



# THE BRIDGE

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



June 2017

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

Volume XXIII Issue 6



**Persevere**

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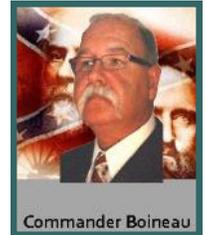
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**Vacant**

Historian

Compatriots,

This issue of *The Bridge* is later than usual because we were awaiting the decision regarding our flag in Orangeburg. I believe that, in truth, we were all a bit apprehensive considering the prevailing mindset in the country today. In short, we did not expect a fair hearing. Our faith in government has been restored, at least for the time being, by the Zoning Commission of Orangeburg coming down on the side of the First Amendment guaranteeing free speech. Our attacker's "red herring" attempt to paint us with the broad brush of racism based upon events that had absolutely nothing to do with us did not sway the commission. In an article in today's T&D, the attorney seeking to infringe our rights has vowed to appeal the Commission's decision. We shall thank God for the Commission's fair and just decision.



Commander Boineau

Durwood E. Bowden, Director  
Brenda G. Ballard, Asst. to the Public Works Director  
Latoya D. Walker, Administrative Assistant



David M. Epting, Building Official/Code Enforcement  
Russell Strosnider, Building Inspector/Code Enforcement  
Gene Neilson, Building Inspector/Code Enforcement

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BUILDING INSPECTION/CODE ENFORCEMENT

June 15, 2017

Mr. Justin T. Bamberg, Esquire  
Bamberg Legal, LLC  
2331 Main Highway  
Bamberg, SC 29003

Dear Mr. Bamberg:

In response to your request for Verification of Zoning Compliance dated May 24, 2017, I am advising you that the zoning ordinance and other regulations of the City of Orangeburg do not regulate the location, height, flag content or flag poles.

As you are aware, the display of flags is a form of speech protected under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Your request to declare the location of the present flag and flag pole at the above location appears to be based upon content of this form of speech. Even if the City were to regulate the location of the flag poles and the display of the flags such could be based upon content. Any regulation would have to be content neutral.

In summary, the City of Orangeburg does not regulate the location of flag poles or the display of flags thereon by zoning or any other regulation.

Sincerely,

David Epting  
Zoning Administrator

## City: Can't act vs. Confederate flag

Attorney plans to appeal decision

**NEWS RELEASE**

**T&D STAFF WRITER**

Orangeburg's zoning administrator says he can't force a group to remove the Confederate flag that sits in front of a Russell Street restaurant.

The city doesn't regulate flags, according to Zoning Administrator David Epting.

"The display of flags is a form of speech protected under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution," Epting said in a letter to Rep. Justin Bamberg, D-Bamberg.

Epting said even if the city were to regulate flag poles and the display of flags, it can't regulate the content of the flag.

Bamberg represents the owner of Edisto River Creamery, Tommy Dumas, who is seeking to have the flag removed from the small plot of land in front of his restaurant.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 842 says it was given the land by the previous owner. It has a display including the flag and a marker.

Bamberg asked the Orangeburg Department of Public Works last month to review whether the flag meets the guidelines for the parcel's general business district zoning.

Bamberg says he will appeal Epting's ruling to the city's Board of Zoning Appeals as soon as this week.

"I believe we made a class all our challenges that this was not a challenge to free speech," Bamberg said. "It was not a challenge to the First Amendment or things that are protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution."

"I do believe the zoning group got the decision wrong," Bamberg continued. "My zoning challenge made it clear that this was a challenge as to whether or not the parcel of property was being used for commercial and business purposes as required by the zoning ordinance."

SCV Camp 842 member Buzz Braxton said process is part of "a never-ending battle, but I am ending today."

He said, "I am very proud of all the men and women, black, white and brown, that fought under that flag in the war for Southern independence."

Bamberg is representing Dumas for free in the matter. The Russell Street restaurant was once owned by avowed segregationist Maurice Bestinger, who raised Confederate flags on all his establishments in 2000. The move followed the flag's removal from the Statehouse dome.

In 2005, he gave the Sons of Confederate Veterans Rivers at @Zane841D.

Bridge Camp 842 is tied to a 2007-acre parcel of land in front of the restaurant. The land holds a historical marker honoring Union Gen. William T. Sherman's crossing of the Edisto River and a flag pole with a Confederate flag.

Bamberg says he plans to also challenge the SCV deed to the property, saying both Dumas and the SCV have deeds showing they own the property where the flag is located, but he wants to place his focus on the zoning issue first.

Contact the writer: [grabel@liveanddemocrat.com](mailto:grabel@liveanddemocrat.com) or 803-533-9551. Check out Zaleski on Twitter at @Zane841D.

THUNDERSTORMS 65-71 FORECAST 43 | FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 2017 | Orangeburg, South Carolina | TheTandD.com

## THE TRUE NATURE OF THE MONUMENT DESTROYERS

By Connie Chastain

"The force behind the assault on Confederate heritage is the same force behind the attacks on President Trump. What we are seeing is an enormous psychotic episode, a colossal nervous breakdown by the ultra-left in America because their adored Hillary was defeated.

The left has always been destructive, increasingly so in recent years. But since Trump has been in office -- since late January -- where he has steadily razed the Obama legacy, they've been like an animal in the furious stage of rabies.

These people are not Americans. Leftists are socialists. They are the antithesis of Americans. They are destroyers. Since they cannot have our country and transform it into Socialist America, they will destroy it.



Destroying Confederate heritage is an early phase, a trial run, you might say. They have the same fate in mind for the legacy of the Founders... not just monuments and statues, but the very country they crafted. They want to destroy every aspect of the culture -- Christianity, the family, private property, education, historical memory, our cultural cohesiveness, our very identity as western man.

Western man, Man, Men. The left hates nothing the way they hate masculinity. From "feminism", which is not about equality for women but about hating and hurting men ... from feminizing industry, education, the military, church leadership, the popular culture, the government to the demonization of "dead white males" the left hates virility.

VIRILE, VIRILITY characterized by a vigorous, masculine spirit: manly character, vigor, or spirit; masculine energy, forcefulness, or strength in a marked degree.

Our Confederate heroes were some of history's manliest of men. Even in cold, lifeless bronze, Davis, Beauregard and Lee exuded a level of virility that shames Mitch Landrieu.

The nameless Confederate soldiers in marble and granite standing atop pedestals and obelisks across the South shame the typical leftist male -- the Michael Moores, the Morris Deeses, the brainwashed antifa, the mindless mobs, the spineless and weak-minded men, leftists themselves or influenced by leftism, who run government at all levels. The closest thing these men have to masculine energy and vigorous spirit is hatred. Oddly enough, this is the same fuel that energizes leftist women -- the Hillary Clintons, the Maxine Waterses, the Ashley Judds and the Madonnas -- as well.

As we craft and then implement our counter-offensive in the defense of our heritage -- and our continued existence and the future for our children (make no mistake, these are in the Left's crosshairs, as well) -- it will do us well to remember the nature of our attackers."

### Why Secession?

**CENTRALIZATION VERSUS STATES RIGHTS** -- The United States of America was founded as a Constitutional Federal Republic in 1789 composed of a Limited Federal Government and Sovereign States. The North wanted to and did alter the form of Government this nation was founded upon. The Confederate States of America fought to preserve Constitutional Limited Federal Government as established by America's founding fathers who were primarily Southern Gentlemen from Virginia. Thus Confederate soldiers were fighting for rights that had been paid for in blood by their forefathers upon the battlefields of the American Revolution. Abraham Lincoln had a blatant disregard for The Constitution of the United States of America. His War of aggression against the South changed America from a Constitutional Federal Republic to a Democracy ( with Socialist leanings ) and broke the original Constitution and Bill of Rights. The infamous Socialist Karl Marx saw America as a way to keep his Socialist dream alive after the failed 1848 Socialist revolution in Europe. Marx coached Lincoln on how to start a war and blame the South. Lincoln was a Socialist and an Atheist and corresponded with Marx from about 1848 until Lincoln's death in 1865. Charles Anderson Dana was an avowed Socialist who had went to Europe before the war and personally met Karl Marx. Dana published 487 of Karl Marx's articles in the New York Tribune newspaper including the "Communist Manifesto" prior to the war. Thousands of European Socialists came to America and fought for the Union (North). Lincoln's unconstitutional War of Aggression was a planned Socialist overthrow of the Republic established by America's founding fathers and America was changed to a Socialist Democracy.

## MEMBERS OF THE GALLANT OLD GUARD OF THE CONFEDERACY

[The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 1893]

Passing, one by one, into the silent land, the heroic leaders who struggled desperately to save "the lost cause" have been dropping out of mortal ken during the past quarter of a century, until now a very small group is left. Very interesting are the figures which make up the little band, men of hoary hair and faltering step they are now, but their names recall memories of the days when they were active and alert, braving shot and shell on the field and cheerfully bearing privation and hardship in the camp or on the march. In those times, in the cities of the East and the farm houses and homes of the West, their names were execrated, and on the hotly contested border land their approach was dreaded with sinking heart. The new generation which has grown up to manhood since that time has learned to look at them in a more kindly light. Their valor and their devotion are come into recognition; their disappointment and their failure plead for them, and we remember that they, too, are Americans whose prowess does honor to our race.

Busily occupied with business affairs in New Orleans, the last surviving general of the Confederacy, Gen. Pierce Gustave T. Beauregard, still exhibits the untiring, indomitable energy which characterized him during the four years of war. In spite of his seventy four years, he retains the old pugnacity of his youth and middle age. He does not wield the old weapons but the man who has the hardihood to cross the old general's path and oppose his plans speedily learns that he has an antagonist who can adapt himself to any mode of warfare, and has lost none of his strategic skill.

The general has a certain right to speak authoritatively, so far as experience can give the right, he having had the honor and the responsibility of opening the ball, by directing the attack on Fort Sumter, and of commanding, in conjunction with Gen. J. E. Johnston, at the battle of Bull Run. The general explains with graphic force how, if that battle had been fought as he planned it, and if he had been permitted, even after the battle had taken place, to add his later plans, he could have "crushed Patterson, liberated Maryland and captured Washington." He surrendered with Gen. J. E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman, in April, 1865.

Associated with Gen. Beauregard of late years is that other prominent soldier of the South, Gen. Jubal A. Early. The two men are congenial associates, having many characteristics in common. The same dash and impetuosity, the same impatience of contradiction or control, distinguish Early as they do Beauregard, and the same effects are seen in both their lives in numerous and bitter enemies. Gen. Early, who is seventy six years old, has been a soldier since boyhood, though more than once he has abandoned a martial career for law or business. He had a West Point training, and first smelled powder in the Florida War of 1837.

He quitted the army at the close of the war and commenced the practice of law; subsequently he sat in the Virginia Legisla-

ture for two years. The outbreak of the Mexican War lured him from the pursuits of peace. He served as a major of volunteers, and acted as Governor of Monterey the last two months of its occupation. He returned to the practice of law when the army was disbanded, and served for ten years as attorney of the commonwealth. He was appointed colonel on the outbreak of the Rebellion, and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.

In 1864 he was sent to the Valley of the Shenandoah. There, after a few minor successes, he fought the disastrous battle of Cedar Creek. Six months later, in October, 1864, a still more severe disaster befell him at Waynesboro, where Gen. Custer almost annihilated his command. Lee, who still retained his faith in Early's capacity, was unable to resist the popular feeling in the army against the defeated general, and felt himself obliged to remove him from his command. In his letter relieving him from duty, Lee with the delicacy of the true gentleman, softened the blow by assuring Early of his own regard, but reminded him that the country and the army would naturally judge by results, and consequently there could be no doubt that his influence would increase the already serious difficulties accumulating in Southwest Virginia. Early at once quitted the army and spent some time in Europe.

A conspicuous figure among the survivors of the great struggle is Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who a few years ago was elected Governor of Kentucky. He was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Gen. Grant, whom he always admired and honored. He was the general to whom Grant sent the dispatch which stirred so much enthusiasm in the North early in Grant's career, and which history has immortalized. The North thought it had the right ring, and that the man who wrote it was the man for the hour. The words, which soon became famous, were: "I propose to move immediately upon your works." This was at Fort Donelson. Buckner's two superiors, Officers Floyd and Pillow, had made their escape, when they found the position no longer tenable; but he declared that he would stay with his men and share their fate. He remained, and after the capitulation was sent as a prisoner of war to Boston, Mass., where he was kept until exchanged, six months later. On his return to the field he commanded under Bragg in Tennessee. He fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Edmund Kirby Smith at Baton Rouge, in May, 1865. Buckner was another of the West Point graduates, and had also, like so many of his comrades and foes, done gallant service in the Mexican War. He is now sixty nine years old.

Now sitting in the United States Senate for his native State of Georgia, is another brave officer of the southern army, Gen. John Brown Gordon, who has just passed his sixtieth birthday. He bears on his body evidence of his valor in the shape of eight wounds received in battle. He entered the Confederate Army as a captain of infantry, but before the close of the war had risen to the rank of lieutenant general. He was one of the officers who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

Last, but not least remembered, of the old chivalric guard of



# The Bridge

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## Sons of Confederate Veterans



Presenting the true history of the South  
since 1896

### Camp No. 842 Calendar

June 3, 1807	Birth of President Jefferson Davis
June 20	Regular Camp Meeting 7 PM
July 4, 1776	U.S. Declares Independence
July 18	Regular Camp Meeting 7 PM
August 15	Regular Camp Meeting 7 PM
September 19	Regular Camp Meeting 7 PM



REF: The above article is from the *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Nashville, Tenn., February, 1893.

the Confederacy come those sturdy heroes, Stephen D. Lee and Ambrose P. Stewart. Gen. Lee now holds a position of responsibility in a university at Starkville, Miss., while Gen. Stewart, who is living quietly at Oxford, Miss., was recently appointed Confederate commissioner on the committee for the construction of a national cemetery on the site of the old battlefield of Chickamauga, where so many of the sons of the confederacy fell fighting for the stars and bars.

The animosities of the war have long since been buried, and by none more completely than by the men who fought most bravely and sacrificed most in the struggle. The North unites with the South in recognizing the heroism of the men who fought so gallantly for their convictions. In the closing years of their lives the chieftains of the old Confederacy enjoy the love and honor that is accorded to true soldiers, and when they finally pass away from the scenes of their struggles they will not be among those who are soon forgotten.

### Celebrating Confederate Diversity



African



Irish



Mexican



French



Jewish



Native American



English



Italian



Scottish