

October 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**



Albert Taylor Bledsoe, November 9th, 1809 to December 8th, 1877. He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky. Albert attended the United States Military Academy and was a fellow cadet to Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. He went on to become an author, Clergyman, Attorney and Educator. When the war broke out he was commissioned as a Colonel in the Confederate Army and then was appointed as acting Assistant Secretary of War. Come see Sharon Quinn's speech at the next meeting about Albert Bledsoe!



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

October 2017

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Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots,

Hughes Camp was at the Jesse James Festival in Kearney Missouri on September 16th and 17th. The camp did not do well at all and it rained. It would not be a good idea to participate in this event ever again and we should concentrate on Confederate Flag Day in March at the Jesse James Home instead. Hughes Camp also was at the Wellington Missouri Community Fair on September 28th, 29th, and 30th. The camp did fairly well at selling



merchandise. Thanks to all the members that participated in those events. We need all the help we can get.

Myself, and native son of the county of clay, Dwayne Holtzclaw, also a Hughes Camp member went on a trip to Richmond Virginia Commonwealth to visit our good friends with the Virginia Flaggers at their annual picnic reunion. Our tour guide was Miss Pat Mingee with the Virginia UDC; she took us to see all the Confederate monuments including Monument Avenue and Hollywood cemetery. We met a lot of good folks there and were well accepted among them like family. We even went to see the Virginia Flaggers Headquarters with Miss Susan Frise Hathaway where all the planning and coordination takes place to defeat the meddling Yankee Marxists.

SCV Camp Friend John Moloski donated a Missouri State Guard Flag to the Virginia Flaggers and it was very well received by Miss Hathaway. Look for pics of our visit to Virginia Commonwealth in this issue. Guess we have now been coined as the Guerilla Camp within the Sons of Confederate Veterans.....makes sense.

Here is the third part of answering the Myths by SCV member Jeff Paulk in Oklahoma.

Continued on page 3...

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Camp Calendar

October 12th 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek, Mo 64054 (816) 254-9494

Our speakers this month will be **Sharon Quinn**, who will talk about two of her famous Confederate relatives, **Col. Hiram Bledsoe (who commanded Bledsoe's Battery, and Albert Taylor Bledsoe, who was the Acting Assistant Secretary of War for the CSA starting in 1863.** You'll want to hear about this interesting Confederate people!

October 6th and 7th, Harrisonville Burnt District Festival

October 14th Holt Cannonball Festival

Come help man the booth for these final fundraising events. Help fuel Br. Gen. John T Hughes the fight with money!



What's been happening on the Western Front

September 14th, Camp meeting...

We had a great turnout and packed house at the last meeting and thanks to all for that!

We swore in new member Gunnery Sgt. Douglas Ludwig. See more inside on Doug. We're excited to add another active duty Military man to our ranks!

Our speakers were Camp Member Chris Edwards and Dick Titterington, who's subject was about their new book, "Quantrill's Revenge: A Comprehensive Tour Book of Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas"

The book gives the Waypoints, Directions, Orientation, what happened, Analysis, and Vignettes, of the various places on Quantrill's route in and out of Lawrence.

The talk included a power point presentation that showed pictures, maps etc. They tried to concentrate on the more little known stops and points of interest of the route.

It was a great presentation, and it was neat to see the pictures of these places. I bought the book and believe I will do that driving trail!

Here's some of the stops on the tour they talked about:

Blackwater Camp, on the Perdee Farm. This is the location where Quantrill brought up the raid on August 10th, then the initial rendezvous point to gather troops on August 19th. In Johnson county on Blackwater River.

Potter Farm, near Lone Jack. They rested here. Potter was killed during Order # 11

Harrelson Farm and Dye Farm. Near the Grand River, here a group of new recruits commanded by Holt joined them. South of Belton.

Bridge over Massey Creek, Stateline Road, this is where they entered Kansas.

Captain's Creek had to cross this creek, there's a trap shooting range there now days. Looks like Kansas Prairie.

Keystone Corners just south of Eudora KS. Farm there owned by Lt Andrew Jackson Jennings. One of his officers was son in law of Jim Lane

Bluejacket Crossing was a Ford there to cross the Wakarusa River. Charles Bluejacket owned that farm and ran a road house there. He was a white man raised by Indians and was made a Shawnee Indian Chief!

The Summit, high ground overlooking Lawrence. Paused here, got a good look at Lawrence, and formed up the men.



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Commander Coffman Paulk article continued...

MYTH No. 6 - The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves.

TRUTH - You say, "His Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves! That proves he was against slavery. Lincoln's words: "I view the matter (Emancipation Proclamation) as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion." He also wrote: "I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition." At the time Lincoln wrote the proclamation, war was going badly for the Union. London and Paris were considering recognizing the Confederacy and considering assisting it in its war effort. All one has to do to debunk this myth is to actually read the Proclamation. It "freed" slaves in areas NOT under federal control, but expressly left them in bondage where it actually could have freed them. Over 100,000 union troops deserted after the Emancipation Proclamation was made public.

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 Hughes News Sponsors

Thanks to James Country Mercantile, Steven Cockrell, Jerry Spencer, James Bohrer, Tim Apgar, Joe Ferrara, John Yeatman, Andy Johnson, Matt Knapp. Thanks for all the recent donations you sent in lately with your dues!

Salute!



**Swearing in of new member
Douglas S. Ludwig**



In September we swore in our latest new member, **Gunnery Sgt. Douglas Ludwig (USMC)**. To the left, Chaplain Rudd swears in Doug, and below, Commander Coffman presents Doug with his SCV Certificate. The Ancestor Doug honors on his Certificate is **Private David Welch, Co. A \$th Kentucky Cavalry**. Private Welch was a shoe cobbler for Co. A and survived the war. He was there at the surrender of his unit at Sterling, Kentucky and was released on Oath.

Doug now lives in Independence for about the last 2 years and is married to wife Debbie.

Doug has been in the service for 20 years now and is about to retire this February. Part of his time was with the Navy and he has done 6 deployments, 2 to Iraq, a few to the Mediterranean, and one to Haiti after the big Earthquake that hit there a few years back.

He currently serves at Richards Gebaur with the Combat Logistics Regiment 4. He hopes to stay in the KC area after retirement and is putting out resumes to be a Diesel Mechanic as we speak. We wish him the best of luck in the job search. If you know someone at a Caterpillar place or something let Doug know!

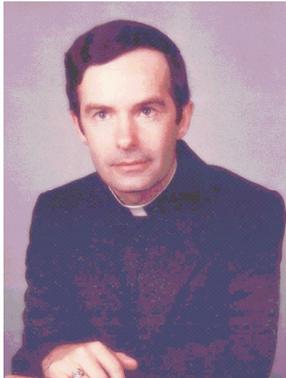
Doug's hobby is tinkering with cars.

Salute to both Doug and Private David Welch and we thank both for their service. Glad to have you aboard Doug!





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



As a Continuation of last month's article, the subject now turns to the roles played by Jews in the Old South and the Confederacy. Before the 20th century, approximately one fifth of American Jews lived in the South. A minimum were Sephardic

from Spain and Portugal; the majority were Ashkenazi from Germany, Alsace, Hungary, and Poland. Charleston once had the largest Jewish community in the U.S.; Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Synagogue, one of the oldest congregations in America, had so many of its men serving in the Confederate army that the required quorum for a trustees' meeting could not be reached.

Jews experienced more anti-Semitism in the North than in the South, with northern newspapers regularly denigrating them. Yankee Generals Butler, Tecumseh, and Grant openly displayed northern anti-Semitism. In 1862, Grant's Order #11 expelled all Jews within 24 hours from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. In the South, Jews experienced a higher degree of assimilation and were able to live as equals. Politically, Judah Benjamin of Louisiana was the first Jewish U.S. senator. Sen. David Levy represented Florida. Benjamin also served in President Davis' cabinet as Attorney General and Secretaries of State and War. Henry Hyams served as Louisiana's Lt. Governor during the WBTS. Edwin De Leon sought help for the Confederacy from Britain and France. Socially, southern Jews had a higher rate of intermarriage with Gentiles than in the North. Howard Sachar, author of *A History of the Jew in America*, wrote, "For southern Jews, loyalty to the Confederacy often was a matter of intense personal gratitude. Nowhere else in America had they experienced such fullness of opportunity or achieved comparable political and social acceptance." One Jewish southerner testified to this by saying, "This land has been good to all of us. I shall fight to my last breath." Rabbi James Gutheim explained why southern Jews had no doubts or reservations

about fighting for their beloved Confederate states. They viewed their service during the war as loyalty, not rebellion; they fought for independence against Yankee invaders who threatened their lives and the lives of their families and neighbors.

During the war, Rabbis Max Michelbacher and James Gutheim encouraged loyalty to the Confederacy and Michelbacher wrote *Prayer For the Confederacy*. While some Jews disagreed about the issue of slavery, many of those who opposed it were perceptive enough to view the true motives behind the abolition movement with suspicion. Moses Ezekiel, a Confederate soldier who attended the Virginia Military Institute, said, "We were not fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the principle of states rights and free trade and in defense of our homes which were being ruthlessly invaded." His mother confirmed this comment by affirming that she "...would not tolerate a son who declined to fight for the Confederacy." Albert Moses of Charlotte, N.C., was the first Jewish Confederate to be killed in the war and one of the first major battles of the war was at Manassas, named after Manasseh, a Jewish innkeeper in Virginia. Simon Baruch fought at Manassas and served as surgeon general of the Confederacy. Another surgeon general was David De Leon, who organized the medical department of the Confederate army and Abraham Meyers was quartermaster general. Joseph Goldsmith was known as the Jewish Confederate chaplain. As a percentage of the total population, a higher percentage of southern Jews fought for the Confederacy than northern Jews fought for the North, with many serving as officers up to the rank of general. Lee and other generals honored Jewish soldiers' requests for furloughs during holy days when feasible, but were sometimes compelled by circumstances to deny furloughs because Jewish soldiers formed a significant part of the military effort. Behind the lines of conflict, Jewish women supported Confederate troops by supplying food, clothes, and serving as nurses.

According to the normal rules of grammar, reconstruction and deconstruction are antonyms. But, where American history is concerned, they are synonyms. Militarily, politically, economically, and

Continued on Page 5...



culturally the antebellum South was decimated. Families, homes, relationships, the whole social order and structure of southern society were left in ruins. Only the South's religious foundation remained standing after the war. The North could destroy the physical features of the land, but it could not destroy the spiritual foundation of the South which rested securely in the hearts of the people. Hostilities did not end in 1865; the tactics just changed. Deconstruction did not end in 1877 when the last southern state was reattached to the Union and the last troops of occupation were withdrawn. Monuments continue to be removed. Buildings, parks, and streets are renamed. Our ancestors are slandered and symbols misrepresented. History is being revised, rewritten, and fabricated. Ever since the end of the war, the North has focused attention on the postbellum South, a culture struggling to survive, and claimed that those abnormal conditions, instigated by the North, characterized the Confederacy. According to the North, southerners have always been racist, anti-Catholic, and anti-Semitic. The truth discovered by honest and unbiased academic research reveals that those unflattering characteristics the North continues to project onto the South accurately trace their roots back to the antebellum North. Caucasians and Negroes, Catholics and Jews and Protestants lived peacefully together in the society that was the Old South. Rather than aspire to emulation of these higher qualities, the North sought to conceal its shame by prosecuting the war against the South. At the conclusion of the war, the North next turned its attention and forces toward the West. As they say, if the truth be told, "The rest is history."

Richard Rudd continued from page 5..
Fr. Richard Rudd
Hughes Camp Chaplain

Hughes Camp 2017 Festival Schedule

Harrisonville Burnt District Festival October 06 and 07
 Forms Sent In

Holt Cannonball Festival October 14 (to be determined)

Edwards Titterington continued...

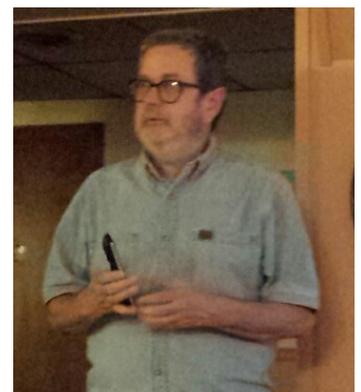
Exit from Lawrence...

Brookley spent some time burning here, Federal Cav was pursuing, went south to Jordon Farm. Quantrill had a 9 year old open a gate, who only spoke French! Wife there gave Quantrill and men all their water, Q paid her \$5

Ottawa Creek Crossing Yankee Cav under Coleman tried to attack there and was mad that Yankee's under Plumb didn't get there. Plumb explained their horses gave out.

Bull Creek Fight Yankees engaged but had to retreat.

My notes get sketchy from here, but once back in Missouri, Quantrill had his men scatter to the wind, giving them all less chance of being followed. It was all very cool to hear about. **Thanks to Chris and Dick for being our speakers!**



Chris Edwards left, and Dick Titterington, right



Scenes from Virginia Flaggers Annual Picnic September 30th and October 1



Dwayne Holtzclaw and Commander Coffman present Susan Hathaway with the Missouri State Guard Flag John Moloski donated as a gift.



This is part of the Jefferson Davis Monument on Monument Avenue in Richmond. The Bronze plaque denotes Missouri.



Dwayne Holtzclaw with Susan Hathaway and Pat Mingee of the Virginia Flaggers. Those ladies are doing a lot of good work!



Scenes From Wellington Missouri Town Fair

This event went pretty well. While it wasn't a crowd that was there for history, such as a reenactment, where we tend to do best, this crowd was still quite friendly to us and many folks came up to our booth and bought something. And they all seemed to have an opinion in favor of us!

Many thanks to all that came out to work the booth, including Jim Beckner, George Baker, John Moloski, Kathy Gottsch, Greg Anderson, Donnie Lawrence (aka Elvis) and of course the stalwart Tim Borron, who's also our Western Brigade Commander.



Camp member Donnie Lawrence rode his Harley out and came dressed as a Cherokee Brave. Donnie is part Indian and has a good look! Here is sporting his tomahawk! Because he is part Indian, and Elvis Pressley was part Cherokee, Donnie does have a strong likeness to Elvis Pressley and probably did make a great Elvis impersonator, which he used to do. Hence his nickname Elvis!



Above, Kathy Gottsch and Tim Borron are hard at work in the booth. Kathy and Tim worked the booth all 3 days, but did have some decent help through out the 3 day event. Thanks to all for showing up and pitching in to help.

We did pretty good on merchandise sales, so was worth the effort! We also passed out tons of SCV brochures, and spread the word about the truth of what our Ancestors were fighting for.