



THE BRIDGE

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



October 2011

Deo Vindice

Volume XVIII Issue 10



Camp Officers

Peter D. Boineau

Commander

5147 Broxton Bridge Road

Bamberg, SC 29003

peterboineau@hotmail.com

Edward S. Floyd

1st Lieutenant Commander

efloyd@collumlumber.com

Robert Keel

2nd Lieutenant & Recruiter

kline@barnwellsc.com

Joseph "Buzz" Braxton II

3rd Lieutenant Commander

braxce@aol.com

Herman Smith

Adjutant

rustysmiles@embarqmail.com

Claude Manuel

Treasurer

manuelcarts@yahoo.com

Carl Platts

Judge Advocate

Carl.platts@yahoo.com

Donald Webster

Quartermaster

Roy Hart, Jr.

Surgeon

Ira Beach

Color Sergeant

ibeach@embarqmail.com

John Barnes

Historian

Charles L.D. Carlson

Chaplain

Editor

scv842@wildblue.net

Hello Fellow Sons,

It was good to see all of you at the last meeting. We were much honored to have National Commander Michael Givens attending. If you do not know it, he was there to present Mrs. Betty Jane Miller a National Commanders Award. We are very fortunate to have Mrs. Miller associated with Camp 842.

I wish all of you could have been there to hear the great presentation Commander Burbage gave on the Hunley.

Even if you missed the presentation, I hope you are making plans to go to see the Hunley on Saturday October 22nd.

The camp has purchased in advance thirty five tickets. The tickets are \$10.00 each. The tour starts at 10:00 AM so please be there on time. We also plan to go to the cemetery to visit the graves of the men who died that fateful night.

Hope to see all of you at the next meeting.



Cdr Peter Boineau



1st Lt CDR Floyd

Compatriots, our October speaker is Rev. Chris Crabb from Walterboro, author of Facing Sherman in South Carolina. He will have books on sale

after his talk.

Commander Burbage did a great job telling us about The Hunley last month. I hope that all of us can make the trip to Charleston on Saturday October 22nd to actually see "The Hunley". Please have your money at our October meeting for this tour; It is ten dollars per person. We will possibly visit Magnolia Cemetery after the Hunley tour and then

have lunch together somewhere in Charleston.

Let's be thinking about the coming Camp elections and voting for Compatriot of the Year. We also need to sell our Boston Butt tickets and come out and help cook on November 12th.

Looking ahead, I noticed that our Annual Banquet falls on Stonewall Jackson's birthday January 21st and Joe Long from The S.C. Confederate Relic Room will be our speaker. I wonder if any other great personage might be present?

I hope everyone is well and I look forward to seeing you all at our next meeting.

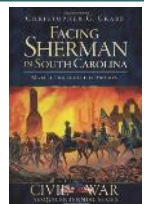
October Highlights

Many of you have seen the book, *Facing Sherman in South Carolina*, and a number of you have read it. This month our guest speaker will be the author of that book, Reverend Chris Crabb. If you would like to get your book autographed or if you would like to purchase one, this will be a perfect

opportunity. Bring a couple of friends with you to the meeting.

The Hunley trip is October 22nd. We need the money this meeting.

BBQ Butts Fundraiser November 12th. **GET YOUR TICKETS NOW!**



We have had a request that you verify that your Confederate Veteran magazine address is correct. By doing so, you will assure that your Confederate Veteran is delivered in a timely manner, and that mailing expenses will be greatly reduced for our organization. Please visit the link below to check if GHQ has your correct mailing address on file: <http://www.scv.org/checkData.php>.

To check your data at this link, you

will need your SCV ID Number. You will find it printed above your name on the mailing label of the Confederate Veteran magazine. Changes of address can be made on this link, reported by emailing Bryan Sharp at member-ship@scv.org, or by calling GHQ at 1-800-380-1896 ext. 201.

It is of the utmost importance that I, as your camp adjutant, be kept aware of any address changes also. Without a

current address we are unable to keep you informed of events through such things as our camp newsletter.

We wish Happy Birthday to Nathan Cannon on the 8th; Hugh Gray, Jr. on the 9th; Commander Pete Boineau on the 10th; James Carter on the 18th and Herb Moskow on the 23rd.



Adjutant Smith



Chaplain Carlson

On Friday, September 30th, my wife and I saw the movie *Courageous*. I liked it for a number of reasons and among them, was that it was filmed in the environs of Albany, Georgia by God-honoring Southerners.

You may add to this that it is an excellent film with a core lesson which is timeless and which would have been heartily endorsed by our ancestors. The message is one which needs to be heard and practiced in our country if we are to be restored to the greatness that was once ours.

Sherwood Pictures is a ministry of Sherwood Baptist Church in Albany,

Georgia. *Courageous* is the studio's fourth film, and it sets the bar high for other Christian filmmakers. But the Kendrick's don't see themselves above the crowd. In fact, Stephen Kendrick says they are eager to assist and encourage aspiring filmmakers and churches by using their experience to teach in seminars and mentor others.

That principle seems to be the bottom line objective of all the Sherwood people -- not only to use film to reach others for Christ, but also to use their gifts to minister to others in the body of Christ.

LOS ANGELES - In its opening weekend, the Christian film *Courageous*

***geous* has packed theaters more than any other movie.** - AP report

I encourage you to take some friends and go see it; you'll be glad you did.



A CONDENSED LOOK AT THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE CIVIL WAR

By

Michael Griffith

This will be the second installment of this article which will appear in coming issues of the Bridge. As previously stated, it is done in this way to allow the presentation of articles of a lengthier nature. Our hope is that in this way we may examine more closely some very interesting history. By presenting the article over several issues the reader will be allowed to consider and digest the information in smaller portions which, hopefully, will result in an even greater understanding and appreciation of the subject matter. With that said, I hope you enjoy and benefit from Mister Griffith's article.—Editor

The South's long-standing opposition to the federal tariff was another factor that led to secession. The South's concern over the tariff was nothing new. South Carolina and the federal government nearly went to war over the tariff in 1832-1833. In the session of Congress before Lincoln's inauguration, the House of Representatives passed a huge increase in the tariff, over the loud objections of Southern congressmen. Naturally, this alarmed Southern statesmen at all levels, since the South was always hit hardest by the tariff. One only has to read the many speeches that Southern senators and representatives gave against the 1860-1861 tariff increase to see how seriously they took this issue. Moreover, in the congressional debates from the previous four decades, one can find dozens of Southern speeches against the tariff. Opposition to the tariff led some Southern leaders to talk of secession over thirty years before the Civil War occurred (Walter Brian Cisco, *Taking A Stand: Portraits from the Southern Secession Movement*, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania: White Mane Books, 2000, pp. 1-44). Scholars who argue that Southern statesmen didn't really care about the tariff and that this was merely a "smoke screen" are ignoring a massive body of historical evidence.

The South had valid complaints about the tariff. Jeffrey R. Hummel, a professor of economics and history, notes the negative impact of the tariff on the Southern states and concedes that Southern complaints about the tariff were justified:

Despite a steady decline in import duties, tariffs fell disproportionately on Southerners, reducing their income from cotton production by at least 10 percent just before the Civil War. . . . At least with respect to the tariff's adverse impact, Southerners were not only absolutely correct but displayed a sophisticated understanding of economics. . . . The tariff was inefficient; it not only redistributed wealth from farmers and planters to manufacturers and laborers but overall made the country poorer. (Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men: A History of the American Civil War, Chicago: Open Court, 1996, pp. 39-40, 73)

A major point of contention between the North and the South was the issue of the size and power of the federal government as defined by the Constitution. Most Northern politicians supported a loose reading of the Constitution and wanted to expand the size and scope of the federal government, even if that meant giving the government powers that were not authorized by the Constitution. Most Southern statesmen supported a strict reading of the Constitution and believed the federal government should perform only those functions that were expressly delegated to it by the Constitution. From the earliest days of the republic, Southern and Northern leaders battled over this issue. Our textbooks rarely do justice to this important fact.

Four of the eleven Southern states did not join in the first wave of secession and did not secede over slavery. Those four states—Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia—only seceded months later when Lincoln made it clear he was going to launch an invasion in order to “save” the Union. In fact, those states initially voted against secession by fairly sizable majorities. However, they believed the Union should not be maintained by force. Therefore, when Lincoln announced he was calling up 75,000 troops to form an invasion force, they held new votes, and in each case the vote was strongly in favor of secession. Thus,

four of the eleven states that comprised the Confederacy seceded because of their objection to federal coercion and not because of slavery.

Virtually no history textbooks mention the fact that each Confederate state retained the right to abolish slavery within its borders, and that the Confederate Constitution permitted the admission of free states into the Confederacy. In his analysis of the Confederate Constitution, historian Forrest McDonald says the following:

All states reserved the right to abolish slavery in their domains, and new states could be admitted without slavery if two-thirds of the existing states agreed—the idea being that the tier of free states bordering the Ohio River might in time wish to join the Confederacy. (States' Rights and the Union, University of Kansas Press, 2000, p. 204).

Next Month - Did the states have a right to secede?

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

September 15 - October 15

This fact sheet is prepared by the Education Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for distribution by its members to professors, teachers, librarians, principals, superintendents, ethnic leaders, city officials, members of the press, and other groups interested in promoting an understanding of Hispanic contributions to United States history. The SCV hopes this information will enrich the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month. This sheet may be freely copied and distributed without permission or notice; if republished in part or whole, please credit the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Confederate:

- The Cuban patriot Narciso López approached Mexican War heroes Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee in 1848 with the request to head a liberation army to free Cuba from Spain -- Lee seriously considered the offer, but turned it down.
- José Agustín Quintero, a Cuban poet and revolutionary, ably served Confederate President Jefferson Davis as the C.S. Commissioner to Northern Mexico, ensuring critical supplies from Europe flowed through Mexican ports to the CSA.
- Santiago Vidaurri, governor of the border states of Coahuila and Nuevo León, offered to secede northern Mexico and join the Confederacy; Jefferson Davis declined, afraid the valuable "neutral" Mexican ports would be then blockaded.
- The Spanish inventor Narciso Monturiol offered the Confederacy his advanced submarine Ictineo to smash the Federal blockade. Never purchased, Jules Verne apparently based the Nautilus on this, the world's most advanced vessel of the day.
- Ambrosio José González, a famous Cuban revolutionary,

- served Confederate general P.G.T. Beauregard as his artillery officer in Charleston; earlier, in New York, he helped design the modern Cuban and (inverted) Puerto Rican flags.
- The Mexican Santos Benavides, a former Texas ranger, commanded the Confederate 33rd Texas Cavalry, a Mexican-American unit which defeated the Union in the 1864 Battle of Laredo, Texas. He became the only Mexican C.S. colonel.
- Thomas Jordan, a Confederate general responsible for early codes used in spying on Washington, after the war led the Cuban revolutionary army as Commander-in-Chief, training its generals and in 1870 routing the Spaniards at two-to-one odds.
- Lola Sanchez, of a Cuban family living near St. Augustine, had her sisters serve dinner to visiting Federals, while she raced out at night and warned the nearest Confederate camp. The Yankees thus lost a general, his unit and a gunboat the next day.
- Loretta Janeta Velazquez, a Cuban woman, claimed to have fought in the war disguised as a Confederate soldier, Lt. Harry Buford. She chronicled her amazing and harrowing adventures in an account called *The Woman in Battle*.
- James Hamilton Tomb, a Confederate engineer on the innovative semi-submarine ship *David*, accepted a post-war offer from the Brazilian emperor as technical expert on torpedoes (submarine mines) in the Paraguayan War of 1865-1870.
- Hunter Davidson, a Confederate torpedo (submarine mine) scientist, assumed the head of the Argentine Torpedo and Hydrographic Bureau for some years, training its leadership, and retired to Asunción, Paraguay, where he is buried.
- John Randolph Tucker, head of the Charleston Confederate Naval Squadron, accepted a post-war position as Vice-Admiral heading the combined Peruvian-Chilean fleets in a Pacific conflict against Spanish coastal incursions.
- John Newland Maffitt, who before the war captured illegal slave-trading ships, served the Confederacy as the CSS *Florida's* commander. Afterwards, he served in the Paraguayan war and commanded the Cuban gun-runner *Hornet*.
- Thomas Jefferson Page, a Confederate naval commander who learned of the war's end in Cuba after sailing the ironclad CSS *Stonewall* from Spain, settled in Argentina, his son becoming an Argentine naval commander, his grandson an admiral.
- Mexican service influenced Confederate general Stonewall Jackson; he often spoke Spanish endearments to his wife, Anna. • After the war, many prominent governors and other Confederates established a colony, Carlotta, in Mexico.

Union:

- Admiral David G. Farragut, a Southerner, was also Hispanic, his father Jorge Farragut being from Spain. Fluent in Spanish, the admiral served the Union navy and is remembered for saying "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead."
- Federico Fernández Cavada, a Cuban, served the Union army with distinction at Gettysburg, and later wrote his famous *Libby Life*, describing Confederate prison. After the war, he led the Cuban revolution, but was captured and executed.
- Julio P. Garesché du Rocher, a promising Cuban of French extraction, designed Washington's defenses and served General William Rosecrans as chief of staff. At Stone's River (Tenn.), a cannon ball decapitated Garesché, ending a brilliant career.

The Bridge

561 Appleton Road
Allendale, SC 29810

FAX: 803-584-4614

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

| | |
|------------------|---|
| October 18 | Regular Camp Meeting - Rev. Chris Crabb |
| October 22 | Tour Hunley Museum - Warren Lasch Conservation Center, Charleston, SC |
| November 5 | Swallow Savannah Cemetery cleanup 8:30AM |
| November 12 | BBQ Butt Fundraiser - Pickup 2PM-4PM |
| November 15 | Regular Camp Meeting - Election of Camp Officers - selection of Compatriot-of-the-Year |
| November 19 | Low Country Battle Tour - Tentative |
| January 21, 2012 | Annual Banquet Barker's Mill |
| February 3-5 | S.D. Lee Institute Desoto Hotel, Savannah, GA |
| March 23-24 | SC Division Convention N. Myrtle Beach, SC |

American Revolution:

• Bernardo de Gálvez, Governor of Spanish Louisiana, defeated the British during the American Revolution at Baton Rouge, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Louis and in Michigan, diverting away thousands of British troops as America's forgotten ally.

More Info? Check Out the 'Net and these Fine Books

Websites:

• Hispanic Pages in the USA - <http://www.clark.net/pub/jbustam/heritage/heritage.html>

Books:

- Richard H. Bradford, *The Virginius Affair*, 1980
- Light Townsend Cummins, *Spanish Observers and the American Revolution, 1775-1783*, 1991
- James W. Daddysman, *The Matamoros Trade: Confederate Commerce, Di-*

- plomacy and Intrigue*, 1984
- Ella Lonn, *Foreigners in the Confederacy*, 1965 (reprint, 1940 edition)
- Andrew Rolle, *The Lost Cause: The Confederate Exodus to Mexico*, 1965
- Ronnie C. Tyler, *Santiago Vidaurri and the Southern Confederacy*, 1973
- Frank de Varona (ed.), *Hispanic Presence in the United States: Historical Beginnings*, 1993

- David Werlich, *Admiral of the Amazon: John Randolph Tucker - His Confederate Colleagues and Peru*, 1990
- John O'Donnell-Rosales, *Hispanic Confederates*, list of several thousand who served the Confederacy, 8 1/2 x 11, 90 pp., paper, (1997), reprint 1998. cost is \$18.00. order: item #9362, Clearfield Publishing Co., 200 E. Eager St., Baltimore, MD



Capt. Joseph De La Garza killed in the Battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.

