

Captain A. T. Harllee's



Dispatch



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Camp 2010 Dillon, S. C.

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The Perfect Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp

The totally perfect Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp would have to be in South Carolina, the first State to secede from the Union. It would certainly need to be in a community where one of the signers of secession would have called home. It would just have to be in a place where scattered across its entire acreage or square miles, there is spotted about, small family cemeteries where the old veterans have been laid to final rest in deep Southern soil. It would be a place where the deeds and sacrifices of the old veterans would be remembered by their sons and grandsons. These sons and grandsons would be proud of their Confederate heritage. Proud enough that they would want to join the only organization in the world that the veterans themselves endorsed, by giving their personal blessings to its creation. These sons of Confederate veterans would care enough of those who bequeathed this special heritage to them by taking special care of that final resting place of the old veteran and in his honor, mark the grave where others would know of his sacrifice for family and country. These sons in a way that would bring honor to the old veteran would express gratitude, not only by open expression, but by the way he promotes Confederate history. These sons would do all they could inside the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization, to promote unity among its members. This Camp sounds a lot like the Andrew T. Harllee Camp. Maybe we're not perfect yet, but we sure as heck have a good start on it. Come to the meetings and be a part of something good a goin' on!

Last Months Meeting

Last month, our meeting was held on the 19th of July. Randy Burbage was our guest speaker. Of course, Randy is the South Carolina Division Commander, and we certainly appreciate his taking time to come to a little country town like Dillon to speak at our meeting. Then again, that's the kind of fellow Randy is. He came to the Marion and Dillon Memorial Services and served as the keynote speaker at both events. He was there at Darlington at the memorial service for the Black Confederates. Come to think of it, there isn't much going on that Commander Burbage is not involved in. He has proven himself to be a great leader for the SCV on the state level. He gave the Camp a really good talk on the ironclads of Charleston. He brought us up to date on the

Hunley and he gave us some insight on some things that will be brought before the convention in Mobile, Alabama. Our Camp voted on five amendments that will be discussed in Mobile. 2nd Lt. Commander Donald Hayes will be representing us at the convention. All in all, this was a good and a productive meeting.

We Will Not Tolerate Violations!

Superintendent Mark Jackson spoke those harsh words. The violations he spoke of were not actions of abuse, he was not speaking of cheating on tests, and they were not words spoken about students who were committing violent acts on other students or teachers. These violations were not about athletes who did not meet academic requirements to participate in sports.



These Young Ladies Purses have been Banned from their Burleson Texas School

These words were spoken concerning two high school girls who brought their Christmas gifts to school—purses! Yep, pocket books! These purses were the center of a lawsuit. "We will not tolerate violations of

the dress code, and we will actively work to create a stable learning environment in our schools," he said. Mr. Jackson spoke these words after winning the first round of a federal lawsuit filed by the two former students who were prohibited from carrying Confederate battle flag purses to school last year. Although both of these young ladies graduated from Burleson High School in May, one of them has a sister in Junior High, and she intends to pursue the lawsuit and hopefully will be able to carry her purse to school next year. Kirk Lyons said that he would continue to pursue the lawsuit. He also has some questions for some of the district school officials about some allegations they made during the preliminary injunction hearing. Apparently, some of the officials stated that the rebel purses incited a white student to "lynch" an African-American student with a belt. "If this really happened, that school would have been shut down and it would have been on the national news for a week," Lyons said. I'm looking forward to putting some of these school administrators under oath and finding out if it happened." Lyons said that information could be used during the full trial of the lawsuit.

Gen. Butler Has Common Ground With Modern Day Public Schools

History makes no mistake in calling Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, "The Beast" of New Orleans. He was a self-appointed monarch of New Orleans and was properly described by a British visitor when he said, "the Northern Conqueror is hated cordially by every class of residents." The women of New Orleans took every opportunity to express their loathing of the occupying troops. In retaliation, Butler issued General Order No. 28 on May 15, 1862. This order basically stated that any woman of New Orleans who treated any Union officer or soldier with any kind of disrespect, whether by word, gesture, or movement, would insult or show contempt to any officer or soldier,

that woman would be regarded as a woman of the town and would be treated as such. In other words she would be considered as a prostitute, which would be construed as a license for rape. The mayor protested this order and was arrested. Gen. Butler was known for placing anyone under arrest, or even executing persons for any kind of criticism of his 'reign' of New Orleans or of loyalty to the Confederacy. Oh, the part about his common ground with modern day public schools. A lady named Anne Larue was one of several ladies imprisoned by Butler on barren Ship Island, off the Mississippi coast, for displaying Confederate flags on their clothing!



**Maj. Gen. Benjamin F.
"The Beast" Butler**

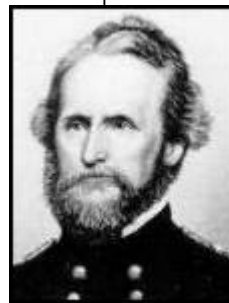
Confederate Flag Dishonors Parade

David W. Swan wrote an article concerning the Memorial Day parade in Livingston, Michigan. He claims that the "very purpose of Memorial Day was assaulted during the parade as a replica of the General Lee Dodge Charger from "The Dukes of Hazard" television show made its way down the parade route prominently flying the Confederate flag." He said, "The Confederate flag stands for what those we were honoring that day fought against. The Confederate flag represents the greatest blemish on our nation's history. It is a symbol of treason, hatred, racism, slavery and oppression." He went on to say, "Flying this icon of hatred during a time set aside to honor sacrifices made for liberty and freedom, including the sacrifices made to defeat the very forces represented by the Confederate flag during the Civil War, only reinforces an image of racism that Livingston County has been trying to shake for decades." [EDITOR] I am certain that Mr. Swan believes what he wrote, but if he put away his own prejudices for a little while, he could easily discover some very interesting things about his own remarks and what that flag truly represents. One of the first things David needs to understand is the fact that the United States Government recognizes Confederate soldiers as 'American soldiers.' Another thing that David should understand is that the Confederate flag does not represent the greatest blemish on our nations history; he needs to understand that the Confederate flag came about *because* of

the greatest blemish in American history. He also doesn't realize that the Confederate flag represents the defeated army that was fighting *for* liberty and freedom. Now if he really wants to discuss hatred and oppression, maybe he should talk to President Abraham Lincoln, Union Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Foster, Butler, Nathaniel Lyon, Henry Halleck and Brig Gen. James H. Lane. You see, they were experts in both fields of hatred and oppression—most of them were also well indoctrinated in racism. Maybe, just maybe, David could use a history lesson without all of those revisionists, politically correct teachers brainwashing him.

The State of Missouri

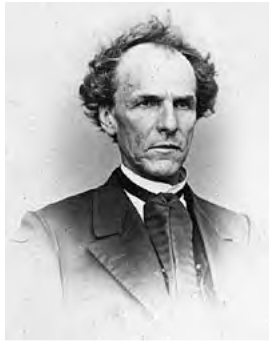
As the seven states of the Deep South departed the union during the winter of 1860 – 1861, the majority of Missourians, longed for an amicable settlement of differences between the sections. Although the state voted for Democrat Stephen Douglas, while Abe Lincoln ran last in a four- way vote, the state of Missouri on February 28, voted overwhelmingly in opposition of secession. Again in March, the delegates met, called for a compromise and resolved that Missouri remain in the union, then adjourned subject to recall. Still, they warned against federal coercion of the South. Then on April 15, 1861, Lincoln ordered each state to send troops so that he might invade the newly formed Confederacy. That did not set well with most Missourians, nor did it set well with Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson. His reply to Mr. Lincoln's request was, "Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any such crusade." Of course this did not set well with the federals. As required by law, Missouri militia units mustered in early May for their annual period of training and drill. Whatever their personal inclination was at the time, every officer and soldier in the Missouri militia had taken an oath to defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and the stars and stripes flew over their encampment, called Camp Jackson. Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commander of the local U.S. Army garrison convinced himself that the Federal arsenal was in danger of seizure by secessionists, ordered most of the arms stored there to be shipped to Illinois. He then took his small force of regulars with German Unionist volunteers, which numbered between six and seven thousand men, marched through the streets of St. Louis to Lindell Grove and surrounded Camp Jackson. Being outnumbered eight to one, the militia, numbering 689, laid down their weapons and surrendered to the Federals. This made no



**Union Gen.
Nathaniel Lyon**

sense to the citizens of St. Louis, and they were outraged. As the Federal troops marched back through the streets of St. Louis, the citizens began throwing rocks and dirt clods at the Germans. The German Unionist fired into the crowd of civilians, killing twenty-eight civilians including two women and four children. Seventy-five others were wounded. Several days later, as many as ten thousand citizens—terrified by Federal violence, fled St. Louis. One convention delegate who had opposed

secession earlier, said, "If Unionism means such atrocious deeds as I have witnessed in St. Louis, I am no longer a Union man." A week after this massacre, Capt. Lyon was promoted to brigadier general. It was now clear that Missourians were not free to choose their own political future. Gov. Jackson and other elected



Union Gen. James H. Lane
[Picture while Senator of Kansas]

officials had been forced to flee the state. A state government-in-exile was formed that adopted an ordinance of secession, and Missouri was granted admission as one of the Confederate States. The state was, however, still under Federal occupation and its citizens terrorized, robbed and murdered. Union Brigadier Gen. James H. Lane said it all when he said, "We believe in a war of extermination, I want to see every foot of ground in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties

burned over—everything laid to waste. Everything disloyal from a Shanghai rooster to a Durham cow must be cleaned out." Obviously, things never got any better for that state for the duration of the war.

August Meeting

The meeting of the Andrew T. Harlee Camp 2010 will be held at the American Legion building on Hwy 9 E. on August 16. The supper will be served around 6:30 and the meeting will begin promptly at 7:00. This month's speaker will be our own Compatriot, Alex Johnson. He will give a slide presentation on his three tours of Afghanistan and will tell us things that are happening over there that the news media won't tell you. This should be a very interesting presentation that we all should enjoy. Bring someone with you and let's enjoy a time of fellowship together.

A CSS Alabama Crewman Laid to Rest

On June 19, 1864, The CSS Alabama was sunk by Union warship USS Kearsarge in the channel off the coast of France. Admiral Raphael Semmes commanded the CSS Alabama. He survived along with most of the 120 crewmen aboard, while



CSS Alabama

about 12 crewmen were presumed killed or drowned. The Confederate ship had become notorious for preying on Union merchant ships around the world during the War Between the States. One hundred and thirty eight years

later, the wreckage from the CSS Alabama was discovered and then, after another year, the remains of an unidentified Confederate sailor was found underneath a cannon as the

cannon was being recovered from the wreckage. This unidentified Confederate sailor was finally laid to rest in Mobile Alabama in the Magnolia Cemetery where another 1100 Confederate veterans are buried. A horse drawn caisson bearing the hand-made wooden casket carried him there. The route of the procession carried his remains near the statue of his former Admiral, Raphael Semmes. Among those present at the funeral was the great great grandson of the Admiral, retired Navy Capt. Oliver J. Semmes. Another distinguished person present was John M. Lancaster of Cheltenham, England. He is a direct descendant of John Lancaster, who rescued Admiral Semmes and about 40 of his crewmembers with the British yacht Deerhound. A member of the Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Sons of Confederate Veterans, was quoted as saying, "This sailor served on the greatest sea raider in all of history, I hope we gave him his due." From the appearance of things, it looks as if he finally did.



Funeral for Confederate Sailor
CSS Alabama

First Address to Confederate Congress by Jefferson Davis

"We protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor. In independence we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we have lately been confederated. All we ask is to be left alone—that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must, resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amnesty and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we must continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence, and self government."



Deo Vindice