

# Jubal Early Chapter 553 Newsletter



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## Chapter News

Sixteen members were present at our September meeting which was held at the Franklin County Library in Rocky Mount. Our newest member, Ms. Trea Burwell received her certificate. She joined under her ancestor, Creed Holland who was a teamster for the 58<sup>th</sup> Va. Infantry. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to welcome her to our Chapter!

Our October meeting will be in conflict with the Virginia Division Convention, and has been cancelled. Our next Chapter meeting will be held November 12<sup>th</sup> at the Franklin County Library. The Va. Division Convention will take place Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> thru 9<sup>th</sup> at the Holiday Inn in Lynchburg. Those planning to attend and have not yet paid their registration fee should contact Beverly Woody.

A Marker Dedication is being planned for Pvt. Jonathan Sink on Saturday, October 1<sup>st</sup> at the Old Liberty Cemetery on Rt. 122 in Franklin County. Pvt. Sink enlisted at Gogginsville, Va. 3/10/62 in Co. b, 24<sup>th</sup> Va. Infantry. He died of Smallpox 10/1/63.

Members will participate in the Annual Holiday Remembrance at High Street Cemetery on Sat., December 3<sup>rd</sup>. More information will be available at the November meeting.

Wreaths across America will be held December 17<sup>th</sup> at Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg. The ceremony will be on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of December, instead of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday. The Jubal Early Chapter purchased wreaths for the twelve Franklin County CSA soldiers buried there. President Beverly Woody purchased wreaths for two of her ancestors buried there. A brief Chapter meeting will take place afterwards. More information will be available at the November meeting.

**Please remember to send your dues of \$45 to Treasurer, Arlene Cundiff. They are due before October 1<sup>st</sup>. Checks should be made payable to Treasurer, Jubal Early Chapter, UDC.**



Newest member, Trea Burwell receives her certificate from President, Beverly Woody.



## Other News

Marker Dedication for Pvt. Jonathan Sink to be held at Old Liberty Cemetery, Rt. 122, in Franklin County on Oct. 1, 2016 at 10:30 a.m.

Members are reminded that this year's Virginia Division Convention will be held at the Lynchburg Holiday Inn on Main Street from Thursday, Oct. 6 thru Sunday, October 9<sup>th</sup>.



## Upcoming Events

- Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> – 10:30 a.m. - Grave Marker Dedication  
Old Liberty Cemetery, Rt. 122
- Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> - Virginia Division Convention  
Lynchburg



**November Meeting  
Sat., Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> – 10:30 a.m.  
Franklin County Library**

# Confederate Ancestor of the Month

Each month the Jubal Early Chapter of the UDC features a Confederate Ancestor The "Ancestor of the Month" for September 2016 is John H. Wingfield. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to present his story.

## John H. Wingfield

John Hudson Wingfield was born in Campbell County, Virginia on 10 July 1834, the son of John Hudson and Lucy Goode Hix (Dawson) Wingfield. He was one of fourteen children: Letitia, born in 1828; Handley F., born in 1829; Hutchinson, born in 1835; Wiley A. (1838-1861); Virginia Elizabeth (1840-1885); Thomas B. (1842-1920); George T., born in 1843; Thades W., born in 1845; Thalos, born in 1848; Julia, born in 1848; Lucy E.A., born in 1849; Elmira, and Sallie Ann.

On 17 January 1856, John married Mary Armstrong Thomas in Floyd, Virginia. She was born in Patrick County, Virginia in May 1822. They had two know children: Richard H. (1862-1942); and Robert Fontaine (1864-1955).

Listed as a 28-year old Tobacco Manufacturer, John enlisted on 6 March 1862 in Rocky Mount as a Private in Co. D, 24<sup>th</sup> Va. Infantry. He was listed as AWOL on 20 August 1862 but returned to duty and was discharged for Surgeon's Certificate for disability (phythisis pulmonialis, or lung disease, or Tuberculosis) on 22 October 1862.

John died 22 September 1914 and is buried near his son Richard in Salem United Methodist Church Cemetery, Wildwood, in Fluvanna County, Virginia. Mary's date of death is unknown



# American Civil War September 1862

*Citation: C N Trueman "American Civil War September 1862"  
historylearningsite.co.uk. The History Learning Site, 25 Mar 2015. 16 Aug 2016.*

The Confederate army under Robert E Lee continued to threaten Washington in September 1862. However, September saw Lee face a set-back at Sharpsburg and at the Battle of Antietam, which Lincoln declared a victory for the North. September 1<sup>st</sup>: The Second Battle of Bull Run ended when sections from both sides clashed at Ox Hill. They came across one another just before nightfall during a thunderstorm. In the clash Union Generals Isaac Stevens and Philip Kearney were killed.

September 2<sup>nd</sup>: General McClellan was recalled to Washington DC by President Lincoln to take charge of the capital's defences. "If he can't fight himself, he excels in making others ready to fight." (Lincoln)

September 5<sup>th</sup>: Robert E Lee took his army into Maryland. At the same time the Union's military hierarchy could not make its mind up as to who should lead the Union's army in the field. Maryland was a tempting target for Lee as its fields were full of crops and any move north that he made would bring fear to those who lived in the capital who would have rightly believed that the city was his priority target.

September 6<sup>th</sup>: Within just four days McClellan managed to get together an army of 90,000 men to defend the capital. This feat confirmed to Lincoln his excellent administrative skills. However, McClellan was known to lack tactical ability and someone was needed to command these men in a decisive manner. Lee was well aware of McClellan's failings as a commander.

September 7<sup>th</sup>: Lee crossed the Potomac River at Leesburg, Virginia. His move north caused the expected panic in the capital and ships were placed on standby to take the President and his Cabinet out of the city to safety. McClellan was given command of the 90,000 men in the Army of the Potomac.

September 8<sup>th</sup>: The cause of the Union was not helped by dissension in the most senior ranks of the Union Army. General Pope openly blamed other generals for the failure at Bull Run, while they (Generals Franklin and Porter) cited his incompetent leadership during the battle. Leaving this dispute behind in the capital, McClellan marched his men out to meet Lee away from the city. His army of 90,000 was twice as large as Lee's Army of Virginia but the men in it were very demoralised after the Second Bull Run while Lee's men were full of confidence.

September 9<sup>th</sup>: The people of Maryland did not greet Lee's army with any enthusiasm despite his proclamation that his intention was to return the state to the Confederacy – which Lee assumed would sell his cause. The expected provisions were not forthcoming and Lee's army remained short of supplies.

September 10<sup>th</sup>: McClellan marched his men to where he knew Lee's army had encamped – Frederick. However, Lee's army marched off on the same day as McClellan gave his order. Lee split his men in two with Jackson ordered to capture Harper's Ferry while he would lead his men to Hagerstown.

September 13<sup>th</sup>: In an astonishing twist, two Union soldiers found some cigars where Lee had made his camp. They were wrapped in paper. On this paper was written Lee's next plans for his army – their targets, which part of his army was marching where etc. This was Lee's Special Order 191. The Confederates knew that they had lost one copy but must have assumed that it was never going to be found by the North.

September 14<sup>th</sup>: The North, with the knowledge of where Lee was and where he was heading, made a series of attacks on the Confederates at South Mountain. The speed of McClellan's chase unnerved Lee and forced him into changing his plans at the last minute. The problem Lee would face was to ensure that his change of plans got out to his commanders in the field and that they all understood them.

September 15<sup>th</sup>: Harper's Ferry fell to Jackson who captured 12,000 Union troops. Jackson left behind an occupying force and then marched at speed to rejoin Lee to consolidate the Army of Virginia once again.

September 16<sup>th</sup>: Lee's army was at Sharpsburg – as was McClellan's. Lee faced two serious problems. First, he only had 18,000 men with him against 75,000 Union troops. Second, behind where his men were gathered was the Potomac River. So if Lee needed to withdraw, he would have to cross the river. McClellan started his attack with an artillery bombardment. Lee was reinforced when Jackson's 9,000 men arrived. No decisive impact was made one way or the other on this day.

September 17<sup>th</sup>: The battle continued at 06.00 with a Union attack at Antietam Creek but in a series of skirmishes as opposed to one great battle. The reason for this is that large parts of the Army of the Potomac did nothing, as their commanders had not received orders to do anything. The reason that the commanders in the field had not received orders was that McClellan had not issued any. By the end of the day, the Confederates had held their line despite the North's overwhelming superiority in terms of manpower.

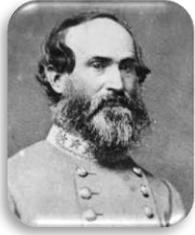
September 18<sup>th</sup>: The two armies continued to face one another at Antietam Creek. Two fresh Union divisions arrived but they were ordered to "rest" by McClellan. Lee started to make plans to withdraw his men.

September 19<sup>th</sup>: In the early hours of the 19<sup>th</sup>, Lee withdrew his men across the Potomac River. Though McClellan believed Lee would strike across the river again, he was wrong. Lee had ordered his men to the relative safety of Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley.

September 20<sup>th</sup>: McClellan kept his men at Sharpsburg and showed no inclination to pursue Lee's men. However, any thoughts Lee had of taking Maryland were killed off in what McClellan called "a very great battle".

September 22<sup>nd</sup>: Lincoln expressed his belief that the Battle of Antietam was a victory for the North in the sense that it stopped any plans Lee had for capturing Washington DC. In the same speech, Lincoln declared his intention of abolishing slavery throughout the United States and that this was now a major aim of the Union's war effort.

September 24<sup>th</sup>: Lincoln suspended habeas corpus for those who tried to evade the militia draft.



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*Rocky Mount, Virginia*



Love, Live, Pray, Think, Dare

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**Editor**  
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