

November 2014

Sons of Confederate Veterans Inc, 501(c)(3), Combined Federal Campaign #10116

PICKET LINES

DEC VINDICE

🔊 James City Cavalry

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

Compatriots,

I extend my compliments on your unified support of our 'Bluebird House' project to raise monies to support our College Scholarship program. We sold 90 houses at slightly over \$10 profit per house which raised over \$900 for our fund. This fully funded our 2015 Colonel Allen College Scholarship and a half scholarship for a young person to the Sam Davis Youth Camp in 2015.

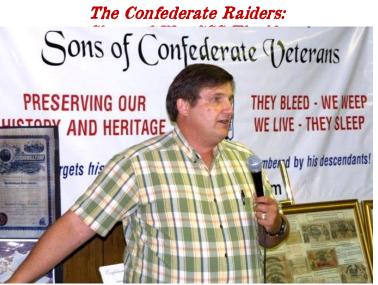
Due to construction issues that have eliminated parking at the Toano Women's Club we have MOVED our CHRISTMAS PARTY to the HICKORY NECK EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This will actually be a much nice facility, with excellent parking for all, and a superior room for Mr. Timothy Seaman to entertain us playing songs of the WBTS on hammered dulcimer and flute.

Please bring the whole family. The food is always wonderful and it along with our May picnic are both special events. Write in December 12 on your calendar. My best wishes to everyone for a safe and happy Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday.



NOVEMBER GUEST SPEAKER

Mr. Fred Chiesa Newport News, Virginia



Florida was the first commerce raider to be built by the British firm of William C. Miller & Sons of <u>Toxteth</u>, Liverpool, and purchased by the Confederacy from Fawcett, Preston & Co., also of Liverpool, who engined her.

The Confederate sea raiders had an unpleasant job to do. Destroying enemy commerce was necessary in an all out war, but no one liked having to do it. There can be no doubt that the destruction of unarmed and peaceful merchant ships, quietly pursuing their voyage on the high seas, is a practice not defensible upon the principles of the moral law; but Lincoln's strategy of blockading the Confederacy – a sovereign nation- forced commerce raiding upon the Confederate navy which could never hope to build enough warships to effectively engage the U.S. Navy directly. CSS *Florida* had an impressive career capturing 37 ships, and embarrassing the U.S. Navy twice.

Fred Chiesa is a native of Newport News and has been a very active member in several War for Southern Independence Associations. A member of the Portsmouth Civil War Round Table and Order of the Stars and Bars, Fred also has been instrumental in the efforts of the Jefferson Davis Committee and has served three times as the 1st Lt. Commander of the Virginia Division and as Commander of SCV Stonewall Camp 380. An author of several local articles on the War for Southern Independence, Fred has become an acclaimed speaker on a wide range of topics. Fred Chiesa has worked for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard for 36 years. He is currently retired and lives in Fluvanna County with his wife Ginger Chiesa; they have three children and six grand children.

Bring a guest to our October meeting. Supper will be served at 6:30PM, and we will introduce Fred at 7:30. Our buffet costs \$17 per person. Non-members please contact Ken Parsons, kparsons4@cox.net or (757) 876-6967 to confirm your reservations.

- 1st It. Commander Ed Engle

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(Contributed by Historian/Genealogist Compatriot Fred Boelt)

There are two veterans with the last name of Bacon interred at Cedar Grove Cemetery, but they do not appear to have been closely kin. John R. Bacon was born in James City County on June 13, 1835. His parents were William and Martha Bacon, and his father's occupation was listed as "mechanic" in the 1850 census. Little is known of John's early years. As an adult prior to the war years, he was a sailor and later owned a ten ton sloop. He was trading at ports between Richmond and New York by 1860.

On June 19, 1861, John R. Bacon enlisted in Williamsburg as a private in Company C (Williamsburg Junior Guards), 32^{nd} Virginia Infantry. The rosters indicate that he was sick in Williamsburg in January 1862, and was in the Seminary Hospital there from February 21^{st} until the 25^{th} . The roster further stated that he was in the hands of the enemy as of May 4^{th} . This entry continued until December 1862, when a new entry stated that he had deserted on May 4^{th} , and was considered to be a Union sympathizer.

John Bacon worked at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in the summer of 1862, while the town was under Union occupation. He assisted Lemuel Bowden and other sympathizers in escaping to Norfolk aboard his sloop in August 1862. Also in 1862, John Bacon married Angelina C. Goodman, daughter of William M. and Virginia A. Goodman. William was a ward officer at the asylum and may have gotten John employment there. Not knowing the actual date of the marriage, the question can be raised; did John stay behind in May to be with his sweetheart?

John was a night watchman at the asylum in 1865. In June 1866, Richard Bucktrout supplied a coffin for John and Angie's child. There is no other indication that they had more children, certainly none that were surviving when they died. They lived on the east end of Duke of Gloucester Street, where John ran a very successful mercantile business. Around 1890, they lived for a few years in West Point, Virginia, returning to Williamsburg where they remained for the rest of their lives. John R. Bacon died at home on October 2, 1908. His funeral was held in the Baptist Church, and he was interred in Cedar Grove Cemetery. William Edward Bacon was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in 1843. His parents were John L. and Amy Bacon, and his father's occupation was listed as "tailor" in 1860. William was conscripted and enlisted as a private in Company B, 1st Virginia Infantry, on February 10, 1863, at Chaffin's Bluff. In March 1864, he was sick in the Episcopal Church Hospital In Williamsburg with hepatitis. He was absent on sick leave for most the remainder of the war. Later, he was able to drive ambulances around Petersburg, but was on furlough when the war ended.

After the war, William Bacon lived with his mother and farmed in Dinwiddie County for about twenty years. He later moved first to York County, and later to James City County, where he continued to farm. As his health deteriorated, he was sent to the Soldiers' Home in Richmond in 1919. After a short stay there, he was living in James City County on the road toward Spratley's Farm (Gospel Spreading Farm today) in 1920. There is no indication that he ever married or had children.

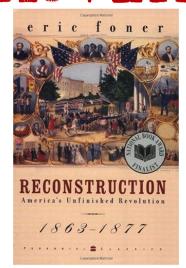
William Edward Bacon died in Williamsburg on April 7, 1925, and at his request, he was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery. The Williamsburg Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy attended and presented a floral tribute. In addition to the Stars and Bars on his tombstone, it reads," 1st Reg Va Inf. Army of N. Va. Kemper's Brig. Picket Div. Longstreet Corps."



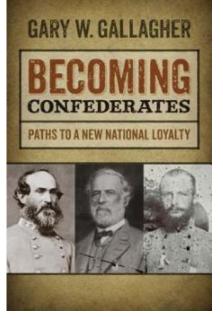
PICKET LINES

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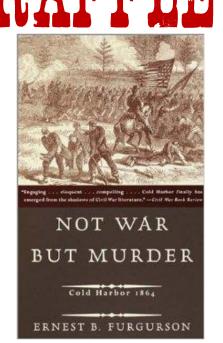
🄊 James City Cavalry



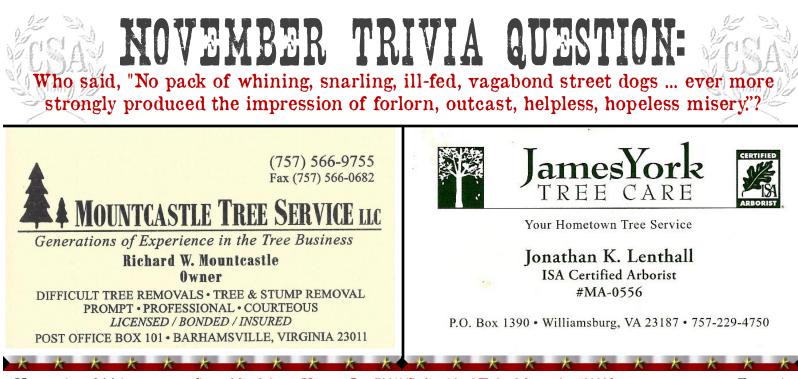
"Reconstruction - America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877" Eric Foner, New York, 1988, First Edition, Hard Cover, 680 pages
A major work on a very under studied chapter in our history. This book brings focus to "the sorbid period of Congressional and Radical Reconstruction (1866-1877), an era of corruption with Northern
carpetbaggers, Southern scalawags and ignorant freedmen." After much suffering the South's white community overthrew these governments and restored 'home rule.'



"Becoming Confederates - Paths to a New National Loyalty" Gary W. Gallagher, Athens, 2013, Soft Cover, 112 pages A collection of essays on Robert E. Lee, Stephen D. Ramsuer, Jubal A. Early and Confederate National Sentiment beyond Appomattox. This collection, at first glance, appears to be another book in the current 'political correctness' trend.



"Not War But Murder - Cold Harbor 1864" Ernest B. Furgurson, New York, 2006, Soft Cover, 328 pages No doubt one of our best WBTS authors. Ernest is at his top form here, just as he was in his excellent work on the battle of Chancellorsville. This is probably the best work on the Army of Northern Virginia's bloody repulse of the foolish frontal assaults by the Army of the Potomac just northeast of Richmond in 1864.



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