

# *Jubal Early Chapter 553*

## *Newsletter*

### *Rocky Mount, Virginia*



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[www.jubalearlyudc.org](http://www.jubalearlyudc.org)

February 2018

#### **Chapter News**

Twelve members, two prospective members and one guest were present at the February meeting of the Jubal Early Chapter, UDC.

Martha Hubbard reported that she has received two applications for the Hazel Holland Davis Memorial Scholarship. The deadline for students to submit their applications is April 1<sup>st</sup>. Martha will appoint a scholarship committee at the April meeting to review the applications. Linda N. & Shirley Dent have volunteered to serve on the Scholarship Committee.

Members turned in a number of “Valentines for the Vets”, which will be delivered to the VA Hospital in Salem by President Beverly Woody.

Yearbook updates were distributed to those members present. Members unable to attend meetings will have their yearbooks mailed to them upon request, by contacting Vice President Janet West. Janet also indicated that she will be taking orders for insignias.

Chapter pins have arrived and will be available at the March meeting.

A nominating committee will be appointed at the March meeting for the purpose of nominating new Chapter officers for September 2018 thru June 2020. Anyone interested in running for an office will be placed on the list. Requirements are that a one must have been a member of the Chapter for at least one year. The only two offices that can succeed themselves are Treasurer and Registrar.

Plans are under way for our June meeting site. It has been suggested that the meeting be held at the Reynolds Homestead in Critz, Va., or as a potluck luncheon at the Rocky Mt. Church of the Brethren. Further discussions will take place at the March meeting.

Treasurer Arlene Cundiff advised us that the price of the UDC Magazine has gone up \$5.00. Members voted to increase our dues to offset that expense. Beginning in September, 2108, membership dues will be \$55.00.

#### **Other News**

The First District Conference will be held April 28<sup>th</sup> at the Best Western-Radford Inn (1501 Tyler Ave.) in Radford. Hostess Chapter is Hamilton Wade. More details will follow.

The 57<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry from New York will be the guests of the Franklin County Historical Museum again this year. Plans are being made for a Memorial Day ceremony around the first part of June.

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#### **Upcoming Events**

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|--|---|--|
| <b>April 28, 2018</b>                            | - | <b>1<sup>st</sup> District Conference<br/>Radford, Va.</b>           |
| <b>June 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> 2018</b> | - | <b>Veteran’s Mem. Day<br/>Franklin County<br/>Historical Society</b> |
- 

***March Meeting***  
***Sat., March 10th – 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 February 2018 is Thomas Robertson Burroughs. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to present his story.*

## ***Thomas Robertson Burroughs***

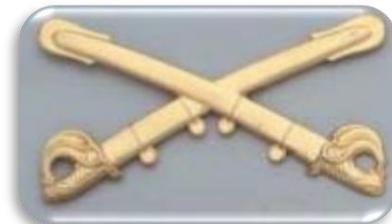
Thomas was the brother to Edwin Newton (born in 1844) and Christopher Frank Burroughs (born in 1838). Thomas was born 8 February 1827 in Franklin County. On 15 March 1862, he enlisted at Franklin County into Co. D, 2nd Virginia Cavalry. He is listed as being on the rolls until 31 August 1864 when he was on Horse Detail. No further military records exist.

On 25 September 1857, Thomas married Julia N. Bond (1836-1896). They lived in Bedford County and had 13 children: Charles, (1860-?); Minnie Eugenia, born in 1862; Frank E., born in 1865; Thomas S., born in 1866; James Pleasant (1866-1907); Herbert Eustace (1869-1917); Hubert N., born in 1872; Thomas N., (1872-1901); Robert E. (1872-1917); Charles Percy (1874-1939); Elleck, born in 1887. Julia died in 1896. Thomas married Lelia Burroughs (1854-1925).

The family were living in the Stone Mountain area of Bedford County in the 1880 Census. Thomas died 19 February 1902 and in buried at Hales Ford in Bedford County.



***Thomas R. Burroughs***



## The Forgotten Black Confederate Soldier

*Patriotist.com – 8-15-4*

What we have been taught and come to believe has been edited, expurgated, abridged, censored and just plain rewritten for more than 140 years.

The words of Irish-born Confederate Major General Patrick Cleburne from his January, 1864, letter which proposed the mass emancipation and enlistment of Black Southerners into the Confederate Army express profoundly accurate prophecy:

Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late...It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision...The conqueror's policy is to divide the conquered into factions and stir up animosity among them... ....It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.

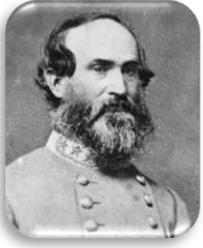
In 2000 the \$37 Million movie, *Ride With the Devil*, was suppressed in distribution and offered in only 200 theaters for a limited three-day engagement despite the fact that it was directed by Oscar-winning director Ang Lee and had received many excellent reviews. It was suppressed by its distributor, USA Films, because it factually portrayed a Black Confederate guerrilla fighting with Confederate Bushwhackers in the Kansas-Missouri operations. The video release of the movie was delayed for two months to allow removal of the image of the Black Confederate from the cover art. The character was based faithfully on Free Black John Noland who rode with Quantrill as a scout and spy.

Black Southerners fought alongside white, Hispanic, Indian, Jewish and thousands of foreign-born Southerners. They fought as documented by Union sources:

Frederick Douglass, *Douglass' Monthly*, IV [Sept. 1861,] pp 516 - "there are at the present moment many colored men in the Confederate Army - as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops, and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government...There were such soldiers at Manassas and they are probably there still." "Negroes in the Confederate Army," *Journal of Negro History*, Charles Wesle, Vol. 4, #3, [1919,] 244-245 - "Seventy free blacks enlisted in the Confederate Army in Lynchburg, Virginia. Sixteen companies of free men of color marched through Augusta, Georgia on their way to fight in Virginia." "The part of Adams' Brigade that the 42nd Indiana was facing were the 'Louisiana Tigers.' This name was given to Colonel Gibson's 13th Louisiana Infantry, which included five companies of 'Avegno Zouaves' who still were wearing their once dashing traditional blue jackets, red caps and red baggy trousers. These five Zouaves companies were made up of Irish, Dutch, Negroes, Spaniards, Mexicans, and Italians." - Noe, Kenneth W., *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle*. The University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, KY, 2001. [page 270] From James G. Bates' letter to his father reprinted in the 1 May 1863 "Winchester [Indiana] Journal" [the 13th IVI ["Hoosier Regiment"]] was involved in operations around the Suffolk, Virginia area in April-May 1863 ] - "I can assure you [Father,] of a certainty, that the rebels have negro soldiers in their army. One of their best sharp shooters, and the boldest of them all here is a negro. He dug himself a rifle pit last night [16 April 1863] just across the river and has been annoying our pickets opposite him very much to-day.

The 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry reported to the Indianapolis Daily Evening Gazette that on 5 March 1863: "During the fight the [artillery] battery in charge of the 85th Indiana [Volunteer Infantry] was attacked by "two rebel negro regiments." After the action at Missionary Ridge, Commissary Sergeant William F. Ruby forwarded a casualty list written in camp at Ringgold, Georgia about 29 November 1863, to William S. Lingle for publication. Ruby's letter was partially reprinted in the Lafayette Daily Courier for 8 December 1863: "Ruby says among the rebel dead on the [Missionary] Ridge he saw a number of negroes in the Confederate uniform." Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol XVI Part I, pg. 805: "There were also quite a number of negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day." Federal Official Records Series 1, Volume 15, Part 1, Pages 137-138: "Pickets were thrown out that night, and Captain Hennessy, Company E, of the Ninth Connecticut, having been sent out with his company, captured a colored rebel scout, well mounted, who had been sent out to watch our movements." - referring to Confederate forces opposing him at Pocotaligo, SC., Colonel B. C. Christ, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, official report of May 30, 1862 "Sargt said war is close to being over. saw several negros fighting for those rebels."

It is time that the misrepresentation which has come to be accepted as "history" is restored to its full measure and the positive and negative aspects of all parties exposed for the consideration of all Americans. – *www.rense.com*



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## *Newsletter* *Rocky Mount, Virginia*

Love, Live, Pray, Think, Dare

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**Editor**  
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