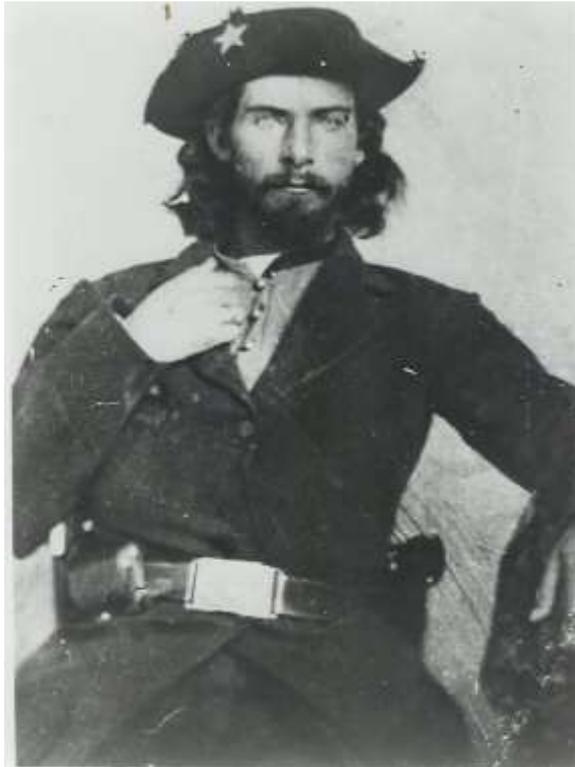


February 2012
The Hughes News
The Official Publications of the
Brigadier General John T Hughes
Camp # 614 and
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



**Bloody
Bill**

Anderson

**The name says it
all, strikes fear
into the hearts of
Yankees!**

**See Paul Peter-
sen's article on
Centralia inside.**

**There will be a
reenactment in
2014 in Ray
County to com-
memorate the
death of Bill
Anderson.**



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

February 2012

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Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

The Lee Jackson supper and celebration down at the Lake of the Ozarks on January 14th was well attended this year. Paul Petersen was the speaker and gave one hell of a presentation on William Quantrill. A big thanks should go out to James Bradley



for the use of the power point program that aided in Paul Petersen's presentation. I would like to thank all that attended the celebration from the Hughes Camp.

We have a cemetery cleanup on February 11th; need some camp members to volunteer for that. We will talk about it at the meeting on the 9th. Right now we have about 8 volunteers, which should be plenty. We'll meet at the Bates City exit on I-70. Z highway goes south from that exit, there's two gas stations there on the south side of I-70, we'll just meet there then caravan a short distance south.

We are one step closer to getting the John T. Hughes historical marker project completed. The state, as well as the city of Independence has been notified of our intentions.

I am currently working on camp business cards and will have them completed soon to hand out to each member. I have designed them in a way that when you are asked about the SCV you can just hand someone a card with a picture of John T. Hughes on it with the location of the meeting, time etc. I think it will draw more members into the camp possibly. Do not forget about the Missouri Division meeting in March, the more the merrier.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

February 9th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Courthouse Exchange Restaurant 113 W. Lexington, Independence, MO. Our speaker this month will be **Dan Smith** and his subject will be **'61-'62 Jackson County in the Civil War**. Should be good!

February 11th, 2012 9:30 AM Old Concord Cemetery Cleanup Bates City, Missouri .There's a gas station right there at I-70 and Z Highway at the Bates City Exit. On the south side of I-70. Let's meet in that gas station parking lot then caravan down Z highway a short ways to the cemetery. More inside on that!

March 23,24 Missouri Division Reunion, Port Arrowhead Resort, Osage Beach, Missouri. Still don't have a registration form for this, hope that comes soon! Mark your calendars!

Reenactment Events coming this year!

150th Shiloh, March 29-April 1 (a National event)

Jefferson City, May 5th and 6th

Kingston, Mo June 1-3

Battle of Lone Jack August 18-19 (Lone Jack will have a full scale reenactment this year)



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front..

January 12th– Camp Meeting

Thanks for the good attendance again at the last meeting guys!

We had a double booking of speakers this last month, so we heard from **Dr. Tim Westcott** of Park University who's subject was on **"General Lee after the war as President of Washington and Lee College"** , then we took a short break, and heard from Camp Member **William Knight** who's subject was on **"The WBTS and it's effect on Politics and how our Government is operated today"**

Dr. Westcott talked about Lee after the war. That's actually kind of rare but an important part of Lee's life, and maybe his most influential part on people's lives.

Lee was not a stranger to colleges, as he was the Commandant of the US Military Academy at Westpoint early in his Military Career. So it wasn't surprising that his final career was being the President of Washington College.

Washington and Lee College is the 9th oldest

Institution of higher learning in the country. After the American Revolution Washington donated \$20,000 in Stock to save the college. It was called something else then, but they soon changed the name to Washington College.

After the war of northern aggression, the college was in financial ruin. The board voted to ask if Lee would become the President of the College, hoping he could help to rebuild it.

Lee had been offered several jobs after the war but had declined them all. But this one he accepted, even though they couldn't promise to pay him anything. But he felt it was a worthy cause because he thought he could help heal the nation by training young peacetime citizens. He felt everyone should do all they could to restore peace and harmony.

It wasn't long before he filled the hall with students, and donations poured in, enabling the school to build new halls and what is now called the Lee Chapel. Lee came up with the idea to abolish the typical curriculum and go to

Continued on Page 3...



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an elective system, where students could tailor their education to what they wanted. Lee also built an engineering school, one of the best, as he felt the country would need engineers to rebuild and improve the country.

Lee's old soldiers sent their kids to the school in droves. He knew and followed all the students and signed their reports. He wrote many letters to parents of students. I asked, where are all those letters, they should have been family treasures! I hope they weren't pitched in estate sales etc.

Under Lee, the school became very successful. But by 1870, Lee's health was failing. On October 12th, 1870 Gen. Lee passed away, his last words being "Let my tent be struck, tell AP Hill to come up."

After that, the board voted to change the name to Washington and Lee College, which it remains that today. On a sad note, due to corporate donor financial support and pressure, Lee Chapel and Lee's office are devoid of any and all Confederate symbols, which were always there until the last 15 years or so. So the school has sold out to the financial devil.

Next, we heard from William Knight. Bill was able to detail many laws that have come to pass since the end of the war that reduce our freedom and make it so that the Federal Government could easily become quite tyrannical. Most of these laws could not have come to pass without the creation of the large Centralized Government that was a byproduct of the war.

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William Knight Continued from page 3

Some of these things seem quite benign, such as the Feds passing the Federal Income Tax in the 1920,s. But before, only the States could levy taxes on their citizens. But when you spend 30% of each work week working for the government, that's actually a form of slavery. You are being forced to work for someone else for free. It also violates private property rights, a basic tenement of our countries founding. You have a right to your time and your money is your property, no one really has the right to take it from you and choose who they will distribute your money to.

Other examples, after the war the 14th amendment was more or less illegally passed, without a proper quorum of all the states being allowed to vote. That created the US Citizen. Before, you were a citizen of the State you lived in. The Amendment says that all persons born in the country were citizens of the US, creating a whole new class of citizens, but that is what has created the anchor baby, which is greatly undermining our sovereignty and changing our voting population.

He gave tons of other examples, each successive government getting larger and more invasive than the last. FDR, creating Social Security and forced all to pay 15.3% of our income into that, giving us a Social Security number that is now used to track everything we do. Johnson and the great society, the largest transfer of wealth known to man. The Patriot Act, which eliminates our 4th amendment rights. You are now subject to search and seizure without a warrant, just go into an airport for example. Obama care, requiring religious institutions to provide health care that pays for abortion, contraceptives, morning after pills, all this violates the 1st amendment. The Catholic Church is saying they won't comply. Good for them! But good luck with that! And now, the latest signed into law by Obama on New Year's eve while we were drinking, that says the military can arrest any American citizen they want and hold them without trial in a secret location. This eliminates the **Posse Comitatus Act** in effect.

But William had the actual bill and law numbers that do all this stuff, I'm paraphrasing at best! But in the end, it all adds up to big bad stuff that probably has the founding fathers rolling over in their graves.

So thanks to William Knight for showing us all this stuff. I'm sure we all won't sleep better tonight!

Old Concord Cemetery Clean Up

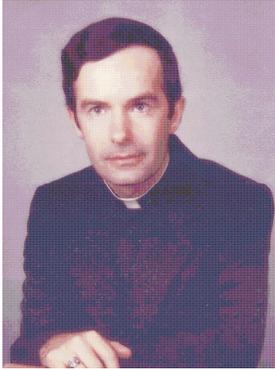
Here's a couple of views of the cemetery. Probably 50-100 graves in here.



You can see an old stone wall here.



Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



The Holy Spirit inspired St. Paul to write that we are to "... be subject to the governing authorities." (Rom. 13:1) Under the same inspiration, St. Peter wrote, "Be subject...to every human institution..." (I Pet. 2:13) But, what does the Christian citizen do when governing

authorities, whether elected officials, bureaucrats, or judges, promulgate laws, executive orders, regulations, and judicial decisions that are clear and direct conflicts with God's Word and violations of conscience?

In 21st century America, such conflicts are becoming more numerous and pronounced. For example, innkeepers and landlords who do not wish to rent their private property to those who are engaged in relationships that can be characterized as unwed, sodomy, and miscegenation can risk being prosecuted for discrimination. Until recently, such discrimination was lauded in American culture. Those who work in privately owned pharmacies can be required to sell products that violate their religious convictions. Health care providers are increasingly experiencing requirements to participate in facilitating infanticide. Unwilling taxpayers are compelled to subsidize these procedures. Public displays of the Ten Commandments, the Cross, and our hollowed Confederate flags, that have existed for decades under the protection of the Constitution as freedom of expression, are now being dismantled and erased from traditional life in America. Attempts have been made even to file legal charges against those who proclaim the Gospel in public venues.

For publicly speaking the Gospel, Sts. Paul and Silas were brought before the magistrates of the Roman colonial city of Philippi and charged with advocating "...customs not lawful for us Romans to accept or practice." (Acts 16:21) Repeatedly, Paul experienced "...far more imprisonments, with countless beatings, and often near death." (II Cor. 11:23) Yet, regardless of Roman law or magistrates' decisions, he continued to obey God's commission.

Sts. Peter and John were arrested, jailed, and brought before the council that "...charged them not to speak or teach at all in the name of Jesus. But Peter and John answered them, 'Whether it is right in the sight of God to listen to you rather than to God, you must judge; for we cannot but speak of what we have seen and heard.'" (Acts 4:18)

How could both Paul and Peter, who wrote that we are to be subject to governing authorities and every human institution, by their own actions demonstrate such defiance? The answer is found in how they defined the duty of government officials. Paul said, "For rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad." A ruler is meant to be "...God's servant for your good." (Rom. 13:3) Peter agreed that authorities are "...to punish those who do wrong and to praise those who do right." (I Pet. 2:14) The standard for determining right and good or wrong and bad conduct is God's Word, which is constant and consistent, not the ever-changing pronouncements of successive government officials who are themselves subject to God's law. If men, not God, determine what is moral, ultimately might makes right. The current movement to secularize American society and divest state institutions of Christian influence is an attempt to make the state the supreme arbiter of morality, a usurpation and abuse by civil authority not intended by God. It is not God's intention that citizens must blindly obey government authorities, a misinterpretation that allows for potential misuse of power and the condoning of immoral deeds. As God instituted civil powers, He also gave each man personal physical and mental powers. However, as God does not approve of the misuse of our personal powers for immorality, neither does He approve of the misuse of government powers by rulers for the promotion of immorality.

In America, government authority ultimately resides in the people. Our Declaration of Independence states that "...governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The governed do not consent to a delegation of unjust powers to government. It also states that when

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Historians Corner, Paul R. Petersen



The Hughes News is excited to start featuring a monthly column by Author and Historian 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. He received his A.B.A. from Longview Community College and attends Ottawa University. Petersen lives in Raytown, Missouri.

An Enlisted Man's Response to the Centralia Massacre

William Clarke Quantrill's favorable light is always overshadowed by the Lawrence Raid until one is able to discover the real truth behind the events that transpired before and during the raid. The same is true of William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson and the Centralia Massacre. A Southern response has never before been written until now and in it one is able to discover the actual truth behind the event that took place before and during the so called massacre.

Following the summer of 1864 in Jackson County there were so many Union patrols scouring the Sni and Blue Hills looking for guerrillas that an effective campaign could not be launched against the Federal forces. With Confederate General Sterling Price heading northward through Missouri on his final expedition with twelve thousand men Quantrill's guerrilla bands were directed to meet him in Boonville, along the Missouri River for orders.

Arriving in Howard County by early Fall Quantrill's company was soon joined by George Todd and Bill Anderson's company. In order to nullify the Union presence in the area an attack on the Federal garrison in Fayette just north of Boonville was agreed upon. When the guerrillas lost the element of surprise the soldiers found safety behind the brick walls of the courthouse and a log embrasure used as a fort. The guerrillas fared badly losing a great number of their best men. Quantrill pulled his company back to his hideout among the rugged thickets of Boonsboro midway between Boonville and Glasgow. Todd led his company back west being chased by Federal units until he was able to counterattack. Anderson led his men eastward.

The Union garrison in Paris, Missouri, soon learned the direction the guerrillas took after the battle of Fayette on September 20. They believed the guerrillas were vulnerable and, furthermore, that a concerted effort to track them down would finally destroy them. Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, in command of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Militia, mounted around 155 men and gave pursuit. Johnson's advance scouts ran into Anderson's company around noon on September 26, 1864. Anderson, not wanting to bring on an attack, slipped into the darkness just outside Centralia. He rejoined George Todd's command along with John Thraikill's company and other small guerrilla units camped on the Singleton farm four miles south of Centralia. Here they gathered with a combined strength of more than 225 men.

The next day, September 27, Todd's men remained in camp. At first light, Anderson took Arch Clement and thirty men on a foray into Centralia to verify the information about Price's movements and to get a St. Louis newspaper. At the time Centralia was a small village with about a dozen houses, only two with more than one story. The town was on a wide-open prairie. From the roof of any of the houses a person could see for miles in every direction. There were two hotels in town; the other buildings were a saloon and commercial stores. Centralia was also a stop on the rail line with a depot and a water tower. On the morning of Anderson's mission, he and his men rudely awakened the people with shouts and pistol shots, demanding breakfast at Sneed's Hotel. Others searched for Unionists to rob. Anderson allegedly rescued a number of civilians who were being

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**Fr. Richard Rudd continued from Page 5...**

"...government becomes destructive of these ends (God-given unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness), it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it..." Jefferson warned, "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes..." If, after careful deliberation of the facts and God's Word and examination of conscience it is determined that a moral conflict exists, it is our Christian duty to follow the examples of Paul and Peter "...for we cannot but speak of (and do according to) what we have seen and heard." Such resistance should also include the altering of government by means of personal and organized efforts to rectify moral conflicts through elections, lawsuits, lobbying, and constitutional amendments. This is the American and Christian way.

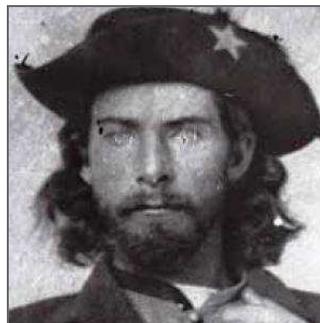
Fr. Richard Rudd, Hughes Camp Chaplain

roughly handled by his men. The railroad depot was set on fire, which were the orders given them by higher command.

When Anderson assembled his men after three hours of brazenly riding about the town, the east-bound stage from Columbia arrived. The passengers were robbed. Any conscription-aged men not in Southern service were considered suspect. After taking their time while going through the belongings of the passengers, the guerrillas heard a distant whistle announce the westbound North Missouri train from St. Charles. Anderson ordered his men to quickly pile ties on the track to halt the passing train. When the train pulled into the burning station the guerrillas immediately surrounded the cars firing their pistols into the air to discourage any resistance. There were twenty-five Union soldiers on board under the command of Lieutenant Peters of the First Iowa Cavalry including sixteen soldiers from Mexico, Missouri being escorted to St. Joseph for court-martial. They had been caught plundering the citizens living in the area of their garrison. The remainder were reporting for duty up the line and the rest were recently returning on furlough from General Sherman's army where they had been conducting "total war" on their way through the Southern states. The Federals on board with rifles crowded the windows and the platforms and fired briskly at the guerrillas. An Iowa soldier was credited in one Union account of having fired out of the soldier's car, setting the stage for the retaliation that followed.

Northern writers have never admitted that the soldiers opened fire on the guerrillas but

the truthful account has been verified by several eyewitnesses. Guerrilla George T. Scholl, one of Anderson's men described what happened as the train pulled into the station. "We rode into town with no intention of taking a trip around town. Sometime later a train came in filled with Federal soldiers. The company lined up outside the coach and began a fusillade. We answered and started to clean them." Fifteen-year-old Frank Dalton riding with Anderson explained his version of the scene. "Fighting under Captain Bill Anderson, he had captured a passenger train and got a lot of money, most of which was being sent South to pay the Union troops. On the train were thirty-four Union soldiers who were being sent South to join the Union army. As the soldiers showed fight when we ordered them to leave the train, we had to dispose of them. The Yankee troops saw us and lined up to give battle." Before the firing stopped, Anderson's men overran the train. One of the guerrillas discovered a man who had once testified against him in court. They dragged him from the crowd and shot him beside the platform. The rest of the soldiers were taken from the train and lined up alongside the tracks and questioned by Anderson.



This article to be continued next month! Sorry guys, we're out of print space this month! Tune in next month for the exciting conclusion!