

Jubal Early Chapter 553 Newsletter Rocky Mount, Virginia



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January 2018

Chapter News

Sixteen members and one prospective member were present at the January meeting of the Jubal Early Chapter, UDC.

Member, Cheryl Chrzanowski presented a photo of the new Chapter pin and several members have purchased theirs. The cost is \$35.00 and checks can be mailed to Treasurer Arlene Cundiff, made payable to the Jubal Early Chapter.

President Beverly Woody received a Thank You card from the Salem VA Hospital for the Christmas cards from the Chapter to our Veterans. She also indicated that she will be collecting Valentines for the Vets at our February meeting. Those wanting to participate, please bring signed cards in February.

Our yearbook is in the process of being updated and hopefully will be ready by the March meeting. Please email any changes: address, phone numbers or email addresses to Lnezbeth@verizon.net. Those members living out of state will have their yearbooks mailed to them upon request.

Five members met at Lee Plaza in Roanoke to lay a wreath at Lee's monument to commemorate his 211th birthday. Pictured below are from left: Shirley, Martha, Linda N., Marcie and Janet.



Several members are working on Supplement Applications. The cost for these is now \$40.00. Contact Registrar Linda Nezbeth if you need any additional information or a Supplemental Application form.

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 28th at the Best Western-Radford Inn (1501 Tyler Ave.) in Radford. Hostess Chapter is Hamilton Wade. More details will follow.

The Franklin County History Museum has several CSA Roster Books for both Franklin and Bedford Counties as well as a book of all Civil War Soldiers interred in Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg. Contact Linda Stanley for more information.

Upcoming Events

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| April 28, 2018 | - | 1 st District Conference
Radford, Va. |
| June 1 st – 3 rd 2018 | - | Veteran's Mem. Day
Franklin County
Historical Society |

February Meeting
Sat., Feb. 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 January 2018 is Andrew Hardin Turner. The Jubal Early Chapter is proud to present his story.

Andrew Hardin Turner

Born in Franklin County on 10 February 1827, Andrew was the second of twelve children born to Meshack and Nancy Jane (Martin) Turner. Known siblings were: Lucinda, (1825-1906); Sarah Jane, (1831-1912); Serepta, (1831-1912); Mary Frances, (1833-1923); William B., (1835 - ?); John Dodd, (1837-1890); Hersie Priscilla (1839-1937); Charity Ann, (1842-1927); Adelpia Elizabeth (1844-1936); and Martha Texas, (1849-1906). The family lived and farmed in the Brown Hill area of Franklin County.

Andrew married Martha E. Prillaman in August 1852. Martha was born in Franklin County on 3 May 1834, one of twelve children of George Arnold and Dicie (Ross) Prillaman. George and four of his sons served in the Civil War for Virginia: George Arnold was a Private, Co. B, 57th Virginia Infantry; Christian Snidow was a 1st Lieut. in Co. B, 57th Virginia Infantry; Gabriel was a Private in Co. B, 36th Va. Infantry; Fleming Martin was a Sgt. in Co. B, 57th Va. Inf.; and Isaac, who was a Pvt. In Co. K, 36th Va. Infantry.

Military records indicated that Andrew joined Co. B, 57th Va. Inf. (Stewart's Brigade). There is a record of his enlistment (probably re-enlistment) on 8 October 1864 in Franklin County. It is known that he was serving in Norfolk in 1862 as well. An A.H. Turner, Private, Co. B, 57th Va. Regiment "Appears on a List of Prisoners of War, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, CSA, commanding said Army, to Lieut. General U.S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. Andrew is listed as having been 'Paroled' at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865."

Andrew's brother, John Dodd, enlisted in Co. B, 24th Va. Infantry at Lynchburg on 23 May 1861. He is listed as being sick at Chimborazo in August 1863 and again in 1865. He was listed as being AWOL on 20 November 1863 and captured at Cherry Grove, Va. On 30 March 1864. Another brother, William B., enlisted in Co. B, 24th Va. Infantry at Lynchburg on the same day as his brother, Andrew. William was detailed as a nurse in the Summer of 1861. He was promoted to 1st Corp. on 31 Dec. 1862 and to 2nd Sgt. On 9 June 1864. William was listed as being sick in Chimborazon on 16 Nov. thru 30 December 1861 and again is listed as being sick with dysentery in September 1864.

Andrew and Martha had nine known children: Lucinda A.; Nancy; Serepta Louise; Fleming Lee; Charles Meshack; George Walter; Robert Dennis; John William; and Martha Dameron Turner. Martha died on 1 November 1912 and Andrew died on 16 September 1918. They are buried, with many of their family in the George Prillaman Farm Cemetery in Franklin County.



Andrew Hardin Turner



Women During the Civil War

During the Civil War (1861-65), women across the South took on new roles to support their families Confederate Women Sew for Soldiers and the Confederacy. Women in Georgia proved no exception. The war provided elite white women with opportunities to take part in the public sphere. They often voiced their opinions about events, and they filled roles previously held by men. For poor white women, the war proved less liberating, as the demands of the war and economic hardship created major challenges in supporting themselves and their families. By 1865 the war and emancipation had also transformed the lives of African American women.

Elite White Women

The interest in the sectional crisis for many white Georgia women began prior to the outbreak of hostilities. After the election of U.S. president Abraham Lincoln in 1860, slaveholding women across Georgia pushed the men of their families to support secession by appealing to their sense of familial duty. The enthusiasm of many did not wane upon the vote for secession on January 19, 1861.

Confederate Women and Union Soldiers

Planters' wives and other elite women often rejoiced that their state had finally broken from what they saw as the Union's oppressive hold. Although the horrors of war would later dampen much of this initial enthusiasm, many white Georgia women took an active and educated part in the movement to separate the South from the North.

When the hostilities began, many women encouraged their husbands to enlist by appealing to their manhood and sense of honor. Women throughout the Confederacy treated shirkers with scorn, often shaming them into service. Single women publicly declared that they would date or marry only those who volunteered to serve, and kinswomen urged their loved ones to fight for the Southern cause.

As they encouraged men to enlist, white women revealed their confidence in their own abilities on the Georgia home front.

With the men gone, their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters assumed the management of their homes, farms, plantations, and businesses. By working their own fields, as well as taking jobs in local industries, Georgia women provided Confederate troops with food, uniforms, and other necessities.

More affluent women also engaged in voluntary activities on the home front that proved vital to the Confederacy.

Smuggling Goods

Like women throughout the South, they formed aid societies to provide soldiers with socks, undergarments, shirts, gloves, blankets, shoes, comforters, handkerchiefs, scarves, bandages, and food. In more isolated areas, women worked as individuals to send supplies to the soldiers. They also planned and attended bazaars, fairs, concerts, raffles, and dances to raise money for army supplies and even sponsored specific Confederate gunboats through fund-raising drives.

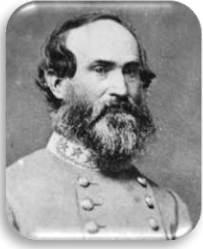
In addition, white women took on the traditionally male occupation of nursing during the Civil War, taking care of the Confederacy's wounded as best they could. Because many Georgia towns became battlefields during the war, local women often inadvertently became frontline nurses. Hospitals were set up anywhere—homes, churches, town halls, and streets. Other women left their homes to care for wounded troops on the front lines, seeing battle and its ravages firsthand.

Class Distinctions

Poorer women were often far more vulnerable to the war's devastation than were elite slaveholding women. The wives and children of yeomen farmers had far fewer resources to draw on when left to their own devices, and many experienced food shortages as early as 1862. Governor Joseph E. Brown's papers are filled with letters from indigent women seeking relief, in terms of either food and farm supplies or exemptions for their husbands and other male relatives from military service. Neither sort of request met with much response from the state government until the war's midpoint, when it implemented sporadic efforts at relief for soldiers' wives and widows through the distribution of corn or grain, and sometimes money. Wives of deserters or Unionists were usually denied any share in such relief.

In such urban areas as Macon, Augusta, and Columbus, poor women sometimes found work in factories or arsenals, though those operations often closed well before the war's end. In Savannah "needle women" were hired by the state to sew uniforms and tents for the Confederate cause, but only until the Union blockade forced that enterprise to fold and move elsewhere in the state.

Many Georgia women grew desperate by the war's midpoint. This desperation led to the widespread looting of stores and raids on warehouses by groups of destitute women, often driven by hunger. Such riots occurred in major cities and small towns. In April 1863, for example, sixty-five women, some armed with pistols and knives, moved down Broad Street in Columbus, looting several stores before police were able to restore order. Dozens of such incidents throughout the state served to undermine support for the war and led many soldiers to desert the army and return home to take care of their families. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/women-during-civil-war>



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Newsletter *Rocky Mount, Virginia*



Love, Live, Pray, Think, Dare

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Editor
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Lee Monument, Roanoke