



THE BRIDGE

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



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Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award Winner 2009, 2012 & 2013

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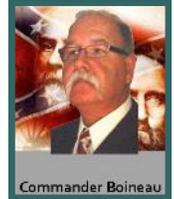
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Camp Historians

Compatriots and Friends,

I trust that this newsletter will find each of you coping well with the trying times that face us. Hardly a day seems to go by without depressing news coming our way with respect to our Southern Heritage and the civic health of our nation. In spite of this, let us encourage one another and conduct ourselves as befits men and women of the South. Let us be careful to not become as the barbarians who seemingly seek to divide and destroy that which forms the very foundation upon which our nation is built. This is a time when true patriots are needed to preserve our way of life for our posterity and for even those who are too ignorant to realize that they "are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."



Commander Boineau

The Adjutant informs me that the bulk of our dues have been paid. We have, however, not heard from the following Compatriots: Karl H. Bishop, Jr., Robert E. Connelly III, Jeffrey Cook, Russell E. Dobson, Ted F. Hightower, John E. Jones, Larry W. Smith, Jerry D. Sullivan Sr., and William E. Moody. If you have an opportunity to encourage any and all of these men to continue to stand with us and hold the line, please do so. These are indeed trying times which multiply the importance of each Compatriot many times over. When all is said and done, let it be remembered that we were steadfast and faithful to our trust.

In an effort to help our caterer, Mike Morrow, it was proposed at our last meeting that we raise our meal price to \$10. Of this charge, \$8 will go to the caterer and \$2 will go to the Camp treasury. The COVID-19 Pandemic has had a far greater effect on our lives than previously thought. Even the availability of meals for SCV meetings is impacted.

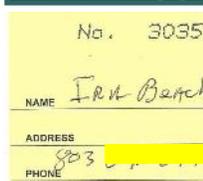
We were blessed to have 20 in attendance at our July 21st meeting in spite of all the safety precautions required to have social distancing, masks, etc.. It was great to see the friendly faces after what seems an eternity. I hope that you will see your way clear to join us on the 18th at 7PM and encourage us with your presence. We'll be looking for you.

Pete



He's a Winner!

At our meeting on July 21st I was assigned a task and what a joy it was to carry it out. It was my distinct pleasure to advise Color Sergeant Ira Beach that he was the winner of the 9mm Glock that the Camp had raffled to raise operating funds for the coming year. I wish the notification could have been face to face, but a phone call had to suffice. Congratulations again, Ira!



Thanks, to all who supported us in this fundraising effort.

What Does the Bible Say About Effectual Praying?

First, prayer is for God's children. Jesus said, when you pray, say, "Our Father ..." (see Matthew 6:9). Unless we have been born into the family of God through the new birth, we have no right to ask favors of God. The Bible says, "**But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, to those who believe in His name**" (John 1:12).

Oh, my friend whose prayers have not been answered, God invites you to the intimacy of spiritual sonship, "**That you may become blameless and harmless, children of God without fault in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom you shine as lights in the world**" (Philippians 2:15).



Second, effectual prayer is offered in faith. The Bible says, "**Therefore I say to you, whatever things you ask when you pray, believe that you receive them, and you will have them**" (Mark 11:24). It goes without saying that if our prayers are aimless, meaningless and mingled with doubt, they will go unanswered. Prayer is more than a wish turned heavenward. It is the voice of faith directed Godward.

Third, dynamic prayer emanates from an obedient heart. The Bible says, "**And whatever we ask we receive from Him, because we keep His commandments and do those things that are pleasing in His sight**" (1 John 3:22). Further, the Bible says, "**However, if you do not obey the voice of the Lord, but rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then the hand of the Lord will be against you**" (1 Samuel 12:15).

If you want to get your prayers through to God, surrender your stubborn will to Him, and He will hear your cry.

Fourth, we are to pray in Christ's Name. Jesus said, "**And whatever you ask in My name, that I will do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son**" (John 14:13). We are not worthy to approach the holy throne of God except through our advocate, Jesus Christ. God, for Christ's sake, forgives our sins. God, for Christ's sake, supplies our needs. God, for Christ's sake, receives our prayers. Our approach to God has been made possible because of Jesus Christ.

Fifth, we must desire the will of God. Even our Lord, contrary to His own disposition at the moment, said, "**O My Father, if this cup cannot pass away from Me unless I drink it, Your will be done**" (Matthew 26:42). Prayer couples you with God's true purposes for you and the world. It not only brings the blessings of God's will to your own personal life, but it brings you the added blessing of being in step with God's plan.

And last, our prayer must be for God's glory. The model prayer that Jesus has given us concludes with, "Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever" (Matthew 6:13). If we are to have our prayers answered, we must give God the glory. Our Lord said to His disciples, "**And whatever you ask in My name, that I will do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son**" (John 14:13). **Editor's note: General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson firmly believed in the power of prayer and his life showed it.**

Never Give Up, Never Surrender!

The Virginia Flaggers' Roadside Memorial Battle Flag Site #32 is officially under construction! We expect to have final inspection sometime this week and a private, mid-August dedication ceremony and flag raising is being planned!

We intend to make good on our promise to stand, fight, and never back down...and as long as the Lord tarries and we have the support it takes to continue, we will continue to raise flags and monuments and NEVER surrender or back down. While the events of the past 6 weeks have led us to step back, regroup, reorganize, and change some of our procedures and operations in the face of the evil that has spread across the South, one thing that has not changed is our commitment to do what is our duty, continue to stand for our Confederate ancestors and defend the honor of their good name and the Cause for which they fought and died.

God bless and keep you all, and God save the South!

Susan Lee
Virginia Flaggers



Historical Ignorance and Confederate Generals

[Walter E. Williams](#) · Jul. 22, 2020



The Confederacy has been the excuse for some of today's rioting, property destruction and grossly uninformed statements. Among the latter is the testimony before the House Armed Services Committee by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Mark Milley in favor of renaming Confederate-named military bases. He said: "The Confederacy, the American Civil War, was fought, and it was an act of rebellion. It was an act of treason, at the time, against the Union, against the Stars and Stripes, against the U.S. Constitution."

There are a few facts about our founding that should be acknowledged. Let's start at the beginning, namely the American War of Independence (1775-1783), a war between Great Britain and its 13 colonies, which declared independence in July 1776. The peace agreement that ended the war is known as the Treaty of Paris signed by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay and Henry Laurens and by British Commissioner Richard Oswald, on Sept. 3, 1783. Article I of the Treaty held that "New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and Independent States."

Delegates from these states met in Philadelphia in 1787 to form a union. During the Philadelphia convention, a proposal was made to permit the federal government to suppress a seceding state. James Madison, the Father of the Constitution, rejected it. Minutes from the debate paraphrased his opinion: "A union of the states containing such an ingredient (would) provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a state would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

During the ratification debates, Virginia's delegates said, "The powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." The ratification documents of New York and Rhode Island expressed similar sentiments; namely, they held the right to dissolve their relationship with the United States. Ratification of the Constitution was by no means certain. States feared federal usurpation of their powers. If there were a provision to suppress a seceding state, the Constitution would never have been ratified. The ratification votes were close with Virginia, New York and Massachusetts voting in favor by the slimmest of margins. Rhode Island initially rejected it in a popular referendum and finally voted to ratify — 34 for, 32 against.

Most Americans do not know that the first secessionist movement started in New England. Many New Englanders were infuriated by President Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which they saw as an unconstitutional act. Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, who was George Washington's secretary of war and secretary of state, led the movement. He said, "The Eastern states must and will dissolve the union and form a separate government." Other prominent Americans such as John Quincy Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Fisher Ames, Josiah Quincy III and Joseph Story shared his call for secession. While the New England secessionist movement was strong, it failed to garner support at the 1814-15 Hartford Convention. Even on the eve of the War of 1861, unionist politicians saw secession as a state's right. Rep. Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland said, "Any attempt to preserve the union between the states of this Confederacy by force would be impractical and destructive of republican liberty." *New-York Tribune* (Feb. 5, 1860): "If tyranny and despotism justified the Revolution of 1776, then we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861." *The Detroit Free Press* (Feb. 19, 1861): "An attempt to subjugate the seceded States, even if successful, could produce nothing but evil — evil unmitigated in character and appalling in extent." *The New-York Times* (March 21, 1861): "There is a growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go."

Confederate generals fought for independence from the Union just as George Washington fought for independence from Great Britain. Those who label Robert E. Lee and other Confederate generals as traitors might also label George Washington a traitor. Great Britain's King George III and the British parliament would have agreed.



More than 10,000 Jews fought for the Confederacy

As Rabbi Korn of Charleston related, "Nowhere else in America - certainly not in the Antebellum North - had Jews been accorded such an opportunity to be complete equals as in the old South." Gen. Robert E. Lee allowed his Jewish soldiers to observe all holy days, while Gens. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman issued anti-Jewish orders.

Many Southern Jews became world-renowned during this period. Moses Jacob Ezekiel from Richmond fought at New Market with his fellow cadets from the Virginia Military Institute and became a noted sculptor. His mother, Catherine Ezekiel, said she would not tolerate a son who declined to fight for the Confederacy.

He wrote in his memoirs, "**We were not fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the principle of States Rights and Free Trade, and in defense of our homes which were being ruthlessly invaded.**"

In tribute to Ezekiel, it was written, "**The eye that saw is closed, the hand that executed is still, the soldier lad who fought so well was knighted and lauded in foreign land, but dying, his last request was that he might rest among his old comrades in Arlington Cemetery.**"

The Bridge

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Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Camp No. 842 Calendar

August 18	Regular Camp Meeting -7 pm
August 10, 1861	Battle of Springfield, MO
Sept 12, 1862	Battle of Harper's Ferry
Sept 15	Regular Camp Meeting -7 pm
October 20	Regular Camp Meeting -7 pm
November 17	Regular Camp Meeting -7 PM

Deo Vindice



Turner Ashby Knight of the Valley

General Stonewall Jackson was not quite ready to fight yet. His army consisted of no more than 5,000 men located in and around Winchester, Virginia in early March 1862. He believed the city of Winchester was indefensible and could be attacked from almost any direction. A combined Federal force of more than 38,000 soldiers was approaching Winchester. Jackson also had the philosophy that soldiers could lose their fighting edge if they were made to build fortifications by digging ditches. Jackson's plan was to keep his army on the move and catch the enemy in the open where he could out-manuever his opponent. Believing the town of Winchester was not the place to make a stand he withdrew his army during the night of March 11 under a full moon.

To cover the withdrawal of his army Jackson relied upon his

cavalry commander Turner Ashby. As Jackson's men marched down the Valley Turnpike, Ashby and his men skirmished daily with Federals who advanced too close. Federal leadership constantly worried about Ashby's cavalry. When a Federal colonel complained to one of his officers about Ashby, the cavalryman replied, "I can't catch them sir. They leap the fences and walls like deer. Neither our men nor our horses are so trained."

During moonlit nights and early morning fog, Col. Ashby could be seen on his white stallion, as if a ghost along the hilltops and ridges of the mountains. Many Federals described the ghostly figure on a white horse moving through the trees. During one particular engagement Ashby attacked the skirmishers far in front of his men. Ashby's horse was so powerful and swift he simply out-distanced his men to the attack and was surrounded by Federal soldiers who fled from the sword-wielding warrior. They learned quickly that the ghost was real.