



July 2008

Last Meeting:

The June meeting was attended by 33 people, many of whom were lady guests. Joe Lively talked to us about our Southern Heritage and how important it is to teach it to our descendants and to model it in our own lives. This topic really speaks to the basic cause of our existence as Sons of Confederate Veterans and southerners. Our culture, traditions and values are under continuous attack by our society, in part, because our values are in opposition to what passes for leadership and character in media, education, law and politics today. One of my favorite quotes is from Mother Theresa: "Even God can't fill a cup that's already full!" We must get to the folks who have some room in their cups: the young. Please give some thought as to the proposal to be discussed at our Executive Meeting and how you can help. Further information will be forthcoming...

Next Meeting:

The July meeting will be on July 23 at 7 pm at Hog Wild Bar B Que. Our speaker will be Brantley Knowles who will speak on the WBTS experience of Jamestown Island. Brantley will be our first woman speaker. Plan to attend with a guest. We will also be formally inducting three new members into our camp: Fred Bredden, Billy Hines, and Hunter Vermillion.

Executive Committee Meeting:

This committee will meet at 12 noon on July 16 at Hog Wild. All members are welcome with voiced and vote. In the May issue of Confederate Veteran, our chief of heritage defense suggested that we reach out to home school organizations and private schools. That is an excellent suggestion and one that we will explore at this meeting. Our presentation must be professional, interesting, and factual. If we do undertake this, it will take a while but be well worth it. Other issues will be discussed, so if you have time, y'all come see us.

James City County Confederate Gravesites: by Fred Boelt:

There is a large Richardson family cemetery located off Riverview Road near Croaker. Land tax records indicate that 438 acres were purchased by Edward Richardson from Sylvanus Prince in 1788, and at least part of this tract has remained in the Richardson family to the present time. There was an 18th house located very near the cemetery that was well documented in the HABS study of historical sites. The tract of land was gradually divided among family members, but the cemetery is still in use for family burials.

There are four Confederate veterans, all members of the extended Richardson family, buried in this cemetery. Three enlisted in Company H, 32nd Virginia Infantry when the company was forming. This company became the James City Artillery, Company B, 1st Virginia Artillery Regiment and the fourth man enlisted after Company B was formed. George Washington Moore and Simeon B. Pitts both signed up in Williamsburg on May 16, 1861, the day that Company H was formed. Thomas O. Lawson joined them on June 24, 1861. Archer Clay Richardson joined these men in Richmond on May 23, 1862 when he enlisted in Company B. Lawson was absent, on the sick list from December 1861 through October 1862. His service record indicates that he left the peninsula on May 4, 1862 and that he was discharged on January 26, 1863. Moore and Pitts were both present on all rolls through December 1864. Richardson was present on all rolls through October 1863,

furloughed in December, and again present on the 1864 rolls through August and was issued clothing in October.

Thomas Lawson, born about 1820, married Amanda Clopton Richardson, granddaughter of Edward, in 1851. They lived on part of the land that Edward had purchased in 1788. Thomas died sometime between 1880 and 1900 and is buried in an unmarked grave in this cemetery.

George Washington Moore, born in March 1832 in New York, was listed as a waterman living in JCC in the 1860 census. He married first, Courtney Archer Richardson, daughter of A. C. [Sr.] and Martha Boswell Richardson, and second, Hettie Estelle Richardson, daughter of A. C. [Jr.] and Jane Shell Richardson. Thus he had double entitlement to be buried in the family cemetery. His death date (after 1900) has not been determined, but he does have a grave stone bearing his name and Co. B, 1st Va. Artillery, CSA.

Simeon B. Pitts, born about 1842, was the captain of his father's schooner and was listed as an oysterman in the 1870 census. In 1877, he married Caroline Lawson, daughter of Thomas and Amanda, and they had one son, Howard. Simeon died in 1880 and is buried in the cemetery without a marker.

Archer Clay Richardson was grandson of Edward and son of A. C. [Sr.] and Martha Boswell Richardson. He was born in November 1843 and married Jane Frances Shell of York County. Archer died in April 1924 and has a grave marker with his name and the same inscription as Moore.

There may have been some comfort in the fact that these four neighbors and family members all served in the same unit throughout the war and that all of them survived and now rest together in this family cemetery.

GREENMOUNT FARM JOURNAL by Thomas Wynn (Fred Boelt's Great-Great Uncle)

We continue here with excerpts from Thomas Wynne's farm journal and his insights on the war locally in July 1861:

Monday, July 1st...Frequent firing of cannon was heard this afternoon in the direction of Yorktown and Newport's News Point.

Thursday, July 4th...A large fire is seen tonight in the direction of Hampton.

Saturday, July 6th...There is a report from Richmond that Gen. Johnston has had an engagement with Gen. Paterson at Martinsburg in which the former was victorious, killing 1,000 and capturing 20,000 Yankees – The report lacks confirmation.

Monday, July 8th...The report of the capture of Gen. Paterson's forces is false.

Thursday, July 11th...Have to send a man and cart down to the [Grove] wharf tomorrow morning to assist in throwing up entrenchments.

Saturday, July 13th... A skirmish occurred between a plundering party of Yankees and Chas. City Cavalry near Capt. Smith's in Warwick, in which 15 or 20 of the former were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. My man and cart are still employed at the wharf.

Monday, July 15th...Sent Jake to the wharf again this morning. Papers report a fight near Laurel Hill in Western Virginia, in which the enemy, though greatly superior, was repulsed.

Tuesday, July 16th...Again Jake, with cart had to be employed at the wharf. Two deserters from the Yankees came to Yorktown yesterday afternoon.

Wednesday, July 17th...Sent Jake to the wharf again this morning. Sad news from Western Virginia – Latest accounts state that Gen. Garnett had been killed and his entire force completely routed. Col. Pegram was also taken prisoner. The enemy's forces were six or eight times as large as our own. A dispatch from Missouri reports that McCulloch with twelve thousand men had met the enemy, fourteen thousand strong, killed 900 and had taken the rest prisoners, who surrendered unconditionally. May it be true.

Thursday, July 18th... The 2nd Louisiana Regiment came down from Williamsburg and encamped at Grices Landing on James River.

Friday, July 19th...Heard that a battle has been fought near Manassas Gap in which we were victorious.
Saturday, July 20th...Fight occurred at Bull's Run the day before yesterday in which, as usual, the enemy was routed, with 900 men killed and wounded. Jake finished working today at the wharf.
Monday, July 22nd...Fannie [Wynne's wife] sent a market cart up to the Louisiana camp at Littleton, and found a ready market for everything. A severe battle took place yesterday at Manassas Junction with heavy loss on both sides. We put the enemy to rout, and were in hot pursuit of them at the latest account.
Tuesday, July 23rd...We learn by today's Whig that our forces were not so large as supposed to be. It confirms the report of yesterday with regard to there being a heavy battle. A dispatch from President Davis to Congress states that the enemy was completely routed. Our forces were 15,000, while the enemy's was estimated at 35,000. The 5th Louisiana Regiment came up to the Grove Wharf from Yorktown this afternoon
Wednesday, July 24th...The soldiers still among us very much, visiting houses in quest for something to eat. Many of them are the merest rowdies, destitute of self respect. If the regiments from Louisiana be samples of the people of that state I must confess that they are very low bred and uncivil. There are some gentlemen amongst them, but very few. Gen. Magruder has marched down in the neighborhood of Hampton with several regiments of men. What his intentions are, we cannot learn.
Thursday, July 25th...The Yankees still continue to steal Negroes from the farms near Newport News.
Sunday, July 28th...Had meeting at Lebanon [Church] today – Good many soldiers were present. Still troubled with soldiers, who are constantly coming in to purchase something to eat.
Tuesday, July 30th...Two soldiers called in tonight on their way to the Grove Wharf from Newport News. Have been on a scouting expedition and succeeded in capturing two hundred Negroes. *to be continued.*

Brigade Commander Tom Davis's Confederate Memorial Day Speech, Sunnyside Cemetery

"All that was fought for in 1776, the War Between the States, World War I and World War II, is lost, we lost our Republic at Appomattox" Once again we come together to honor heroes of the South. Men, who fought to defend their homes and their Country, the State of Virginia. It was at that period of time people were citizens of the State in which they resided and as such owed their allegiance to. There are those who will tell us that, those who fought, fought for a lost Cause and that those who fought for the Confederacy, were traitors to the United States. However, on March 2, 1928, Senate Joint Resolution NO. 41 was adopted by Congress and entered in the Congressional Record. It reads as follows: A war was waged between 1861-1865 between two organized governments: the United States of America and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties. It was not a "Civil War" as it was not fought between two parties within the same government. It was not a War of Secession, for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war. The right of a state to secede had never been questioned. It was not a War of Rebellion, for sovereign, independent states, co-equal, cannot rebel against each other. It was the War Between the States, because 22 non seceding states made war upon 11 seceding states to force them back into the Union of States. It was not until after the surrender of 1865 that secession was decided to be unconstitutional. Only then, after 63 years, Congress recognized the fact, it was not a "Civil War" and as such the men who fought for the Confederacy were indeed not traitors, but Citizens of a duly constituted government, the Confederate States of America. Today we find that we continue to fulfill the charge of Stephen Dill Lee to wit: To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength, will be given the of the Confederate Soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principals which he loved, and which you love also and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

By:
General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans, at the Reunion in New Orleans, La., April 25 1906. It was on that day that the torch was passed from the Confederate Veterans to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

We are gathered here today to honor these men, who fearlessly followed into battle, the blood red battle flags held high with their white stars. And so---it is today---that we remember and honor them and their comrades, for a truth that will not die.


A Short History Lesson

Just as the War of American Independence of 1776, the War for Southern Independence of 1861 was fought over “taxation without representation.” The North was constantly trying to raise taxes on Southerners through high tariffs on imported goods in order to protect the inefficient big business in the North. These big businesses could not compete with manufactured goods from England and France with whom the South traded cotton. The South did not have factories and had to import most finished products.

The Industrial Revolution allowed England and France to produce and ship products across the Atlantic that were cheaper than the products of the Northern manufacturers. When Lincoln was elected President, he and the U.S. Congress immediately passed the Morrill Tariff (the highest import tax in U.S. history), more than doubling the import tax rate from 20% to 47%. This tax served to bankrupt many Southerners. Though the Southern state represented only about 30% of the U.S. population, they paid 80% of the tariffs collected. Oppressive taxes, denial of the states’ rights to govern themselves, and unrepresentative federal government pushed the Southern states to legally withdraw from the Union.

Since the Southerners had escaped the tax by withdrawing from the Union, the only way the North could collect this oppressive tax was to invade the Confederate States and force them at gunpoint back into the Union.

It was to collect this important tax to satisfy his Northern industrialist supporters that Abraham Lincoln invaded the South. Slavery was not the issue. Lincoln’s war cost the lives of 600,000 Americans. The republic of free sovereign states as envisioned by the United States founders was destroyed by the victory of the North. The Southern states were forced back into the Union at gunpoint.

The truth about the Confederate Flag is that it has nothing to do with racism or hate. The War for Southern Independence was not fought over slavery or racism. 

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Reminder: Dues for 2009 are due by August 1, 2008. Please mail or hand deliver to Adjutant Ken Parsons. Do not send them into to Division or Headquarters.

Thought for the Month

Get there first with the Most!
Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest

JOURNAL

June 25, 2008

- Meeting held at Hog Wild, James City County, VA
 - 33 attendees
- Welcome given by CDR David Ware
- Invocation given by Chaplain Bill Blizzard
- US flag pledge, CS flag salute, Virginia flag salute
- The Charge read by CMP Robert Tuck
- March minutes approved as published in “*Picket Lines*”
 - There were no minutes for May due to Cemetery Dedication ceremony
- Treasurer’s Report presented and approved
- Committee Reports:
 - None
- Old Business:
 - None
- New Business:
 - 3 new members in July
 - Camp donations collected by CMP Jeff Toalson, \$47
 - Program: *Shifting Historical Paradigms* by Mr. Joe Lively, High Bridge Camp #1581, Farmville, Virginia
 - Presentation discussed shifting historical paradigms as a result of the War of Northern Aggression, (*think of a **Paradigm Shift** as a change from one way of thinking to another*).
 - If members of the SCV do not educate the populace to the truth about our Confederate ancestors, the politically correct liberals, will win the battle of vilifying them and the flag they were willing to give their life for.
- Next Meeting: July 23 @ 7:00 P.M. @ Hog Wild
- Benediction given by Chaplain Blizzard
- Adjourned @ 9:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert H. Tuck