



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



PRESENTATION OF THE BLACK FLAG.

Ann E. Fickle presents Quantrill's Black Flag

Above is an artist rendition of Ann Fickle presenting Quantrill with a Black Quantrill Flag. See inside for Paul Petersen's article on Ann, who was a fine Southern Patriot. The account of her presenting Quantrill a Black Flag with his name in scarlet has been dismissed by critics for over 130 years as being pure fabrication. Now with the acquisition of Annie's recent photograph by noted historical collector Emory Cantey Annie's story now is given historical credence. Another newly discovered find in the CanteyMyersCollection.com is a recently discovered photo image of guerrilla Jack Swartz who was noted in guerrilla photographer Augustus Myer's journal of Quantrill's guerrillas as being the flag bearer. Swartz's story attests to the fact that he rode with Quantrill on the Lawrence raid when he was sixteen years old. References say he carried a Black Flag into Lawrence.



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

November 2013

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Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

On October 26th I went down to the Missouri Secession Day Supper. I got the green light on the Missouri Division Sons of Confederate Veterans tee shirts at the Executive Council meeting. I have not made up a flyer for them yet but I will soon. I should have the tee shirt flyer made up by the end of the month so Hughes Camp along with others can start placing orders.



I had a chance to visit with the past Commander of Hughes Camp Tim Apgar; most of you remember him, always a good time hanging out with him. Thanks to all that went to the Secession Day Supper from the Hughes Camp, we always have a good showing at the event.

On Saturday November 16th I am going to a Sons of Confederate Veterans Leadership meeting at the Alexander Majors Historic Home and Museum. Most of you know about this as I sent out an email about it. All are welcome to attend, cost is \$10.00. Figured I would go to learn how to be a better leader amongst men and you should too if you can. A lot of the Sons of Confederate Veterans top brass will be there and I am going to meet them.

There will be no meeting or newsletter in December as usual because of the Christmas season. **The Hughes Camp Christmas party** will be held in Missouri City at the Lions Club (Same location as last year) on Saturday December 7th. Everyone should bring a food dish of their own choosing and arrive at 5:00 in the evening. 1st Lt. Commander Kurt Holland will smoke a beef brisket, and as usual it will be good eating. We should eat around 6:00 that evening. This Christmas Party will be a white elephant gift event so bring a gift for everyone.

Continued on page 3...

Hughes Camp would like to give a Warm Southern Welcome to the following new members: *Tim Borron, Mark Harris, Johnny Storey, and Charles Garrison.* Welcome aboard men!

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



Camp Calendar

November 14th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting *Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant 605 N Sterling Sugar Creek, MO 64054 816-254-9494* Our speaker this month will be Terry Beckenbaugh of the Ft Leavenworth Command and Staff College. His subject will be on what the school has decided is the most important event of 1863, Gettysburg. You won't want to miss this chance to hear from this fine gentleman!

November 16th 8:00 AM SCV Leadership Workshop, Alexander Majors House

December 7th, 5:00 PM Hughes Camp Christmas Party Lions Club in Missouri City. Come prepared to drink real deal egg nog brewed the old fashioned way from Tim Apgar's world famous recipe. Camp will provide the meat and if you could, bring a dish to share potluck style.



**Br. Gen. John T
Hughes**

What's been happening on the Western Front..

October 10th Camp meeting...

In October our Speaker was Tim Wescott, Professor of History at Park University. His subject was the 1855 Proslavery Convention that was held in Lexington, Missouri. He said that it's a subject that has been little written about, but he has collected a lot of data on the delegates and how many were sent from the various counties. He plans on writing a book on this State Convention.

The convention was held in Lexington about 14 months after the Kansas Nebraska Act. It was held on July 12-13, but no one knows exactly what building it was held in. Also, he has never found any one list that contains the names of all the delegates. But there were 226 Delegates present. 25% of the counties in the State sent at least one delegate.

The counties that sent the most delegates seemed to be the largest Hemp and Tobacco producing counties. Those counties happen to follow along the Missouri River and encompass most of what is called little Dixie. Now, Wescott includes Clay County into Little Dixie because of the number of Delegates they sent. Also because Clay County tended to vote the same in elections as Little Dixie did in State and General Elections. Little Dixie tended to vote opposite of what the rest of the State did. Probably because the counties included in Little Dixie had the largest slave populations in the State.

The main points of the Convention was to decide that only Missouri could decide the issue of slavery within it's border, Mutual support of other Slave

States, protect all property, these things would provide safety of the Union, stop the den of abolitionist migrating thru Missouri to get to Kansas via boats on the Missouri River.

The Convention was sanctioned by the General Assembly of Missouri due to aganst over the hoards of paupers being sent to Kansas by Emigrant Aid Societies in New England. Western and Central Missouri Counties were up in arms over the waves of low life immigrants flocking to Kansas.

The main speech was given by James Shannon, who was the President of the University of Missouri! Austin King was there, a former Governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, who was speaker of the house. Sterling Price, Alexander Doniphan, Albert Gallatin Boone. A whos who of Missouri Big wigs were there.

All this was mainly due to concerns of Constitutional Rights, the Balance of Power, the Fugitive Slave law and enforcing it when neighboring state choose not to.

By 1856, boat traffic of immigrants going to Kansas was stopped. They found a way around of course by creating a land trail that went thru Iowa.

Tim was chalk full of stats on slave populations of counties etc. It was quite interesting stuff. For more details, you'll have to buy his upcoming book!

Thanks to Tim 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 to You All!

Commander Coffman continued...

Hughes Camp will buy the barley pops and I think Adjutant Larry Yeatman is going to make past Hughes Camp Commander Tim Apgar's famous eggnog.

The winner of the MOS&B 1851 navy revolver was John Vincent Powers of New Waverly Texas which is fitting as he is a cousin to Frank and Jesse James. This months meeting will be Thursday November 14th, I still have camp merchandise for half price. I will bring it all to the meeting to sell as Christmas is around the corner, I will see you all there.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander



Above is our speaker from October, Prof. Tim Wescott of Park University. Tim has spoke to us before and always knows his stuff about our Missouri History. Thanks to Tim for his support of the Camp.

Our New Meeting Place!



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



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.

The Legend of Ann E. Fickle and Quantrill's Black Flag

The strength behind Southern soldiers was without doubt the Southern women who protected them, defended them, supported them, clothed them, fed them and nursed their wounds in guerrilla hospitals deep in the woods away from prying Union spies and patrols. Guerrilla Captain William H. Gregg said that from the start of the war the part played by the women of the South exceeds in self sacrificing glory that of the men. He continued by saying they were noble. Christian and Godlike, amidst the perils and dangers which confronted them during the war.

One woman of which little is known but legends have been written about was one Ann E. Fickle simply known as Annie. Annie Fickle's Southern sympathy brought her into trouble. She was one of the most daring of young Southern women sympathizers. Annie Fickle was a girl, twenty-years old who, when the war began, lived in Lafayette County, Missouri, near what is now the town of Odessa. Armed men of either side, sometimes in companies of two or three or more, sometimes alone, rode up and down the country seeking each other with hostile intent, and fighting at every crossroads. In the midst of it all went Annie Fickle, flitting about hither and thither, sometimes like an angel of mercy ministering to some sick or wounded friend in concealment, sometimes boldly playing the spy on the enemy. It was all kind with her; anything to assist the men of the south. Annie's older brother was a private in the 10th Missouri Cavalry. His unit served in General John B. Clark's Brigade of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and skirmished in Arkansas and saw action in Price's Missouri Expedition. Her chosen one was Captain Andy Blunt, a dashing, daring fellow who followed the irregular methods of the guerillas—here today, there tomorrow. She was the daughter of a substantial farmer and blacksmith of intense Southern sympathies. Her father, feared not only for his life but that of his daughter for in those days men were killed for opinion's sake. Though a

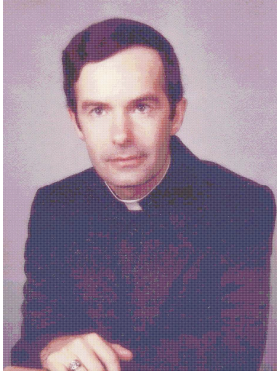
mere girl, she was a leader among her sex in the work of caring for the wounded, the burial of the dead or the rescuing of the captured.

Guerrilla Captain George Shepherd recalled that in May of 1862 fellow guerrilla Otho Hinton was found in the house of Mr. Fickle, by a company of Federals and was arrested. When the arrest was made Annie became so abusive to the Federals that she was taken into custody and carried to Lexington, where she was imprisoned for a week, and then permitted to return home. Here came in Annie Fickle. Otho Hinton was her neighbor and friend. As soon as she was released from prison she went to Lexington to make her temporary home with a friend. The place was strongly garrisoned by Federal troops. Hinton's jovial good nature and musical accomplishments had so charmed the federal authorities that he was allowed unusual liberties. In charge of a single guard, he was permitted to visit some of his friends and occasionally dine with them. At one of these places he often met Annie, and thus became acquainted with a plan for his rescue. Annie resolved to take the lieutenant, the officer of the guard into her confidence. He listened to her story and professed loyalty to her. Hinton was invited to take supper on a certain evening at the house of a friend where he often met Annie. The night arrived, and Hinton and the guard arrived, Annie, too, was there. Blunt and one of his men presumably George Shepherd were to be in town in disguise, call at the house, and knock at the door at a certain time. They were to be admitted, overpower the guard, but not harm him, take Hinton away, and restore him to his liberty. Annie had told the guard all and he had assented.

In the face of the plot now about to be developed, Annie, the guard, Hinton and the people of the household sat down to supper just as the shadows of the night came on. The supper was well nigh concluded, and the appointed moment had arrived. There was a knock at the door. **Continued on page 6...**



Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



The US has not had a constitutional convention since 1787 at Philadelphia. There have been numerous campaigns for a second convention, the majority of them occurring in the 20th century. At some time, every state except Hawaii has made such a request. Two nearly successful attempts have occurred since the late 1960's. The first

sought to overturn two 1964 Supreme Court decisions, *Wesberry vs. Sanders* and *Reynolds vs. Sims* which required congressional and state legislative districts to be composed of equal populations. The second attempt sought a national balanced budget. By 1983, 32 states had called for a convention, just two votes short of the required 34. Then, in 1985 Congress passed the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, mandating a balanced budget and deficit control. Consequently, interest in a convention waned and three states rescinded their calls, leaving 29 states still actively seeking a convention. However, in 1986 the Supreme Court declared in *Bowsher vs. Synar* that the Act was unconstitutional and the movement to force the government to live within its means revived.

This year, Mark Levin produced a book entitled *The Liberty Amendments: Restoring the American Republic*. He argues that a convention is needed because the US is becoming unmoored from the Constitution. Citizens For Self-governance says the government is broken and has established a site on the computer promoting a constitutional convention. Proposals range from limiting government's ability to tax and spend, limiting the power of bureaucratic agencies, term limits for Congress and the Supreme Court, to defining marriage. All of these proposals deserve consideration, but is a constitutional convention the right venue? Some states automatically place a call for a convention on their ballots every 10, 16, or as Missouri does, every 20 years. What are the inherent risks?

Article V of the Constitution is silent about if or how a state can rescind its call for a convention. Thirty-four states must call for a convention. Currently, 32 have sought a convention to require a balanced budget. Subsequently, three have rescinded their votes, leaving 29 calls standing. What if two more states vote for a convention? To seize the required 2/3 majority of states,

supporters of a convention would surely challenge in the Supreme Court the grounds upon which those three states rescinded their calls. Given the current track record of the judicial system and unknown composition of a future Court, would it be wise to risk entrusting a decision of this magnitude to nine judges?

Article V allows Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution dealing with specific issues without a convention, the safest route for achieving a desired goal. Or, a constitutional convention, called by 2/3 of the states, can propose amendments. Note, it is the convention and not the states that determine what amendments will be proposed. Depending on the state's laws, either the legislature or a ballot issue submitted to voters might seek a convention with the intention of having it deal with a specific issue. But, there is no guarantee that, once the convention convenes, it will limit its agenda to that particular issue or even place the issue on its agenda. All control of the agenda shifts from the people of the various states to the delegates of the convention. Remember, the states sent delegates to the Philadelphia convention with a mission to revise the Articles of Confederation. Instead, the Articles were completely scrapped and the convention emerged with a totally new document. Do we really want to lose control of the agenda to a group sequestered behind closed doors and risk losing the Constitution with its Bill of Rights? Would not the use of a constitutional convention to make specific changes be the equivalent of using an ax instead of a scalpel for surgery?

About those delegates, who are they and how are they selected? Since Congress actually calls for the convention after 2/3 of the states vote for it, does Congress select the delegates? If so, which party and what political philosophy will dominate a future Congress?

Finally, if a convention were called and it did produce a new constitution, how would it be ratified? True, Article V stipulates that 3/4 of the states must ratify. But, what if the new document set the terms for its own ratification? Precedent exists for this possibility. Article XIII of the Articles of Confederation required unanimous ratification of all changes by the states. However, the Constitution that replaced the Articles required only 3/4 of the states to ratify. The new terms for its own adoption superseded those of the Articles'. If the rules of the game can change, how do we know what game we are playing?

Continued on Page 9...



Paul Petersen continued from page 4...

Blunt was there. Annie knew it. Hinton knew it. The guard knew it. The guard knew what it meant. He arose from his seat at the table, drew his revolver and shot Hinton dead. This was a signal for the entrance through the rear of the house of a squad of soldiers who first arrested Annie and then rushed to the front door to secure Blunt, but he and his men had fled as soon as they heard the pistol shot. Outside twenty Federals rose from ambush and fired on Shepherd, killing his horse which in the fall, pinioned one of his feet for a moment, but as horse and rider fell, Shepherd drew his pistol and killed the lieutenant, whose treachery was then apparent. By extraordinary efforts Shepherd released himself and darted for a stone fence, which he leaped amid a shower of bullets, and, being fleet of foot, ran rapidly along and behind the fence until he had outstripped his pursuers, who groped aimlessly in the dark, not being able to discover which direction Shepherd had taken.

Annie was hurried away to the same prison that had for many weeks been the home of Hinton. From Lexington she was sent to Warrensburg. Captain Jehu H. Smith of the 1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry was the provost marshal at Warrensburg and he related to Lieutenant Cole Younger after the war the following incident that occurred in the time she was under his charge: "Annie impressed me as an uncommon girl," said he, "and my attention was particularly attracted to her by the affair in which she was mixed up at Lexington. I was surprised one day to receive a note from her saying she wanted a private interview. I went to see her and when we were alone she told me she wanted to lay a matter before me that concerned her honor, and that she had determined to tell me everything and trust me for protection. She then proceeded to tell me of the proposal by an officer of the regiment, one of high standing and who had access to the prison. She said she was helpless, that she did not know what to do except lay the matter before me. I was naturally indignant at the conduct of the officer, as Annie, whatever political crimes might have been charged to her, was a girl of irreproachable character. I told her she could depend upon me to protect her and that I would have the officer court-martialed and driven from the army. "No," she said, "do not do that." There is enough publicity about me already. I do not ask that and would not have you take such a step. Your word

that I shall be protected is all I ask." Thus the matter ended. Soon after that Annie was taken from my jurisdiction."

From Warrensburg she was sent to the Gratiot Street prison in St. Louis, where many Missourians of Southern sympathies were confined. After she had been there a few weeks, she and a Confederate officer imprisoned there dug a tunnel under the prison walls, the officer doing the digging and Annie carrying the dirt away in her apron. They reached a point where they thought it safe to ascend to the surface and break through. They were, indeed, after weeks of patient toil, outside the prison enclosure and under the brick pavement of the street. When they raised the bricks and were about to make their exit a prison guard discovered them and shot the officer. Annie went back to remain until the close of the war. In the meantime, her betrothed, Captain Blunt, was killed in a fight near Chapel Hill, Missouri.

Local legends collaborate the aforesaid facts that in May of 1862 Annie's family home had been invaded by a company of Federals, and they arrested Annie when she was found to be in the company of a Partisan Ranger. Later, legends further state that Annie was said to have been rescued by the Partisans, and she never forgot this. As a token of her appreciation, Annie made a battle flag for the Partisan Rangers. The flag was made of four layers of black, quilted alpaca, and was three by five feet. Running edgewise through the middle of the flag was the name *QUANTRELL* in dark red letters. This was her response to the Union's recent order stating that any guerrillas captured would be summarily executed on the spot. Annie, in the dead of night, took the flag into Quantrill's camp near a little church in the Sni-a-bar Township, wrapped in a piece of plain paper.

She addressed the guerrillas in a patriotic tone saying, "It is a hard fate which awaits every brave Southern soul found in Missouri fighting for a cause as sacred to every true man as is the love of God....let the border ring with the cry of freedom. And ever let your battle cry be, Quantrill and Southern Supremacy!" William C. Quantrill accepted it himself, and gave a deep and heartfelt thank you to Anne. He promised to carry and protect the banner so long as he had life to do it. Jim

Continued on Page



Paul Petersen continued...

Little was chosen as the color bearer. Quantrill's men gave three cheers, waving their hats, and giving full approvals, honors and recognition to this 20 year old Missouri girl who had risked her life to make this gift. The men attached the flag to an eight foot hickory pole, attached with twelve nails. Some claim the flag was carried into many battles, such as Lawrence, Kansas and was riddled with many bullets. Further claims was that Quantrill even took it with him into Kentucky in 1864 where its whereabouts became unknown.

When the war ended and Annie was released from prison she returned to her old home in Lafayette County. As the years went by she met and loved a Mr. George Parker, whose wife she became. Her husband had served as a Confederate soldier in the 12th Missouri Cavalry Regiment, formerly the Jackson County Cavalry, organized during the summer of 1863. The unit was assigned to General Shelby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and confronted the Federals in Missouri and Arkansas. Later it was part of Price's operations in Missouri. Annie became the mother of many children, who grew up to call her name blessed, for she made a good and blameless woman. She and her husband removed from Odessa, Lafayette County to Louisiana, where they were engaged in rice farming. She was often heard to say the last message she had from Captain Blunt was his tapping on the door the night Otho Hinton was killed in Lexington and that the memory of it is like a sound from another world.

Ann E. Fickle first appeared on the stage of history when her story first came to light in the book *The Border Outlaws* by J. W. Buel. The account of her presenting Quantrill a Black Flag with his name in scarlet has been dismissed by critics for over 130 years as being pure fabrication. Now with the acquisition of Annie's recent photograph by noted historical collector Emory Cantey Annie's story now is given historical credence. Another newly discovered find in the CanteyMyersCollection.com is a recently discovered photo image of guerrilla Jack Swartz who was noted in guerrilla photographer Augustus Myer's journal of Quantrill's guerrillas as being the flag bearer. Swartz's story attests to the fact that he rode with Quantrill on the Lawrence raid when he was sixteen years old. References say he carried a Black Flag into Lawrence. It was recorded that Swartz's final wish was to be buried

wrapped in the flag he carried when he rode with Quantrill at Lawrence. Swartz's last wish was never granted and the whereabouts of the flag have yet to be found. With the existence of these newly discovered artifacts along with the border legends vividly being recalled the possibility of the Black Flag is now a very distinct possibility.

Article written by Paul R. Petersen

Reference: J. W. Buel - *The Border Outlaws*, St. Louis Pub. Co., 1881 *Fitchburg, Massachusetts Sentinel*, Nov 2, 1923, pg 17

Tim Borrón upgrades from Friends of the SCV to Full Member



Above, Chaplain Rudd swears Tim Borrón in, then Commander Coffman presents Tim with his SCV Certificate. The Ancestor Tim honors on his certificate is **Private Madison Nifong, Co. G, 2nd North Carolina Infantry. Salute!**



Boyd Chapter #236 MOS&B and other MOS&B News



In October, Boyd Chapter drew for the pistol it has been raffeling off this year. The winner of the 1851 Colt Navy Revolver was John Vincent Powers of Texas. John bought several tickets while in town in September for the Jesse James Festival. John is a 5th cousin to Jesse James so it's fitting that he was the winner. He was thrilled when we contacted him and we have since shipped the Colt to him in Texas. Congratulations to John!

To the left is John Vincent Powers while at the Jesse James Festival.



Missouri Society MOS&B host Missouri Secession Day Dinner, October 26th, 2013

On October 26th the Missouri Society hosted the Annual Missouri Secession Day Dinner at Osage Beach, Missouri. The event is held each year to commemorate and honor Missouri's Secession from the Union on October 31, 1861. The dinner was well attended by SCV and MOs&B members and was a nice banquet. Our speaker was Jim Orebaugh of Edmond, Oklahoma. Jim is retired from his career in Information Technology Management and has many good ideas on how to preserve the Many Confederate records that are languishing and are inaccessible in the National Archives. He has ideas on how these records can be scanned and how we could partner with Ancestry.Com and or Fold3 to make these records accessible to all.

These records include official transcripts of the CSA and the Southern States Governments. There are also many personal documents that tell the story of the South and why they were fighting for their freedom. As Jim says, these records are the South's defense of the truth.

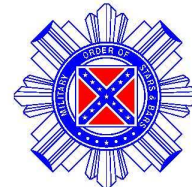
Currently, the Federal Government and the National Archives considers these records a prize of war (of course they say that, but do the Feds actually own anything or does it belong to us!?) and have told Jim such. That said, while initially being rejected on his idea to scan them, he has more recently been told that it is possible for these records to be accessed for the purpose of scanning them.

Jim could use some help on this project, contact Larry Yeatman for details!

Boyd Chapter announces it will raffle off a Damascus Steel Knife in 2014



Win this Arkansas Toothpick - Drawing on October 9th 2014



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- \$1.00..... 1 ticket
- \$5.00..... 6 tickets
- \$10.00..... 12 tickets



Some other news around the western front...

Update on Member Ken Wilde....Many of you have seen the emails Jason Coffman has sent out, but I have failed to update you on Ken's Condition. Ken was broadsided by a dump truck that ran a red light about 2 months ago. He was severely injured in the wreck with a broken shoulder, cracked vertebrate, cuts from glass, and I think at least one Knee. Basically, he was beat and battered all over. He is now at home after surgeries etc and still has to go back to have glass removed from various parts of his body. But, I am happy to report that he is getting out and about some and is walking etc. He is undergoing rehab therapy to get movement back in his left arm and still has a long recovery ahead of him. He is off work during all this time. We wish Ken the best of luck and we're looking forward to his full recovery! *Larry Yeatman*

Fr. Richard Rudd continued...

Until a convention can be called, enemies of the Constitution use the only means of recourse they have, reinterpretation and revision. They have been employing these methods on history and Holy Scripture for years. If they cannot eradicate what they do not like, they just reshape it in their desired image. To requote Supreme Court judge Charles Hughes, "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is." In agreement with Hughes, NY mayor Bloomberg recently declared that "...our laws and our interpretation of the Constitution...have to change." This is the same man who, rather than respect freedom of choice, sought government control of what citizens drank. Liberal philosophy advocates that government knows best what is good for us. Ever since 1865, liberal Yankees have never tired of revising southern history, reconfiguring southern culture, and redefining the southerner himself to reflect the liberals' concept of hate. This is what reconstruction is all about. Today, they also apply their reconstructive designs to Christians as propagators of exclusiveness and hate. Though southerners and Christians hate the profligate views of liberals, we fight against those views not because we hate liberals, but because we love and give our allegiance to that for which the Flag, Constitution, Holy Scripture, and America really stand. The resurrected Christ tells us who live in these times, "I am coming soon; hold fast what you have..." (Rev. 3:11) To abrogate our allegiance to these hallowed things is to concede defeat and accept the liberal definition of America, Christianity, and who we are. In this way, we obey our Lord Who tells us to "...Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you..." (Matt. 5:44)

Fr. Richard Rudd
Hughes Camp Chaplain

Editor Correction...

Last month I incorrectly said the James grave below contained Jesse and his wife Zee. It's not his wife there, it's his mother Zerelda! Commander Coffman caught that, maybe others did too! Larry



Ok, so here's a blown up shot of the grave marker. It says Zerelda was born July 21, 1845 and died Nov. 13th, 1900. Age wise, that would be more like his wife Zee's age! That would put this Zerelda at age 16 at the beginning of the war. Mother Zerelda already looked like age 90 by then, at least in the movies! Maybe it is wife Zee after all. What do you all think? There's your trivia question for the month!