall in Missouri during the autumn of 1862 Quantrill led his men south into Arkansas. On November 17 Quantrill requisitioned forage from the quartermaster in Fort Smith, Arkansas for his men.

Quantrill's command remained in camp at Fort Smith for a week. After this brief respite, Quantrill took his command across the Arkansas river at Van Buren, Arkansas. At Dipper Springs the guerrillas joined Confederate Gen. John S. Marmaduke with orders to attach themselves as an independent cavalry command to Col. Benjamin Elliott's cavalry battalion serving under General Joseph O. Shelby. After the Confederates made it safely into Van Buren, they set up camp and remained there for four days. Here they awaited the arrival of Sterling Price's infantry. The first units to arrive had many men who were close friends of those in Quantrill's company. Here far away from home they were reunited with old friends from Jackson County that they had not seen for many months.

Following this date Quantrill was suppose to have left his command in charge of his adjutant Lt. Wil

liam H. Gregg then traveled with his orderly sergeant Andrew Blunt to Richmond, Virginia seeking an independent commission of partisan rangers from President Jefferson Davis. Without any official records it was assumed that Quantrill left for Richmond sometime before November 28 when the Battle of Cane Hill began. Noted Quantrill historian William Elsey Connelley said of Quantrill during this period that "While Quantrill's company was attached to the command of General J. O. Shelby when it reached the Confederate lines in Arkansas, Quantrill himself did not remain with it." Another noted modern author, Edward E. Leslie of *The Devil Knows How to Ride* wrote: "In the coming months Marmaduke's division saw considerable action and was much bloodied; Shelby's brigade earned the nickname the 'Iron Brigade,' but Quantrill would miss all the fighting. In the middle of November he left Todd in charge of the band and, accompanied by Andy Blunt and a man named Higbee, went to Richmond."

With all due respect done by these contemporary and modern historians the officers of quantrillsguerrillas.com are proud of being able to continue the research into the life of William Clarke Quantrill and show the truth behind the false accounts that have been perpetrated for so many years. Cavalryman Homer Harris Jewett was from Pella, Henry County, Iowa. He enlisted in Company D, 7th Missouri Cavalry at Oquaga, Illinois on September 17, 1861. During the First Battle of Independence on August 11, 1862 he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner by Quantrill's men. Before being exchanged he was led south

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Richard Rudd Continued

possibility that the Bill of Rights and the entire Constitution could be replaced with who knows what. Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote "...there is no effective way to limit or muzzle the actions of a constitutional convention. The convention could make its own rules and set its own agenda." Third, if the result of a convention is unacceptable, what alternative is there? Proponents of a second convention note that the Constitution requires ratification by 75% of the states. Do not count on it. In 1787, the *Articles of Confederation* required ratification by 100% of the states. This was ignored and the new constitution was allowed to determine its own requirements for ratification. This precedent means a second convention could ignore the current constitution and establish its own requirements for ratification of a new governing document. Ratification by the states is not even assured.

God told the prophet Ezekiel that "...I have made you a watchman for the house of Israel..." God charged Ezekiel that "...you shall give them warning..." (Ezek. 3:17) Watchmen were sentinels posted on the walls of cities to observe enemy movements and alert citizens of danger. Silence would have been a cowardly and fatal dereliction of duty. Today, we live in unwalled cities but God still calls watchmen to warn besieged souls of impending danger. Of our Constitution, law professor Richard Epstein of New York University cautioned that "...revision of the document will move us dangerously along a path of greater and more powerful government at the national and state levels that will only make matters worse..." Tom DeWeese advised that "...there are powerful forces who consider that document (Constitution) to be antiquated and a hindrance to their vision of an all powerful government." Since the Constitution's inception, its enemies' strategy has been one of gradual deconstruction of the Founding Fathers' original intent. If a second convention is ever convened, all that the Confederacy was and all that America is could be lost in one fatal strike. Watchmen are sounding the alarm. Will citizens heed the warning?

Fr. Richard Rudd
Hughes Camp Chaplain



Confederate Memorial Day at the Confederate Veterans Home Cemetery in Higginville. June 2nd, 2012. Each year this event is held on the Saturday closest to President Jefferson Davis's Birthday, which is June 3rd, 1808. To the left, Patrick Cole played the Bagpipes for the Ceremony and Jim Beckner MC'd the event.

**Paul R. Petersen continued from page 5...**

into Arkansas as a prisoner of war. While being guarded and held in the Confederate camp near the Cove Creek road he wrote in his diary on Tuesday, December 9, 1862, "We had learned before that Quantrill was here and that it was by his men we were taken. We were marched into an open field and bivouacked for a while. The Provost Marshal took possession of us. We were inspected by them to see if any of Willhite's men were among us. Willhite is a Union bushwhacker. Col. Shelby and Quantrill rode up and down the line looking at each one. Quantrill is a small man about 5 ft 8 in, light hair and eye brows with a mustache and 'imperial' of the same colour. There was a very quiet look about him and I observed his compressed lips to slightly quiver as he ran his eye over us. I would here observe that the officers who were taken were paroled after the battle. Lt. Combs, Lt. Merihue and a Major of the 1st Missouri were taken. The artist Camell from Independence who joined Quantrill at the Independence battle came and talked with us, also some others from there."

Private Homer Jewett wrote this entry in his diary concerning his personal meeting with Quantrill on December 9, 1862. The Battle of Cane Hill Arkansas took place on November 28, 1862. The Battle of Prairie Grove took place on December 7, 1862. This single written account sets the record straight for all future historians that Quantrill was present with his men during these two epic battles.

Article by: Paul R. Petersen

References: William Elsey Connelley - *Quantrill and the Border Wars*; Edward E. Leslie - *The Devil Knows How to Ride*; Tom Jewett - *Failed Ambition - The Civil War Journals & Letters of Cavalryman Homer Harris Jewett*



Photo of the Federal cavalryman, Homer Harris Jewett, who wrote in his diary that he saw Quantrill with Shelby during the battle of Prairie Grove when he was captured. Photo courtesy of Tom Jewett, author of *Failed Ambition - The Civil War Journal & Letters of Cavalryman Homer Harris Jewett*.