



James City Cavalry PICKET LINES



February 2012 Dispatch – Williamsburg, Virginia – <http://www.jamescitycavalry.org>

Camp #2095 1st Brigade Virginia Division Army of Northern Virginia

NEXT MUSTER

Wednesday, February 22nd, 2012, 6:30pm
Colonial Heritage Club

<http://www.colonialheritageva.com/club.html>

6500 Arthur Hills Drive
Williamsburg, VA 23188

Guest Speaker:

Mr. Edward G. Longacre,
Acclaimed WBTS Author and
Department of Defense Historian (Ret.),
"Keystone Kops in Blue –
The Hapless Army of the James"

The Army of the James was organized in late 1863 with the primary mission of capturing Richmond, Virginia. They would fumble, bumble and stumble their way through 1864 led by the totally incompetent General Benjamin Butler and a variety of political generals and two worthless West Point generals in the persons of General Smith and General Gilmore. These basically good troops, with their stunningly poor leaders, managed to lose virtually every battle and campaign in which they participated. Sometimes this was accomplished in the most unbelievable and comical fashion. They could indeed snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.

Honored Confederate Soldier:

2nd Lt. George H. Payne
Co. G - 18th Virginia Cavalry

Meal Cost: \$15.00 Per Person

(genuine Confederate currency gladly accepted –
will reluctantly accept US \$5 notes)



**No RSVP currently required
per Adjutant Ken Parsons**

Compatriots' Ladies & Guests Encouraged To Attend

CAMP JOURNAL FOR LAST MUSTER

Meeting:

Held 25 Jan. at 6:30 PM at Colonial Heritage Club,
James City Cty., Va., 43 attendees

Welcome given by Commander Jerry White

Invocation:

Given by Chaplain Fred Breeden
to include a moment of silence for our recently
departed Chaplain Bill Blizzard

Break for Supper

Pledge & Salute to the Flags

The SCV Charge read by Quartermaster Jim Swords
Guest Introduction to include prospective members

Ancestral Memorial Candle:

Read by Compatriot Charles Eugene Bush *in honor of
all CSA Chaplains. "All have crossed the river and now
rest under the shade of the trees."*

Trivia Question:

What was a Quaker Gun and where was it used?
Answer, a tree trunk made to appear to be the barrel
of a cannon to fool the enemy into thinking the CSA
had more cannon than they actually had. Used in a
number of locations to include Centreville, VA.

Program:

A very informative presentation was given by Waite
Rawls, CEO of the Museum of the Confederacy,
regarding the new Appomattox Museum.
The Grand Opening will be March 31, 2012 and
everyone is invited to attend.

Committee Reports and Announcements:

Treasurer's Report

Adjutant Ken Parsons reported that we have over
\$2,000 in each of our checking and savings accounts.
(Continued on Page 2)

CAMP JOURNAL FOR LAST MUSTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Support the Troops

Report given by Compatriot Joel Goodwin indicating that Compatriot Zachary Norman will depart from Afghanistan today and that Compatriot Eric Raines is already back home from overseas. Thanks to all who donate to this project and all were asked if they knew any other deployed soldier or soldiers who might benefit from this project.

Cemetery Report

2nd Lt. Commander Steve White indicated there will be a work party at the Cowles-Spencer Cemetery off of Centerville Road on Jan 28th, Also, a work party will be held at Peach Park on Feb 4th and another at the Hockaday Cemetery on Feb 25th.

Thanks to all who participate.

Old Business

None

New Business

1. 1st Lt. Commander Jeff Toalson indicated that the Camp will submit an application for the Virginia Division Outstanding Camp Award as well as Outstanding Web Site and Newsletter.
2. Adjutant Ken Parsons indicated that our Camp will host a training day for Camp Officers from the 1st and 2nd Brigades on Feb 18th at the Colonial Heritage Club. Anyone interested in attending should contact Adjutant Ken Parsons as the lunch will cost \$10.00.
3. Ken also indicated there will be a Heritage Rally march on Feb 25th on Monument Avenue in Richmond and invited all to attend and support.
4. Ken asked for a show of hands regarding the supper cost. If we drop desert and coffee, the cost will remain \$15.00 if we add them the cost will likely go up by \$2.00. The Camp was pretty much evenly divided regarding this option.

Book Auction:

\$95.00 was collected for the books "The Orphan Brigade" and "Sword Over Richmond".

Benediction:

Given by Chaplain Fred Breeden.

Adjournment:

The Camp adjourned at 8:35 P.M.

COMMANDER'S MESSAGE



The presentation at last month's meeting by Waite Rawls of the Museum of the Confederacy provided a preview of the museum's new facility at Appomattox which will open on March 31. I hope everyone will try to visit the museum and support their efforts to showcase the history of the Confederacy.

The speaker at the next meeting, Ed Longacre, has published numerous books, primarily on Union cavalry and its various leaders. I've known Ed for several years since we both worked at Langley AFB. His presentation of the infamous Army of the James and its commander, Union General Ben "Spoons" Butler promises to be both entertaining and informative on what Ed describes as "Keystone Kops" in blue.

This month a number of camp members led by Steve White cleaned up the Cowles-Spencer Cemetery and replaced the chain link fence that was destroyed during Hurricane Isabel several years ago. Thanks to all who participated.

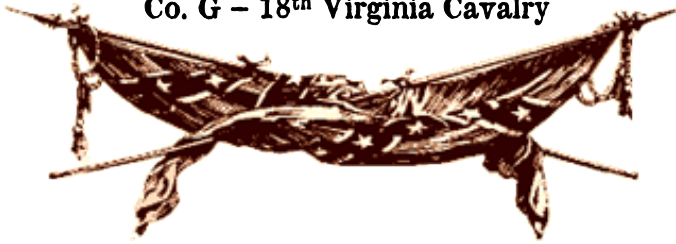
Ken Parsons sent out a reminder of the leadership training seminar on February 18 at Colonial Heritage—everyone is invited to attend. Let Ken know if you want to order lunch.

Deo Vindice,
Jerry White



HONORED CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

2nd Lt. George Harrison Payne
Co. G - 18th Virginia Cavalry



Born February 16, 1835

The 1860 census shows George as a 25 year old 'grazier.' A 'grazier' is a farm laborer who grazes cattle.

Enlisted at the Bath County Courthouse on June 6, 1861 as a private in Co. G - 25th Virginia Infantry.

Captured at the battle of Rich Hill, Virginia (now West Virginia) on July 13, 1861. Union P.O.W. documents indicated George stood 5' 9", had light hair and grey eyes. The men were exchanged July 17 and according to available records George's parole ended on August 16, 1862.

On December 3, 1862 he re-enlisted at Camp Washington, Virginia and was appointed 2nd Lt. of Co. G - 18th Virginia Cavalry.

George resigned from the service on October 8, 1863 due to health reasons. General Imboden in his endorsement on the medical discharge paperwork noted, "*This officer is unfit for duty & will probably die if kept in the field this winter.*"

Postwar he was a storekeeper and merchant in Covington, Virginia. He married his wife Gussie in 1878 and they had 2 children. A son, Olen J. survived into adulthood.

George died on February 7, 1903 just eight days short of his 68th birthday.

His cavalry saber was given to his favorite sister Sabina Payne Wood, it was then passed to her daughter Jessie Wood Dark, then to her daughter Jessie Dark Toalson and remains in the family in the custody of Jeff Toalson, her son.

(18th Virginia Cavalry, Roger DeLauter, 1989, Lynchburg, roster appendix and 25th Virginia Infantry, R. L. Armstrong, 1989, Lynchburg, roster appendix.)

GARRETT'S GROCERY
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Toano, VA 23188
(757) 566-3712

CAMP PICTORIAL

COWLES-SPENCER CEMETERY



(l. to r.) Adjutant Ken Parsons, Past Commander Compatriot David ware, 2nd Lt. Commander Steve White, and Historian/Geneologist Fred Boelt conduct much-needed repairs to the fence around Cowles-Spencer Cemetery on Colby Road.

PRESIDENT & CEO WAITE RAWLS



...of the Museum of the Confederacy gives his brief.

CONFEDERATE GRAVESITES

(Written & Contributed by Historian/Genealogist Compatriot Fred Boelt)

Charles Braxton Trevilian was born September 14, 1838, in Goochland County, Virginia. Of Huguenot descent, his parents were Colonel John M. and Mary C. Argyle Trevilian. Charles received his education from Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia. He enlisted in Company F, 4th Virginia Cavalry, on May 10, 1861. The 4th Cavalry regiment as made up of recruits from Prince William, Chesterfield, Madison, Culpeper, Powhatan, Goochland, Hanover, Fauquier and Buckingham Counties and the City of Richmond. Trevilian's younger brother, Dr. John Guerrant Trevilian, was a surgeon in charge of hospitals in Richmond, Warrenton and Winchester throughout the war.

Charles Trevilian was elected 1st Lieutenant on April 25, 1862, and was in Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond by May 11th. At an undetermined date, he was promoted to captain. He was wounded at Gettysburg, taken prisoner on July 5, 1863, and sent to Johnsons Island, Lake Erie, where he remained for twenty-two months. He was transferred to Fort Monroe for exchange on January 27, 1865, and then rejoined his command. He was wounded again at High Bridge during the retreat to Appomattox.

FEBRUARY CEMETERY REPORT

Our clean-up at the Cowles-Spencer Cemetery went well. Camp members and friends Fred Boelt, Paul and Jolie Huelscamp, Ken Parsons, Scott Summerfield, David Ware, Jerry White, and Steve White assisted. David Ware educated us on the modern way of setting fence posts by just driving them into the ground and capping around them with a little concrete.

The nine leftover bags of concrete have been converted to "Known Only To God" markers for placement at unmarked graves at either the Cowles-Spencer Cemetery or the "Old Hockaday Cemetery" in New Kent County. The chips for dressing up our Confederate Soldiers' final resting places has been delivered to the Store in Croaker. Mulching should be done on the graves plus the walkway at Peach Park Cemetery by the time of our regular meeting. Thanks to all for helping with these projects.

Yours in preservation and respectfully submitted,
Steve White – Cemetery Liaison, SCV Camp 2095

In the midst on the final months of the war, Captain Trevilian managed to slip away to Rockbridge County where he married Mary S. Houston on March 1, 1865. After the war, they eventually moved to New Kent County. On March 11, 1880, a deed was made and recorded the following year conveying Marl Hill, a 383 acre tract of land to Mary Trevilian. Marl Hill was located along the road leading from the Stage Road to St. Peter's Church. The Trevilians owned this track until 1902. Captain Trevilian served as Collector of Revenue in New Kent for one year.

Captain Trevilian was elected for a two year term as Supervisor of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in the mid-1880s, and the family moved to Williamsburg at that time. He continued to be re-elected to that post until declining health caused him to give it up a few years before his death in 1918. Captain Trevilian was a charter member of the Magruder-Ewell Camp, Confederate Veterans, and he was also a Mason. The Trevilians had four children; Nannie, who died as a young child; Gardiner, who died at age twenty-one; Mary, who married Walter Van Ness and lived in New York City; and Blanche, their youngest daughter. Blanche married Dr. James Dunlop Moncure, who was the Superintendent of the Asylum beginning in 1884.

Moncure, born in Richmond in 1842, was a student at Virginia Military Institute when the war broke out. He first served as a drill master with the corps of cadets, and later in 1862, he served with the 9th Virginia Cavalry for the rest of the war. He completed his medical training after the war and practiced in several towns before settling in Williamsburg. Dr. Moncure died in November 1898, and was buried in the Moncure family plot in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Captain Trevilian's wife, Mary, died in 1914. After her death, the Captain lived with his widowed daughter, Blanche Moncure, until his death on April 17, 1918. He was interred at Cedar Grove Cemetery with his wife and their young son. Mrs. Moncure and her daughter were later interred there as well.

EPILOGUE, MERE MANSLAUGHTER

(Written & Contributed by Compatriot David Ware)

In justifying war against their own people, Yankee apologists generally focus their rationale behind two arguments: The first is that the Union is cast in stone and insoluble. To refute this, one would have to look no farther than the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence where, as a revolutionary right, the legitimacy of secession is universal and unconditional.*

As historian William A. Williams points out: "Put simply, the cause of the Civil War was the refusal of Lincoln and other northerners to honor the revolutionary right of self-determination -- the touchstone of the American Revolution." Indeed, as Jeffrey Rogers Hummel points out in his book "Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men:" Insofar as the war was fought to preserve the Union, it was an explicit rejection of the American Revolution."

The second is that the war was fought to eliminate slavery. As Hummel explains, the nineteenth century was the century of emancipations. Of the twenty odd slave societies that eliminated slavery there were only two where violence predominated: the united States and Haiti.

Perhaps the most damaging argument against the slavery justification is presented by some abolitionists and others who felt separation of the north and south were the best means to achieve the ends of emancipation.

William Lloyd Garrison felt that by northern secession from the south, that Border States would be freed from the Constitutions' fugitive slave provisions. Therefore, all a slave had to do to free himself was flee across the border. Hummel notes that in 1842, Joseph Rogers Underwood, while representing Kentucky in the House of Representatives, warned his fellow Southerners: "the dissolution of the union was the dissolution of slavery. Just as soon as Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River become the boundary between independent nations, slavery ceases in all the Border States. How could we retain our slaves, when they, in one hour, one day, or a week at furthest, could pass the boundary?" The slave could "then turn round

and curse his master from the other shore."

Just such a process accelerated the abolition of slavery in Brazil. Various states outlawed slavery and their fugitive slave law was ignored. The value of slaves fell by some 80 percent and through self purchase and other means of emancipation by 1888 when the government declared emancipation, the slave population had declined from thirty percent of the total population to less than three percent.

Hummel makes the compelling case that: "Slavery thus neither explains nor justifies Northern suppression of secession. The Union war effort reduces, in the words of [American abolitionist Moncure] Conway, to 'mere manslaughter.' "

*....."that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it , and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

NEXT MONTH, PART II

CAMP OFFICERS

Commander

Jerry White

jerry47@cox.net

Adjutant

Ken Parsons

kparsons4@cox.net

1st Lt. Commander

Jeff Toalson

troon24@cox.net

2nd Lt. Commander

Steve White

garrettsgrocery@netzero.com

Historian/Genealogist

Fred Boelt

fwb@widomaker.com

Archivist

George Bridewell

gbridewell@aol.com

Quartermaster

Jim Swords

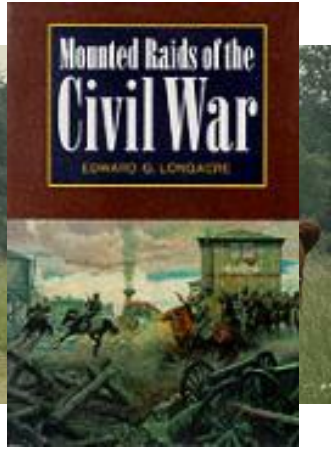
james.swords@cox.net

Chaplain

Fred Breeden

fbreeden@yahoo.com

FEBRUARY BOOK AUCTION



"Mounted Raids of the Civil War"
Edward G. Longacre, 1975, New York,
hardcover, 1st edition, 348 pages.

This is a very interesting book and one of his first books. It covers 12 different major raids of the WBTS including Stuart's Chambersburg Raid in 1862, the Jones-Imboden West Virginia Raid of early 1863, Morgan's Indiana & Ohio Raid, Joe Wheeler in mid-Tennessee in '63, and Forrest's Johnsonville Raid in late 1864 among others. Ed is a cavalry author and this book is 100% cavalry.



**A SOLDIER
to the LAST**
Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Blue and Gray
EDWARD G. LONGACRE



"Soldier to the Last –
Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Blue and Gray"
Edward G. Longacre, 2007, Washington,
soft cover, 1st. edition, 286 pages.

An oft times forgotten CSA cavalry commander who led the gray horse for the Army of Tennessee and after the WBTS rejoined the U. S. Army and served with distinction in the Spanish-American war both in Cuba and the Philippines. This book fills a void in WBTS literature with an excellent study of a major CSA cavalry commander who is often overlooked.

FEBRUARY TRIVIA QUESTIONS:

1. What is the total number of battles fought in the War of Southern Independence?
2. What state had the most battles within it's borders?
3. What is the total number of battles fought in Virginia?

Teaser..... New York state had 1 battle!!!



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