



April 2015
The Hughes News
The Official Publications of the
Brigadier General John T Hughes
Camp # 614 and
Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



On April 9th, 1865, with the Union Army blocking Lee's retreat path, and closing in on his Army from all around, Lee sent a letter to Gen. Grant asking for a meeting to discuss the surrender of his Army. Grant replied he would push forward to the front and left the meeting location up to Lee, who's staff chose the Appomattox Courthouse pictured above. Wanting the best for his men, Lee asked Gen. Grant to issue paroles to his men so they would not be harassed on the road. Grant issued over 27,000 paroles to Lee's men. When Lee mentioned to Grant that his men had not eaten for several days, Grant had 25,000 rations brought to the front.



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

April 2015

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Message Message from 2nd Lt. Commander, Sam D. Stanton

Confederate Patriots,

I hope all are doing well now with the nicer weather. Thanks to all who showed up at the March meeting.

Thanks to Angela Schear for talking about the New York Draft riots and her family.



I'd also like to thank those who picked up trash on Noland Rd, those names are Jim Beckner, George Baker, Greg Anderson, Steve Cockrell, John Moloski, Thank You.

Don't forget that Boyd Chapter MOSB has the 1858 Remington to raffle. They will have tickets at the next meeting. We still need to set drawing date.

Our speaker for this month is Lane Smith doing his Robert E. Lee impression. Our meeting happens to be on the 150th Anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox.

Civil War reenactments for April 24-26 is Hartville Mo, May 30-31 Camdenton Mo, June 6th Confederate Memorial at Higginsville, Mo.

Thanks to everyone hard work and remember recruit, recruit, recruit. see you at next meeting.

Yours, Sam D. Stanton

2nd Lt. Commander John T. Hughes Camp 614

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Camp Calendar

April 9th, (150th Anniversary of Appomattox surrender) 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 **Lane Smith, best known for doing his RE Lee impression debating U.S. Grant.** Lane will give us **"Robert E. Lee in 45 minutes or less"**. Lane is a member of Key Camp in Kansas. Come see Robert E. Lee on this 150th Anniversary of Appomattox!



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

Richmond Mushroom Festival, April 30th-May 1st and 2nd. Please mark your calendars to help man the booth at this years Mushroom festival. Richmond is the Mushroom Capital of the World. Well...at least that's what Richmond says! This is Thursday Friday Saturday. Hopefully we can skip the Thursday show but do Friday and Saturday. Richmond is a rebel hotbed.

What's been happening on the Western Front..

March Camp Meeting...

We had another great crowd on hand at the March meeting. Thanks to all for that and hope you all enjoyed it. We also had a new recruit that showed up, **Michael Doss.** Michael recently moved here from the Lake of the Ozarks area and has sought us out. Look for Michael to join our ranks soon, his paperwork is in process! Thanks for coming to see us Michael!

Lt. Commander Sam Stanton orchestrated the meeting and did a masterful job!

Our speaker in March was **Angela Schear.** Angela is a nurse at Children's Mercy Hospital. She has put together a well researched presentation and slide show of the New York Draft riots, that occurred in July of 1863. Those riots were the worst and deadliest in united States history.

Angela has always been a history nut but became particularly interested in the Draft Riots due to her families role and part in it. She was featured on a National Geographic Television show that was about the riots.

I must admit I felt a bit squeamish at the beginning of the presentation as she is a descendant

of some noted Abolitionist of the times, James and Abby Gibbons, of New York, NY. They lived in the posh upper west side of Manhattan island and we're quite the avid abolitionist, therefore stirring up folks against the South. But Angela's reporting of the events was straightforward and I could detect no bias in it, so warmed up to the presentation and enjoyed it.

Immediately below the upper west side is the lower Westside, where over 500,000 working class poor lived in a 2 square mile area. The root cause of the riots was the draft, where if States were unable to fulfill their quotas and ranks with volunteers, they would be required to draft the balance. That was bad enough, but when Lincoln invoked a provisional emancipation proclamation leading up to his formal announcement later in the fall of '63. That lit the fuse, as the working class feared labor competition from freed blacks. So on the day of the first draft lottery drawing, that's when the revolt began. After the emancipation announcement, the Gibbons hung streamers from their house to celebrate. When the riots broke out, the rioters were aware of the abolitionist Gibbons, and their house was looted and burned. The Gibbons hid out in fear at a neighbors, but the house fire was put out, even though the house was completely trashed.

New York was thin on troops as they were all deployed. But the New York 7th Regiment was

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Schear continued from page 2...

called in to put down the rebellion. They were called the silk stocking regiment. Regiments fired into mobs etc. Buildings were burned, one that was full of black women workers. The riots went on for 4 days before an uneasy peace was returned.

The official death toll was 105 people. But as Angela pointed out, that's just the known number. It is suspected that many others were killed, including many blacks. As a result, many blacks fled the city. In the end, this was a mini civil war.

Abby Gibbons, who was a nurse and was away in the field tending to wounded soldiers, did return home soon after. Eventually the house was restored and is still occupied as a home today and was shown in the National Geographic feature.

Many thanks to Angela for showing us her great presentation!



Angela Schear in action

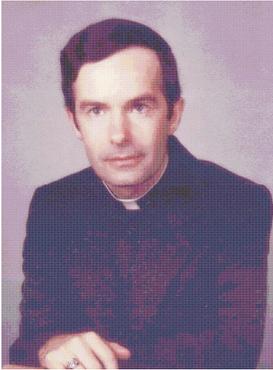
Our Meeting Place!



Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant
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Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



A traveler from other parts of the US will readily notice that during Holy Week only in the South do people, even clerks in stores, greet each other with blessings and best wishes for the celebration of Easter. At a time when many have become

too timid to wish each other a merry Christmas, this traditional southern greeting at Easter exemplifies the firm foundation upon which southern culture is based.

Although the observance of Christ's resurrection is commonly referred to as Easter, the proper name, taken from the Hebrew and Greek, is Pasch. The Venerable Bede, a scholarly English monk who lived in the late 7th and early 8th centuries, noted that the term Easter is derived from Eastre, a pagan goddess of spring honored in April. Most pagan religions, from early Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic Europe, to ancient Rome, Greece, Syria, Egypt, Phoenicia, and Assyria all trace their roots to Babel, later called Babylon. It was here that Nimrod, the great grandson of Noah, and his subjects cultivated a demonically inspired religious system learned from the Nephilim. Ishtar, the Babylonian source of Eastre, was Nimrod's wife. When he died, she contrived his deification as a sun god and elevated herself as a fertility goddess of the moon. Ishtar later had an illegitimate son called Tammuz. According to Ishtar's story, he was supernaturally conceived and identified as Nimrod reborn from the dead. Ultimately, Tammuz was killed by a wild boar, but his spirit was said to revive each spring in nature and the animal fertility rites of Babel's occultic religion. Rabbits, notorious for propagating themselves, were chosen as symbols of fertility. Eggs were associated with the myth surrounding Ishtar, who claimed as her origin emerging from an egg that descended from the heavens over the Euphrates River. This myth of

Ishtar and Tammuz spread through the ages and across different civilizations. Only their names were changed. This explains why wellmeaning Christians today naively call Pasch Easter and associate it with Easter bunnies, Easter eggs, and the consumption of ham relating to the wild boar that killed Tammuz.

The true faith and meaning of the Pasch is found in a summary of the four Gospel accounts of Christ's Passion and resurrection. After Christ's sacrificial death on the Cross to make forgiveness of sin and salvation available to all mankind, Joseph of Arimathea placed His body in the tomb. The following morning, Mary Magdalene and other women visited the tomb where they met two angels who informed them that Christ had risen and would be seen by His disciples in Galilee. As they turned away to report their experience to the apostles, Christ appeared to them. During the next forty days, the risen Christ appeared to His disciples twice in the room where they had locked themselves, to two disciples on the Emmaus Road, at the Sea of Tiberias, to 500 at once, and later to Paul on the Damascus Road.

Perspective is crucial; it is the appearance of the parts of a whole, be they objects, events, or scenes, as determined from a point of view regarding their relationship with reference to distance, depth, or time. Although the Pasch was celebrated only a few days ago, how near are we to it? Only a few days? No, this last Pasch has receded into the past, never to be experienced again. The only Pasch we can hope to experience again waits in the future. But, with each passing day, we move closer to it. It is to the future, not the past, that we must look. It is important to note that subsequent to Christ's death and burial, neither Mary Magdalene nor the apostles sought Christ at Golgotha, Gethsemane, Nazareth, Bethlehem, or other previous locations. They encountered and experienced Christ in a new way, starting at the



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.

Kansas Civil War History - Not Quite True

The old adage that the victors write the history is true to the extent that anything can be printed whether true or not. Through research authors can counter lies with the truth that can be told in the printed format but what makes historical inaccuracies particularly onerous is when false statements are etched in stone. One of the most significant events during the Civil War along the Missouri-Kansas border was William Clarke Quantrill's Lawrence, Kansas raid on August 21, 1863. In the town of Lawrence the event is commemorated by a monument, which bears the inscription: *To the memory of the 150 citizens who defenseless, fell victims to the ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrell, August 21, 1863*. Though the inscription notes that the casualties totaled 150, subsequent Yankee writers often boost the total to over 300. Inaccuracies continue to be perpetrated in explanations from Yankee websites explaining that the monument was erected in 1895 as a memorial to the men and boys who lost their lives during the raid.

Kansans relish telling the account of Quantrill's Lawrence raid conveniently omitting the years of brutality and atrocities committed by Kansas Jayhawkers in Missouri. The facts surrounding the raid dispel the myth Yankees continually perpetrate in their attempt to cover up their criminal complicity and paint the Missouri guerrillas in a bad light. The Yankee version of the raid would like history to show that the town was entirely defenseless and that innocent, peace loving citizens were the only ones that suffered. Lawrence was known as an armed camp and most of its male citizens were in the militia and armed with the most modern repeating rifles of their day.

The Free State Hotel in town was also another misnomer to wit, the hotel was used for military purposes and used as the headquarters for the militia.

According to Richard Cordley, a militia member and a citizen of Lawrence, "Several companies used it as a barracks." In another glaring omission by Yankee writers is that the town also hosted five forts or earthen enclosures for the Lawrence militia. According to Cordley "These earth works were circular, and some of them one hundred feet in diameter. The largest was at the crossing of Massachusetts and Pinckney streets. It was built of hewn timbers, banked up with earth, and a deep trench dug all around it. It was five feet high." Another was at the crossing of Massachusetts and Henry streets. A third was near New Hampshire Street, north of Henry. Two others were west of Massachusetts Street, one of them on Kentucky Street commanding the ravine. The [fort] at Massachusetts and Henry streets was arranged for cannon. Each of these defenses was in charge of an officer, and had a contingent of troops assigned to its defense." Trenches and earthworks surrounded the perimeters. Over two hundred soldiers could man each of these forts making over 1,000 men for defense while armed guards patrolled the town and mounted patrols guarded the town ten miles out.

Facts such as these prove that Lawrence was not a defenseless town. In addition four hundred soldiers were said to be encamped on the North side of the river opposite the town. Two separate camps of recruits were stationed in the middle of the town. Cannon were placed in strategic places within the city limits and an armory centrally located north of Winthrop Street served as a rallying place in case of emergency. The armory bell would be rung to alert the militia and call the men together. Although modern Federal arms were kept solely in the armory the militia living in town had their own personal weapons with them. It was known that almost every man in town owned a Sharps carbine. This was the weapon of choice used by the Lawrence militia.

Continued on Page 7...



Richard Rudd continued from page 4...

tomb and at other sites following His resurrection, ultimately witnessing His ascension into Heaven from the Mount of Olives.

After a beloved relative or dear friend, who placed their trust in Christ, dies, we remember with fondness our previous association with them in this life. However, with each passing day those cherished experiences we recall recede farther and farther into the past. This is when a proper perspective becomes vital. A Christian perspective sees this world, this life, and those events that transpire in it from the vantage point of the Cross with an extended view toward the dimension of eternity. When Peter and John heard that Christ had risen, "...they went toward the tomb. They both ran, but (John) outran Peter and reached the tomb first..." (Jn. 20:3) Those who have preceded us into eternity have outrun us as John did Peter. They have gone on ahead of us as fellow travelers to that "...undiscovered country from whose shore no traveler returns..." (Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act 3) And, like Peter who followed John, we are also racing, not farther away, but closer to those with whom we hope to be reunited and to Christ. During those last few years of his life after the war, Gen. Lee once commented that when death came calling on him, he would not offer much resistance, because he now had more souls waiting for him on the other side than he had left in this world. "Therefore, since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, ... let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us, looking to Jesus the Pioneer and Perfecter of our faith..." (Heb. 12:1) "We have this... sure and steadfast anchor of the soul, a hope that enters into the inner shrine behind the curtain (the temple veil that separates this world from the Holy of Holies in eternity), where Jesus has gone as a forerunner on our behalf..." (Heb. 6:19) This is the true message and hope of the Pasch.

Fr. Richard Rudd, Hughes Camp Chaplain



This picture was sent to us by John Moloski. He took this picture of Jeff Thompson's uniform at the museum in St. Joseph.

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**Petersen continued from page 5...**

It could fire thirteen rounds a minute, and keep it up for 38 rounds before having to put in a fresh supply of caps, which would take from twenty to thirty seconds. During the raid most of the soldiers had on their Federal uniforms and were fully armed.

Colonel Frank B. Swift was in command of thirteen companies of militia in and around Lawrence. Two military companies were constantly patrolling in and around the town. One company was led by Lieutenant Tobias J. Hadley of the 5th Kansas Jayhawker Regiment and the other by Major Edmund G. Ross, a citizen of Lawrence leading Company E, 11th Kansas Jayhawker Regiment including a portion of the 9th Jayhawker Regiment. 1stLt George Ellis was in charge of part of the 400 Kansas troops across the Kaw River. 2ndLt John Knox Rankin and Captain Leroy Beam were recruiting officers for the Kansas Jayhawker regiments and also lived in Lawrence.

Besides the regular army soldiers Colonel George Hoyt the noted Redleg leader made his headquarters in Lawrence. The Redlegs were nothing better than a band of highwaymen, arsonists, and murderers. Hoyt was probably the worst thief and murderer in Kansas. The provost marshal general for the State of Kansas, LtCol Sidney F. Clarke also made his headquarters in Lawrence. Clarke also served as the assistant adjutant general for the Lawrence militia. He exercised his powers by hiring Redlegs to plunder the Missouri countryside with the understanding that he would share in a portion of their illegal gains. Clarke's Redleg assistants freely robbed loyal Unionists as freely as they robbed those of questionable loyalty.

Thanks to University Professor George F. McCleary who has extensively researched the site of Lawrence as it stood on August 21, 1863 we now know that there were approximately 300 buildings in Lawrence on that memorable day and during the raid 86 of those buildings were destroyed by fire, half of those being destroyed by collateral damage. In contrast Jayhawkers burned over 2,500 recorded homes in Missouri along the border.

An uninformed and resistant Kansan populace continues to express ignorance about the Lawrence raid. Victoria Richter made a recent comment on the internet stating: "I had relatives killed in that massacre. I can't believe you would gloat

over that event in which not only men, but many children were killed. Shame on you." Apparently Ms. Richter has no inclination to find out the truth in contemporary writings like *Quantrill at Lawrence* that exposes the past lies and reveals that the town of Lawrence was indeed an armed camp. Ms. Richter is colluding in the lies of a Lawrence survivor, Mrs. Louis Wise who repeated that "many of the women were brutally assaulted" and "only a few escaped." In truth there were no women or children assaulted whatsoever during the raid and no self-respecting historian has ever claimed otherwise.

Compared with victims in Missouri, 80 year old elderly citizens were gunned down for their Southern sympathies and boys as young as 10 years old were torn from their mother's arms and murdered in cold blood because one of their relatives rode with Quantrill. The list of casualties in Lawrence reveals that over 40% of the victims were in the Federal army while the remainder was in the local militia. Factual evidence shows that the collusion of Yankee lies saying that the town was unarmed and defenseless and its citizens were innocent and peaceful are the stuff of tabloid sensationalism, the kind we have come to expect from the politically correct state run media.

Accounts from Lawrence survivors specifically include the version of the camp of young recruits being unarmed which was apparently constructed in an obvious collusion with other witnesses who collaborated on their mutual stories about what transpired during the raid. To reveal the brutality of the guerrillas it was necessary to show that the camp of the recruits were "unarmed" and "too young to be in the service," and as a consequence most accounts try their best to point out these disingenuous facts. Factual accounts from the official records show that the oldest recruit was thirty-six with the youngest two recruits being sixteen. Their average age was twenty-one. In comparison their ages were on average two years older than the raiders they came in contact with that day. Additional reports by Lawrence citizens stated that the recruits were armed, uniformed and daily drilled and fired upon the guerrillas as they approached the city.

Thankfully what was once etched in stone can no longer be excused as simple ignorance but can now be relegated to irresponsible and misleading historical facts. In other words, not quite true.

Article by Paul R. Petersen



Missouri Division SCV and Missouri Society MOSB 2015 Annual Reunion
Boonville, Missouri March 27th and 28th

Hughes Camp had a good turnout for the 2015 Annual Reunion that was held at the Isle of Capri Casino and Hotel in Boonville, Missouri. The convention was well attended and over 100 people were there for the Saturday evening banquet. Present from Hughes Camp were, Tim Apgar, Tim Borron, James and Deborah Bradley, Jerry and Trish Spencer, Larry and Mary Yeatman. Somehow, You're lame Editor here forgot to take a group photo! Also, if I forgot to print your name here as being in attendance, please hold up your hand! Hope I didn't forget someone!

Anyway, the Convention started off Friday night with what we called the Commanders Reception. Here we all did the meet and greet and drank adult beverages. Also, we were able to preview and start bidding on the silent auction items and sales merchandise tables. For the most part, the items were all donated to the Division by Diane Casteel from the late Ron Casteel's extensive collection of Confederate memorabilia and art work. This was nice stuff and the Division raised a pretty decent sum of money from the auction. It was very nice of Diane to do this, and is what Ron would have wanted. For his favorite keepsakes to go to good homes that really appreciate it.

Saturday started off with the Division business meeting. It was not an election year so we didn't have to worry about that. We voted on some things-I don't remember what now! We did vote to spend some money on some things. The big announcement was, we have it in the works that Missouri DNR just might possibly trade us a plot of land for the Cemetery at Higginville. That's big. All we need to do is find 3 acres that would be useful to the DNR, buy it, then trade for the cemetery. This can all be done without legislative approval. So now, let's get busy finding some land to buy near an existing State Park site. Something they could expand that park into. Start looking boys. I'm serious!

The SCV Business meeting was followed by the Luncheon that was hosted by the Missouri Society MOS&B. Myself, your lowly Adjutant who also happens to be the Missouri Society Commander, was the Key note speaker for that. My subject was Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness— how do you get it. The gist of my speech is that maybe to defend our Confederate Ancestors better, we need to start defending their politics of Limited Federal Government better. We need to start actively encouraging Missouri that we are a sovereign State and to start telling the Federal Government NO! If we don't boys, the Yankee experiment of large centralized Government will be the downfall of us all, and the end to any Freedom's we think we still have.

The Luncheon was followed by the MOSB business meeting.

We then went and toured the Antebellum home of William B Sappington. The home is now owned by someone else but they keep it open for tours. Sappington was a doctor and plantation owner there and a strong Southern man. The home is immaculate and in good hands.

At the Saturday night banquet, the key note speaker was former Oklahoma Division Commander Larry Logan. Larry gave us a fiery speech, and coincidentally, had a similar theme as my speech. We should have called each other! I think one of his main points is, we may have to get a little more adamant about not only defending our heritage and demanding that it be respected, but that we have to do a better job of advocating for the ideas our Confederates stood for.

It really was a fine and enjoyable convention. If you weren't there this year, consider coming next year. I think you'll enjoy the like minded camaraderie and the exchange of ideas!

Larry Yeatman



Here are a few photos taken of the William B. Sappington home tour during the Division reunion. Also above is a shot of Saturday's business meeting and Division Commander Darrell Maples in action.

This is Darrell's final year of this 4 year stint as Commander. Hasn't he done a wonderful job of Commanding and leading the Division forward? He deserves a round of applause!