

The Hughes News

Camp # 614

March 2017

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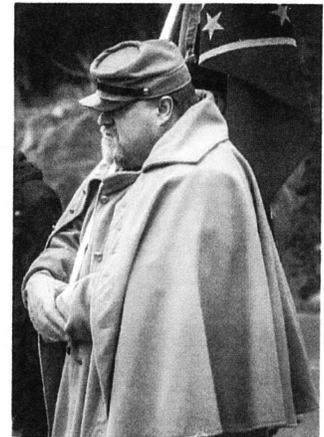
10102 W 1800 Rd

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Message from the Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots:

We have two events coming up. Ron Burkhart and Sam Stanton contacted me about the first event in Warrensburg on Saturday April 15th. Local modified race car teams will be at this event along with their respective cars on display. One of the cars will have the SCV logo on it and other Confederate related graphics too. All are welcome to come and hang out.



It is going to be a big event with lots of folks who like us and would want to join the SCV.

The second event is the Mushroom Festival in Richmond on Saturday May the 6th. We always do well at this event and always manage to get at least one recruit per year. I am going to get restocked on some Camp merchandise in a few weeks to be ready for this year's festival season. I know we will be going to Holden Missouri in August for their Town Fair. Other towns along the Missouri River like Waverly, Carrollton, Higginsville, Odessa, etc. will be looked into for festivals.

In July, the Platte County Fair is one week long and we could really get a lot of new recruits plus sell a lot of merchandise there.

Do not forget about the Missouri Division SCV reunion the first weekend of April. See you all at the next meeting on Thursday February 9th.

Yours in the Bonds of Confederate Brotherhood,,

Jason-Nathaniel: coffman

John T. Hughes Camp 614 Commander

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

March 4th, 9 AM to 2 PM Confederate Flag Day Across the Confederacy. This years Missouri Division event will be held in our own backyard at the **James Farm Historic Site in Kearney, Missouri. 21216 James Farm Rd Kearney, MO 64060** Bring your favorite Confederate Flag and let's show our Colors! Wear a uniform if you like.

March 9th, 7:00 PM Camp Meeting Ernie's Restaurant and Kross Lounge 605 N Sterling Ave Sugar Creek Mo 64054 . Our speaker will be **Jim Beckner** who's topic will be **"The Real Josie Wales was Bill Wilson, a Confederate Bushwhacker from the Ozarks"**

April 21 and 22 Missouri Division and Missouri Society Reunion This years Reunion will be in Fulton, Missouri. Registration flyer coming soon, mark your calendars



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front..

Camp Meeting, February 9th...

In February, we swore in new members Donnie Lawrence and Ronnie Burkhart. Welcome aboard men! See page 9 for more on Donnie and Ronnie.

Commander Coffman said that we should review the Camp Bylaws and see if there is anything that needs to be updated. He also said that this year will be an election year. All positions are open for election and anyone that wants to volunteer to be nominated for any position should do so for a slate of officer nominees.

The Commander also said that Susan Hathaway of the Virginia Flaggers is flying into town for the March 4th Flag Rally. The camp passed the hat to contribute to her travel expenses plus made a motion to donate \$50 of Hughes Camp money to her expenses, which passed.

Our speaker in February was Paul Petersen. As always, he was great and knows his stuff. Thanks to Paul for coming in to speak on short notice, I called him the day before. Not only is he a great Marine and military hero, he's a hero and champion to the cause of getting out the truth about the Confederacy.

Paul's subject was about Black Confederates. And he gave many examples of Black men who fought freely for the South under Quantrill.

As Paul said, The War for Southern Independence is still in the news almost every day. He said, "they can try to take down our statues, but they can't erase our Southern History. Photos and written

Accounts of the time don't lie." Frederick Douglas said at the time "At present in the CS Army, there are Blacks in their ranks, and they carry muskets and fight."

In June of '61, Tennessee became the first Southern State to authorize Blacks to fight in their Army. Blacks were paid \$18 per month, the same as their white counterparts. Where as in the northern army, Blacks were paid \$10 per month and had \$3 deducted for clothes. The white northern soldiers were paid \$13 with no deduction for clothing.

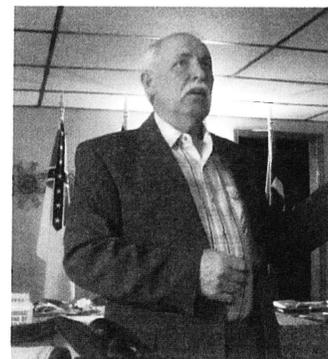
Stonewall Jackson has 3000 Blacks in his ranks. Gen. Forrest had 7 Black body guards. That's trust.

Recently, a North Carolina community turned down having a monument to Black Confederates erected. They don't want people to know Blacks fought for the South.

Quantrill had a Black man named Henry Wilson as his bodyguard. Another Black man named Jack Schwartz carried the black flag for Quantrill into Lawrence. There is a photo of Jack with that flag taken after the war.

Of course, Paul gave us much more great info than just this! Many Thanks to Paul for the outstanding presentation!

LTY





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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!



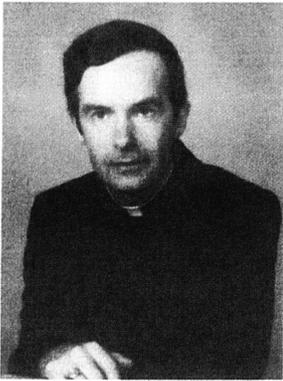
Meeting location:

**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



At the Harvard forum alluded to at the conclusion of last month's article, liberals on the Clinton team mentioned "moment(s) in our history." From a historical perspective, let us consider liberals' misuse of race as the alleged all-pervading

issue to affect nearly every major internal situation America has experienced. . In a recent TV broadcast, an interviewee, representing the left on a political panel discussion, spoke of the 3/5 Compromise reached during the Constitutional Convention as if it originated with white southerners. The constitutional debate concerned states' representation in the House of Representatives based on their population. The South wanted Negroes to be counted. It was the North's idea to count each Negro as 3/5 of a human being in order to limit the influence of the southern states in the federal government. Madison recognized the focus of this debate was not on big vs small states, but North vs South.

In most of today's classrooms, the myth that the WBTS was over race and slavery is erroneously perpetuated. The Emancipation Proclamation was not introduced until two years after the war began, did not apply to slaves in the North, and was designed to inflame apathetic Yankees' passions against the South.

The issue of race has always been used to discredit the Founding Fathers. About 15 years ago, the old rumor about Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings was dredged up again from the gutter of historical gossip. It is widely known that the rumor originated with a political enemy of Jefferson and that there is no evidence that Jefferson and Hemings had a miscegenous relationship. When they were called out, perpetrators of this insidious accusation had to retract their slanderous assertions.

Last September, an article was published entitled *Historic Recognition: Washington's Family Tree Is Biracial*. The title itself is an example of gross hyperbole that is not based on facts, historic or scientific. Washington had no direct descendants. . He adopted Martha Custis' grandchildren, Parke and Nellie. Parke married Mary Fitzhugh and their

daughter, May Anna Custis, married Robert E. Lee in 1831. According to this article, "Outside the marriage, Parke Custis likely fathered children with two of his stepfather's slaves: Arianna Carter and Carline Branham..." He "likely fathered children?" That does not sound very conclusive. Arianna Carter had a daughter named Maria Carter who married Charles Syphax in 1821. Again, according to this article, "A new family tree... lists the bride's parents as Parke Custis and Arianna Carter." "A new family tree" sounds like a revision. What about the original family tree? The claim being made is that Maria Carter was Gen. Lee's wife's mulatto half sister. "The circumstantial evidence includes...the fact that Parke Curtis...freed Maria Syphax and her sons before the Civil War..." Circumstantial evidence is a mere inference based on an inconclusive set of circumstances suggesting that benevolent acts of kindness shown to slaves inferred a miscegenous relationship. Judy Hynson, director of research at Stafford Hall, Gen. Lee's birthplace and location of his family records, says she knows of no records that acknowledge Parke Curtis freeing slaves. Scientific proof would require matching the DNA of Carter and Branham's descendants to the progeny of Mary Anna Custis and Robert E. Lee. However a descendant of Maria Carter Syphax acknowledges that they have "...yet to approach the Lee descendants to gauge their interest in genetic tests..." Briefly put, there is no proof for the claims being made in this article. Such accusations made in court would be dismissed. If they were used as a thesis for a research paper or dissertation, they would be deemed untenable. Matt Penrod, a National Park Service ranger and program manager at Arlington House, Lee's home, proclaimed, "There is no more pushing this history to the side." He calls rumor "history!" Then he contradicts himself by admitting that "... no new, definitive evidence has surfaced to prove Parke Custis fathered daughters with slaves. *Continued on page 6...*



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.

Liberal Colleges – History Repeats Itself

Yankee Lives Matter

We have all seen and read about the events that are happening in the news concerning our colleges and universities. We are not only ashamed at the transformation and decadency of our icons of higher learning but marvel in unbelief at what is actually transpiring. Protestors and anarchists taking over college administrations because the truth is offensive to them. The cowards who call for the termination of professors who refuse to cower to their demands are hounded out of academia. And while we stand aghast at these daily news events we should not be surprised that we are not the first to stand amazed at such events.

In Kansas City, Kansas, in the old Quindaro area, at the intersection of 27th and Sewell Street stands a monument to the infamous John Brown of Kansas, the foremost terrorist of the Civil War. Even after the truth of John Brown's life was made public, the predecessors of our modern day anarchists at Western Reserve College, especially founded in memory of John Brown, dedicated a monument to Brown on August 30, 1877, 18 years after he was hung for treason.

What the fanatical professors and students at Western Reserve College refused to admit was the truth about their benefactor John Brown. Even after Brown's murder of five unarmed Kansas settlers in the middle of the night along Pottawatomie Creek in May of 1856, Brown's politically correct adherents supported his actions by saying that he had a "moral justification" for committing murder since the victims were accused of being pro-slavery. The truth of the matter was that the five murdered victims were the Territorial judge who had issued an arrest warrant for Brown, two deputies who were prepared to carry out the judges' warrant and another man and his son who owned the building where the judge held court. In retaliation Brown waited until nightfall, threw incendiaries through the victims' window and shot them when they emerged and hacked the others to death with broadswords. Kansas settlers who knew of Brown's intentions were said to

have given three cheers to the success of Brown and his men as they left for the massacre. Kansas governor Charles Robinson defended Brown saying his act was justifiable. Later Brown admitted, "If it was murder, I am not innocent."

When this bloodshed occurred the truth was so distorted that for those who knew the truth it became reprehensible. The Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune completely fabricated the facts with falsehoods in an attempt to glean sympathy from the Eastern press. What first struck Missourians as treasonous and criminal was the part Kansas newspapers took in defending John Brown during this raid on innocent settlers. One Northern newspaperman recorded the murder scene as a "sacred spot" in the "great struggle." His paper defended Brown by denying Brown's role in the killings and went on to help shape Brown's image as a "martyr for freedom," which afterwards prevailed in public opinion. Timothy Dwight Thacher praised John Brown in the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican as a martyr and his followers as brave men in the cause of human freedom. In addition the Northern press, and many influential Northern clergy and political leaders proclaimed John Brown a hero comparable to Christ, even after the knowledge that Brown, his four sons, son-in-law and two others of his gang butchered these five unarmed settlers in cold blood, hacking them to death with broadswords. The murder scene was described as "some with a gash in their heads and sides, and their throats cut; others with their skulls split open in two places, with holes in their breasts, and hands cut off; and others with their fingers cut off." No man in Kansas has pretended to deny that Old John Brown led that murderous foray which massacred those men. Up to that period not a hair of Old John Brown's head, or that of any of his sons, had been injured by the proslavery party.

Following Brown's murderous expedition against anyone who opposed his actions he began raiding indiscriminately in Missouri. Claiming his actions were purely to free slaves Brown also murdered a Missouri citizen named David Cruse robbing him of seven head of horses, two mules, two *Continued on Page 6...*



Rudd continued from page 4..

Rather, the recognition reflects a growing sense that (black) history cannot be disregarded and that Arlington House represents more than Lee's legacy." The "growing sense" he refers to is the rise of racist political correctness, in this case, the censorship and revision of history to discredit Arlington House, a Confederate monument to the life of a great man, by transforming it into a symbol of an illicit racial myth.

(To be continued next month)

Fr. Richard W. Rudd

Hughes Camp Chaplain

Petersen continued from page 5...

wagons and a yoke of oxen valued at fourteen thousand dollars. Unfortunately most of the country had already been influenced by abolitionist newspapers with the notion that Brown was a noble liberator of slaves and promoted to martyrdom but those who knew the truth bravely spoke out. One postwar memoir stated that Brown's contemporaries "unhesitatingly declare that this pious fraud established the Freedman's Aid Society, with headquarters in Lawrence, for the purpose of personal gain, and for no other reason. The famous 'Underground Railroad' was a feat of his psychological engineering, the purpose of which was to steal out slaves from the slave states and kite them across the boundary, where they were held for a ransom, and whenever a reward commensurate with his greed was offered for the return of the 'fugitive' he was delivered to his master for a price agreed upon."

Later when commenting on Brown's failed attempt at a slave revolt at Harper's Ferry an anti-slavery convention held in Lawrence on December 9, 1959, endorsed Brown's insurrectionary invasion of Virginia. Another Lawrence citizen, Jayhawker Lieutenant Hugh D. Fisher wrote admiringly about the virtues of Brown's selfless crusade for emancipation. It was only after the war that Brown's true character was noted in articles of the day. In an 1883 editorial in the North American Review, Mr. Eggleston of Solon, Ohio, wrote, "I knew the old scoundrel long before the war, long before Kansas was known. He [Brown] tried to blow up his mother-in-law with powder; he was guilty of every meanness. He involved his father at one time in ruin. His swindling operation in Franklin,

Portage County, Ohio, would make another chapter. The last time I saw him was at Brockaway's Hotel in Cleveland, where he had a large number of Missouri horses selling. Brockaway told me they were stolen and I heard the question put to Brown and he didn't deny it. If New England can't find better material to make heroes of than John Brown, she had better go without them." Another witness to Brown's criminal and unethical behavior was National Kansas Committee agent E. B. Whitman who wrote to his friend from Lawrence about the John Brown proceedings as a fellow committeeman. Brown had been accused by Democrats during the previous legislative session of "subsisting upon the proceeds of [money] given for seeds and clothing," for needy New England settlers. Whitman at first defended Brown but to Whitman's dismay, he later found them to be true.

Reaction to the criminal deeds of John Brown and his ilk was widespread. Southerners expected their Northern neighbors to renounce abolitionist fanatics after Harper's Ferry. The Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer pointed out that "Armed bands of traitors: in all the panoply of war, are openly invading the State of Missouri, murdering the people, burning the towns, and proclaiming the purpose to "free every slave in Southwestern Missouri." In Congress Senator Hammond of South Carolina proclaimed, "The whole history of Kansas is a disgusting one from beginning to end." From North Carolina Senator Biggs was quoted as saying, "I have grave misgivings whether the people of Kansas are of that character from which we may hope for enlightened self government." Senator Iverson of Georgia, was quoted as saying, "If you could rake the infernal regions from the center to the circumference and from the surface to the bottom, you could not fish up such a mass of corruption as exists in some portions of Kansas." In the House, Representative Atkins of Tennessee branded the likes of John Brown and his gang as "struggling hordes of hired mercenaries carrying murder, rapine, and conflagration in their train." And from Missouri Representative Anderson said he was certain "no part of our Union has been settled by such an ungovernable, reckless people."

But despite these condemnations from the hallowed halls of the United States Congress Western Reserve College proudly erected a statue to America's first modern terrorist, John Brown of Kansas.

Article by Paul R. Petersen

Ref: Herald of Freedom, July 18, 1857, October 29, 1859, December 17, 1859; Cutler, William G. History of the State of Kansas; John Brown Collection, Kansas State Historical Society; Under the Black Flag by Captain Kit Dalton, Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, pg 97; Richmond Enquirer, November 30, 1860; Nichols, Alice, Bleeding Kansas, 1954, pg 208.



Hughes Camp swears in New Members Don Lawrence and Ron Burkhart

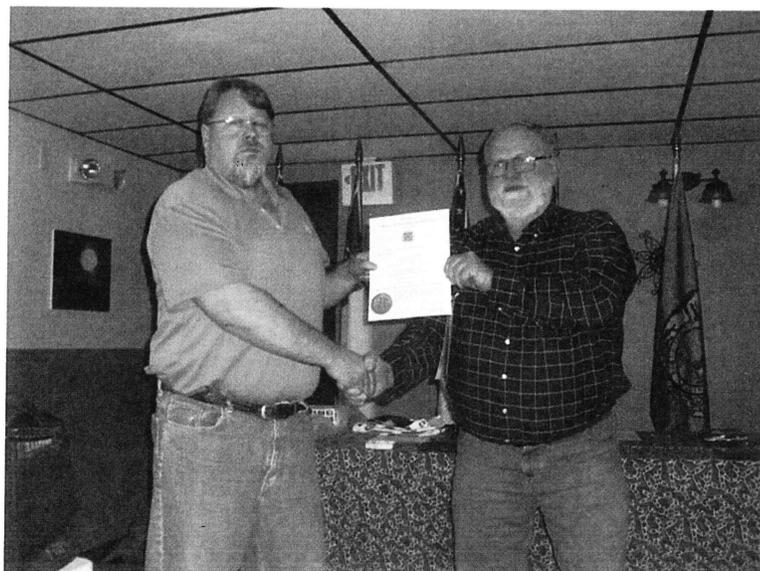
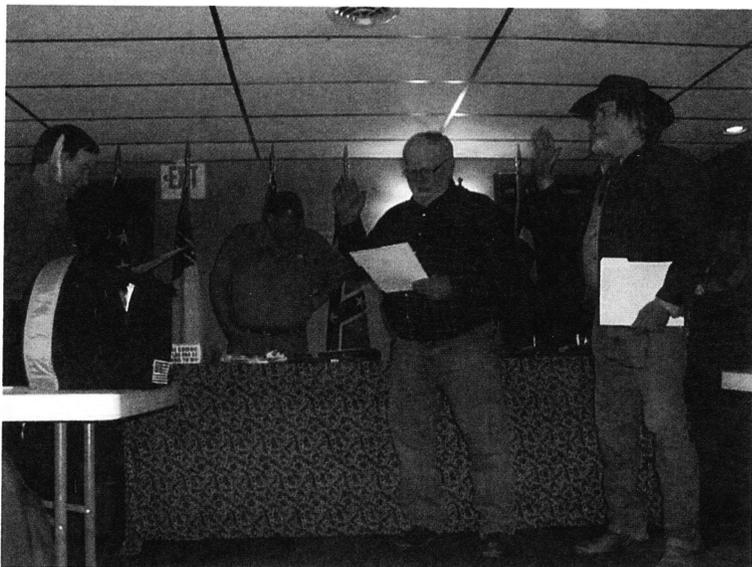
In February, Hughes Camp swore in our latest new Members. To the right, Chaplain Richard Rudd Swears in Ron Burkhart on the left and Donnie Lawrence on the right.

Middle Picture: Commander Coffman presents **Donaferd L. Lawrence (Donnie)** with his SCV Certificate. Donnie has several Ancestors he could have used, but the Ancestor he honors on his SCV Certificate is his GGGG Grandfather, **Private Joseph A Lively, Co. E, 166th Virginia, Militia**. Joseph was 69 years old when he enlisted! Must have been a tough guy. He enlisted on August 4th, 1861, but unfortunately he died on January 13th, 1862. He is buried in Virginia and has a nice Bronze military marker.

Donnie is a truck driver and lives in Independence. Many refer to Donnie as Elvis, as Donnie used to be an Elvis impersonator. That's awesome! Congratulation Donnie and glad to have you in our Camp! **Salute to Pvt. Joseph A Lively!**

Bottom Picture: Commander Coffman presents **Ronnie C. Burkhart** with his SCV Certificate. Ronnie is cousin to Lt. Commander Sam Stanton. The Ancestor Ronnie honors on his SCV Certificate is his GG Grandfather **Private George Burkhart, Jr, Co H, 8th Missouri Infantry**. Private Burkhart enlisted on August 12th, 1862 at Newton County, MO. George survived the war but died in 1871. He is buried in Carroll County, MO in Big Atkins Cemetery.

Ron lives in Mayview, Missouri and is the Fleet Manager for Budweiser. Ron can get us beer by the truck load! Ron is also a racer and has a race car, that is now sporting the SCV logo. Congratulations Ronnie, and we're glad to have you in our Merry Band. **Salute to Pvt. George Burkhart Jr. !**



March 2017



The Hughes News

The Official Publications of the Brigadier General John T Hughes Camp # 614 and

Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter # 236



KANSAS CITY, MO
 03 MAR 2017 PM 3
 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, organizational dedicated to the preservation and protection of Southern History and Heritage.



Hughes Camp # 614

Sons of Confederate Veterans

5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, Mo 64119

Camp Meeting
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 March 9th
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