

July 2011

Williamsburg, Virginia

Next Meeting: Our next meeting will be at "Colonial Heritage Club" located at 6500 Arthur Hills Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23188 www.colonialheritageva.com/club.html on **July 27th at 7 P.M.** Army of Northern Virginia Commander **Frank Earnest** will present:

“Mr. Francis Fowlkes visits in July, 1861”

“Today is July 27, 1861. Mr. Francis Fowlkes a horse breeder, farmer and a leading citizen from Amelia County, Virginia is in James City County on business. He will discuss with us the recent great battle at Manassas, political events that have recently transpired, his thoughts on possible recognition of the Confederacy by European powers, the possibilities of peace between Lincoln’s government and the Confederacy, some insights into our politicians in Richmond and he will look back on the fateful elections of 1860 and several of the key political figures (he was a supporter of Mr. Breckenridge) and philosophies involved in those elections. Mr. Fowlkes has just returned from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and is meeting a member of the Ware family to discuss the sale of a breed mare. We are in Slater’s Store in Burnt Ordinary where Mr. Fowlkes is scheduled to meet Mr. Ware.”

Last Meeting: Our Speaker **Compatriot Larry Floyd** presented **“Handguns of the WBTS”**. Larry is a Norfolk native and 33 year veteran of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. He has been a collector of black powder weapons since 1961. In addition to being a 50 year member of the North-South Skirmish Association, he also is a member of the Norfolk County Historical Society and a member of the Martin Camp of the SCV in Shiloh, North Carolina.



1st Lt. Commander Jeff Toalson and Compatriot Larry Floyd

Commander Don Woolridge:

What is our Goal?

We the "Sons of Confederate Veterans" received a charge from Lt. General Stephen D. Lee in April of 1906. Lt. General Lee gave us strict instructions to see the "true" history of the South was presented to future generations. It is my belief that we need to step back and take a look at our direction with this charge. Are we delivering, promoting and preserving the images and heritage of our Confederate Ancestors or are we fighting a constant defensive battle just to stay alive in history? I see articles in numerous papers and periodicals promoting the same falsehood for the War Between the States. We, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, are constantly faced with opposition with our efforts to carry on the good name of our ancestors. If it is not those wanting to hide the beloved battle flag, it is the mainstream media constantly trying to re-write history to conform to today's views and concessions. If we are to carry on Lt. General Stephen Lee's charge, we need to periodically pause and take a look at our efforts to ensure we are moving forward and not losing ground.

Deo Vindice!

Compatriot John Shirley's Book Auction for July:

"Letters to Amanda - The Civil War Letters of Sgt. Marion H. Fitzpatrick, Army of Northern Virginia" edited by Jeffry Lowe and Sam Hodges 1999, Macon, softbound, 224 pages
Marvelous collection of letters from a soldier in Co. K of the 45th Georgia Infantry

"Wilson's Creek - The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It"
William Piston and Richard Hatcher III 2000, Chapel Hill, softbound, 400 pages

Finally a well written study of this key *Confederate victory in Missouri in August, 1861.*

Planning Committee Meeting: The Planning Meeting was held in July 13th at Hog Wild Smoke House. Items on the agenda were; Nomination of new Camp Officers and contract renewal with Colonial Heritage. Officers nominated for Camp approval are;

Commander – Jerry White

Adjutant – Ken Parsons

1st Lt. Commander – Jeff Toalson

2nd Lt. Commander – Steve White

Quartermaster – Jim Swords

Historian/Genealogist – Fred Boelt

Archivist – TBD

Chaplain – TBD

JAMES CITY COUNTY CONFEDERATE GRAVESITES

By Historian/Genealogist Fred Boelt

CONFEDERATE GRAVESITES

Three members of one of the Jones families from James City County all served in Company C, 32nd Virginia Infantry, all survived the war and eventually lived in the City of Williamsburg, and all were buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery. These men came from a patriotic background, descending from Daniel Jones who had fought in the American Revolution. Additionally, at least three of Daniel's sons had served during the War of 1812. When the call went out to support the southern cause, these Jones men followed in the footsteps of their ancestors.

The oldest of these men was Parke Jones who was born on September 12, 1835, at "Dunbar," present site of Eastern State Hospital. He was the only son of William Morris and Martha M. Jones, who also had three daughters. Parke's mother died a few months after his birth. Coming from an affluent family, he received a good education. At his father's death in January 1857, Parke inherited Dunbar. On May 6th of that year, he married Martha L. Meanley of James City County. They began their life together at his farm and had six children.

Parke Jones enlisted as 2nd Sergeant in Company C on April 28, 1861, in Williamsburg. He was detailed to saw planks from August 1861 through February 1862. Beginning in May 1862, he was listed as a private, and was sick in Richmond beginning on June 30, 1862. He was discharged for disability on January 1, 1863, and seven days later, he applied for a job in the Treasury Department. While recommending Jones for the job, General Henry A. Wise said that he had been serving as a guide for his force, and he had owned considerable property early in the war, but that his property had been abandoned, his house had been burned, and most of his slaves had escaped. When McClellan's forces withdrew from Harrison's Landing, a portion of his troops crossed at Barrett's Ferry and burned the manor house there. They continued their wave of destruction, burning the houses at Green Spring, Powhatan and Dunbar.

After the war, Parke Jones returned to Dunbar where he was farming in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. He was well known for his work in the Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, and held the position of District Grand Lecturer for twenty-four years. He was serving on the county pension board and was a member of Magruder-Ewell Camp, Confederate Veterans, at the time of his death on May 13, 1910. The funeral was held at the Williamsburg Baptist Church, then located on Duke of Gloucester Street, followed by interment in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

The other two Jones men were Parke Jones's first cousins, once removed. They were sons of Henley Taylor Jones, and his wife, Mary A. H. Jones. They were born and grew up at Spratley's, present site of the Gospel Spreading Farm off Treasure Island Road and seen from the Colonial Parkway near Jamestown Island. The older son, Henley Taylor Jones, Jr., was born on April 10, 1842. Again, coming from an affluent family, he attended the Williamsburg Military School, and later, he attended the College of William and Mary from 1859 to 1861.

Henley Jones, Jr. enlisted as a private in Company C on April 28, 1861, in Williamsburg. He was detailed to superintend Negroes working on fortifications during July and August 1861. He was appointed 3rd Sergeant on May 12, 1862, listed as 2nd Sergeant on January 1, 1863, 1st Sergeant later that month, and subsequently, was Jr. 2nd Lieutenant by the end of February. Other than a few absences for sickness or leave, he was present on all rolls. He took part in the battles of Seven Pines, the seven days fighting around Richmond, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg,

Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, Howlett Line, Sailor's Creek and others. He was paroled at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

Returning home, he engaged in farming. On June 10, 1867, he married Mary Southall, and they had a son and a daughter. In 1872, he established his business in Williamsburg as that of a druggist. He held public office as a member of the city council, a Justice of the Peace, and a school trustee. When the Magruder-Ewell Camp, Confederate Veterans, was organized, he became Adjutant and held that position until his death. Henley T. Jones, Jr. died on July 16, 1902. His funeral was held at Bruton Parish Church, followed by interment in Cedar Grove Cemetery. At his request, he was buried in his Confederate Uniform, and his old comrades marched behind him to the grave.

Henley's younger brother, William Leonard Jones, was born on March 10, 1846. His childhood was cut short by the war. Too young to enlist when the war broke out, he was enrolled as a conscript on March 22, 1864, and was assigned as a private to Company C on March 24th at Chaffin's Farm. He was appointed corporal on December 2nd of that year, and he was paroled at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.

William returned home after the war, and within a few years, he had acquired the grist mill that was at present day Lake Powell. He owned the mill until 1900. He eventually married Emma C. Barlow from a well-known Williamsburg family, and they had four children. The 1880 census listed William's occupation as "miller." Later in life he became involved with real estate sales. He, like his brother, served on the city council and the city school board. William Jones died on October 26, 1928. His funeral was conducted at the Williamsburg Baptist Church, and interment followed at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

These three men, like so many others, lost a life-style during the war, but they survived the conflict. With courage and determination, they forged new lives becoming outstanding citizens, a credit to their families and their lineage.

SUPPORT THE TROOPS PROJECT: Be sure to bring items for the project to the next meeting. Norman especially needs . . . wet wipes, hard candy, slim jims, dental floss picks, bubble gum, disposable razors...

Thanks from Iraq

Cpl. Andrew M. Bonilla, Echo Company, 114th Battalion of the 25th Marine Infantry has been receiving care packages from the James City Cavalry for the past several months. His final package was shipped in June. He is coming home. He sent the below letter which was published in the *Virginia Gazette* in June.

"I would like to thank the many people who sent cards, letters and care packages to me and my fellow soldiers. It is amazing how such thoughtfulness can brighten an otherwise stressful day or situation. I would like to thank the many people who included me in their thoughts and prayers. . . ."

I will be leaving shortly and returning to my base in Hawaii and to my wife Samantha. We will be returning to Virginia in September. On that visit I hope to meet and thank many of you in person. I would like to send the biggest thanks to my grandmother, Carol Pitts, postmaster, Norge, for getting the word out. Thanks Granny! See you soon."

Adjutant Ken Parsons:

Compatriots, a member of the SCV received the below email from his son who is fighting in Afghanistan. In the email he expresses how ignorance and discrimination has occurred when he attempted to display his Confederate Battle flag over his bunk. Read what was said to him and how he has handled the situation.

There is a lesson in this for all of us on how we handle and combat ignorance and mistaken acts against our flag and our heritage. It clearly demonstrates why Lt. General S.D. Lee wrote the "Charge" outlining our responsibilities to protect the honor and integrity of the Confederate Soldier for future generations.

We must continue to support our troops and we must do all we can to live up to the Charge of Lt. General Lee. We can do that by supporting our Marine in that combat Zone. What else can we do as a Camp? What else can we do as individuals?

"Hey dad. Hope all is well there. I don't have much time so I got to be short. Let mom know that I got the package from you. Thanks for sending them out. As expected, I was told that I can't hang the flag over my rack, even though my buddy hangs his Mexican flag over his. I asked why and was told that it could be offensive because ignorant people act like it's the flag of slavery. I responded by saying that the Mexican flag could be offensive too. When he asked how, I responded that some people may relate that flag to the illegal invasion of Mexicans who break our country's laws every day. Then my Sergeant who's from Louisiana said that Virginia isn't even the south. I countered with the fact that Virginia was the capital of the confederacy and most of the leaders of the south were from Virginia. Then he asked, with a smart ass tone if my family was in the Confederate army. When I responded yes and said that I have two relatives who served under that flag he just blew me off and called me a liar. If it's not too much trouble, can you send me just the basic info on them? Their names and which unit they were in. I just don't like being called a liar. I guess it's ok to be proud of your heritage and beliefs as long as you're not white. And so much for not being discriminated against due to race, sex, religion or heritage. I guess that doesn't apply to whites either. My buddy with the Mexican flag also thought this was bull &# and took down his flag since I can't hang mine. I assured him that his flag didn't offend me and I was just using that as an example. I told him to feel free to hang it back up but he won't since I can't. That's how it's supposed to be. People from different races, religions and backgrounds coming together and being friends and brothers at arms. The small flag will be kept in my flak so it's with me in combat. Do you think the sons of confederate veterans could send some packages to me again this year? It would be nice to show how they and us care more about our troops than bringing back slavery or whatever these ignorant &%%&'s think the south was all about."

Newsletter: "In an effort to help save on the cost of the newsletter, you can now have it e-mailed to you in an adobe format. Please e-mail Commander Don Woolridge at dsw317@earthlink.net to be added to this list." Newsletters are also posted on the website for your convenience.

Visit our website at: <http://www.jamescitycavalry.org>

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Thought for the Month

"The gentleman does not needlessly and unnecessarily remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of self and mildness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be but the past. A true man of honor feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others."

General Robert E. Lee, CSA 

JULY 1861

(Sesquicentennial match dates)

2 President Lincoln authorized General Winfield Scott to suspend the Writ of habeas corpus along any military line between New York and Washington.

4 Lincoln put the entire blame of starting The War on the South.

6 CSS Sumter deposited seven prizes at a Cuban port in the first commerce raiding foray. Cuba later released the ships.

10 The Confederate government concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, the first of nine arranged by agent Albert Pike.

11 Yankees under Rosecrans defeated Confederates under John Pegram at Rich Mountain, western Virginia. The U.S. Senate expelled the Senators from Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas plus one from Tennessee. A mere formality-They had already left.

12 McClellan's Yankees occupied Beverly, western Virginia.

13 Confederates were defeated at Carrick's Ford, western Virginia.

14 Yankees set up blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina. Horace Greeley ran "Forward to Richmond" on the masthead of the New York Tribune.

16 Yankee Army under Irvin McDowell moved toward Centreville and Manassas.

17 Joe Johnston was ordered to move his troops from the Shenandoah to Manassas.

18 Longstreet's men repulsed the Yankees at Blackburn's Ford.

21 Confederates defeated Yankees at Manassas.

22 George McClellan was ordered to Washington to take command of the Army led to defeat by McDowell. He assumed command on July 27.

30 Beast Butler at Fort Monroe wrote the Secretary of War asking for clarification on the continuing problem of "contraband" as he designated slaves who had come into the fort.

31 The State Convention of Missouri elected Hamilton R. Gamble as pro-union Governor.

AUGUST 1861

(Sesquicentennial match dates)

1 General Robert E. Lee arrived in western Virginia to coordinate activities there. Brazil recognized the Confederate States of America as a belligerent.

2 The Yankee Congress passed the first national income tax.

3 A balloon ascension was made at Hampton Roads from the deck of a Yankee vessel.

6 A pro-union camp was established in Kentucky known as Camp Dick Robinson over the protests of pro-secessionists and neutralists.

7 Confederate forces under John B. Magruder burned Hampton, VA.

8 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant assumed command of the district of Ironton, MO.

10 Yankees under Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon were defeated by Confederates at Wilson's Creek, MO.

14 Yankee Major General John C. Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis City and County, which was followed by the suppression of two allegedly pro-Southern newspapers.

17 The federal departments of northeastern Virginia, of Washington, and of the Shenandoah were merged into the Department of the Potomac, from whence came the name the Army of the Potomac. Beast Butler left Fort Monroe and went on to head forces organizing for an attack in the Cape Hatteras.

19 The Confederate Congress in Richmond agreed to an alliance with Missouri and virtually admitted the state into the Confederacy. Thus the state had two governments. Lincoln made Virginian George H. Thomas a brigadier general in the Yankee Army.

24 Lincoln told Governor Beriah Magoffin of Kentucky that he would not remove pro-Union forces being organized in his state.

27 Yankee attack on Cape Hatteras began. Fort Hatteras surrendered the next day.

30 Fremont in Missouri issued his famous unauthorized emancipation proclamation and extended martial law throughout the state.

31 The Confederate government appointed five full generals in order of seniority with the following dates of rank:

Samuel Cooper	16 May
Albert Sidney Johnston	28 May
Robert E. Lee	14 June
Joseph E. Johnston	4 July
Pierre G. T. Beauregard	21 July



Camp Journal

June 22, 2011

- **Meeting:** Held at 6:30 PM at Colonial Heritage Club, James City County., Va.
30 attendees
Welcome given by 1st Lt. Cmdr. Jeff Toalson
Invocation given by Chaplain Bill Blizzard
Pledge & Salute to the Flags
The SCV Charge read by QM Jerry White
Recognition of guests and friends
Ancestral Memorial Candle: *“Private Charles T. Shelton – Botetourt Light Artillery”* read by Compatriot Charles Bush
- **Announcements:**
Compatriot Fred Boelt announced the publication of the long awaited *James City County, Virginia Cemeteries*. Cost is \$30.
Adjutant Ken Parsons advised that due statements would be in July. Send both **the statement and your check** to Ken.
Adjutant Ken Parsons asked for volunteers and nominations for Camp officers for mid 2011 to mid 2013. All offices.
Planning Committee will meet at Hog Wild on July 13 at 6:30.
- **Committee Reports:**
Cemetery Report – 2nd Lt. Steve White noted 3 headstones currently on order. This winter will need brush work at Hockaday Cemetery.
Memorial Day & Picnic – Compatriot David Ware reported an excellent Turn out at the Richardson Family Cemetery (40+) & almost 60 people at Fred Boelt’s farm for the picnic.
A Thank You Note from Cpl. Andrew Bonilla in Iraq read to the Camp.
Support the Troops – Compatriot Norman Goodwin sent 3 packages in May and 2 in June. Cpl. Bonilla is rotating home so Norman will begin alternating two boxes every other month to one of our two soldiers. Norman **needs small zip lock bags, wet wipes, chap stick, & hard candies** in particular.
- **Book Auction:**
The George and Lauren Bridewell auction generated \$71.
- **Harpers Weekly Print Auction:**
The winner of the print, *“Repulse of the 18th Corps at Petersburg”* was John Shirley.

- **Program:**
Our guest speaker was Mr. Larry Floyd who gave an excellent presentation on handguns of the WBTS. Larry brought with him a grouping 20 popular handguns of the conflict.
- **Benediction:** Chaplain Bill Blizzard
- **Adjournment:** Camp adjourned at 9:10 P.M.
Next regular meeting scheduled for 27 July 2011.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeff Toalson