



The Hughes News

Camp # 614

May 2021

Commander:

Jason Coffman

6380 SE Haynesville Rd

Holt, Mo 64048

660-864-5125

jasonncoffman@yahoo.com

1st Lt. Commander:

Sam Stanton

507 Trigg

Richmond, MO 64085

816-803-2815

Sdstanton54@gmail.com

2nd Lt. Commander:

Kevin Low

1103 SE Willow Place

Blue Springs, MO 64014

816-308-7410

KWLMO@yahoo.com

Adjutant/Editor: Larry Yeatman

5606 NE Antioch Rd

Gladstone, Mo 64119

816-728-2291

larryyeatman@msn.com

Sergeant at Arms

Tim Borron

403 Park Ave

Buckner, MO 64016

816-419-7765

Camp Chaplain

Richard Rudd

PO Box 18

Liberty, Mo 64069-0018

816-781-9279

Message From The Commander, Jason Coffman

Confederate Patriots

The CITY OF LIBERTY corporation council has decided to move on our grave marker in Fairview cemetery even though the CITY OF LIBERTY corporation attorney conveyed to them it would be unwise to do so. I guess they have their dream. That dream they have will become a nightmare as they will more than likely learn the term of "Get woke and you will go broke."



I sent out an email to the camp about the SCV National database of 2017 being compromised. From what I read a hacker broke through the firewall and stole all the member information. As if they did not know who we are and where we reside. These Amero-Communist Canaanite Bastards are hell bent on murdering all of us, I guess. History is going to be a ruthless, cruel, unmerciful bastard to them is all I must convey, or the buzzards need to eat same as the worms.

I went to the MODIV SCV reunion last month and it was a great turn out. I want to thank all of you that went down. We are gearing up for festivals this year. So far, there are three we can attend, maybe more. The Camp will not attend as many as in past years though. Hopefully, next year we can go full-bore on festivals. We will talk about festivals at the meeting along with other subjects. I will see you all at the meeting.

**Jason-Nathaniel: Coffman John T. Hughes Camp 614
Commander**

www.hughescamp.org



Camp Calendar

May 13th 7:00 PM Camp Meeting *Buckner Town Hall, 32 S. Sibley St Buckner MO 64016.*

Our speaker this month will be our own **Steve Ferguson**. Steve's subject will be: "***Battle of Little Blue River: Prelude to Westport***". As some of you may know, Steve and his family own some of the Battle of Little Blue Battlefield, and they have a house that sits on what is called "General's Bluff" This is a rocky bluff that overlooks the battlefield where are Generals could observe from. It's on Ferguson Spring Rd, named for the Ferguson's and the fact there is a Spring running there, that I'm sure troops filled canteens from! Come hear Steve give what will be a great talk about a battle that took place just a few miles west of our meeting location!



Br. Gen. John T Hughes

What's been happening on the Western Front

April, 2021...

We didn't have a meeting last month due to the Convention. But a lot has happened, some good, some bad. Bad news won't wait, so we'll start with that.

As you may remember, on March 29th the Liberty City Council voted in secret, no meeting minutes or anything, to proceed with Revesting our Block 174, our hallowed burial ground of Confederate Soldiers and their wives. They want to prove that, our title isn't clear, and that no one is buried there. But those are false accusations, so therefore this does not meet the Missouri State Statute for Revestment. But, knowing and expecting to be served notice of revestment, we started preparing. We have ordered and now completed two different Ground Penetrating Radar studies of Block 174 to show disturbances in the soil indicating burials. The first result showed us everything we wanted to see. Many burials and many within 2' of the Grave Monument. That's important as someone has to be buried within 2 feet of it, or they can say it's not a grave marker.

And, just received the results of the second study today. Those results also confirm burials in our Block 174. I was present for both studies, as well as Gieselle and Bob Painter. It's interesting to see it done, and both companies seemed competent

In their methods and findings. Our attorney has received the first study results and was quite happy with it. He said, this is the nail in their coffin! (Liberty's)

The second company was hired by the City of Liberty to GPR the unmarked black section of the cemetery. So the city can't deny he's a reliable source. They trusted his findings when they hired him. Hard for them to say he's now not reliable.

But like Mark of the second company told Gieselle and myself, GPR alone, is not proof of burials. It's best when being used as support for good historical research. And we have plenty of archive records indicating who is buried there etc.

Conveniently for the city, the Cemetery Sextant office burned a long time ago, and they lost many records of who is buried where. But even there own records have names of many buried in Block 174, they just don't know who is where.

So, what next? As expected, the Missouri Division was served papers today notifying us of the revestment proceeding. Missouri Law requires the City Council to allow us to come before them, prove ownership, and that we have people buried there, and that we haven't abandoned the property.

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Thanks to James Country Mercantile, Steven Cockrell, Joe Ferrara, John Yeatman, Andy Johnson, Matt Knapp, Steve Ferguson, Burgess Williams, Bob Capps. Thanks for helping to keep the presses rolling!

Salute!

Liberty Monument continued from page 2...

If we prove to their satisfaction we own it etc, then the city is not allowed to proceed with the revestment. However, they can just say they don't believe us, and file the case in Clay County District Court anyway. Which is right in their backyard since Liberty is the County Seat, and they just might get a bad judge to also say he doesn't believe us. And award them the revestment of our property, our privately owned burial ground. That said, bad judge or not, even if we prove to these commie scumbags in Liberty the sky is blue, they are just going to say the sky is purple, and they will press this full court, I predict.

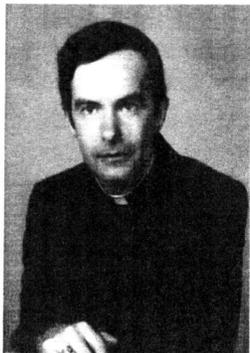
Ownership: Block 174 was originally purchased by the Thomas McCarty Camp UCV in 1900. They then started burying people in it, and they raised private donations to build the statue. Then in the 1920s, the UCV started turning Command and Control of the UCV over to us, the SCV, as their members aged and were unable to run their camps etc. Then in the 1930's, the UCV amended their bylaws saying that in case of dissolution of UCV Camps, their properties were to be turned over to, get this, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, or the Daughters of the Confederacy. Well, that could have been a little more clear. The and/or thing kind of sucks. But since then, we quit claimed the Deed from the UCV to the SCV. That said, one thing we need to do real quick like, is have the UDC quit claim it to us. Which they are willing to do. I just hope it's fast enough. But the intent of the UCV bylaws is pretty clear on several different Amendments, turning things over to the SCV or the UDC. It's pretty clear to me and our attorney. But, old school writings can be picked apart by modern attorneys. But, the UCV was clearly passing property on to the Successor Organization, the SCV. Our boys were smart, and they wanted their entity to live on thru us.

In the end, there's no way Liberty should be able to win this case. But I decided a long time ago, that it's a legal system, not a justice system, and often, there is no justice in the legal system. I hope I'm proven wrong in this case, and there is some justice there.

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Chaplain's Corner, Hughes Camp Chaplain Richard W Rudd



History is clearly repetitious. Negroes were used as scapegoats to justify the WBTS and it was dubbed a crusade against slavery. Today, Negroes are being used again as scapegoats to justify anarchy.

Black Lives Matter (BLM), a trite slogan parroted by rioters, liberals, and the uninformed, is

the name of an anarchist organization established by three black women in 2013. Contrary to its name, its purpose includes numerous non-racial revolutionary causes expressed in their own words. They admit that they have "...the intention of freeing ourselves from the tight grip of heteronormative thinking..." "We disrupt the western-prescribed nuclear family structure..." "We foster a queer-affirming network." "We affirm...undocumented folks..." They also call for defunding police departments and brag that they are "trained Marxists", confirming the secular and atheistic basis of their ideology. To be honest, truth in labeling would require that BLM be called "Black Lesbian Marxists." We are being covertly used by major US corporations we patronize to support indirectly "BLM" and other radical organizations through the thousands of dollars these businesses donate out of sympathy or intimidation. Whenever possible, boycott, expose, and divest (BED) should be our response to these corporations that are in bed with anarchists.

The monogram "BLM" is better defined as Big Lies Matter. William James, a 19th century US psychologist, said, "Repeat a lie often enough and people will believe it." Hitler agreed, "The great masses of the people...will more easily fall victims to a big lie than a small one." Anarchists shout the big lie that racism is systemic in America and encourage bloodletting in the streets for its remedy. Purveyors of this big lie should have to justify their baseless claim against the refuting evidence of equal opportunity encoded in the Constitution and various categories of law, that a liberal Negro was elected president twice, that Negroes serve in the cabinet, on the Supreme Court, and in Congress, and have been elected governors, state legislators, mayors of major cities, and members of school boards.

They are represented in every profession: military officers, education, law, medicine, business, entertainment, etc.

If anarchists are really concerned about the value of black lives, why do they limit the focus of their attention to only interracial incidents? More Negroes die due to black on black violence in urban neighborhoods. How does killing, raping, looting, vandalism, and arson preserve black lives?

If anarchists are really concerned about the quality of black lives, they must live in the present and look to the future, not look back to the past and call up the ghost of slavery that died 155 years ago. They must work for substantive changes instead of merely renaming streets. They must attack the real issues that oppress Negroes instead of monuments as Don Quixote did windmills: illegitimate births, welfare dependence, anemic work ethic and unemployment, enslavement by debt, low graduation rates, drug use, crime, violence, derision of successful Negro role models worthy of emulation, and low self-esteem. In a recent broadcast of an interview, a participant's use of the legitimate term "Negro" was called racist. It is a synonym for "black" as Caucasian is for "white." If some Negroes feel they have reason to be ashamed of their race, they need to improve their image and perception of themselves. In the 19th century, Mongolians experienced discrimination and degradation in the western US. They set an example by reversing their plight to become respected in all facets of American society.

Instead of engaging in demonstrations, condoning anarchy, and preaching a social gospel, more Negro clergymen need to remember their true calling "...that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached..." "Go therefore and make disciples..." (Matt. 28:19, Lk. 24:47) All change, for better or worse, begins within the heart and mind. Social change is effected one citizen at a time. To be accepted begins by accepting ourselves and changing what is found within us to be unacceptable. The American artist Warner Sallman created the famous painting based on Rev. 3:20 of Christ knocking on a door with no exterior knob; it can only be opened from the inside. Christ brings more to a relationship with us than we have to offer. What do we bring to potential relationships with each other—demands or offers?

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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.

Southern Heroines

The most profound impact on the Civil War along the Missouri-Kansas border was not from the political or military establishment but the impact of Southern ladies on the war's perpetuity. It was the Southern woman who oftentimes endured the cruelty and barbarity of the Union soldier and Kansas Jayhawkers. The first instance of brutality in Jackson County, Missouri, was during a Kansas Jayhawking raid through Blue Springs. While Jayhawkers were plundering the home of Strother Stone, Mrs. Stone protested, and a Jayhawker pistol whipped her into silence.

Southern women had their homes burned down, even the houses of poor widows. They had their personal property looted and Union soldiers ripped their clothes from their bodies looking for valuables and the most tragic personal attacks were rapes perpetrated by a vengeful foe. Besides raping female slaves in the presence of their owners the guerrillas of Quantrill's command were especially targeted. The sisters and cousins of guerrillas John and Joseph Hall, Buck, Rip and Kip Fields, Dick, James and Ike Berry, the sister of guerrilla Charles Longacre and Sally Younger, sister of Cole Younger suffered rapes by Kansas Jayhawkers. Even Cole Younger's house slave, Suse Younger, saved Cole's life during the war and refused to divulge where the family silverware was secreted even while being hung to force here to divulge its whereabouts. Women were banished from their homes for feeding their husbands and sons when they returned home on furlough.

The women of Missouri served the Confederacy in supporting its fighting men in a variety of ways. They served as spies gathering intelligence information and passing it along to Quantrill's command which attributed to Quantrill's numerous battlefield victories. Female guerrilla riders scouted on horseback, assisted in raids for supplies and horses, and even fired at Union forces. This mobility allowed them to aid the guerrillas by their reconnaissance and location of Union forces that

were relayed back to the guerrillas. The guerrillas treasured information brought to them by women who served as liaisons for the guerrillas in hostage negotiations and oftentimes relayed the status of captured guerrillas and carried messages from Union officials.

If caught these women were arrested and thrown in prison. Besides the more dangerous work performed by the Southern ladies, Southern women organized sewing circles to knit socks and gloves and made clothes and blankets and sent in packages to be sent to soldiers oftentimes including a note of encouragement. At home Southern women would scrape their homemade linen in order to make lint to dress soldiers' wounds. This unraveling of cloth could be used to pack into a wound and was soft enough not to irritate the wound and also absorbent enough to collect any fluid that leaked from it.

The women relatives of Quantrill's men would collect lead and make bullets for the guerrillas. Many of these young Southern girls made an elaborate "guerrilla shirt" for a soldier in Quantrill's command, made from homespun or even elaborate velveteen, fancifully embroidered with hand-stitched flowers of all shapes, sizes and colors down the breast with two large pockets that could hold extra pistol cylinders during battle. Guerrilla Andy Walker recollected in his memoir that these guerrilla shirts were the guerrillas one very distinctive garment, often worn under the disguise of a blue Federal uniform,

During the war the Federal authorities made it clear that "secesh women" would be held responsible for their, as well and their children's words and any acts considered to be disloyal to the Federal government, but despite the risks involved these brave Southern women carried on. Their abuse only

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**Richard Rudd continued from page 4...**

Malcontents, regardless of their race, cannot force entry and acceptance into society in general and the lives of others in particular by kicking down the doors to their hearts with the jack boots and battering rams of legislation, threats, and riots. Rather, one must "...be transformed by the renewal of (their) mind, that (they) may prove what is the will of God, what is good and acceptable and perfect." (Rom. 12:2) Then, the door will be freely opened, genuine acceptance realized, and American society transformed for the better.

Father Richard Rudd

Hughes Camp Chaplain

Petersen continued from Page 5...

made their determination stronger. Many were banished from the state when arrested and released from prison. Sarah Jane Smith, a sixteen-year-old girl, destroyed two to three miles of telegraph lines between Rolla and Springfield, Missouri. Smith came from a northern Arkansas county but crossed into Missouri to help her male cousins who acted as guerrillas. After her arrest, the military commission ordered her to Gratiot Street Prison, where she waited for her sentence of execution by hanging. One Southern lady had a friend make a saw from a watch spring, set it in a tiny steel frame and smuggled into a prisoner at the Gratiot Street Prison in St. Louis.

Southern Baptist icon Lottie Moon who later became the matriarch of foreign missionaries carried secret coded messages through the Union lines to Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith. Many items were considered contraband by the Union authorities as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Items such as letters, medicines, besides military supplies were not allowed to be forwarded to Confederate soldiers. When Yankees killed a guerrilla, they ordered that the bodies were not to be buried. Despite these orders Southern women cared for these dead Confederates by preparing a proper burial, having to dig the graves themselves.

Susan Langdon Vaughn, originator of Decoration Day which later became known as Memorial Day, would smuggle morphine, quinine and medicines through the lines, in quilted petticoats and bras, and even in the brim of her hat. She stated that, "If I had a thousand sons I'd buckle on their swords and send them to the Confederacy." After the war Southern women were responsible for building and maintaining the Confederate Veterans Home in Higginsville, Missouri.

Nineteen-year-old Anne E. Fickle of Lafayette County who made the "Black Flag" for Quantrill's command was sent to prison for 10 years for trying to help her guerrilla boyfriend Otho Hinton escape from jail. Along the border things intensified to such an extent that citizens described the period as a "reign of terror". Quantrill's guerrilla band relied heavily on women to purchase and deliver food, medicine, clothing, and to transport items to the men. By foot, wagon, or horse, these women took their supplies in baskets to guerrillas' hidden camps in the Missouri countryside. In August 1863, Federals arrested fourteen women relatives of Quantrill's men and imprisoned them in a three-story brick building in Kansas City. During their imprisonment Kansas Jayhawkers undermined the building causing its collapse resulting in the brutal premeditated deaths of five young Southern girls.

The most heavily concentrated group of Southern heroines was located in Vernon County in southwestern Missouri. Lenora and Clarinda Mayfield, Eliza Gabbert, Sarah Waitman, Nancy Burrus, and Nannie McConnell belonged to a local Vernon County guerrilla group under the leadership of Gabbert's father. Both of the Mayfield sisters ended up in St. Louis's Gratiot Street Prison. Transferred to the women's prison on Myrtle Street, the sisters escaped by unscrewing the hinges of the door with a knife while the sentries slept. They walked the railroad tracks back home to Vernon County, there to carry on their assistance to the bushwhackers.

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**Petersen continued from 6...**

Women worked in prison hospitals until the Union Provost Marshal determined that their work was "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" and halted their efforts. They were allowed to do so if they took the oath of allegiance to the Federal government but so many loyal Southern women were willing to do whatever they could to relieve and encourage the brave Confederate soldiers that many took the oath rather than be excluded from the hospitals. Besides serving as nurses they sat by the bedsides and wrote letters for wounded prisoners. As Quantrill lay dying in a military prison hospital in Louisville, Kentucky he was visited and cared for by Southern women related to his men. At a Quantrill reunion held after the war guerrilla William H. Gregg remarked, "Heaven bless the women, they were friends in need and indeed, no braver and truer women lived than the Southern ladies of Missouri, we often owed our lives to them."

Article submitted by Paul R. Petersen

Photo Credit – Susan Langdon Vaughn - CanteyMyersCollection.com

References: William H. Gregg Manuscript

Reminiscences of the Women of Missouri During The Sixties published by the United Daughters of the Confederacy

Liberty Monument continued from page 3...

Gieselle has done yeoman's work to defend this monument. She was a huge help to the GPR companies, did a great job of telling them about where people were buried. And she's pulled tons of Clay County Archive records about Block 174. All that research she's done, will be a big help to our Attorney, Bryan Wolford, to help prove ownership, and that people are buried there. Darrell Maples got with HQ and got copies of the UCV bylaw amendments that turned Command and Control of the UCV over to the SCV, and their properties to the SCV and or the UDC. All of that is good news in helping us to win this fight, which we must win. Losing is not an option on this one. Like Anderson Camp Commander Neil Block said to me, "No quarter on these cemeteries, we draw the line here". He's right, he knows, if we lose this, all our burial grounds will be unmarked before we know it.

Also, the city denied us opening and closing a grave for John Moloski in Block 174. They claimed they aren't sure we own it. But that violates our 5th amendment. Which forbids the taking of properties, or denial of access to properties by governments. In the end, if we prove ownership and stop this nonsense, we're going to sue the hell out of the City of Liberty!

If you would like to donate to the legal defense fund:

Mail a check payable to the Missouri Division-SCV

Wes Franklin

12161 Norway Road

Neosho, MO 64850

And-on to good news! We just had, what I believe, to be the best run and attended Division and Society Reunion since I've been in the SCV. That doesn't mean our leaders of the past did a bad job, they've all been great reunions. But our current leadership, went the extra mile and really took us to the next level. And not only did we have a great crowd, biggest I've seen, but all the top brass from the SCV and the MOS&B was there. I hope they heard me say, we have to win on this Liberty situation. If we lose, it will be on like donkey kong in removing cemetery monuments. Case precedent. I hope they heard me say that!

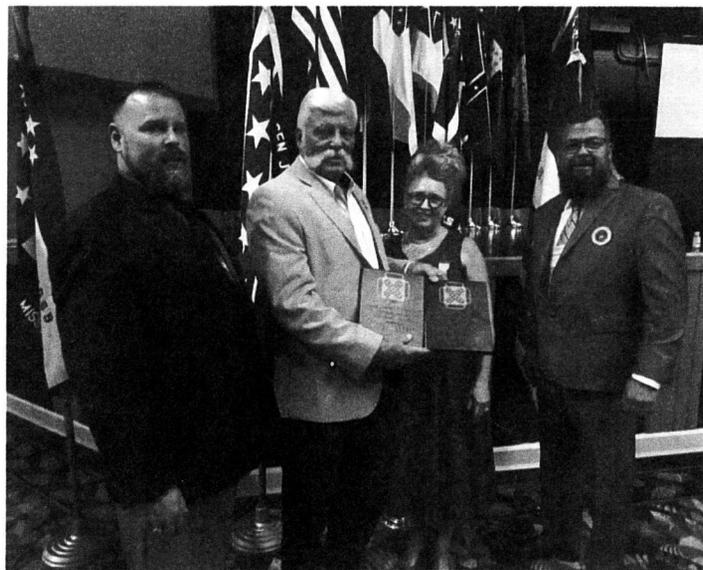
On the next page, you'll see some photos etc. Note the huge battle flag behind the stage, it was very cool.



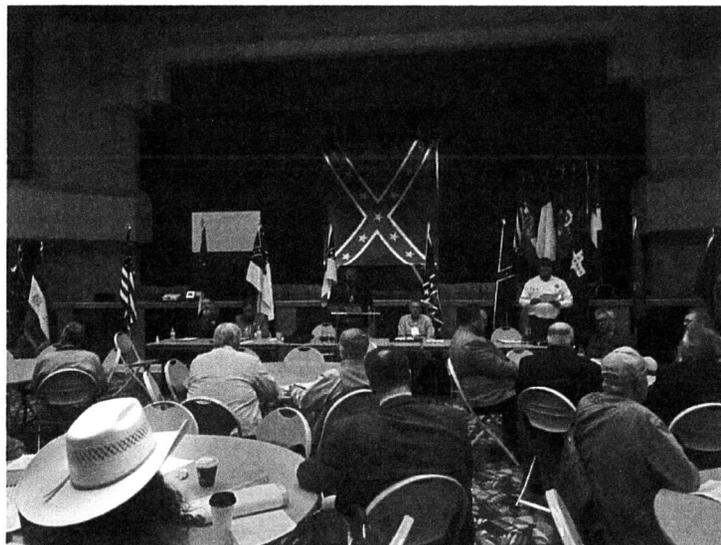
From the Division and Society Reunion



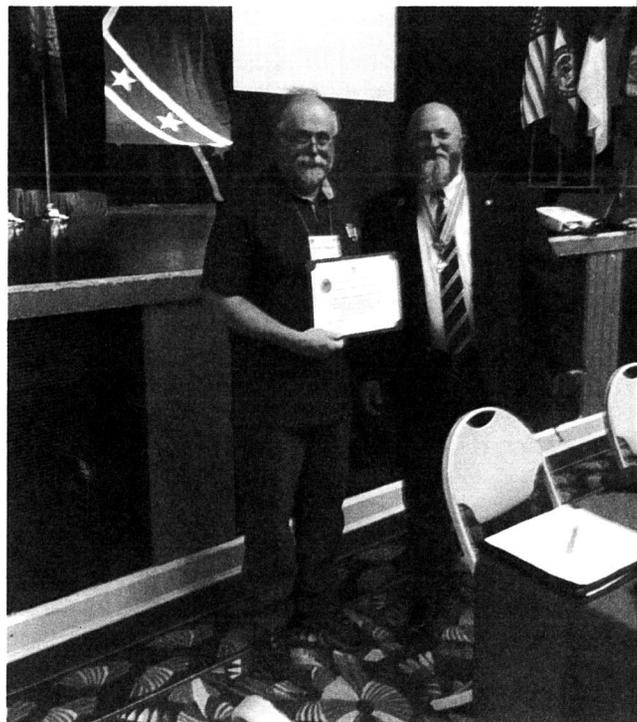
Above, Hughes Camp presented Gieselle Fest with her Friends of the SCV Certificate, and the Division presented her with a gift basket in appreciation to all her hard work on the Liberty Monument.



In the center above is John and Marsha Dinkens. The Division presented John with the Porter Award for his meritorious service in donating land and installation for our Mega Flag Pole.



Above is the Division business meeting with the mega flag in the background. To the left, Society Commander Terry Phillips presents Keith Daleen with a certificate of appreciation for all his past work as Commander.





More information on our Members

Paul Petersen update: We sent out an email blast today, but in case you missed that, I'm sad to report that Paul and his wife Donna are both in the hospital with the Covid. I emailed him a question on May 4th which he answered, but said him and his wife are both in the hospital and he expects to be there about 3 weeks. Please keep Paul and Donna in your prayers and pray for their full, complete, and speedy recovery.

I asked him by email if there is anything he wants or needs, and if he can have visitors. He did email me after that question, but it was a short response and he did not answer those questions. I also asked him just how bad he and Donna are feeling, but he did not answer that either. That said, they are feeling bad enough to land them both in the hospital. So it can't be good. If I get any further updates, we'll shoot them out via email.

I'm not sure I have any contact info on his son, who I have met. I think about things like, is his kids and grandkids able to keep the Petersen's place mowed. This time of year, that needs to happen. Paul has a sizable property. I have one of those, keeping those properties mowed is no joke. So, if the family needs help, maybe that's something we could do for him, I'll let you know. *LTY*

John Moloski funeral update

As some of you may know, we have been in contact with John's son, John Jr. John Jr. did tell us he'd like John's cremains to be buried on Block 174. We were' going to do that April 24th. But, as you know, the city refused to open the grave for John. Said they don't have sufficient proof we own it. That is despite our title on file with the Clay County Recorder of Deeds. So, the burial is on hold until our Attorney can straighten that out, which we're working on.

I've stayed in touch with John Jr. but have not heard back from him after I last updated him. I'm not sure how much longer the family can be patient on a service for his Dad. I did offer that maybe we should have a memorial service for him now, with the burial service later.

If this all comes to pass, we will add a bronze plaque to the monument with John's data and denoting his Army Service in the Vietnam War.

I'll keep you posted as to what will happen.



May 2021

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



Susan Langdon Vaughn, originator of Decoration Day which later became known as Memorial Day, would smuggle morphine, quinine and medicines through the lines, in quilted petticoats and bras, and even in the brim of her hat. She stated that, "If I had a thousand sons I'd buckle on their swords and send them to the Confederacy." See inside for Peter Jensen's article on Women hero's of the CSA.