



THE BRIDGE

"It is our duty to keep the memory of our heroes green." Jefferson Davis



April 2019

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award Winner 2009, 2012 & 2013

Volume XXV Issue 4



Camp Officers

Peter D. Boineau

Commander

5149 Broxton Bridge Road

Bamberg, SC 29003

boineausgunshop@gmail.com

Joseph "Buzz" Braxton II

1st Lieutenant Commander

buzzbraxton@gmail.com

Robert Keel

2nd Lieutenant Commander

kline@barnwellsc.com

Donald Webster

3rd Lieutenant Commander

Retention & Recruiting

websterdrd@yahoo.com

Charles L.D. Carlson

Adjutant

Chaplain

Bridge Editor

scv842@gmail.com

Edward S. Floyd

Treasurer

Edward.floyd444@gmail.com

Carl Platts

Judge Advocate

Carl.platts@yahoo.com

Coleman Loadholt

Quartermaster

Roy Hart, Jr.

Surgeon

Ira Beach

Color Sergeant

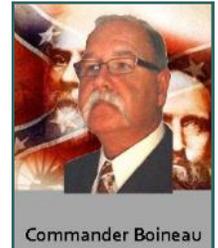
ibeach@embarqmail.com

Vacant

Historian

Compatriots and Friends,

I hope you all are planning to be with us on Saturday, April 20th for our Annual Banquet. We will be entertained by the Picken Pearls, after dining from a menu of good food that is sure to please everyone. Add to this the joy of seeing folks that you may not have seen in a while and you have the makings of a very enjoyable evening.



Commander Boineau

We have had good participation at our last few meetings to the extent that we are going to order extra food; this is a very good thing and we thank each Compatriot for coming and encouraging us with their presence. We welcome Jeffery and Russell as new Compatriots and hope to be inducting another new member at our April 16th meeting. Keep up the good work!

The Charles J. Colcock Camp's ceremony commemorating the Battle of Tulifinny Crossroads went very well. It was a beautiful day made even more so by a healthy representation of Loyal Southerners watching a 12ft by 12ft Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag being hoisted to fly proudly adjacent to I-95. Many of those passing on I-95 sounded their horns in approval and encouragement. Of course there were those who were clearly not supportive, but they were definitely few and far between. It would have been described in days gone by as, "a shinin' time." Keep up the great work Camp 2100.

We will devote a portion of our next meeting to making sure that our facility is in proper condition to receive our guests on the 20th. Don't let this keep you away; as Southern gentlemen we want our company to be comfortable and feel like we count them as special. Remember, many hands make light work.

"Pete"

Reverend George Daniel "Dan" Boineau

Regretfully we report that **The Rev. George Daniel "Dan" Boineau**, 90, of Barnwell, passed away Tuesday, March 26, 2019.

Funeral services for Reverend Boineau were held at 1 p.m. Saturday, March 30, at Friendship Baptist Church, Barnwell. Burial followed at Christ Church at Adams Run, with military rites. There were Patriot Guard Riders and an honor guard at the funeral and the graveside.

Please remember Reverend Boineau's family in your prayers as they face this time of bereavement. Memorials may be made to the church of your choice.

Annual Banquet - Saturday, April 20, 2019 - 7PM

Featuring the Picken Pearls



The Presumption of Unoffered Prayer

Adrian Rogers



God wants to bless us. God wants to give us what we need, but we're so presumptuous. We're so proud. We're so self-sufficient that we go about in our own strength, as James 4:1-2 tells us—fighting, warring, scheming, planning, hating, killing, conniving, striving—trying in our own way to get the things we think we need.

There is no problem that cannot be solved by prayer. There are no problems too big to solve, just people too small to solve them. When we begin to pray and to seek the face of God, then we'll know peace, both domestically and in our hearts, as we seek the face of Almighty God. God wants to bless us, and God will bless us through prayer.

"More ships!" some cry. "More guns! More fighters in the air!" But wise is the king who calls for more prayer! It is prayer that links our lives with the omnipotent power of God.

Oh, friend, the presumption of unoffered prayer. Did you know that prayerlessness is a sin? John Bunyan wrote in "Pilgrim's Progress," "Prayer will make a man cease from sin, and sin will entice a man to cease from prayer." Are you praying? There is no substitute for prayer.

Today's Prayer

O God, help me to remember today that my help comes from You, the maker of Heaven and earth. I can do nothing in my own strength. You are my strength and might. I call on You right now to meet my every need. In Jesus' Name. Amen.

U.S. Marines vs Citadel Cadets at Tulifinny Crossroads

A battalion of U.S. Marines, 157 strong, led by First Lieutenant (acting Captain) George G. Stoddard, USMC, redeployed aboard Navy ships in another attempt to break the Charleston-Savannah railroad. From 2-4 Dec. 1864, the Marines conducted training exercises near Beaufort and Parris Island to prepare for the next battle. Citadel cadets were training new recruits at a military encampment in Orangeburg, S.C. The superintendent of The Citadel, Maj James B. White, Citadel class of 1849, directed that all cadets (all four classes), including the new "Plebes" (first-year cadets from the Arsenal Academy, The Citadel's preparatory school in Columbia, S.C.), faculty and staff report to The Citadel in Charleston immediately. From 1 to 3 Dec. 1864, the entire Corps of Cadets prepared for battle on the quadrangle of the barracks and the parade deck in Charleston. In the early morning hours of 4 Dec. 1864, the Corps of Cadets, 343 strong, consisting of Company A, Citadel cadets (upperclassmen) and Co B, Arsenal cadets (15- to 18-year-old freshmen) awoke to the sound of "Assembly." That was the last night cadets would spend in the relative "luxury" of the Spartan-like barracks during the Civil War. Cadets marched out clad in their gray cotton and wool uniforms, Enfield rifles with bayonets affixed, ammunition and accoutrements. The Citadel's barracks were emptied. One faculty officer, Dr. William Hume, an elderly professor of physics, chemistry and experimental science, remained at The Citadel. Dr. Hume was the son of a Revolutionary War veteran, John Hume, who fought the British with GEN Francis Marion.

At dawn on 6 Dec. 1864, Marines, sailors and soldiers successfully landed on Gregorie Point unopposed. Union troops captured the Gregorie Plantation home, quickly moved toward the Charleston-Savannah Railroad and surprised the 5th Georgia Infantry, capturing its colors. The Corps of Cadets, located nearly four miles away at Pocotaligo Station, heard the intense fire and marched at the "double quick" (double time, run) to meet the enemy at Gregorie Point. The engagement lasted only about 10 more minutes, and the Union troops moved to their defensive positions before the cadets arrived. "Major John Jenkins, whom I had sent forward to ascertain the position of the enemy, was conducting the battalion of cadets under Major White into action, and that gallant body of youths was moving at double quick, manifesting an eagerness to encounter the enemy, which they subsequently so handsomely sustained in action, and would in ten minutes have opened fire on the enemy's right, when our line gave way, and the cadets were withdrawn to the railroad." —Maj Gen Samuel Jones, CSA

On 7 Dec., before daylight, Colonel A. C. Edwards received his orders from Maj Gen Samuel Jones, CSA, "Attack the enemy vigorously ... carry out these instructions promptly and with spirit." At dawn, the entire Corps of Cadets and three companies of the Georgia Infantry formed a skirmish line and mounted a surprise attack on the center of the Union position. The Union forces included the 127th, 144th and 157th Infantry regiments all from New York. Companies A and B of Stoddard's Marines were in the center of the Union line, supporting the Army and Navy field artillery batteries, and Co C was positioned on the far left near the Coosawhatchie River. According to Maj White, on "December 7, I was directed by Colonel Edwards, 47th of Georgia, to take Company A and Company B of the Battalion, with other troops, and advance upon the enemy in order to ascertain his exact position and determine the propriety of attacking him with the forces at hand." As the cadets silently moved forward, Union troops hidden behind

some bushes fired upon them. Cadet Private Farish C. Furman, Co A, a 19-year-old third classman (sophomore), remembered seeing “a stream of fire shoot out from the bushes in front of me, accompanied by the sharp crack of a rifle. . . . The ball fired at me[,] missed my head by a few inches and buried itself in a tree close by.” Furman’s classmate, Cadet Allen J. Green, was hit in the jaw and fell to the ground, unconscious. One lucky cadet had a ball penetrate his loose-fitting jacket without wounding him. Cadets Joseph W. Barnwell, Edward C. McCarty, Stephen F. Hollingsworth, Albert R. Heyward and William A. Pringle lay wounded on the battlefield. Cadet William B. Patterson, a junior, was killed in action. Maj White immediately gave the command “Charge!” and with a loud and chilling “rebel yell,” the cadets quickly returned fire and mounted a spirited bayonet attack upon the Union troops hidden in the bushes. Maj White stated that as the cadets advanced, “steadily driving them back upon their entrenchments, Company B relieved Company A (its ammunition having been exhausted) so that the entire Battalion became engaged.” The young cadets from Co B, who were lying flat on the swampy ground to avoid being hit, moved to the front lines, while the cadets from Co A replenished their ammunition. Cadet Private James H. Boatwright, a Co B fourth classman (freshman), was struck in the chest and fell to the ground. Dazed and gasping for breath, Cadet Boatwright was fortunate that the ball was lodged in his Bible, which was in his breast pocket, saving his life. Two other freshmen, Cadet Jacob C. Lyons (only 16 years old) and Cadet Waddy Thompson Jr., also were wounded. Maj White was close enough to determine that they were outnumbered, and it was clear that he did not have enough troops to dislodge Union forces from their fortified positions. An orderly retreat was directed, and the cadets “fell back in perfect order.” First Lt Amory Coffin, class of 1862, a professor and cadet veteran of the “first shots” in 1861, realized that several cadets lay wounded on the field. He yelled out, “Don’t let us abandon our boys!” Seconds later, a sniper’s bullet struck Lt Coffin in the forehead. He fell to the ground and appeared lifeless and unresponsive with blood all over his face. Two young fourth classmen, Cadet Charles E. Coffin, his younger brother, and Cadet Eugene Stone, carried Lt Coffin to safety through a hail of bullets. Lt Coffin regained consciousness on the ambulance wagon and survived.

As Union forces prepared to counterattack, Maj White surveyed the open field ahead and ordered his cadets to stay low and concealed behind some fortifications with the 47th Georgia Infantry Regt. First **Lt Benjamin S. Williams**, adjutant of the 47th Georgia, was quite impressed by “the splendid bearing of the Cadets under fire.” He also could not forget the cadets’ boyish curiosity that day, popping their heads above breastworks to peek at the “Yankees” across the open field. The Citadel’s faculty officers repeatedly ordered each cadet by last name, “Down, Mr. Hagood! Down, Mr. Haynie!” The Georgia infantry veterans behind the embankment had not been called “mister” in almost four years. Amused, one said, “Them Charleston people is the damndest politest officers to their men I ever struck up with in the army.” Union forces emerged from a swampy and heavily wooded area and began running across the open field toward the cadets. Maj White rode his horse up and down the line of fortifications and warned the cadets to keep their heads down. He said: “Steady, Cadets! Let them come well up!” Once the Union soldiers were within range of their Enfield rifles, Maj White rose in his stirrups and commanded, “Battalion—Attention!” The Corps jumped to their feet, as ordered. The major commanded: “Ready—Aim—Fire!” More than 300 leveled rifles fired a devastating barrage of lead balls across the field, inflicting several casualties on the attackers with deadly effect. Robert Heriot, a Confederate artilleryman at Tulifinny, said: “The Cadets fought as if in Dress Parade. Their firing could be distinguished above the roar of battle by the regularity of their discharges.” A veteran of the battle praised the young cadets, “Dang if they don’t fight like Hood’s Texicans!” A reference to the highly disciplined Texas troops under the command of GEN John Bell Hood, the comment was high praise! After suffering many casualties, Union troops withdrew to their trenches.

On 9 Dec. 1864, Union forces made one final assault against the Confederate defenses. The Marine battalion formed on the far right of a 600-man skirmish line. To the right of the Marine battalion was the Tulifinny River. Camp Tulifinny, where the cadets were encamped, was directly ahead of the Marine position. In his official report, acting Captain Stoddard stated that his Marines came within 50 yards of the railroad tracks near the Tulifinny River. Stoddard’s report mentions that the 127th New York Volunteers on their left began a retreat while the Marines on the extreme right near the banks of the Tulifinny continued forward. He reported: “I found myself unsupported and nearly cut off. I faced my men about, but having no means of telling proper direction, kept too much to the right and struck the Tulifinny River. This turned out to be fortunate, as the enemy pursued our left and through the river, taking several prisoners.” Cadets pursued the Marines and the other Union forces during their retreat, following them to their position south of the old road to Pocatoligo.

The Battle of Tulifinny Crossroads represented one of the most successful deployments of Marines as an infantry battalion during the War Between the States. The Marine battalion was the closest of all the Union units to “break” the railroad tracks. For The Citadel, it was one of the few times in military history that an entire college, to include the superintendent, faculty, staff and cadets, was engaged in battle as a military unit.



The Bridge

561 Appleton Road
Allendale, SC 29810

EMAIL: scv842@gmail.com

WEB: www.riversbridgecamp842.com



Sons of Confederate Veterans



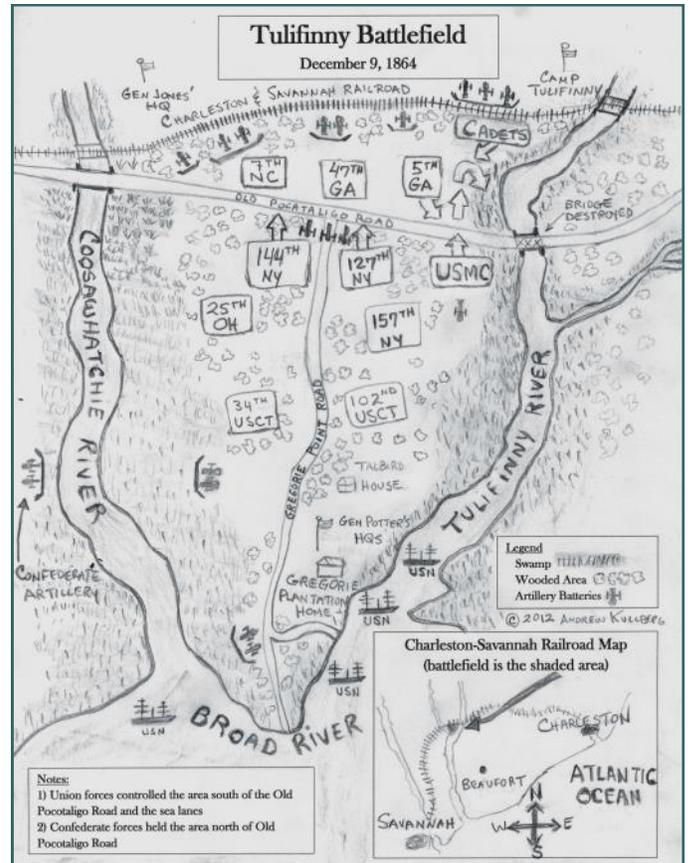
Presenting the true history of the South
since 1896

Camp No. 842 Calendar

Apr 16	Regular Camp Meeting - 7PM
Apr 20	Annual Banquet - Barker's Mill - 7PM
May 10	Rivers Bridge Confederate Memorial Day
May 21	Regular Camp Meeting - 7PM
Jun 3, 1808	Birth of President Jefferson Davis
Jun 18	Regular Camp Meeting - 7PM
Jul 16	Regular Camp Meeting - 7PM

Citadel Cadets at Tulifinny Crossroads

“Every cadet acted with conspicuous gallantry, and showed that the discipline of his Academy made him a thorough soldier for the battlefield. The privations of the succeeding months proved him as well prepared for the hardships of the march and camp.” —Maj James B. White Superintendent of The Citadel
The Corps of Cadets served on the field of honor for more than six months. Cadets fired the last shots east of the Mississippi River at Williamston, S.C., on 1 May 1865. One month after GEN Lee’s surrender on 9 May 1865, the cadets received their final orders from the governor on the front steps of the County Courthouse in Newberry, S.C., and were the last Southern military unit to disband east of the Mississippi River. On his way home, Cadet William M. Parker encountered a group of Union soldiers who shot and killed him on 9 May 1865. He was the last cadet killed in action. Cadets fired the first and last shots of



the war.