

# *Jubal Early Chapter 553*

## *Newsletter*

### *Rocky Mount, Virginia*



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April 2017

#### **Chapter News**

Ten members and one guest were present at our April meeting which was held at the Franklin County Library (Children's Reading Room).

Cheryl Chrzanowski is in the process of designing our Chapter Pin which can be worn with our insignias. Members expressed their opinions on the graphics to be included on the pin. Cheryl will bring a 'mock-up' design to the May meeting.

Four members of the Scholarship Committee met on Monday, April 11<sup>th</sup> to choose from the six applicants for the Hazel Holland Davis Memorial Scholarship. The winner will be announced at the May meeting.

Plans are underway for a Veteran's Memorial Day Ceremony on Monday, May 29<sup>th</sup>. A wreath-laying ceremony will take place at the Court House in Rocky Mount. More information to follow.

Members of the 57<sup>th</sup> Va. Infantry group from New York will again be the guests of the Historical Society from June 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>. They will be camped out on the lawn next to the History museum. Chapter members are asked to submit food and/or beverages for their stay. Contact Linda Stanley for more information. Some members have made monetary donations to help with the cost of food.

Our June meeting will be held at the Katherine Grace Manor in Wirtz, followed by a tour of the house and grounds. Lunch will follow. Reservations, which include lunch, are \$15 per person and payable at the April meeting. Spouses and guests are welcome to attend the tour and lunch. The cut-off date for lunch registrations is May 25<sup>th</sup>.

Cheryl announced that volunteers are needed at the Jubal Early House on June 15<sup>th</sup> for tour guides and hostesses for "Pickin' on the Porch." Please contact Cheryl if you wish to participate. More information will be available at the May meeting.

Nine members attended the 1<sup>st</sup> District Conference on April 22<sup>nd</sup> at the Mill Creek Baptist Church in Fincastle. Pictured below, at Sales Table are:



**L to R: Shirley, Linda N., Martha, Lois, Janet & Doris. Also present were Arlene, Judy Lavinder and Ilene Lavinder.**

#### **Other News**

The Southern Cross Chapter has extended an invitation to attend (in period attire if possible) the grave marker dedication of brothers, James Dooley, Va. Lt. Artillery, and William J. Dooley, Co. A, 36<sup>th</sup> Va. Infantry. The ceremony will take place May 28<sup>th</sup> at East Hill Cemetery in Salem.

#### **Upcoming Events**

- |              |   |                                                              |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| May 28, 2017 | - | <b>Dooley Marker Dedication</b><br>East Hill Cemetery, Salem |
| May 29, 2017 | - | <b>Veteran's Mem. Ceremony</b><br>Courthouse, Rocky Mount    |

**May Meeting**  
**Sat., May 13<sup>th</sup> – 10:30 a.m.**  
**Franklin County Library**  
**Rocky Mount**

# *Confederate Ancestor of the Month*

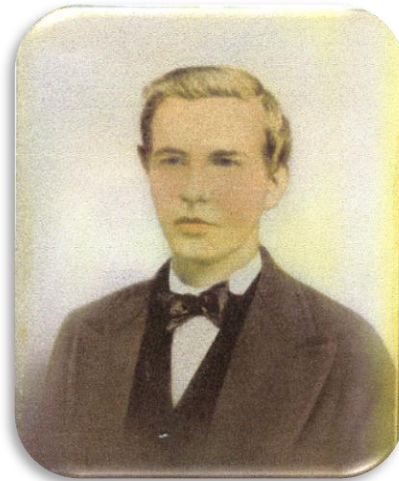
*Each month the Jubal Early Chapter of the UDC features a Confederate Ancestor The "Ancestor of the Month" for April 2017 is Henry Clay Woods. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to present his story.*

## *Henry Clay Woods*

Born on 5 December 1844 in Franklin County, Henry was the son of Attorney Robert Tennant and Ann E. (Tate) Woods. Siblings listed in the 1850 census were: Robert Caleb, born in 1832; Eliza Pryor, born circa 1833; Cornelia Maria, born circa 1835; Ann H., born circa 1838; John Augustus, born circa 1841; and Emma, born circa 1845. Henry's father died in 1859.

Henry enlisted on 15 March 1862 at Franklin County as a Private in Company D, 2nd Va. Cavalry. He was listed wounded on 27 December 1863 with a fractured forearm, and wounded again on 29 February 1864. Henry was detailed in Franklin County on 1 April 1864 and 1 February 1865 with enrolling officer as conscript guard. He took the Oath of Allegiance on 12 June 1865 in Franklin County.

Shortly after the War Between the States, the family moved to Obion County, Tennessee where on 2 April 1889, Henry married Sally Susan Hayes. She was born on 19 October 1869 in Obion, the daughter of Charles Ruffin and Rebecca E. (Walker) Hayes. Children of Henry and Sally listed in the 1910 Census of Obion County were: Enla, age 20; Enda, age 19; Maggie, 15; Tennent, age 13; Elizabeth, age 10; Rebecca, age 6; Mary, age 4; and Henry Clay Woods, Jr., age 1 month. Also living in the home was Henry's mother-in-law, Rebecca. After Henry's death on 30 November 1915, his wife received a Confederate Widow's Pension in Obion County. She died there on 18 October 1955. They are buried in the Hombeck City Cemetery in Obion County with other members of the Woods and Hale family.



*Henry C. Woods*



## *The Southern Homefront*

After the initial months of the war, the South was plagued with shortages of all kinds. It started with clothing. As the first winter of the war approached, the Confederate army needed wool clothing to keep their soldiers warm. But the South did not produce much wool and the Northern blockade prevented much wool from being imported from abroad. People all over the South donated their woolens to the cause. Soon families at home were cutting blankets out of carpets.

*In the Hospital, 1861*, is a tribute to Southern nurses. Civil War nurses were sometimes called "angels of the battlefield," working long hours to heal and comfort wounded and dying soldiers

Almost all the shoes worn in the South were manufactured in the North. With the start of the war, shipments of shoes ceased and there would be few new shoes available for years. The first meeting of Confederate and Union forces at Gettysburg arose when Confederates were investigating a supply of shoes in a warehouse.

Money was another problem. The South's decision to print more money to pay for the war simply led to unbelievable increases in price of everyday items. By the end of 1861, the overall rate of inflation was running 12% *per month*. For example, salt was the only means to preserve meat at this time. Its price increased from 65¢ for a 200 pound bag in May 1861 to \$60 per sack only 18 months later. Wheat, flour, corn meal, meats of all kinds, iron, tin and copper became too expensive for the ordinary family. Profiteers frequently bought up all the goods in a store to sell them back at a higher price. It was an unmanageable situation. Food riots occurred in Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond. Over the course of the war, inflation in the South caused prices to rise by 9000%.

The women of Richmond rioted on April 2, 1863, until Jefferson Davis threw them all of his pocket change and threatened to order the militia to fire upon the crowd.

Women's roles changed dramatically. The absence of men meant that women were now heads of households. Women staffed the Confederate government as clerks and became schoolteachers for the first time. Women at first were denied permission to work in military hospitals as they were exposed to "sights that no lady should see." But when casualties rose to the point that wounded men would die in the streets due to lack of attention, female nurses such as Sally Louisa Tompkins and Kate Cumming would not be denied. Indeed, by late 1862, the Confederate Congress enacted a law permitting civilians in military hospitals, giving preference to women

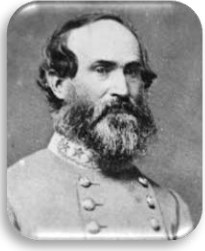
"The Civil War, Spies, Scouts and Raiders"

Southern woman and children would smuggle much needed quinine and morphine from the North into the Confederacy in the bodies of dolls like this one.

The most unpopular act of the Confederate government was the institution of a draft. Loopholes permitted a drafted man to hire a substitute, leading many wealthy men to avoid service. When the Confederate Congress exempted anyone who supervised 20 slaves, dissension exploded. Many started to conclude that it was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." This sentiment and the suffering of their families led many to desert the Confederate armies.

By November 1863, James Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War said he could not account for 1/3 of the army. After the fall of Atlanta, soldiers worried more about their families then staying to fight for their new country. Much of the Confederate army started home to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives. - <http://www.ushistory.org/us/34d.asp>





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Love, Live, Pray, Think, Dare

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**Editor**  
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