



# THE BRIDGE

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



July 2019

**Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award Winner 2009, 2012 & 2013**

Volume XXV Issue 7



## Camp Officers

**Peter D. Boineau**

Commander

5149 Broxton Bridge Road  
Bamberg, SC 29003

[boineausgunshop@gmail.com](mailto:boineausgunshop@gmail.com)

**Joseph "Buzz" Braxton II**

1st Lieutenant Commander

[buzzbraxton@gmail.com](mailto:buzzbraxton@gmail.com)

**Robert Keel**

2nd Lieutenant Commander

[kline@barnwellsc.com](mailto:kline@barnwellsc.com)

**Donald Webster**

3rd Lieutenant Commander

Retention & Recruiting

[websterdrd@yahoo.com](mailto:websterdrd@yahoo.com)

**Charles L.D. Carlson**

Adjutant

Chaplain

Bridge Editor

[scv842@gmail.com](mailto:scv842@gmail.com)

**Edward S. Floyd**

Treasurer

[Edward.floyd444@gmail.com](mailto:Edward.floyd444@gmail.com)

**Carl Platts**

Judge Advocate

[Carl.platts@yahoo.com](mailto:Carl.platts@yahoo.com)

**Coleman Loadholt**

Quartermaster

**Roy Hart, Jr.**

Surgeon

**Ira Beach**

Color Sergeant

[ibeach@embarqmail.com](mailto:ibeach@embarqmail.com)

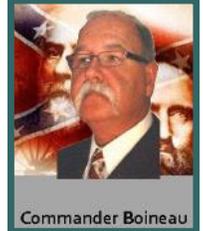
**Karl Bishop, Jr.**

**Russell E. Dobson**

Camp Historians

Compatriots and Friends,

I hope that each of you and your families had a glorious Independence Day. As we go into our 243rd year as a nation let us realize that while we are not perfect, we can strive to be the best that we can with the help of God. Let us also hold firmly to the Constitution as the foundational document that guards our liberties which are granted to us by our Creator. It was written with the shortcomings and sinful inclinations of man taken into consideration; as Thomas Jefferson wrote, "...in questions of power then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution." There are those who say, "The Constitution is antiquated and not fit for us in the 21st Century." Beware of such thoughts; just as a church that wanders away from its foundational document, The Bible, will wither and decline so too will our Nation suffer and become unrecognizable if the Constitution is flouted and ignored. Let us remember too that our Confederate Soldiers fought to maintain that government which was delivered to them by their forefathers of the American Revolution.



Commander Boineau

The Adjutant advises me that most of our Camp No. 842 Compatriots have paid their dues for the coming year; thank you. **The deadline for unpaid dues is July 31st so be sure to take care of this if you have not done so.** We try to minimize paperwork by returning dues to National and Division as a Camp and not as individuals.

You will notice that we now have filled our Camp Historian slot. Compatriots Karl Bishop, Jr. and Russell Dobson have agreed to work together to document the activities of the Camp for the future. Thank you, Karl and Russell, for remembering that, "If it is not documented, it didn't happen."

As always, we welcome suggestions for how we can make our meetings more enjoyable and meaningful for our Compatriots and visitors. Just imagine being a visitor who sees us only meet, eat and retreat. What is the likelihood that he will invest his valuable time to return after learning nothing about a subject that he may be very interested in? He quite likely may not understand or appreciate comments like, "It's getting dark," and may wonder what it has to do with Southern Heritage. We value your input; please help us help you.

Tuesday, July 16th will be our next meeting; please encourage us with your presence. We have been having encouraging attendance, but last month we stumbled and had much more food than needed. Food of course, eaten or not, is still an expense for the Camp so please come and eat your share. I'd rather not mention things like this last item, but at the same time, it is something you need to know. We want you to be informed. See you on the 16th!

Pete

**Have you paid your dues? - Deadline July 31st**

## The Infallible, Everlasting Word of God



How can we know the truth about God? Must we grope around in the dark, only guessing and never knowing the truth? Is religion just a matter of personal opinion or viewpoint, with one philosopher's ideas as good as the next? The Bible says no! It tells us that we can know the truth—because God has revealed Himself to us.

Since man's fall in the Garden of Eden, God has continued to reveal Himself in history. God chose a man, Abraham, who became a great nation, the Hebrews. He miraculously delivered His chosen people from Egypt. Under Moses' leadership they crossed the Red Sea. God gave them the Ten Commandments. He gave Israel prophets whose divinely inspired predictions were absolutely trustworthy. But most of all, God revealed Himself in the Person of His Son, Jesus Christ. "No one has seen God at any time. The only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, He has declared Him" (John 1:18). God confirmed that Jesus is truly God the Son by His miracles, and by raising Him from the dead (Luke 24:44–48; Acts 2:32). The message and faith of the Christian are anchored in what God has done in history. They are not anchored in a church, religious traditions or personal feelings; they are anchored in the assurance of what God has done, recorded and revealed in the Bible. Don't let anything or anyone shake your confidence in the trustworthiness, authority and power of the Bible. **Editor: Our thanks to Billy Graham.**

## Civil War PC is Mental Imprisonment

The Abbeville Institute

Yesterday *The Times* published an article titled: "What Should Happen to Confederate Statues?" Among its remarks were the following:

Many Confederate statues being debated today did not originate during the Civil War era, when Southerners built obelisks in cemeteries and other tributes with themes of mourning. The towering figures of individual soldiers and monuments in public squares generally came later, historians say, during the rise of Jim Crow laws and subsequently during a backlash against desegregation.

"That is when you are simultaneously seeing the dedication of these monuments," said Christy Coleman, the chief executive of the American Civil War Museum in Richmond, Va. "They are not separate things. They are a reassertion of the ideal."

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) originated that bogus narrative when they released the chart below. While it documents that the vast majority of the "towering figures of individual soldiers and monuments in public squares" were erected between 1900 and 1920, the SPLC falsely attributes the surge to white supremacy and Jim Crow. Only someone mentally imprisoned by political correctness could reach such a conclusion for four reasons.

First, and foremost, the period coincided with the war's semi-centennial when veterans were dying off. A twenty-one year old who went to war in 1861 was sixty years old in 1900 and eighty in 1920.

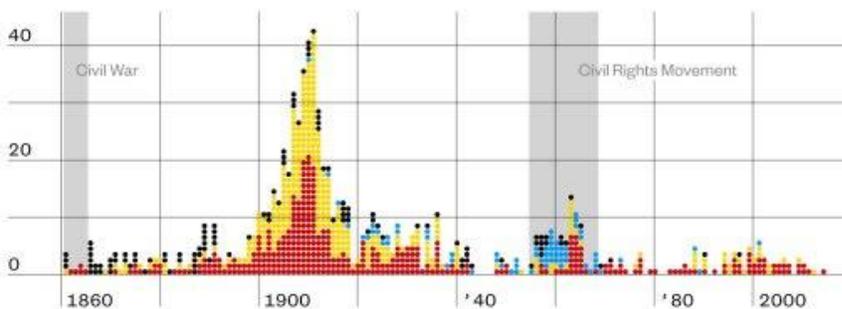
Second, the same factor caused the number of Union soldier statues erected to swell during the same era. Presumably, Jim Crow and white supremacy cannot explain the Union statue-building. Third, the South was too impoverished for decades after the war to financially afford memorials like those that Northerners had been building for years in honor of their Civil War heroes. Notwithstanding its population growth, the South did not recover to its of pre-war economic activity level until 1900.



Montgomery Monument

### Confederate iconography came long after the Civil War

● Monument ● Monument on courthouse grounds ● School ● Other



Source: As of April 2016, Southern Poverty Law Center

Fourth, Jim Crow was not isolated to 1900 – 1920. It extended for years on either side of the interval.

When *The Times* attributes the second minor surge of Confederate monument building during the 1960s to "a backlash against segregation" it overlooks the fact that the early 1960s coincided with the Civil War Centennial. Although the United States Post Office issued five Civil War commemorative stamps between 1961 and 1965, only an imprisoned mind could believe that the Office was motivated by "a backlash against segregation."

### Three Confederate Veterans Remembered

We at *The Bridge* are fond of recalling the dedicated service of Confederate Veterans. We do this so as not to lose sight of the fact that not only were they loyal in war, but were instrumental in rebuilding and leading the South in its recovery from the devastation of war and so-called reconstruction.

In this issue we want to recall the service of Confederate Veterans Tilman R. Gaines, Charles M. McJunkin and James A. Hoyt.



Tilman R. Gaines

Tilman R. Gaines enlisted as a private in Company A, 16th SC Volunteer Infantry on December 12, 1861. He served until July 14, 1862 when he was discharged at Camp Leesburg at Adams Run, SC. He had been recommended by all Regimental officers in May for an appointment as Chaplain in the Confederate Army; he was discharged as a Minister of the Gospel. As the officers had attested in their letter, "He has been a private and Company Chaplain in our Regiment for six months, and has been very active in duty both as a soldier and a minister of the Gospel. His Education, piety and talent for preaching render him competent to be highly useful as a Chaplain at any post you may assign him." They further stated, "We take pleasure in soliciting for Mr. Gaines the appointment of Chaplain with and assignment to this Brigade feeling satisfied his labors here would result in much benefit, both from his industry, and the consistency which marks a sincere Christian." After the War on July 1, 1869, he became the founding editor of *The Christian Worker*.



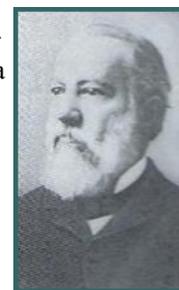
Charles M. McJunkin

Charles M. McJunkin enlisted in Company A of the 16th SCVI also on December 12, 1861 and went on to become Tilman R. Gaines' Company Commander and one of the officers recommending his appointment as a Confederate Chaplain. McJunkin was elected Captain in April 1862 and served with the Company until the surrender at Greensboro in May of 1865. *The Mercury* incorrectly reported his death in October 1863; he had been sent to Atlanta sick and was not released from the hospital until January 1864. He is said to have been a native of Barnwell.



Military Charles M. McJunkin

James A. Hoyt enlisted at Anderson Courthouse on April 14, 1861 and became a Sergeant and shortly thereafter First Sergeant in Company B, 4th SC Volunteers. First Sergeant Hoyt at the end of his initial 1 year enlistment in April 1862, reenlisted in Company C, Palmetto Sharpshooters. In June of 1862 he became Acting Sergeant Major and was appointed Sergeant Major on July 25th: on August 23rd he was elected Lieutenant in Company C. Hoyt was wounded slightly in 1862 and again, more seriously, in 1864 which resulted in a medical examining board application for retirement. He was furloughed to Columbia on June 27, 1864 and apparently was still there when the war ended.



James A. Hoyt

These three Confederate Veterans are connected because they were the first editors of what would start as *The Christian Worker* and later become *The Baptist Courier* and eventually *The Courier*. For those not familiar, it is the magazine that takes pride in "informing and inspiring South Carolina Baptists," and is celebrating its 150th year of service. We congratulate them in this inspiring accomplishment that began in the mind of a Confederate Veteran who was a sincere Christian.

### A Tarheel's Reply to Lincoln

"I was canvassing for the Union with all my strength; I was addressing a large and excited crowd, large numbers of whom were armed, and literally had my hand extended upward in pleading for peace and the Union of our Fathers, when the telegraphic news was announced of the firing on Ft. Sumter and the President's call for 75,000 volunteers. When my hand came down from that impassioned gesticulation, it fell slowly and sadly by the side of a secessionist. I immediately, with altered voice and manner, called upon the assembled multitude to volunteer not to fight against, but for South Carolina. I said, if war must come, I prefer to be with my own people. If I had to shed blood I preferred to shed Northern blood rather than Southern blood. If we had to slay I had rather slay strangers than my own kindred and neighbors." --N.C. Gov. Zebulon Vance, April 1861 on Lincoln's call for troops



Col. Zebulon B. Vance

## 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

Jul 16	Regular Camp Meeting - 7 PM
Aug 20	Regular Camp Meeting - 7 PM
Sep 17	Regular Camp Meeting - 7 PM
Sep 18-20, 1863	Battle of Chickamauga
Oct 15	Regular Camp Meeting - 7 PM

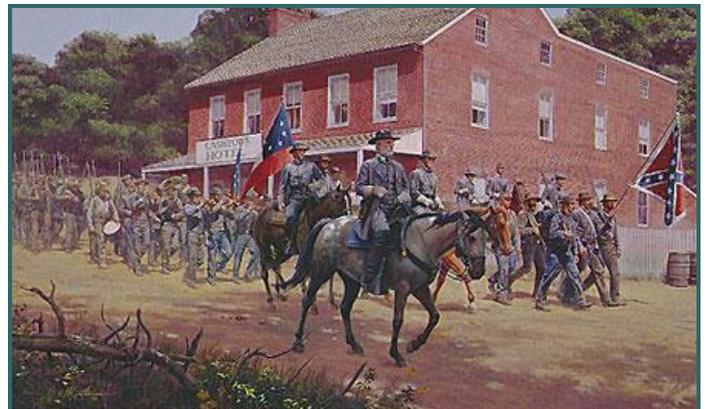
## Sons of Confederate Veterans

### Distant Thunder

He hoped to shift the burden of war from Virginia to the North, earn European recognition for the Confederacy and win the decisive battle that would end the war in Southern nationhood. The march to the North had been like a triumphant parade for Lee and his troops. Surely they would again defeat Federal forces - in what Lee hoped would be the war's final battle.

A day earlier, Lee had learned that the Army of the Potomac had a new commander - General George Meade - and that the Federal army was moving northward toward the crossroads community of Gettysburg. "Tomorrow, gentlemen," Lee had told his officers, "we will go over to Gettysburg and see what General Meade is after." He did not want to do battle before his spread-out army was concentrated, however, and had cautioned his three corps commanders to avoid bringing on an engagement before his army was reunited.

Now, this Wednesday morning - the first day of July - it appeared that battle had been sparked at Gettysburg. Lee's advance forces -



Heth's Division of General A.P. Hill's Corps - had made contact with Federal forces east of town and fighting had erupted. Lee and his staff moved along the Chambersburg Pike into Cashtown, which lay just a few miles west of Gettysburg. The pike was clogged with troops from Brigadier General George T. Anderson's Brigade. By the time Lee reached the inn at Cashtown, he could hear the rumble of battle coming from the direction of Gettysburg. What lay ahead was the greatest battle of the War Between the States. For the Confederates, it would begin with the jubilation of victory, but would end in devastating defeat. For the moment, however, Lee and his soldiers in gray and butternut held great expectations of another triumph - one that would end the awful agony of this war and forge into reality the dream of Southern Independence.

Down the road toward Gettysburg, the sound of battle arose like a distant thunder.