



James City Cavalry PICKET LINES



August 2011 Dispatch – Williamsburg, Virginia – <http://www.jamescitycavalry.org>

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

NEXT MUSTER

Election of Camp Officers

&

Compatriot Induction

(by First Brigade Commander Kenny Harris)

August 24th, 2011, 6:30pm

Colonial Heritage Club

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

6500 Arthur Hills Drive

Williamsburg, VA 23188

Meal Cost: \$15.00 Per Person

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

RSVP By:

Monday, August 22nd, 2011

Adjutant Ken Parsons at

kparsons4@cox.net or 757-564-0878

Compatriots' Ladies & Guests Encouraged To Attend



GEORGE AND LAUREN BRIDEWELL BOOK AUCTION

"Death of a Nation –

The Story of Lee and His Men at Gettysburg"

Clifford Dowdy New York, 1958 Softbound - 383 pages

A solid account of the battle of Gettysburg by a southern author.

"The Gray Fox - Robert E. Lee"

Burke Davis New York, 1956 Hardbound - 460 pages

A very informative easy reading study of General Lee and his army during the conflict.

GUEST SPEAKER

Mr. Marc Ramsey
Richmond, Virginia

**"The 7th South Carolina Cavalry –
Personalities & Possibilities"**

The 7th South Carolina Cavalry was formed the spring of 1864 and sent to the defense of the Confederate Capital. They served under Generals Martin Gary and Fitz Lee and were commanded by Col. Alexander C. Haskell, the brother of Col. John Haskell of the artillery.

Serving in the Defenses of Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia the unit saw constant action in battles including Bermuda Hundred, First and Second Deep Bottom, New Market Heights and Darbytown Road. At Appomattox Station on April 8, they fought a night action to defend Gen. Walker's artillery train, and the next day led the last charge at Appomattox Court House, after the truce had been called. Over 200 of these South Carolinians gave their lives in defense of Richmond and their cause. Marc will relate a variety of interesting stories he discovered in researching their history.

Marc is the author of *The 7th South Carolina Cavalry, to the Defense of Richmond* which was just released by Broadfoot Publishing as part of the South Carolina Regimental Series. He is co-owner, along with his wife Jill, of Owens & Ramsey Historical Booksellers in Richmond. He is the voice narrating *The Rebel Yell Lives* CD from the Museum of the Confederacy. Marc is also a reenactor with the 15th Virginia Infantry and portrayed one of Stonewall Jackson's men in the film *Gods and Generals*. Marc also gives historical tours of Richmond, the 7 Days Battles, Cold Harbor and the Fall of Richmond.

Bring a guest to our August 24th meeting. This will be a very educational evening.

COMMANDER'S MESSAGE



As we close in on the change of Command for the Camp, I have been truly honored to be the Camp Commander for the last two years. We, as a Camp, have taken on many projects, from cemetery clean-ups to maintaining Fort Magruder. The Fort Magruder project brought the Fort to a presentable area that all can be proud of. Our cemetery work shows the desire and enthusiasm our Compatriots have to restore and maintain the resting places of our Confederate Ancestors.

Our membership has grown considerably during the last couple of years and indications are that it will continue on that path. It is definitely a welcomed and positive sign that our Confederate Heritage lives on. We have all experienced the constant battle with our beloved "Battle Flag" and those who wish to hide it for reasons that will never have any validity. We should never forget to "Forward the Colors" so that those that live on beyond our work with Confederate history can keep the heritage alive.

As I hand over the Command to Jerry White, I will always be proud to have commanded the Camp and more especially being a "Son of Confederate Veterans". Let us all give Jerry and his staff the support they need to take us into the future.

Compatriot Jim Swords has graciously volunteered to edit and publish the newsletter. Please give Jim the support with the newsletter that each and every one of you has given me while being the editor. Jim will most definitely bring new ideas for the newsletter and we as a Camp are most appreciative of his efforts.

Deo Vindice
Don Woolridge

INBOUND DISPATCHES & TELEGRAPHS

To: Commander Don Woolridge and all the Sons of Camp 2095

My name is Lepl. Eric. D. Raines from the 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment. I am the proud son of one of your members, Warren L. Raines. I want to thank all of you on behalf of my fellow Marines in 1/3 JUMP Plt., who are currently serving our great country in Afghanistan, and apologize for not writing sooner. Above all else, I wish to give my thanks and gratitude to all of you for what you do to preserve the proud and honorable heritage of our ancestors.

These men, whose blood runs through our veins, may not all be famous but they are all great men because they saw something very wrong with this country and had the courage and will to stand up to a force much greater than their own to fight for what they believed in. They fought many bloody battles with honor, courage and commitment to their fellow brothers of the confederacy, and although they were not victorious in the end, I pray that their sacrifice and inspiration will be remembered for centuries to come as the 300 Spartans who fell at Hell's Pass continue to inspire us even to this day.

The three core values to every Marine is honor, courage, and commitment. I believe our Confederate Fathers treasured these values as much as I do, and their actions are proof of my belief. Our country has become complacent and passive to the abuses of our government and although a drastic change is needed, I do not believe enough of our people have the will to do what is necessary to make that change, unlike our Confederate Fathers did.

It saddens me to see that so many Americans try to forget or distort what these men did in their attempt to better the lives of our southern ancestors. Our schools teach our children that the Civil War was all about racist white men who didn't want to lose their slaves, and unfortunately, our youth have been led astray from the truth by the very people we pay to educate them on history, not their personal opinions. Shame on all those who would desecrate the memories of all the heroes of the Confederate Army, for they also desecrate the memories of our families and the beliefs for which they fought and died. I am proud of my southern heritage and will always defend the honor

(Continued on Page 3)

INBOUND DISPATCHES & TELEGRAPHS

(Continued from Page 2)

of these men who gave their lives to fight for what they believed in. Although I would like to be an official member of your organization, there is not much I can do to contribute since I am so far away, plus Uncle Sam barely pays me enough to put gas in my car, much less to be able to afford membership fees of any kind. But nevertheless, I am and always will be a proud Son of the Confederacy and will never forget the legacy that our Confederate Veterans left us. So again, I thank you all for what you do to preserve their legacy and the true history behind their sacrifice. I wish you all the best, and I thank you for your support as I do my best to destroy the enemies of our great country.

Semper Fi
 Lcpl. Eric D. Raines
 United States Marine Corps



MR. FRANCIS FOWLKES



Army of Northern Virginia Commander Frank Earnest portrays Mr. Francis Fowlkes, horsebreeder, farmer & citizen of Amelia County, bringing news of conflict

CAMP JOURNAL FOR PAST MUSTER

Meeting:

Held at 6:30 PM at Colonial Heritage Club,
 James City Cty., Va., 38 attendees
 Welcome given by Cmdr. Don Woolridge
 Invocation given by Chaplain Bill Blizzard
 Pledge & Salute to the Flags
 The SCV Charge read by
 Compatriot Joel Norman Goodwin
 Recognition of guests and friends
 Ancestral Memorial Candle: *"Capt. Sally Tompkins - Robertson Hospital"* read by Compatriot Charles Bush.
 Compatriot Ed Truslow told us a brief history of three of his Confederate ancestors.

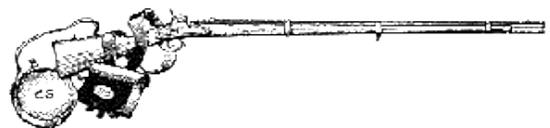
Announcements:

1. Adjutant Ken Parsons advised that **dues statements** are being delivered. Send both **the entire statement and your check** to Ken.
 2. We are negotiating renewal of our meeting contract with Colonial Heritage for 2012.
- The following officers were nominated and elected unanimously by vote of the Camp for two year terms (mid 2011 to mid 2013):

- 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

Committee Reports and Announcements:

1. A **Thank You Letter** from Lcpl. Eric D. Raines, USMC, in Afghanistan was read to the Camp by Cmdr. Woolridge.
2. A motion to pay the dues for Lcpl. Raines to become a member of Camp 2095 was passed unanimously.
3. **Support the Troops** - Compatriot Goodwin sent three packages July. Norman needs bubble gum, beef jerky, chap stick, & hard candies in particular.
4. Compatriot Summerfield noted that construction has now begun in the "Ravine" on the Williamsburg battlefield.



CONFEDERATE GRAVESITES

Contributed by Historian/Genealogist Compatriot Fred Boelt

In the July issue of *Picket Lines*, one of the veterans discussed was Parke Jones who lived at "Dunbar," present day site of Eastern State Hospital. John H. and Elizabeth J Casey owned the six hundred acre farm that adjoined Dunbar to the southeast. This farm is clearly marked on the Gilmer maps of 1863. Known as "Casey's Corner" in the early twentieth century, this farm is the nucleus of New Town today.

John and Elizabeth Casey had two sons, John Wesley, born in August 1842; and Robert T., born in March 1848. Perhaps other children were lost at an early age for there are no other children listed in the census records. John was farming with his father when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private into the Lee Artillery, on May 20, 1861, in Williamsburg. This company was initially a company in the 32nd Virginia Infantry. The unit served at Yorktown for a while and was assigned to the 1st Regiment Virginia Artillery. This battery was active from Williamsburg to Sharpsburg, but disbanded in October 1862.

On October 6, 1862, John Casey transferred to Company K, also known as 2nd Company, Richmond Howitzers. These men saw action at Gettysburg, participated in the siege operations around Petersburg, and later at Appomattox. Casey's service record is scant; he was on extra duty as a teamster in 1864, and he was present on the roll for February 1865. His record stopped there, but it is probable that he was at Appomattox.

John Casey returned to his family's farm after the war. In 1868, he married a near neighbor, Lucy Allen Davis. Lucy was the daughter of Allen and Lucretia E. Davis, and their farm was also located on the Gilmer maps. John and Lucy had ten children, eight of whom lived to be adults. John continued to farm throughout his lifetime. He also operated a general store in the city of Williamsburg, advertised as "J. W. Casey, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware of all kinds." His ads in *The Virginia Gazette* listed many supplies needed for life at the turn of the century, all "at rock-bottom prices."

John W. Casey also served on the James City Board of Supervisors for a number of years. John died at his farm on July 17, 1917. An inventory taken of his estate on the 23rd of July indicated that he was a rather prosperous man. John and his wife Lucy, who died in 1923, are both buried with other members of their family in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Williamsburg.

Robert T. Casey, John's younger brother, did not serve in the Confederacy because of his age. Like his brother, Robert married a neighbor, Elizabeth Davis, a sister of John's wife. It was Robert Casey and his sons who later bought another store that was located on the corner of Duke of Gloucester and North Henry Streets. This was a general store that they eventually turned into a department store. Many of you will remember the more recent Casey's Department Store at the same location, now occupied by Barnes & Noble.



CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	Don Woolridge dsw317@earthlink.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	Chris Hockaday chinabaychows@msn.com
Quartermaster	Gerry White jerry47@cox.net
Chaplain	Fred Breeden flbreeden@yahoo.com

CAMP JOURNAL PICTORIAL



150th First Manassas

An End to Innocence
(contributed by Friend of the Camp
Jean Keating)

On July 21, 2011, Virginia's governor, government officials, the head of the National Park Service, the entire service community of Prince William County and special guests gathered on the hallowed grounds of the Manassas battle field park near the slow running waters of a wandering stream called Bull Run. They came to honor the men who fought and died there 150 years ago, to pay tribute to the courage, stubbornness, fortitude and dedication of those soldiers, Union and Confederate, whose blood saturated the ground beneath their feet. That day marked the end of innocence for both sides in a conflict that spanned four years of bloody war and claimed the lives of 620,000 men and 1.2 million horses.

Decades of controversy finally erupted in the battle fought on these rolling hills of open farmland on July 21, 1861. Sectionalism had increasingly divided the country. The extension of the railroads through the west, linked western and northern segments of the country, forming a voting block that overpowered the south. One of the main quarrels was the tariffs (taxes) levied on goods from and to foreign countries. Higher taxes were imposed on Southern goods than on Northern ones, so southern profits were being sacrificed to support inferior northern products in the minds of southerners.

Ethical and human rights issues of slavery fanned the divisiveness. John Brown's raid and his stated intent to cause insurrection and a blood bath in slave owning territories inflamed the south. Segments of the north, especially the radical elements of the abolitionist movement, intensified the ill feelings by treating Brown as a martyr and memorializing the day of his execution. Southerners saw the threats as hypocritical since it was northern interests that, at high profits, had brought slaves to American shores



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 To the Defense of Richmond**
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CAMP JOURNAL PICTORIAL

(Continued)

and sold them to southern agricultural enterprises, and northern states that threatened secession from the Union in the early part of the 19th century when the importation of slaves was abolished. Southern attitudes solidified regarding the states' rights to decide on issues of slavery and on their choice of remaining a part of what was viewed increasingly as an unfair union. The Corwin Amendment passed by the United States Congress on March 2, 1861 would have forbidden attempts to subsequently amend the Constitution to empower the Congress to abolish or interfere with the domestic institutions of the states, but by that time, it was too little, too late. Sectionalism had replaced any willingness to talk or compromise.

Young men rushed to battle eager to 'save the Union' or 'preserve our state from invaders.' The Union called for enlistments for three months to put down the insurrection. The Confederacy saw this as a second revolution, and strongly held to their right to separate themselves from a government that took advantage of them as had the English crown.

The lines were drawn. Some 22,000 Confederate troops were poised at a sleepy little crossing of the Orange & Alexandria Railroads some 28 miles southwest of Washington. President Abraham Lincoln wanted the threat removed, was concerned that the three month enlistments were drawing to a close, and rejected Union commander General Irvin McDowell's concern that his 35,000 troops were green and not ready for combat. "You are green, it is true, but they are green also," he reassured McDowell. "You are all green alike."

Union politicians pressed for the suppression of the rebels. And so the blood bath began.

In their innocence, both sides expected a quick and easy victory. They were both wrong!!!

McDowell marched his green troops toward the Washington side of a stone bridge over Bull Run creek, making diversionary attacks there while he moved his main column of 20,000 north to flank the Confederate left. The first use of signal flags in battle came with the message from Alexander to Colonel Nathan Evans: "Look out for your left, you are turned."

Evans shifted his reduced brigade of 1,100 men to meet the threat. They were soon reinforced by two of the four brigades, those under Brig. General Barnard Bee and Col. Francis S. Bartow, that had been rushed by railroad from the Shenandoah, the first tactical usage of railroads in battle. Even with these reinforcements, the badly outnumbered Confederate lines along Mathews Hill were forced to retreat and fall back toward Henry Hill.

The retreat became a rout and Union troops were jubilant, believing the 'only' battle of the war to be a crushing victory. McDowell rode along his lines proclaiming the win -- a bit prematurely.

The First Brigade from the Confederate Army of the Shenandoah was deployed a mile from Mathews Hill, along the eastern slope of Henry Hill. Thirteen Confederate guns, sections of four batteries, unlimbered on the high ground, commanded by Brig. General T.J. Jackson, an artillery professor from Virginia Military Institute. When fired, the recoil from the guns threw them below the lip of the hill and rendered them safe from opposing Union forces as they were reloaded.

Union Captain Charles Griffin repositioned his howitzer section, two 12 pounders of his West Point Battery, to hurl artillery fire down the length of Jackson's lines. The similarity of battle flags and the more than 200 patterns of uniforms worn during this battle caused great confusion amid the smoke of musket and cannon fire. When the 33rd Virginia charged Griffin's howitzers, he failed to fire on them, mistaking them for Union troop. That one set of guns changed hands six times during the battle.

Captain John Imboden's Staunton artillery with four six-pounder smoothbore cannons were deployed on the descending slope just beyond the Henry house. His covering fire allowed the remnants of Bee, Bartow, and Evan's commands to regroup. Bee's last order to his men before being mortally wounded would bring the most well known and beloved title in the Confederate lexicon into being. "There stands Jackson like a stonewall. Rally behind the Virginians." A few hours later, Jackson's command to the 4th Virginia Infantry to "yell like furies" during a charge, would introduce for the first time, the eerie sounds of the Rebel yell.

Spectators, politicians and socialites from Washington city added to the confusion and congestion as Union forces attempted an orderly retreat. When the Stone Bridge over Bull Run became clogged with overturned carriages and debris from shelling by Confederate artillery, the retreat turned into a rout called the "Great Skedaddle". A brief belief that Confederate independence was assured was quickly dispelled by reality as most of the three-month Union volunteers began to reenlist for three years.

After First Manassas, Confederate authorities would quickly move to replace the first national flag with a more easily discernable battle flag. The more well known one patterned after the Cross of St. Andrews would come into being.

Despite the confusion of uniforms, battle flags, poor discipline, and lack of training, the bravery, dedication, stubbornness and self-sacrifice that is an enduring symbol of these men, Confederate and Union, leaves visitors to this hallowed site with a deep reverence for those who clashed here.

The tributes to these men and to the legacies they left us was supported by 8200 re-enactors who assembled from 21 states and two foreign countries to recreate the battle and keep alive the knowledge of their history, the challenges they faced and the fortitude with which they addressed those challenges. In spite of the death of one re-enactor and having two horses struck by lightning the night before, these dedicated history buffs shared their tributes with the more than 12,000 spectators who came to view their efforts in 107 degree heat.

Through it all, these devotees maintain a strict abeyance to history. Of the 47 cannons brought to this reenactment on the Confederate side, only 13 were firing during the closing segments of the reenactment, consistent with Jackson's stand on Henry Hill. One hundred and fifty years ago and at this re-enactment of First Manassas, not a single flag displaying the Cross of St Andrew design was in sight-- to the confusion of most of the spectators. That battle flag hadn't been created in July of 1861.

This 'only' battle was but the beginning of four years of war. But these combatants stayed, toe to toe, understanding now the resolve and determination of their opponents, but fighting and dying for what each believed was right and just -- no longer innocent.

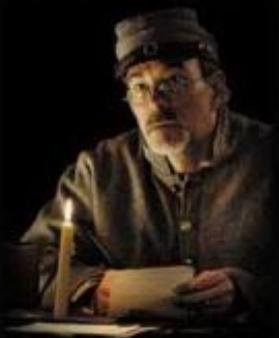
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This Program is Made Possible by Funding from the Cook Foundation, The Virginia Commission for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts

photographs by Bruce Neslon

When

October 13, 14, 15 7:30pm
 October 16 2pm
 October 20, 21, 22 7:30pm
 October 23 2pm

Where

Arts On Main
 6580 Main Street
 Gloucester, VA 23061

Tickets

Adults \$10
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Play by Robert Ruffin with Jeff Toalson
 Starring Robert Ruffin and Cynthia Janzen
 Directed by Mary Wadkins
 Set and Light Design by Matthew Allar