

Jubal Early Chapter 553

Newsletter

Rocky Mount, Virginia



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March 2017

Chapter News

Thirteen members were present at our March meeting which was held at the Franklin County Library (Children's reading room).

Chapter Yearbook updates and Membership Cards were distributed to those in attendance.

Vice President, Janet West reminded those interested in ordering Insignias and/or Ancestor Bars, to contact her for more information.

Anyone interested in obtaining Supplementals please contact Registrar, Linda Nezbeth and she will forward the proper forms to you.

Members also voted to look into the possibility of our chapter having its own Chapter Pin. Cheryl Chrzanowski will be in charge of bringing various designs to the meeting for review.

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

Members of the 57th Va. Infantry group from New York will again be the guests of the Historical Society from June 2nd – 4th. 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.

In lieu of a program, members were treated to a quiz on "How Much Do You Know About the Civil War?", given by President Beverly Woody. Members found it both quite fun and informative.



On March 2nd, flowers were placed at the monument of Jubal Early at the Franklin County Court House, to commemorate the 123rd Anniversary of his death.

Other News

The Fincastle Chapter 797 will be hosting the First District Conference on Saturday, April 22nd which will be held at the Mill Creek Baptist Church on Rt. 11 in Fincastle. Registration is \$5.00 and lunch is \$17.00. Those planning to attend should submit their checks to Arlene Cundiff prior to April 7th. More information will be available at the March meeting.

Upcoming Events

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|----------------|---|---|
| April 22, 2017 | - | 1 st District Conference
Fincastle, Va. |
| May 7, 2017 | - | Ft. Hill Dedication Ceremony |
| May 29, 2017 | - | Veteran's Mem. Ceremony
Courthouse, Rocky Mount |

April Meeting
Sat., April 8th – 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 March 2017 is James W. Clingenpeel. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to present his story.

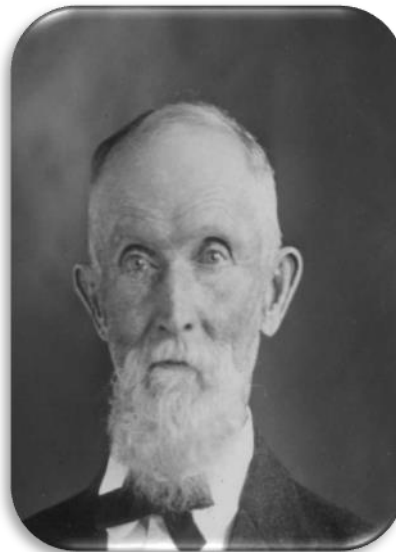
James Wiley Clingenpeel

Born in Franklin County, Va. on June 2, 1843, James was the son of Wiley and Susan (Sink) Clingenpeel. The 1850 Census list the following siblings: Susan, age 27; Kyle, age 10; Ann, age 9; Martha, age 7; Frances, age 3; and Josephine, age 2. Other siblings as listed in the 1860 Census were; Mildred, age 2; Virginia, age 8; Julia R. age 5; and John H, age 1. Wiley was listed as a Blacksmith, living in the Northeast section of Franklin County.

James enlisted in Franklin County into Co. D, 58th Virginia Infantry on April 1, 1863. He is listed as a 19 year-old Factory Hand and was detailed as a Guard in Franklin County on 14 August 1863. He returned to duty on 15 October 1863. According to his Pension Application of 1897, on 12 May 1864, while at Spotsylvania Court House, as he walked past a Union soldier lying on the ground, the soldier shot him in his right arm and shoulder. After spending several months in the hospital, he was back on the rolls on 31 December 1864. James transferred into the Veteran Reserve Corps on 21 March 1865 and remained there until the surrender. Brother Kyle enlisted 1 June 1861 at Rocky Mount as a 2nd Sgt. into Co. K, 42nd Va. Infantry. He was wounded at Cedar Run, Va. on 9 August 1862.

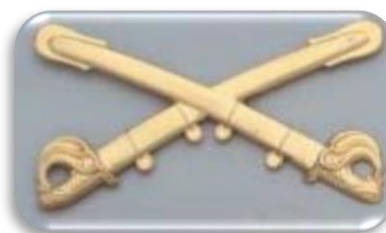
On 21 October 1863, James married Elizabeth Ann Liza Goodwin-Bott in Roanoke. She was born in Roanoke on 24 December 1833 the daughter of Joseph and Mary Polly (Jenkins) Goodwin, and the widow of Charles H. Bott. Charles was a Private in Co. E, 42nd Va. Infantry and died of wounds suffered at Seven Pines, Va. on 20 June 1862.

Elizabeth and James had four known children: Lewis B. (1868-1890); Orin Teaford (1869-1906); James Edward (1873-1948); and Nettie B., born in 1874. The family were living in Roanoke County.



James W. Clingenpeel

Elizabeth died 10 October 1908. According to his death certificate, James died of double pneumonia on 4 March 1926. He and Elizabeth are buried in East Hill Cemetery in Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia.



The Irish in the American Civil War

Most Irish-Americans had settled in the northern, American states and were thus called up to serve when the southern states seceded and formed the Confederacy in 1861.

Many Irish-Americans on both sides formed their own units which embraced Irish customs such as Catholic masses and priests.

The first two casualties of the Civil War were Irish, as well.

The 1863 draft riots

On March 3, 1863, Congress passed the Enrollment Act which required single men age 20 to 45 and married men up to age 35 to register for the draft. This act angered many northern whites, mainly Irish immigrants who had accepted U.S. citizenship, not realizing that citizenship also made immigrants liable for the draft. Fuel was added to the fire of their anger when black men, mostly freed slaves, were excluded from this same draft. The Irish feared that newly freed slaves from the South would migrate to the North and create further competition in the labor market. Many Irish saw this as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight" since the policies of substitution and commutation were controversial practices which allowed drafted citizens to opt out of service by either furnishing a suitable substitute to take the place of those drafted, or pay \$300 each. Both of these provisions were created with the intention of softening the effect of the draft on pacifiers, the anti-draft movement and the propertied classes. The result however was general public resentment which then turned to fury.

A few days after the Enrollment Act was passed, in March 6, 1863, the Detroit Race Riot of 1863 erupted in Detroit, Michigan, as Irish rioted for days over the draft as well as targeting black workers. Four months later, on July 13–16, as the first draft being held in New York City, the mostly Irish working class of the city started the 1863 New York City draft riots. Stores were looted and offices of newspapers which supported the Union were ransacked and burned to the ground. The rioters then targeted black people as many rioters saw the American Civil War as a war to free the slaves and thus blamed them for the draft, as well as the war. Many black people were caught by the mob, stabbed, and lynched as a result. When the riots started, the New York State Militia were absent because they had been sent to assist regular Union troops repelling General Lee's Confederate Army in Pennsylvania, thus leaving the New York City Police Department as the only serious force available to put down the riot.

The city police were unable to halt a crowd which was ten times more numerous and the rioting continued. Two days after the riot started, word came that the draft had been suspended. Federal troops returning from the Battle of Gettysburg were sent to the city to quell the riot and peace was finally restored in the streets of New York City more than a day later. More than 1121 people are thought to have died in the draft riots in New York City which makes this the most deadly civil insurrection in American history.

Irish service to the Union

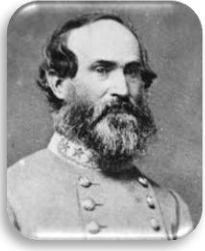
The Northern states remained loyal to the United States government, which was led by President Abraham Lincoln. Seven Union generals were Irish-born while an estimated 150,000 Irish-Americans fought for the Union during the war. Irish-Americans living in the Union states often formed their own regiments, notably the 69th New York State Volunteers. The Volunteers flew a green flag with a golden harp on it, symbolizing Ireland. The green flag was carried in addition to the normal regimental and national colours, making the 69th probably the only regiment to carry five colors into battle during the American Civil War.

After the First Battle of Bull Run, the 69th New York Infantry was incorporated into a larger unit, the Irish Brigade. At the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, the brigade charged up Marye's Heights, suffering 41.4% casualties. During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, the Irish Brigade held a Catholic mass before facing Pickett's Charge.

The Irish Brigade was the subject of the original version of a song, "Kelly's Irish Brigade", after its commander, Patrick Kelly.

Irish-Americans in Confederate service

Although significantly fewer Irish lived in the Confederate States of America, six Confederate generals were Irish-born. Units such as the Charleston Irish Volunteers attracted Confederate Irish-Americans in South Carolina, the 24th Georgia Volunteer Infantry followed General Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb, while Irish Tennesseans could join the 10th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. A company of the Washington Blues regiment of the Missouri Volunteer Militia (later the Missouri State Guard, commanded by Colonel Joseph Kelly, was the subject of a Confederate version of a Union song, "Kelly's Irish Brigade".[6] The Louisiana Tigers, first raised by Major Chatham Roberdeau Wheat, had a large number of Irish American members. Company E, Emerald Guard, 33rd Virginia Infantry of the Stonewall Brigade composed of Irish immigrant volunteers may have been first to initiate "rebel yell" at 1st Bull Run attacking 14th New York guns on Henry Hill. <http://www.thejournal.ie/hidden-history-american-civil-war>



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Love, Live, Pray, Think, Dare

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Editor
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