



THE BRIDGE

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



June 2018

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award Winner 2009, 2012 & 2013

Volume XXIV Issue 6



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@wildblue.net

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

Greetings Friends and Compatriots,

Here we are in the month of June basking in the afterglow of celebrating Confederate Memorial Days. It would appear that we are in the minority, but should we permit that possibility to discourage us? You will note that I say, "possibility" and not fact; it is sad to say it but there are many who agree with us and are just intimidated by the opposition and as a result remain silent. This "intimidation factor" applies not only to Southern Heritage matters, but also to many areas that are important to the health of our society. Rather than wring our hands in frustration and seeming defeat, let us make ourselves informed in these matters and with that knowledge, let us make an informed stand. Someone once said, "It's not what you know that troubles me, it's what you know that just ain't so." Well, our opposition spouts shamelessly a great deal of information, "That just ain't so." How do you counter such lies? Where do you get your information. Do you become well informed by reading newspapers, watching one of the 24 hour news channels, reading Time and Newsweek, watching the History Channel? Mark Twain was probably correct when he said, "If you don't read the newspaper you are uninformed, if you do read the newspaper you are misinformed." Though many of the above mentioned news sources did not exist in Twain's time, you can see that his assessment would apply to many of them as well.

There are unlimited resources for educating yourself on any subject, but be aware that many are biased. Many Southern history sources are written off as being merely "The lost cause myth," and at least by implication their reliability is called into question. Of course the history of the crusade to eliminate slavery is a myth that is acceptable to almost everyone as a result of our education system over the past quarter century or so. Our present situation reminds us of the words of General Patrick Cleburne when he said, "*Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.*" Sadly, you will not become well informed about the period 1861-1865 by listening to or reading materials from our mainstream media or by relying on our current education system. Reading a book is not as easy as sitting in front of a television and being fed the official progressive line, but it is far more worthwhile. It is important to get the "other side" of the argument and, having both sides, you can make a truly informed decision. A suggested book to get started with is *The South Was Right* by James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy.

Join us at Barker's Mill on June 19th for our next meeting.

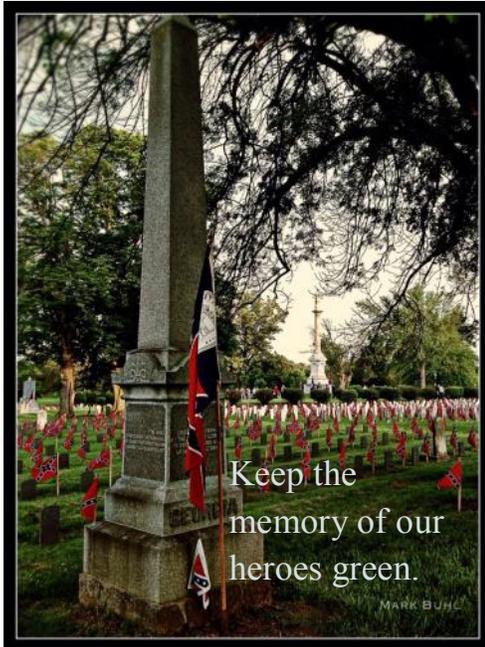
Pete



Commander Boineau

Confederate Memorial Day 2018 is now history, but it is a subject worthy of our consideration throughout the year. The importance of history is not something new; Thomas Jefferson said of it back in 1781, "History by apprising [citizens] of the past will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times and other nations; it will qualify them as judges of the actions and designs of men; it will enable them to know ambition under every disguise it may assume; and knowing it, to defeat its views." If we are to be accused of clinging to our religion and guns, be sure that our history is added to the list. Deo Vindice!

CSA Memorial Day & History Heritage Month in Georgia



In 1874 the Georgia Legislature created a public holiday denoting April 26 as Confederate Memorial Day and in 2009 they passed Senate Bill 27 which permanently designates April as Confederate History and Heritage month. Governor Nathan Deal in 2015 ignorantly joined the Marxist Socialist revisionist movement which is attacking everything Southern and Confederate along with America's founding fathers. He removed the names of 2 state holidays-Robert E. Lee's Birthday and Confederate Memorial Day. They are now state holidays without names. Karl Marx is quoted "**People separated from their heritage are easily persuaded**".

After a long series of abuses by England the 13 American colonies declared independence on July 4, 1776 and seceded from England and were successful in achieving independence in 1783. Likewise in 1860-1861, after years of political and criminal abuse by the Northern states, primarily New England, 11 Southern states constitutionally, legally, and honorably seceded from the United States of America and formed a new nation, The Confederate States of America (CSA). These Southern states sought independence and peaceful separation from the increasing usurpation of unconstitutional Federal power. The Federal government of America had been taken over by radicals, fanatics, and criminals.

In 1848 the Socialist revolution in Europe led by Karl Marx had failed. In 1849-1850 about 2000 German Socialists were sent to New York City. They joined with American Socialists led by Horace Greeley owner of the New York Tribune newspaper. Prior to Southern secession 487 of Marx's articles were printed including the

Communist Manifesto. The radical, fanatical, criminal, Socialist Atheist Republican Party was formed in 1854 and up until 1877 was similar to the modern Democratic Party. Abraham Lincoln was a member and 68 of 117 signed a resolution advocating terrorism against the South. The Southern states refused to be ruled by the Republican Party and seceded. After a four year war against overwhelming numbers and resources the Confederate Armed forces were forced to yield.

Lincoln's unnecessary war had claimed the lives of over 600,000 American soldiers North and South, and 50,000 Southern civilians. It had been a culture war fought for the purpose of converting the American Republic established by America's founding fathers, who were primarily Southern gentleman from Virginia, to a Socialist Democracy. Northern soldiers were deceived by the clever "Save the Union" war cry. Socialism in America has developed in 3 stages: POLITICAL in 1865 following Southern surrender, ECONOMIC in 1913-1917-Federal Income Tax, Federal Reserve, and CULTURAL 1960 to 2017-Welfare Nanny state. Today many Northern citizens are connecting the dots back to 1848 and 1865 and are wishing their ancestors had worn Gray instead of Blue.

Recently the modern Republican globalist and big government advocate Newt Gingrich blurted out the truth "the war wasn't fought to free slaves it was fought to centralize and concentrate all power in Washington DC." Slavery was already a dying institution and would have soon ended peacefully without a war as it did elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. The New England colonies/states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and New York were responsible for the development of slavery. They grew to prosperity on the nefarious slave trade and when it became unprofitable they hypocritically accused the Southern planters who had purchased slaves from them of 'Grave Moral Sin'.

The Confederate flag and the Confederate States of America represent the same principles and values as the Betsy Ross Flag and the American Republic: Limited Constitutional Federal Government, States Rights, Resistance to Tyranny, and Christianity. The Confederate Battle Flag is an international symbol of Resistance to Tyranny and was chosen by the Polish Solidarity Movement in 1980 as their symbol of resistance to Russian Communism and it was flying over the Berlin Wall in 1989 as it was being torn down.

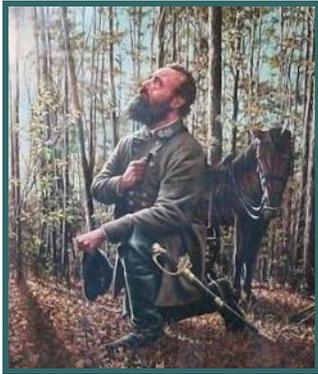
Lincoln and the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to coerce or invade a State for any reason. The States had formed the Federal Government and granted specific limited powers. The rest were reserved to the States and the people. Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Grant, Jennison, and thousands of other Yankees were war criminals. Crimes committed against Southerners included murder, torture, rape, arson, plunder, pillage, theft, vandalism, burning churches, destruction of graves, and turning women and children out in the cold.

Southerners have every right to be proud of and to remember and honor the brave men in gray who fought against the Yankee barbarians.

Article by James W. King---SCV Camp 141 Commander Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson's Rangers Albany Georgia

Stonewall Jackson: His death remembered

By: Invictus Veritas



Today we mark this day in history. On this day, May the 10th in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Three, General "Stonewall" Jackson, died of pneumonia. Thomas Jackson earned his moniker "Stonewall" at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 by Confederate General Bernard Bee. Inspired by Jackson's resolve in the face of the enemy, Bee called out to his men to inspire them: "Look, men! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall!"

General Jackson lost his arm on May the 2nd, during the Battle of Chancellorsville; He had been personally, with a few of his aides, reconnoitering the enemy lines. The battle that day had been a terrible one and Jackson had led an attack on the Yankees', right flank, successfully obliterating the XI Corps. At approximately 9 pm, he made his way back from his mission scouting the enemy's position for the next day's battle. While making his way back to camp through a small wooded area, a shot rang out and then a volley by the 18th North Carolina Regiment, supposing the General and his men were Yankee cavalry. Jackson's horse bolted for the trees as a cry of "Cease firing!" "You are firing on your own men!" was screamed by Lt. Joseph G. Morrison, Jackson's brother in law and a member of his party. In the smoke and the chaos, Major John D. Barry of the 18th yelled "Who

gave that order!?" "It's a lie! Pour it into them boys!" and another volley was fired. Jackson was hit three times, in the shoulder, the left arm and right hand. Jackson's arm was broken and would be later amputated by his doctor, Doctor Hunter McGuire.

At Chancellor's house, from which the battle derives its name, Jackson's men were joined by Jackson's friend and doctor, Dr. Hunter McGuire. "I am badly injured, doctor; I fear that I am dying" Jackson told him. Jackson was moved to a field hospital 4 miles down the road. It was here Dr. McGuire administered morphine and whiskey and at approximately 2 am, with amputation probable, Jackson gave his consent and told his doctor, "Yes, certainly, Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever you think best." As the anesthesia took effect Jackson remarked, "What an infinite blessing!" repeating the last word, "Blessing. Blessing." as he passed from consciousness, his left arm was amputated and a musket ball was removed from his right. After seeming to be making a recovery and eating and drinking, and discussing theology and military tactics, General Jackson acquired a pain in his side and told Dr. McGuire that he had injured it falling out of his litter the night before. He was examined and his doctor found nothing.

Upon hearing of Jackson's injuries, Lee wrote to Jackson stating: "Could I have directed events, I would have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead." Soon after, Lee sent a message through Chaplain Lacy, saying: "Give General Jackson my affectionate regards, and say to him: he has lost his left arm but I my right." On May the 3rd, General Lee, fearing that the hospital would become overrun, ordered that Jackson be moved to Guinea Station, some 27 miles south east of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

On May the 4th, he was moved by ambulance to Guinea Station. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson lay in bed at Guinea Station at the plantation office of "Fairfield" which was the home of the plantation's owner Mr. Thomas Chandler. Jackson, seeming to be recovering, went to sleep and slept well through the night. The next day, on May the 5th, Jackson's chaplain, the Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy arrived and had bedside prayer service and sang hymns, much to the delight of Jackson. Later that day Lacy would take Jackson's arm, to his brother Ellwood's nearby home and bury it in the family cemetery.

On May the 6th, Rev. Lacy returned for another prayer service. That evening, Dr. McGuire, thinking Jackson's recovery was well underway, allowed himself to rest on the couch in the sickroom. At approximately 1 am, on the morning of May the 7th, Jackson awoke with nausea and called to his servant Jim Lewis to wet a towel with cold water and place it on the painful area of his aching. Lewis wanted to wake the doctor but Jackson refused, knowing how much sleep his friend Dr. McGuire had lost the past few nights. The hydrotherapy continued until dawn, having no effect on Jackson's continually growing pain. When Dr. McGuire awoke, he diagnosed General Jackson with pneumonia, which had resulted from Jackson having fallen out of his litter the night of his injury. Jackson's wife Anna and their infant daughter arrived as Jackson sank in and out of delirium, one minute commanding his troops in his delirium and then playing with his daughter, whom he called, "Little Comforter", all the while assuring everyone that he would recover. His recovery would never come, and by Sunday, May the 10th, Dr. McGuire, certain that his friend would not last the day, broke the news to Jackson's dear wife Anna. Jackson called his friend the doctor to his bedside and said, "Doctor, "Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die today; is it so?" Having confirmed the General's statement, Jackson remarked, "Very good, very good." "It is alright."

On May 10, 1863, Jackson died of complications from pneumonia. On his deathbed, though he became weaker, he remained spiritually strong, saying towards the end: "It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday." Dr. McGuire wrote an account of Jackson's final hours and last words: A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, "Order A.P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks"—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression, as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.' He was 39 years old.

The Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., writing of this statement of General Lee's, uses these words: "General Lee made that remark to Professor James J. White and myself in his office in Lexington one day when we chanced to go in as he was reading a letter making some inquiries of him about Gettysburg. He said, with an emphasis that I cannot forget, and bringing his hand down on the table with a force that made things rattle: 'If I had had Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg, I would have won that fight' and a complete victory there would have given us Washington and Baltimore, if not Philadelphia, and would have established the independence of the Confederacy."

The Bridge

561 Appleton Road
Allendale, SC 29810



EMAIL: scv842@wildblue.net

WEB: www.riversbridgecamp842.com

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Presenting the true history of the South
since 1896

Camp No. 842 Calendar

June 3, 1807	President Jefferson Davis born
June 19	Regular Camp Meeting 7PM
July 17	Regular Camp Meeting 7PM
Aug 21	Regular Camp Meeting 7PM
Sep 17, 1862	Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam)
Sep 18	Regular Camp Meeting 7PM
Sep 18, 1863	Battle of Chickamauga



The Charge at Trevilian Station

Born into a distinguished South Carolina family and descended from Revolutionary War patriots, Hampton organized a cavalry force, Hampton's Legion, and outfitted them at his own expense. He rose to brigadier quickly, was wounded at First Manassas, Seven Pines and Gettysburg, and was promoted to major general in August of 1863.

A year later, after the death of Stuart, Hampton was given command of the Army of Northern Virginia's cavalry corps. Almost immediately, he engaged the army. In early June of 1864, General Philip Sheridan led 6,000 Federal cavalrymen on an expedition to destroy a vital section of the Virginia Central Railroad. Just after daybreak on the morning of June 11th, Hampton and 5,000 Confederate cavalrymen intercepted Sheridan's force at Trevilian Station in Virginia. A fierce battle erupted in dense woods, forcing the cavalrymen to fight on foot. In the heat of the fight, however, Hampton seized the opportunity to mount a charge against the Federals in a dusty clearing near the railroad.

"Charge them, my brave boys, charge them," he ordered, and courageously led the attack atop his favorite mount, a big bay named, "Butler." Around him, the troops in gray and butternut surged toward the enemy through a haze of smoke and dust. Bolstering Hampton's veterans was a force of newly-arrived South Carolinians that included the Cadet Rangers - Company F of the 6th South Carolina Cavalry - which had been organized at The Citadel. Typically, Hampton led with his saber - then, in hand-to-hand combat, switched to his revolver. Saddles were emptied on both sides, and Hampton single-handedly took down three adversaries.

The battle shifted to other fields and continued the next day. It was finally decided when a bold Confederate counterattack shattered the Federal line. On June 13th, Sheridan and his troops retreated without destroying the railroad. Hampton had driven back the enemy - and had demonstrated his ability to assume J.E.B. Stuart's mantle of leadership.