



# The Hughes News

Camp # 614

September 2016

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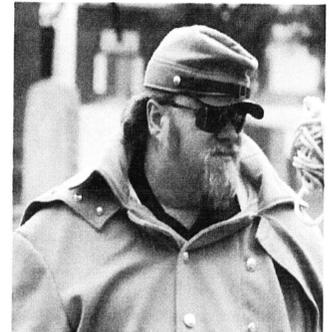
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## Message from the Commander, Jason Coffman

**Confederate Patriots:** I am at sick as of this writing and therefor will keep this short and simple. We have a good program lined up for the September 8th meeting, and while the subject is not about the war, the subject of self defense is knowledge we can all use. The instructor, Norm Cantwell is a friend of Reed Simpson's, and Reed lined it up to have



Storm come see us.

The Camp will participate at the Edgerton Pioneer Days Festival on September 9,10,11. I need someone with a truck to help transport our booth etc to the event, or we will not be able to participate. If you have a truck, please contact me.

We will also be at the Jesse James Festival in Kearney, Missouri on September 17th and 18th. Please volunteer to help come run the booth so we can sell our wares and recruit in the hometown of Jesse James.

Also, as reported in the Washington Times on August 29th, Obama unilaterally ordered the VA to no longer allow Confederate Flags to be placed on fixed flag poles in National Cemeteries. Congress had debated such a move with no resolution, so the Obama Administration decided they would just proceed with this rat move anyway. They will still allow groups to place flags on individual graves, but they have to be removed on the same day. That's real nice of the VA, part of your new freedom

All this has been ginned up by Rep. Jered Huffman (D) of California. On the floor of congress he spewed his normal racism against Confederate descendants.

See you at the meeting.

**Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,**

**Jason-Nathaniel: coffman Hughes Camp 614 Commander**

**September Meeting at Ernies' Restaurant!**

[www.hughescamp.org](http://www.hughescamp.org)



### Camp Calendar

**September 8th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054** . Our Speaker will be Norman "Storm" Cantwell, and his subject will be "Defense by Storm" . Storm is a self defense instructor and the Movie "Roadhouse" was based on Storm. We'll learn some self defense to help you survive in this crazy world that's full of criminals and anarchist! **Bring your wives, sweethearts and kids!** This is not bad stuff to expose them to, might save their lives.

**September 9, 10, 11 Pioneer day festival in Edgerton Missouri.** We will join forces with Craven Camp and Key Camp at this event.

**September 17th and 18th, Jesse James Festival, Kearney, Missouri**

**November 5th, 2016 Secession Day Dinner, 5:30 PM. Inn at Grand Glaize, Osage Beach, Missouri.** Flyer and details are enclosed.



**Br. Gen. John T Hughes**

### What's been happening on the Western Front..

#### August Camp Meeting...

In August, we had Linda Emley of the Ray County Historical Society speak to us. As always, Linda was great and a wealth of knowledge. She spoke to us about a couple of things. First she talked about the "Battle of Albany" reenactment she ran and organized last year. That event came with a lot of logistical challenges. But she is undaunted and is thinking about organizing the next one. She is a glutton for punishment. She would like to have the event every 5 years or so.

About 1 week before the Battle of Albany, Linda's father died. So was a tough time for her. Her Dad was JB Martin. JB built the first race motor for Lee Petty, back in the day! Very cool!

Linda also told us about the Last Battle of the Civil War, which was fought in Ray County, Missouri. This battle is documented in the book "1881 History of Ray County". This battle occurred on Linda's family farm, which at the time was called Horse King Farm. It happened on May 23, 1865. A Yankee named Madison Walker was leading some men thru the area when they ran into 6-7 Confederates. One Confederate was Arch Clements. This

happened about 6 miles northeast of Richmond. Madison Walker was killed in the exchange. Because there is a lot of Morman's and Morman history in Ray County. The battle was talked about in the Salt Lake City paper, and it was also wrote about in the Richmond Paper.

***Thanks to Linda for speaking to us!***

#### ***In other news...***

Dues collections continue, we're doing pretty good. Need to tidy up my list to reflect recent collections. If you have not remitted your dues, you know who you are. If you could, make my adjutant life a little easier and take a moment now to send them in. I'm going to wrap up what I have pretty quick and get our money to HQ. I don't want to string them out much longer!

Thanks to all who have submitted their dues, and also many thanks to those that remitted extra to go towards the Heritage Defense Fund . Next month I'll give a total of while extra we collected etc.

**Billboards..**St Louis billboard is up already, and the billboard near Odessa is going up any day now. Thanks! Larry Yeatman



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Printing, Publishing, and Sales of Primary Source Information on the Civil War Era in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. State and Local History, Historical Fiction and Family Histories Considered.

### **Burnt District Press**

**Here are some Hughes Camp special deals:**

**Our company recently reprinted the Don Hale book "They Called Him Bloody Bill" about Bloody Bill Anderson. \$12.00**

**Also we have two new books about the battle at Pilot Knob. One is the updated version by R. Scott House of the original "Thunder In Arcadia Valley" \$18.00 and the other is "Fort Davidson. \$18.00**

**Plus the new book about the battle at Lexington in September 1861 called "The Siege Of Lexington Missouri by Larry Wood. \$18.00**

**And the last one is "The Homefront in Civil War Missouri" by James W. Erwin. \$18.00**

**Normally shipping is \$4 additional, but local Camp Members can save the \$4 shipping fee by having John deliver your orders to the Camp Meeting!**

**We now have 3X5 Missouri State Guard flags in stock!**

**Call John to place your orders!**



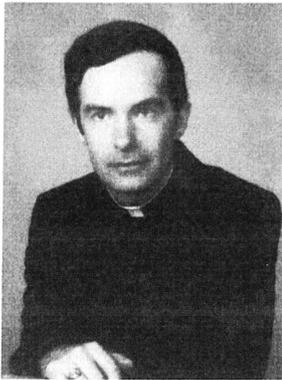
**Meeting location:**

**Kross Lounge and Ernie's Restaurant  
605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054**

**816-254-9494**



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



Contrary to what Hollywood movie makers and revisionist authors would have us believe, slavery is neither unique to the Old South nor the Negro race. Historically, race has never been a significant factor associated with slavery. If we could

trace our ancestral lineage back far enough, many of us would probably discover an ancestor who was a slave. Dating to near the beginning of human history, the origination of slavery coincided with the development of agriculture and need for labor. Slaves were often procured as the spoils of war, for punishment, by birth, due to debt, or the result of piracy and kidnapping. Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian civilizations relied on slave labor. In ancient Greek and Roman society, slavery was necessary for the industrial enterprise of that day to expand. The city of Athens owned public slaves. Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and Homer noted that both Greeks and Romans regarded manual work, except for agriculture, to be the vocation of slaves and degrading for free men. Slavery reached its zenith in first and second century BC Rome with slaves taken from Spain, Gaul, Greece, and the Orient as well as Africa. Slavery began its decline with the collapse of the empire, and even then, the invading barbarians made slaves of captives. Slaves were enslaved in the eighth and tenth centuries, Moslems have used slavery since the seventh century to the present, serfdom succeeded slavery in thirteenth century Europe, Spain and Portugal had slavery in the fifteenth century, and slave trade flourished among the Hanseatic, Venetian, and Genoese merchants with Syria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Armenia, and Turkey. Slavery was accepted as normal; its existence did not begin to be questioned until the end of the sixteenth century.

Ancient Israel had slaves, but owners were required to free them every Sabbatical Year. Saints Anselm in the eleventh and Aquinas in the thirteenth centuries considered slavery a normal part of society. The Bible mentions slavery, but no one verse definitively condemns it. However, St. Paul does write about the relationship between slaves and owners. To slaves he advised, "Slaves, be obedient to those

who are your earthly masters..., doing the will of God from the heart, ...knowing that whatever good one does, he will receive the same again from the Lord, whether he is a slave or free." To owners, Paul warned, "Masters, do the same to them, and forbear threatening, knowing that He Who is both their Master and yours is in Heaven, and that there is no partiality with Him." (Eph. 6:5-9)

Previous to the introduction of slavery into America, poor immigrants agreed to work as indentured servants for a stipulated period of time to pay for their passage here. John Castor, a black man, served Anthony Johnson, a free black from Angola, as an indentured servant. When his time of service ended, he was hired by Robert Parker, a white man. In 1654, Johnson sued Parker in Virginia's Northampton Court and won, making Castor a permanent slave and Johnson the first legally recognized slave owner in America. Subsequently, the notorious trade triangle used by New England slave traders developed in 1697. It was these Yankees who bought, delivered, and resold blacks in the South and North. Historian and author Nancy Isenberg notes that "...the early generations of New Englanders did nothing to diminish, let alone condemn, the routine reliance on servants or slaves." In 1860, the population of the South was eight million. Only 385,000, or 5%, owned slaves. To claim that the majority of southerners who fought against the North did so to preserve the economic interests of 5% of the population is ludicrous. There had to be another motive; that motive was states rights and upholding the original intent of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Founding Fathers.

Free blacks in early America were not uncommon. There were approximately 262,000 in the South alone. In 1699, Virginia ordered the repatriation of free blacks to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

*Continued on page 5...*



**Richard Rudd continued...** . To avoid deportation, many free blacks sold themselves into slavery. Some of those who did return to Africa subdued and enslaved many natives, explaining the tribal warfare among their offspring in those nations today. Free blacks owned slaves in Boston by 1724 Connecticut by 1783, and Maryland by 1790. In 1830, there were eight black slave owners in NYC. Of the free blacks in South Carolina, a quarter of them owned ten or more slaves. In all of the South, 3,775 blacks owned 20,000 slaves. Some of them treated their slaves in the ways that all white slave holders were falsely accused, resorting to rape, beatings, cheap clothing and food, and other unhealthy and abusive conditions. In 1860, 125 blacks owned slaves in South Carolina. In Louisiana, six blacks owned 65 or more slaves and free blacks in New Orleans owned 3,000 slaves. Louisiana free blacks fought in the WBTS to defend the South and slavery, establishing 14 companies of militia that grew to 1,000 volunteers.

From tax records, bills of sale, mortgages, wills, and census records, there are names to correspond with the statistics associated with black slave traders and owners. Nat Butler of Maryland was active in the slave trade. John Stanley of North Carolina owned 163 slaves in the 1820's. William Ellison, a former slave who bought his freedom in 1817, owned 40 slaves in South Carolina. During the WBTS, he offered slave labor to the South for the war effort, converted his plantation to crops supplying food for the South, donated money, and had a grandson who fought for the South. Andrew Durnford of Louisiana owned 77 slaves and refused to free them to be repatriated to Liberia. Marie Metoyer (Coincoin) of Louisiana was the biggest slave owner in US history with 500 slaves. Other black slave owners were Francis and Julian LaCroix, CeCee McCarty, Albin and Bernard Soulie, and Anthony Weston, to name only a few of the most notable.

The history of slavery in the US demonstrates that it was not established by whites to exploit blacks and was not the result of racism. Contrary to the left-wing mantra, the existence of slavery in the US was solely for economic reasons in both the North and South. As cats cover their own excrement, Yankees revised, rewrote, and invented a version of history that would cover the residue of their dirty deeds. Slavery was given a racial twist and connotation by the North to justify the unconstitutional and immoral atrocities they committed in their war against and subjugation of the South and to erect a false façade of atonement for their actions by claiming to be emancipators. In the end, the North and Lincoln had a lower regard for Negroes than most southerners.

In the Torah (Lev. 16), God prescribes the Day of Atonement and ritual for ancient Israel. The high priest would present two goats as a sin offering before God. Lots would be cast to determine one goat to be offered to God and one to Azazel (Satan). The high priest would lay hands on and confess the sins of the people over the goat offered to Satan, called the scapegoat. This goat would then be sent out into the wilderness bearing the people's sins away from the nation. From the very beginning, the Hamiltonians and Federalist Party created a division between the North and South, one representing the constitutional rights of the states and the other an overbearing central government. The WBTS was a casting of lots to determine which political philosophy would be banished from the nation. As a result of the war, the high priests of central government laid hands on and demonized the South, forcing it to bear the blame as the scapegoat for the sins of the North.

**(TO BE CONTINUED IN OCTOBER)**

**Father Richard W. Rudd**

**Hughes Camp Chaplain**

# *Please Join us for the Missouri Secession Day Dinner, an Annual Event to remember Our Secession from the Union*

*Hosted by the Missouri Society— Military Order of the Stars and Bars*



**November 5th, 2016 5:30 PM**  
**Inn at Grand Glaize, Osage Beach, Missouri**



**Our speaker this year will be our immediate past Missouri Division Commander, Darrell Maples. Darrell was recently elected to the position of Councilman of the Army of Trans Mississippi in the SCV. He is also a member of Parson's Camp in Jefferson City as well as Marmaduke Chapter of the MOS&B.**

**Darrell's subject will be on the political issues facing the SCV and MOSB and our heritage, along with any Missouri Ballot issues or Candidates we should be aware of.**

**As you all know, Darrell is a great speaker and has his finger on the pulse of the issues we face. I think you'll enjoy hearing Darrell Maples speak!**

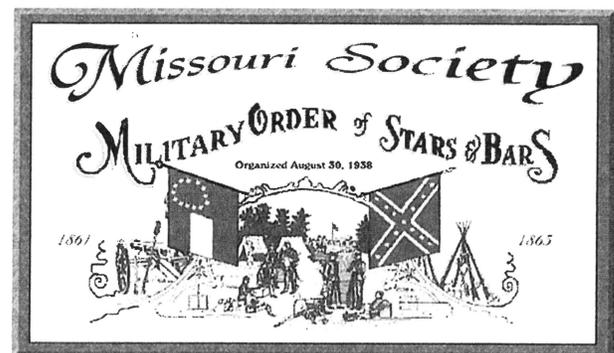
**See next page for registration details**

**Inn at Grand Glaize**  
**5141 Highway 54**  
**P.O. Box 969**  
**Osage Beach, MO. 65065**  
**1-800-348-4731**

**We have secured a room rate of \$69 per night plus tax. Make your reservations early to get that rate, tell them you are with the MOSB Secession Day Dinner!**

**5:30 PM - Doors open for Social Hour** Mint Juleps provided or there's a cash bar available!

**6:00 PM - The Dinner begins with greetings from the Missouri Society Commander, *Jim Bushart*, to be followed by Dinner and our guest speaker, Past Commander *Darrell Maples***



# Secession Day Dinner November 5th, 2016

## Remembering the Anniversary of

### Missouri's

## Secession on October 31, 1861



*Hosted by the Missouri Society– Military Order of*

*Our Speaker this year be Commander Darrell Maples of Jefferson City, Missouri. Darrell is the immediate past Commander of the Missouri Division SCV and is currently the SCV Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman. He did a wonderful job of navigating the division thru some of the toughest times the SCV has ever faced, where he helped to fight off one attack after the other on our heritage and Ancestors.*

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**Cost is \$30 per adult. Children under 12 are \$15** Registration deadline is October 26th, 2015.

**We might have a few silent auction of items donated by Diane Casteel of Ron Casteels private collection.**

Please use the following registration form to send in your reservation! For questions, call Larry Yeatman at 816-728-2291 or email at [larryyeatman@msn.com](mailto:larryyeatman@msn.com) We hope to see you all there!  
**Deo Vindice! Larry Yeatman, Missouri Society Adjutant**

### 2016 Missouri Secession Day Dinner Registration Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Guest and names \_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of people \_\_\_\_\_ X \$30.00 per person = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of children under 12 \_\_\_\_\_ X \$15.00 per person = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Please make your checks payable to Missouri Society - MOSB**

**Return to: Larry Yeatman 5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, MO 64119**



September 2016



# The Hughes News

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



The Hughes News is the official newsletter of the Hughes Camp # 614 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a historical, patriotic, educational organization dedicated to the preservation and protection of Southern History and Heritage.

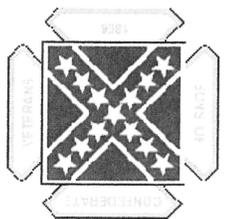
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Sons of Confederate Veterans

Hughes Camp # 614



Camp Meeting  
coming up on  
September 8th  
Meeting at Ernie's  
Restaurant and  
Kross Lounge



Jesse James Festival, Kearney, Missouri

September 17th and 18th

Come on up to the home town of Jesse James in Kearney, Missouri. We'll adorn their fair town with the colors that Jesse rode under and remind folks that Jesse was a Confederate. Jesse was a guerilla fighter that rode under Quantrill. While the town of Kearney is probably not too Confederate friendly anymore, many or the population there is and will appreciate us being there.