

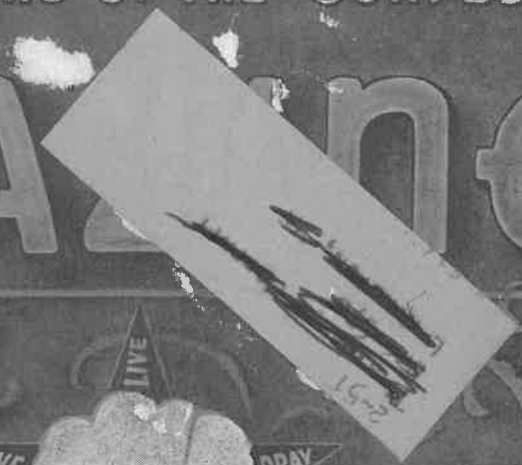
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A Klink, John J., Jr. 1840-1892
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3 Magazines, periodicals, 1951-1987,
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The UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

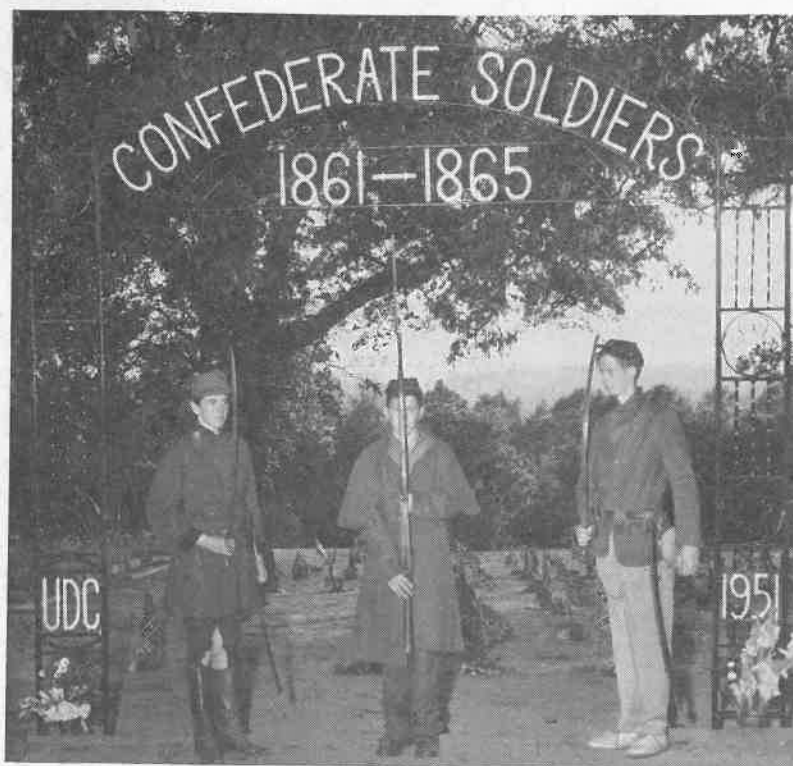
MAGAZINE



VOL. XIV

JULY, 1951

NO. 7



ARCH ERECTED AT CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

Impressive Ceremony Marks Dedication

Confederates In BRAZIL

The Rev. Angus Dunn, minister of the Episcopal Church, went to Brazil in 1866 and secured audience with the Emperor, Dom Pedro II. It is recorded that he told the Emperor that political, economic, and social conditions in the Southern States were becoming so intolerable that if sufficient land grants and inducements were offered he and his associates could bring to Brazil 500,000 immigrants of superior class, men who knew how to build railroads and farmers who were capable of developing plantations and other rich resources of the country. The Emperor and his cabinet approved the suggestion and readily set apart several tracts of land for the purpose. The largest was in the Province (now State) of Sao Paulo.

Diary notes by a girl of fourteen years reports that in April, 1887, four chartered ships loaded to full capacity with families sailed from New Orleans for Rio de Janeiro. She was on "the good ship Marmion that carried approximately 300 persons." One of these, in charge of Colonel McMillan, of Texas, was wrecked off the coast of Cuba. McMillan chartered another ship and soon reached Rio with a large party of passengers. A few had preceded these in 1856 and settled at Iguape on the coast. Later, they moved to a higher altitude and a more healthy section at Santa Barbara, in the Province of Sao Paulo.

The manner reported in which the party on the "Marmion" were received is indicative of the reception accorded the hundreds who immigrated to Brazil through a period of four or five years. They were comfortably housed in an old palatial residence owned by the government. The Emperor visited them the second day after their arrival and called them "my new people". He spoke words of welcome and inspected the entire premises. Some days later they were transported to their destination. The great majority of all who went to Brazil were farmers, but there were some of other occupations and professions and there were three or four preachers among them.

One of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Newman, in the large colony settled at Santa Barbara, some time after learning the Portuguese language,

opened and conducted a primary day school in the town of Piracicaba, near by. This was the predecessor of the Piracicabano College for girls, founded by Miss Mattie Watts, the first missionary sent to Brazil by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bishop J. C. Granbery of this Church was commissioned by the Board to visit Brazil and in July, 1866, he held a meeting in Piracicaba with the five missionaries on the field and the Rev. Mr. Newman. The Bishop's daughter, Ella, who with two girl friends had accompanied him on the trip, was induced to remain to teach English in the college. During a vacation she and Miss Donie Moore, from the colony, mounted on horses, visited a number of the homes of the Americans. She did not take sugar with coffee, so, a messenger was sent along to the next house to tell the lady not to put sugar in the making of the coffee, which they were accustomed to do after the Brazilian style.

I was in the Bishop's party and made the acquaintance of some of the people, preached in the church they had built soon after their arrival, and in the course of time learned quite a good deal about this and two other colonies of Americans in the country. I was told that only about a half

By H. C. TUCKER

dozen of the men owned slaves. One of them, with whom I stopped, was Mr. Whitaker. Slaves in Brazil were all set free by Imperial decree in 1888, and it was reported that this gentleman said if he knew a country where he could own slaves, he would pull up and go there.

Thomas Steagall states that "H. F. Steagall arrived in 1868 and brought the first box of kerosene and a lamp, the first sewing machine, and opened the first American store, brought the first ploughs and wagons to be used in the province, mounted the first shop to fabricate ploughs, and mounted the first machine to shell cotton."

George Northrop then began to import ploughs and kerosene to Brazil. Charlie Hall was one of the most en-

terprising and successful in the colony and he contributed generously to the building of a church near the station when the railroad was projected through that section. He and his wife brought up and educated a family of several children, and three of their daughters married young Presbyterian missionaries. He and others were the first to grow watermelons.

Thomas Steagall and others made a list a few years ago of the names of 158 men of their acquaintance who were heads of families, and said that several in the colony returned to the States. Mrs. Tucker (nee Ella Granbery) and I, after marriage in 1891, lived in Rio for 55 years. We frequently met some of those from this and another of the colonies passing through the city and now and then entertained some of them in our missionary home.

Franklin Pyles, son of one of the earliest of the settlers, now an efficient surgeon and medical practitioner in Rio, was an intimate friend in our home from his school days. Mrs. Mamie Vanorden, capable secretary in the large missionary school, Bennett College, in Rio, and others whom we could mention were frequent visitors and intimate associates in Christian educational work. Time and space will not allow for the mentioning of the names of others from this group, engaged in industries, agriculture, business, and professions. Their presence, manner of life, and contacts have exercised influences and made helpful contributions to progress among the Brazilians. The first President of Brazil, elected by popular vote after the downfall of the monarchy, Dr. Prudente Moraes, showed by word and deed his appreciation of contacts enjoyed in his home town, Piracicaba, with Americans from the Santa Barbara colony.

He was instrumental in having Miss Newman establish the day school mentioned and was very helpful to Miss Watts in the work of establishing the college. His children were educated in the school.

The colonists on the ship "Marmion," above mentioned, were to locate on a grant of land in the valley of the Rio Doce (sweet river) in the Province

• Continued on Page 22

The Capture Of JEFFERSON DAVIS

● Continued from Page 7

the first tent and it proved to be the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their family. Knobel reached in and took a satchel from the tent pole and threw it to Rinke. Later they found it contained shirts and collars and baby clothing belonging to Winnie Davis.

"As Jefferson Davis came out of his tent, Mrs. Davis seized a large shawl and threw it over her husband's shoulders. It was simply a thoughtful effort to protect him from the raw morning air. Out of this simple incident grew the story that the Confederate President tried to escape in women's clothing!

"After Col. Pritchard rode up and identified the prisoner as Jefferson Davis the pursuit and capture of the president was completed. The return to Macon, a distance of 100 miles, or more, was made by the Davis family in an ambulance, while the other 30 prisoners rode on their own horses. (In original excerpts from the files of the "Macon Telegraph," one learns that the Macon streets were crowded as the party entered the city for a short stop at the Hotel Lanier. Also that the Federal officers in charge showed a fine attitude, displaying little elation over the capture).

"From Macon, Jefferson Davis was taken to Fortress Monroe, Virginia."

In a personal letter to Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Dodd explained that her grandfather, Casper Knobel, was later commended by a number of posts in the south for telling his story, and was also presented with a gold medal which is now in the possession of his grandson, Howard Casper Knobel, of Philadelphia.

Now, as I did, perhaps you are wondering if Casper Knobel ever realized his original objective of finding his brothers? According to Mrs. Dodd, he did not. For though searching long and diligently in many states, like unto Harry Stillwell Edwards, "Eneas Africanus," it was not until many years later he found a trace of the family. As an old man in Philadelphia, he heard through an article read by his son, of a family of Knobels in California.

The family was contacted with the pleasing result that the old soldier discovered the existence of an at-

CONFEDERATES IN BRAZIL

● Continued from Page 10

of Espirito Santo (Holy Spirit), about 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. In this group there were two dentists, J. W. Keyes, with wife and nine children, and J. W. Coachman, a single man, who remained at Rio and began the practice of his profession. He was eminently successful. He married a daughter of Dr. Keyes, and the couple brought up and educated a family of children, three sons and a son-in-law, following the example of the father, becoming dentists in Rio and Sao Paulo.

The Rio Doce colony practically failed, due chiefly to unfavorable climatic conditions and lack of transportation facilities. Dr. Keyes returned to Rio and joined Dr. Coachman in his practice for a time. Two of his sons became dentists and had for patients the Emperor, others of Imperial family connection and many prominent families, and, like the Coachmans, were generous in attentions to the needs of the less fortunate in society.

Dr. Willie Keyes married a young Scotch woman and later opened an office in London and was dentist to the King of England. Dr. Charlie Keyes married the daughter of a Quaker couple from Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Longstreth, who had settled in Rio. His widow lives in Philadelphia and three of their

tractive young grandniece, who immediately came to Philadelphia to see him.

But, of the brothers, not a trace, for, odd as it may seem, the grandniece too, knew nothing of the scattered family. However, despite the fact that Casper Knobel never realized his original objective, no doubt he did realize a sense of contentment for telling this unbiased story of the capture of President Davis, and thereby making a valuable contribution to historical justice.

sons are well and favorably known in that city, John Keyes, an architect; Dr. Baldwin Keyes, an eminent psychiatrist, and Merrit Keyes, an aeronautical engineer.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the U. D. C. presented these three with Crosses of Military Service following World War I.

After a few years Dr. J. W. Keyes, like a number of others, returned to the States. The one who held on to the land his father had acquired and managed it to advantage was Manly Gunter who passed away in Rio in 1893.

The third colony of those who went to Brazil was located at Santarem, 500 miles up the Amazon River from Para. I first knew this community when I was on a journey up the Amazon in 1888. At that time there were 92 of the first settlers and their children. I was entertained in the home of the Rev. Mr. Hennington, who had established a shop of building small launches and row boats.

He had trained several Indian boys, brought from one of the tribes not far away and they became very clever mechanics. I preached seven successive nights in the home of Mr. Pitts to crowds of eager listeners that filled the room and gathered in large numbers outside the doors and windows. Mr. Pitts was the son of the Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, of Tennessee, who made a trip of observation and study around South America for the Mission Board in 1836.

Two Jennings brothers from Arkansas, Wallaces from Tennessee, and others did fairly well, and went to the city of Manaus, 500 miles further up the river when a great scheme of improvement with electric light and power was organized. The last to leave Santarem went to the rubber plantation organized by the Fords a few years ago.

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CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

"Cemiterio Dos Campos"

By ELISABETH DOBY ENGLISH

The story of the group of Confederate soldiers who migrated to Brazil after the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865 has always excited the interest of those familiar with it.

The town of Americana near Campinas, Brazil, was founded by these hardy souls who had landed at Santos and traveled by ox-cart or on horseback up to Sao Paulo, then on beyond Campinas to the lands selected for them by the advance members. When one notes that, in a modern automobile, over the present fine, paved highway, it takes an hour from Santos to Sao Paulo, two and a half hours on to Americana, one can appreciate the heroism of the Southern men who were bringing their wives, little children, and household goods, over roads that were mere rough trails.

Time passed; some of the settlers drifted back to the States, but others remained, in many instances married into Brazilian families, and their descendants have become, in numerous ways, influential citizens.

The "Cemiterio dos Campos," or, "Cemetery in the Fields," in which these Confederates sleep their last sleep, is near the hamlet Cillo ("C-low"), about five miles from Americana. This latter is an attractive small town with its white cottages and gleaming red tiled roofs, that nestle in a hollow of the gently rolling hills.

The whole country is marked by these beautiful slopes, many of them, especially around Cillo, covered with fields of light green sugar-cane. There is a sugar factory at that village, the slightly sour odor, somewhat like ensilage, assailing one's nose a mile or so before the tall smoke stack comes into sight. Big, open trucks, loaded with rusty red stalks of the cane were lined up before the mill, waiting to be unloaded, or were on their way back to the fields to be filled again by the women and children, many of whom we met as we were leaving in the afternoon.

In the car with the writer were her niece, Beverly N. Arnstein, whom she was visiting, and her two little girls, aged ten and eight. The trip was a special treat for the children, who be-

haved like lambs and did not complain about the unexpectedly long time it took to copy the inscriptions.

We left Sao Paulo at 9:30 a.m. and arrived at the Cemiterio dos Campos about 12:30 p.m., after having looked in vain for the arrows with the name on them that we had been told were along the way. Just after we arrived at the graveyard, after many false starts on the numerous roads through the canefields, we found those missing arrows—neatly stacked behind the gate! We wondered if the grumpy caretaker had not removed them so that fewer visitors would disturb his ease!

A barbed wire with three strands across the gate was a last obstacle, but the dark-skinned Brazilian let the car pass and we drove a few feet nearer the brick wall that surrounds the enclosure. A neat white cottage with two or three small outbuildings is at the left of the iron gate. Inside the wall is a little brick chapel, to the left of which is a large, dark-brown mausoleum to the Ferguson family. There are no inscriptions on this, but a number of freshly-withered wreaths, with ribbons across them, "Love to Papa from . . .," showed there had been a recent interment.

Behind the mausoleum are the rows of graves, all with more or less elaborate stones, in fact, some of them are extremely massive. The white sand everywhere is neatly swept and raked, not a stray leaf in sight. Tropical foliage plants on some of the lots add to the beauty of the spot. It is indeed a most attractive cemetery, in a fine location, with a view of the beautiful countryside in every direction from the broad plateau on which it is located.

Half-a-dozen, perhaps, of the inscriptions are in Portuguese, but the others are in English. Evidently the deceased had married a Brazilian, where the native tongue is used, and the surviving spouse had put the inscription in his or her own language.

Of especial interest to us were the names of South Carolinians, a list of whom follows. One lonely man was from Chillicothe, Ohio. How did he happen to be in this group of dyed-in-the-wool Southerners?

Several names were from Georgia,

Alabama, Mississippi, and in two or three instances it was noted that the man had been a Confederate soldier.

Of interest, too, is the way a star is used to indicate birth, a cross, death, when the words were not employed. At the head of a number of the stones is this symbol ✧. Sometimes with "C" in the centre, once with a star and "G."

Two or three doctors are listed, one Presbyterian minister, and three or four were such Baptists they had the fact put on their tombstones. As is always noticeable in old cemeteries, the names of young children are tragically numerous. There are stones to 192 people, with 204 names on them, but occasionally there is a marker to children whose names were not given, or the statement is on their parents' marker that such and such a number were buried there, and it is impossible to know how many people are in the Ferguson mausoleum.

With one of us reading the inscriptions and the other writing them, we copied every one and by 4:00 p.m., were on our way back to Sao Paulo. Only in the case of South Carolinians was the full date put down. Occasionally, the death date alone was given, and in three or four instances, simply a name. One pathetic sentence read: "In loving memory of my baby." It reminded the writer of a similar heart-broken statement in one of the sixteenth century English churches ". . . deare childe." How much bitter grief is behind inscriptions carelessly read on a lovely, sunshiny day by passing strangers.

"Our lives are like the shadows on
sunny hills that lie,
Or flowers in the meadow that blossom
but to die;
A sleep, a dream, a story by strangers
quickly told,
An unremaining glory of things that
soon grow old."

Inscriptions In the Cemiterio Dos Campos, Cillo, Brazil Copied July 9, 1958

On some of these stones a star before a date indicates birth, a cross, death. In many cases the words are used. Except for those who had been born in South Carolina only

the inclusive years were copied; otherwise, the entire date has been given.

Anderson, James N., son of Dr. F. H. and Mrs. C. S. Anderson, born in Franklin County, Ala., 1847, died at Santa Barbara, 1876. Anderson, Dr. F. H., mentioned on his son's stone. Anderson, Mrs. C. S., mentioned on her son's stone. Ayres, Mrs. Mary, 1837-1916.

Baird, George, 1886-1930. Baird, James E., 1852-1896. Baird, John, 1854-1921. Baird, Price, 1889-1904. Barnsley, George S., mentioned on his daughter's stone. Barnsley, Julia Henrietta, daughter of George S. Barnsley, M.D., and Mary Lamiera Barnsley, 1872-1875. Barnsley, Mary Lamiera, mentioned on her daughter's stone. Blair, C. C., mentioned on his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Fenley's, stone. Blair, S. A., mentioned on Mrs. Fenley's stone. Bookwalter, Anna L., born near Chester, S. C., Jl. 10, 1857, died August 10, 1944, near Santa Barbara. Bookwalter, James Miller, 1888-1906. Bookwalter, LeRoy King, born Chillicothe, Ohio, 1852, died 1900. Bradley, no inscription. Framed picture of man set in the stone. Bradley, Paulo, died 1923. Britt, Edwin G., no inscription. This symbol: ♠. Broadnax, Emma, 1849-1933. Brown, William R., 1825-1879. This symbol: ♠. Buchanan, A. L., mentioned on his son's stone. Buchanan, Herman Frederick, son of A. L. and I. S. Buchanan, born Jl. 4, 1867, in Chester, S. C., U. S. A., died Aug. 21, 1891, near Santa Barbara, Brazil. Buchanan,

I. S., mentioned on her son's stone. Burton, Elizabeth P., 1843-1919.

Capps, Annie, Capps, William H., and their children. No other inscription. Carlton, Cynthia Elizabeth, wife of Richard Carlton, 1828-1908. Carlton, David, died 1931. Carlton, David Dunlop, 1853-1872. Carlton, Edward, died 1922. Carlton, Elizabeth, died 1910. Carlton, Eula, died 1939. Carlton, John, died 1922. Carlton, Richard, M.D., 1809-1899. Carr, Arthur Belton, 1931-1933. Carr, J. E., born in Alabama, U. S. A., 1856, died in Piracacaba, 1901. Carr, A. G., born in Montgomery, Ala., 1829, died in Santa Barbara, 1894. Coulter, George DeKalb, M.D., 1839-1881. Coulter, Mrs. Pamela A., consort of Dr. G. D. Coulter, born in St. Mary's Parish, La., 1848, died in Santa Barbara, 1878. Cullen, Mrs. Alice, 1857-1923. Cullen, Effie, wife of John Cullen, died 1905, aged 29 years. Cullen, John, mentioned on his wife's stone. Cullen, John Amos, 1875-27/8/43; Cullen, Mary Ingram, 1886-27/8/43, one stone, framed picture of each, set in the marble. Currie, A. W., born 1838, Madison Co., Miss., died 1889, Santa Barbara.

Daniel [Mrs. William James], top of stone missing. . . . of William James Daniel and daughter of W. H. Norris, born 1833 in Perry Co., Ala., died 1869, aged 36 years. Daniel, William James, mentioned on his wife's stone. Demaret, [Colonel] Martin Felix, born 1818, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, U. S. A., died, 1893, in Santa Barbara. DeMaret, Mrs. Pamela Z., mentioned on her daughter's stone. DeMaret, Sarah Lee, daughter of Col. M. F. and Mrs. Pamela Z. DeMaret, born in Grimes, Texas, 1861, died in Santa Barbara, 1874. Dodson, Charlie Mack, born Donalds, S. C., 14/5/19, died 12/4/1957. Dodson, Henry Hill, 1892-1936. Domm, John, 1834-1900.

Ellis, Mary M., no inscription. Emerson, Lucien F., 1871-1895. Emerson, Rev. W. C., sacred to the memory of Rev. W. C. Emerson, Presbyterian minister of the Gospel. Born in South Carolina, U. S. A., Oct. 15, 1818, died in Santa Barbara, Jl. 24, 1875. His dying words were: "I die full of happiness, full of glory, and full of the hope of Heaven." Ezell, A. G., Ezell, S. C., and 2 infant boys. No date. One stone.

Fenley, Charles Columbus, 1859-1935. Fenley, Mary V., born in Mississippi 1858, died in Nova Odessa, 1951 (?). Fenley, P. M., a native of South Carolina, U. S. A., died Dec. 3, 1885, aged 70 years. He lived a member of the Baptist church for years. This symbol: ♠. Fenley, P. P. A., born in South Carolina, 1847, died 1890. This symbol: ♠. Fenley, Sarah A., wife of P. M.

Fenley, and daughter of C. C. and S. A. Blair, 1819-1879. A member of the Baptist church for 45 years. Ferguson mausoleum, a large, dark structure to the left of the chapel. Inscriptions on the outside. Recent burial, few days previous. Ferguson, Fred B., son of Green and Minerva C. Ferguson, born in South Carolina, U. S. of AA, Ap. 29, 1858, died Aug. 22, 1879. A member of the Baptist church. Ferguson, Green, born Je. 24, 1821, in Chester, County, South Carolina, U. S. A., died Je. 28, 1905. Ferguson, Isaac, "In loving memory of my baby." No date. Ferguson, John S., son of Green and Minerva Ferguson, 1869-1882. A member of the Baptist church. Ferguson, Mary G., daughter of Green and Minerva C. Ferguson, 1861-1871. Ferguson, Minerva C., wife of Green Ferguson, daughter of Jerry and Mary C. Rowell, born March 11, 1830, in Chester, South Carolina, U. S. of AA., died March 30, 1883. For 30 years a member of the Baptist church. Ferguson, Sarah Emily, 1867-1948. Ferguson, Wade Hampton, 1875-1941. Ferguson, William Stowe, 1867-1940. Ferguson mausoleum inscriptions: "Infant son of Mary e Omir Freitas, 1957; Leander Oliver, 1930; Neil Ennis, 1932; Nelson Lee, 1933-4. Fox, Robert, aged 59. No inscription.

Green, Elizabeth Joiner, "and our baby." No date. Green, José, new grave; no marker.

Hall, Charles M., 1845-1916. Hall, Mary Elizabeth, 1855-1917. One stone. Hall, Esther Porter, 1896-1899. Hall, G. I., infant of Geo. I. and Sarah Catherine. No date. Hall, George I., mentioned on wife's stone. Hall, Hervey, 1802-1877. Hall, S. C., infant of Geo. I. and Sarah Catherine. No date. One stone for G. I. and S. C. Hall, Sarah Catherine, wife of George I, died 1875, aged 29 years.

Hardeman, Kate K., 1862-1906. Harde- man, Colonel Peter, 1831-1882. Harris, Am- brose D. M., son of John and Emma Harris, died 1895, 1 yr. Harris, Emma Thacher, 1864-1917. Harris, John, mentioned on his son's stone. Hawthorne, Alice Kathleen, 1876-1892. Hawthorne, Arthur, mentioned on his son's stone. Hawthorne, Carlos, men- tioned on his son's stone. Hawthorne, Frances Miriam, 1843-1894. Hawthorne, Francis B., son of Mallie and Arthur Hawthorne, 1908-16. Hawthorne, Francis M., 1844-1878. Hawthorne, Harris Journet, son of Carlos and Lena, died 1910. Hawthorne, Henry, 1867-1869. Hawthorne, Lena, mentioned on her son's stone. Hawthorne, Mallie Bankston, 1874-1924. Hawthorne, Miguel Francisco, 1869-1931. Hawthorne, Minnie Lee, died 1902, aged 25 years. Hawthorne, Nancy S., 1869-1875. Holland, Annette, daughter of

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L. C. and M. C. Holland, 1894-5. Holland, L. C., mentioned on his daughter's stone. Holland, M. C., mentioned on her daughter's stone.

Jones, Dr. Cicero, 1868-1924. Jones, Martha N., 1876-1933, one stone. Jones, George, son of Judith and James, 1940-41. Jones, James, mentioned on his son's stone. Jones, Judith, mentioned on her son's stone. Jones, Mary, wife of Dr. C. Jones, 1874-1894.

Keese, no inscription. Keese, Elizabeth Virginia, 1895-1911. Keese, Frances, 1837-1920. Keese, T. L., 1827-1894. Keese, Thomas Alonzo, 1856-1926. Keese, Virginia Emma, 1861-1915.

McAlpine, John Edwin, 1884-1935. McAlpine, Louisa, died 1926, aged 70 years. McAlpine, Napoleon Bonaparte, died 1921, aged 77 years. "Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er. . . ." McAlpine, Robert Watson, 1894-1936. McFadden, Amy, 1886-1891. McFadden, Charles Yancey, 1876-1895. McFadden, Hervey LeRoy, 1892-1945. McFadden, Julia, 1854-1927. McFadden, Mary Edna, 1919-1921. McFadden, Robert Wilson, 1850-1930. McFadden, Rosa A., 1897-1922. McFadden, Sarah Elizabeth, 1856-1934. McFadden, Sarah Miller, died 1899. McFadden, William L., 1848-1897. McFadden, William Patton, died 1899. McKnight, Calvin, mentioned on his wife's stone. McKnight, Mrs. Isabelle, wife of Calvin McKnight, 1827-1912. McKnight, John, died 1888, aged 22 years. McKnight, John Calvin, died 1932, aged 57 years. McKnight, Juliet, no inscription. McKnight, Lina Pearl, one year. No inscription. McKnight, Mary Caroline, 1858-1939. McKnight, Wilbur Kisk, 1822-1935. McKnight, Wilbur Sylvester, aged 29 years. No dates.

Matthews, George Green, 1913-1914. Mendes, James E. Carr, 1901-1927. Miller, James W., mentioned on his son's stone. Miller, James W., born near Chester, S. C., July 10, 1857, died Aug. 10, 1944, near Santa Barbara. Miller, Robert Davis, son of James W. and Sarah B. Miller, Nov. 2, 1850, in Chester Co., S. C., U. S. A., died June 24, 1885. Miller, Sarah B. M., mentioned on her son's stone. Miller, Sarah Magill, born Jan. 10, 1824, near Chester, S. C., U. S. A., died Jan. 28, 1889. Miller, William Baskin, 1861-1913. Minchin, Anna, 1882-1944. Minchin, Eduardo, 1871-1953. Minchin, J. L., aged 84, Confederate veteran, went to rest 1927. Minchin, Julia A., died 1902. Moore, Joseph H., who was born in Choctaw, Ala., 1826, died 1878 at Santa Barbara, Brasil. This symbol: ★.

Newman, Mrs. Mary A., 1882-1916. Norris, Helen Keese, 1898-1932. Norris, H. Clay, 71 years old. Confederate veteran, died 1912. ★. Norris, Dr. Robert, Confederate veteran.

1837-1913. ★. Norris, Mary B., wife of Col. William H. Norris, born in Pendleton, D. C. (?) S. C., U. S. A., Nov. 1, 1811, died Aug. 3, 1893. Norris, Colonel William H., born in Oglethorpe Co., Ga., U. S. A., 1800, died July 13, 1893. ★.

Oliver, A. T., mentioned on his daughter's stone. Oliver, Mrs. Beatrice E., consort of A. T. Oliver, born in Georgia, U. S. A., Aug. 8, 1827, died July 5, 1868. Oliver, Miss Ingliana F., daughter of A. T. and Beatrice Oliver, 1851-1869. Oliver, Miss Mildred W., daughter of A. T. and Beatrice E. Oliver, born in the U. S. N. A. Jan. 19, 1855, died Dec. 17, 1869.

Perkins, John, born in Washington Co., Georgia, U. S. A., 1806; died 1881 near Santa Barbara. Perkins, Margaret, died 1893, aged 87 years. Pyles, A. Judson, 1851-1911. Pyles, Alice, daughter of Ezekiel and Flemin Pyles, 4 years. Pyles, Ezekiel Belton, born in Georgia, Oct. 1, 1847, died 1916. Pyles, Ezekiel S., no inscription. Pyles, Flemin Margaret, born in Texas, March 11, 1856, died Jan. 3, 1917. Pyles, Josephine F., 1854-1935. Pyles, Julia T., 1878-1899. Pyles, Margaret, 1860-1913. Pyles, Nancy A., 1819-1912. Pyles, Reuben Cullen, no inscription. Pyles, Samuel M., 1816-1898.

Quillan, nothing more.

Ratcliff, Eunice P., wife of the Rev. Richard Ratcliff, born in Louisiana, U. S. A., 1843, died near Santa Barbara, 1876. Ratcliff, Rev. Richard, mentioned on his wife's stone. Rowe, Hulda, 1851-1890. Rowe, John Henry, 1846-1922. Rowe, Sarah L., 1851-1913.

Santos, Alfredo Cullen, 1917-1921. Seawright, Annie E., 1856-1908. Seawright, Ebenezer W., 1816-1886. Seawright, Eugene Virgil, 1854-1918. Seawright, Mary R., 1824-1897. Seawright babies, 4 in one grave. Sourlock, Joseph, 1882-1886. Sourlock, Mary Katherine, 1875-1941. Sourlock, P. H., 1853-1917. Sourlock, Robert Ezell, 1887-1910. Sourlock, Sarah Caroline, 1855-1935. Steagall, Adrian Demaret, 1895-1902. Steagall, D. E., no inscription. Steagall, H. F., no inscription. Steagall, John Edward, 1852-1923. Steagall, Lillian E., 1851-1885. Steagall, M. W., no inscription. Steagall, Rosa Adele, wife of Thomas H. Steagall, born in Clark County, Alabama, 1862, died 1882. Steagall, Thomas H., mentioned on his wife's stone. Strong, Henry, 1804-1878. Strong, Sarah Amanda, no inscription.

Tanner, Joao, 1852-1935. Tanner, Mary H., no inscription. Taver, Benjamin F., died 1913. Taver, Maria G., died 1949. Taver, Roxalina, died 1926. Terrell, Angelle R., 1855-1926. Terrell, William T., 1856-1923. Thacher, Andrew, no inscription. Thacher, Annie Lou, 1863-1894.

Thomas, Edward Abram, 1879-1925. Thomas, Emily Perkins, born in Alabama, U. S. A., 1831, died 1890. Thomas, Robert Porter, born in Alabama, U. S. A., 1825-1897 and their children. One stone. Thomas, Patty Ethel, 1902, 16 months.

Vaughan, Charles S., 1887-1949. Vaughan, Elizabeth B., 1886-1940. Vaughan, Ernesto, mentioned on his daughter's stone. Vaughan, Joseph Addison, 1923-1941. Vaughan, Rosa Lee, daughter of Thereza and Ernesto Vaughan, 1942-1943. Vaughan, Thereza, mentioned on her daughter's stone.

Weissenger, George, 1890-1920. Weissenger, John Wesley, 1846-Jl. 31, 1916. Weissenger, Mary P., 1836-Jl. 16, 1916. Weissenger, Robert R., 1844-1922. Whitaker, Isabelle, wife of J. E. Whitaker, 1841-1897. Whitaker, I. N., 1866-1935. Whitaker, J. E., mentioned on his wife's stone. Whitaker, Mrs. Jennie, born Jan. 9, 1820, near Marion, in Perry County, Alabama, died Sept. 27, 1890. Whitaker, Orville, born Jl. 7, 1811, Washington, Miss., U. S. A., died Feb. 9, 1893, near Santa Barbara. Wise, W. S., born in Edgefield, S. C., U. S. A., Oct. 13, ??, died in Santa Barbara, Ap. 14, 1877. Wrigg, Walter Ellis, son of John Orton and Harriet Ellis Wrigg, 1888-1937. Wrigg, Harriett Ellis, mentioned on her son's stone. Wrigg, John Orton, mentioned on his son's stone.

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My Day in Americana

by ANNIE LAURIE BARNARD MARTIN
Ex-Historian General, UDC

A nine-hour flight of about 6,000 miles from New York City brings one to Viracopas, the International Airport of Sao Paulo, Brazil's great industrial city, and to within 125 miles of Americana.

Over one hundred years ago, self-exiled citizens of the former Confederate States of America sailed to Rio de Janeiro (considered the world's most beautiful harbor), thence to Santos (now the world's largest coffee port), and from there they made their way overland into the interior of Brazil. The story of their journey is one of hardships, and disenchantment, at first, but they had courage and determination and eventually they arrived at what became Americana.

As a small girl living in southern Alabama, listening avidly to my grandfather relate his experiences in the War Between the States, or, reading the fairy tale, "The Magic Carpet of the Wizard of Oz," I little thought that one day I would be flying on a "magic carpet" to a foreign land that was the scene of an epic chapter in Confederate history — about which I wrote when Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Cemetery



At Americana, Brazil where Confederates and their families and descendents are buried.

In South America



Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin in Brazil.

December in Brazil is a delightful time of the year. We flew into summertime and to a beautiful tropical country. Sao Paulo, Brazil's fastest growing and largest city, situated on a plateau some

2600 feet above sea level, has a population approaching 6,000,000. There is beauty in its mosaic sidewalks and the palatial homes on wide avenues lined with palm trees. Tropical plants and bougainvillea are everywhere. Sao Paulo's concentration of 40 to 50 floor skyscrapers (built of reinforced concrete) and its modern high-rise apartment buildings remind one of the New York City skyline.

Soon after our arrival in Sao Paulo, we were greeted by an American-born journalist, Mr. G. T. Harper, whose articles about my desire to visit Americana appeared in *The Times of Brazil*, a monthly magazine, and in the *Brazil Herald*, Rio de Janeiro's and Sao Paulo's daily newspaper. Before his association with those publications, Mr. Harper had lived 15 or more years in Campinas, near Americana, and none could have been more knowledgeable to make the plans for "My Day in Americana."

On Thursday, December 29, 1966, we motored out Brazilian highway 33 into the State of Sao Paulo, through rolling hills, lush farmlands, and past hundreds (literally, hundreds) of factories, and wayside fruit and vegetable markets, and coffee plantations. In about two hours we reached Americana.

Located on the rail line of the Cia

(Continued on page 27)

The Monument



Erected at entrance to Confederate Cemetery. Mrs. James Jones (left) and Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin stand beside it.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Allie Johnson

Leesville, La.—Mrs. Allie Johnson, the former Allie Brown, died Oct. 5, 1966. She was the daughter of the late Sim Martin, CSA. Born in Walnut Hill, she was a member of the First Christian Church.

Mrs. Johnson had served Pickett Chapter #1539, in Leesville as President, and been a member of the UDC since 1929.

Interment was in Deridder, La.

Survivors include Brownie Lee LeRay and Hazel Prewitt.

Mrs. Jane C. Johnson

Leesville, La.—Mrs. Jane Johnson, the former Jane Cavanaugh, died August 9, 1966. Her grandfather was Patrick Henry Cavanaugh, CSA.

A resident of Pitkin, La., she was a member of Pickett Chapter #1539. Mrs. Johnson belonged to the Baptist Church.

Interment was in Pitkin, La.

Surviving is Audrey Jordan.

Eleanor McDonald (Mrs. Caesar) Hohn

Brenham, Tex.—Mrs. Caesar Hohn, the former Eleanor McDonald, died March 14, 1967, in Bedias, Tex., at the age of 72 years. She was the daughter of Hervey Alonzo McDonald.

She had served as 3rd Vice President of the Minnie B. Williams Chapter, in Brenham. Mrs. Hohn was a member of the Episcopal Church.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Marvin Lee Hodde, both of Brenham; a son, Charles Moran Hohn, of Las Cruces, N. M., and five grandchildren.

Lalla Lyle (Mrs. Frank A. H.) Kelley

Fairmont, W. Va.—Members of the William Stanley Raymond Chapter were saddened by the loss of one of their most beloved members when Mrs. Lalla Lyle Kelley, a Real Daughter, died on April 7, 1967, after a short illness.

Born in Johnson City, Tenn., on Sept. 9, 1878, she was the daughter of the late Charles Joseph Lyle and Elmyra Jane Chase Lyle, pioneer residents of Washington County, Tenn. She was the last of a family of eight children.

In 1910 she married Frank A. H. Kelley. Since 1917 they had resided in Fairmont.

Prior to her illness, Mrs. Kelley had been active in the UDC, DAR, and the Presbyterian Church.

In Mrs. Kelley's passing, we have lost a beloved and loyal member and shall greatly miss her.

Surviving are her husband, several nieces, including Mrs. Fred M. Jamison who resided in the Kelley home, and several nephews.

Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Arabelle Kennedy Brown

Barnwell, S. C.—Mrs. Arabelle Kennedy Brown, born June 6, 1902, daughter of Ella Mae Moore, of Ridgeway, and Alfred Edward Kennedy, of Bettyneck Plantation, Lugoff, the

only son of General John Doby Kennedy, died July 14, 1966, in Barnwell where she has lived since her marriage. A former English and French teacher, she was a member of the Barnwell Episcopal Church. She is survived by her husband, Captain T. Ralph Brown, a sister, Miss Elizabeth Cunningham Kennedy, a niece, Miss Martha Sengleton, a nephew, Mr. John Dubose, and several other nieces and nephews.

Ione Smith (Mrs. C. E.) Cotten

Scotland Neck, N. C.—Members of the Scotland Neck Chapter UDC sustained a very great loss in the passing of Ione Smith Cotten, a loyal and much beloved Daughter on April 29, 1967.

She was the niece of W. M. Blair who served with distinction in Co. E. 15th South Carolina Regiment.

Mrs. Cotten joined the Chapter on April 4, 1936 transferring from the John Bratham Chapter of Winnsboro, S. C.



Lullie Biggs (Mrs. Edwin Robeson) MacKethan

Fayetteville, N. C.—Mrs. MacKethan born in Oxford, N. C., March 10, 1879, President of J.E.B. Stuart Chapter, Fayetteville, died March 22, 1967.

Devotion and service to the UDC dominated her life. She was chapter president 4 different terms, then "permanent president." As State Director, CofC (1923-24), she won medals for greatest number enrolled (1529). In 1930 she organized the Junior Auxiliary, UDC, first in North Carolina. She served as director of the 11th district. In 1945-46 while Division Historian, she published History of North Carolina Division and Chapter Histories. Her writings have appeared in our magazine, and some have won state prizes in UDC contests. Chairman of the Confederate Women's Home Board for 25 years, she was a tower of strength in its life. "She will live in our hearts."

She is survived by her sister, Miss Jeannette Biggs, a daughter, two sons and grandchildren.

Lillian Garland (Mrs. B. E.) Clarkson

Kingstree, S. C.—The Williamsburg Chapter has been saddened by the death of Mrs. Clarkson, March 16, 1967.

Born in White Plains, S. C. May 5, 1875,

a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Flora Boggs Garland, she had nurse's training at Stokes Memorial Hospital, Salisbury, N. C. She married B. E. Clarkson, Kingstree, in 1910.

In the Chapter she was a faithful member, a most enthusiastic daughter, and was always willing to help wherever needed. Her last few years were spent at the Methodist Home, Orangeburg, S. C.

Services were held March 17th, and interment was in the Williamsburg Cemetery, Kingstree. Surviving are one adopted daughter, Mary Clarkson Bain, four grandchildren, several great grandchildren and nieces and nephews.

Maria Evans (Mrs. William Miller) Holman

October 10, 1874—February 22, 1966

Maria Breece Evans was born at 1003 West Clay Street, Richmond, Virginia, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Linton and Maurice Evans. Their home previously was "Evansport," confiscated during the Civil War and renamed "Quantico."

She married on June 16, 1898 Dr. William Miller Holman and lived at "Locust Bend" in Goochland County where she was an active member of Hebron Presbyterian Church.

She was a devoted member and a true daughter of the UDC, serving the Goochland Chapter as President for many years.

Mrs. Holman left a rich heritage in her daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Ernestine Hill (Mrs. Gainer Owen) Duffy

Tucson, Ariz.—Mrs. Gainer Owen Duffy, daughter of the late Pvt. James Berry Hill, Co. A, 15th Regt. Ala. Inf., died in Tucson on April 2, 1967. She was a member of John R. Baylor Chapter #2298.

Surviving are one son, Gainer Owen Duffy, Jr., Corpus Christi, Tex.; and three sisters, Miss Rose Hill, Miss Blanche Hill, and Mrs. Mozelle Hill Langers, all of Tucson.

Mrs. Duffy was born in Greenville, Miss., December 5, 1884.

Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery, Tucson, Ariz.

Mrs. Lucile Clegg Clements

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Mrs. Lucile Clegg Clements, 81, Died April 12, 1967. Born in Hawkinsville, Ga., she was a Real Daughter. Her father, Perry Colley Clegg, served from Georgia.

Mrs. Clements served the Daytona Beach Chapter as Corresponding-Secretary, and was always an active member, until stricken with paralysis several years ago. Always courteous, kind and willing to do for the organization, her request was to always be a UDC member.

A memorial service was held here. Interment was in Americus, Ga. April 17, 1967.

She leaves one son, Capt. Robert Emmett Clements, USNAF, three granddaughters, and two great-grandchildren.

Leonora Upshur (Mrs. Thomas P.) Robinson

Norristown, Pa.—Leonora Upshur Robinson, daughter of Thomas T. and Caroline de Sausure Blanding Upshur, died April 11, 1967, in Norristown, Pa. She was born in Sumter, S. C. in 1876 and was a member of

The Whatnot

(Continued from page 8)

on its shoulders with its tremendous output of arms, cannon and munitions, as well as armor plate for the battle ships, during the War Between the States. This book should be in *all* libraries.

* * *

It is interesting that my Confederate hero for July should be so dramatically associated with the Tredegar Iron Works. Josiah Gorgas, a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 1, 1818. A graduate of West Point he married the daughter of ex-Gov. Gayle of Alabama. Since Gorgas had served in the Ordnance Department during his entire time in the US Army, it was natural that Pres. Davis appointed him Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States in 1861. He gave notable service throughout the War and was promoted brigadier general, Nov. 10, 1864.

According to Mr. Dew's book, in April 1861 Major Gorgas gave Joseph Anderson the largest single order the Tredegar gun foundries ever received—two hundred 8-inch, one hundred and fifty 10-inch and twenty 15-inch columbiads—necessitating the expanding of the works.

Foreign materiel being necessary, Josiah Gorgas took a strong and active interest in blockade-running. He, almost on his own initiative, bought five blockade-runners which made a great many successful trips through squadrons of Federal warships.

It was said that Gorgas "created the ordnance department out of nothing." In his "Short History of the Confederate States" Jefferson Davis wrote, "the first difficulty confronting the Confederate Government was how to supply arms and munitions of war." He chose wisely when he appointed Josiah Gorgas Chief of Ordnance.

After the War Gorgas went back to Alabama and quite naturally he associated himself with the iron industry — the Brierfield Iron Works.

In 1868 he was elected chairman of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In 1878 he was elected president of the University of Alabama. He died May 15, 1883 at Tuscaloosa—a comparatively young man who had served his country brilliantly and devotedly in the eras before, during and after the War Between the States.

My Day in Americana

(Continued from page 9)

Paulista de Estrado de Ferro and about 1800 feet above sea level, with a mild temperature the year around, Americana today has a population of about 25,000. From the surrounding farmlands come huge crops of sugar cane, cotton, rice, corn, beans, tobacco, and watermelon. Many industries are located in Americana, including those for the manufacture of farm machinery, newsprint, silk and other textiles.

Leaving the city, we drove to a lovely suburb and our destination. On arrival, we were cordially welcomed by Dr. and Mrs. James Jones in their charming home. A lighted Christmas tree greeted us from a corner of the living room. Mrs. Jones gave us a most interesting review of the history of Americana, in which her family and her husband's family have played major roles. Mrs. Jones accompanied us the ten or more miles to the Confederate Cemetery.

But — before entering the Cemetery gate, let us turn back the pages of history.

In the 18th century, the land on which Americana is located was a part of Fazenda Machadino — virtually a feudal barony. Toward the end of that century, however, the vast estate was divided into small farms which later were sold to American and Italian colonists, and Brazilian natives. A town, Santa Barbara, sprang up and in the mid-19th century, during the reign of Emperor Pedro II, a railroad was extended through it and a station built. Dom Pedro II was present at the dedication of the station. Later, the town's name was changed to Vila Americana in recognition of the predominance of American colonists.

As the evils of Reconstruction fastened their grip on the South, many Southerners emigrated to Brazil. "In 1868, the farming settlement of Santa Barbara included 53 settlers from Alabama, 50 from Texas, 4 from Louisiana, 3 from South Carolina, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from Ohio, and 1 from Virginia." As the settlement which became Americana prospered, other colonists arrived.

During the period 1865 to 1900, an estimated 10,000 Southerners left their homes. They migrated to Latin America, Mexico, Africa, and Australia. These ex-patriots were of the same pioneer stock that pushed our boundaries westward and made America. There has been much speculation in Brazil as to

the reasons for this exodus. An interesting article in the May 1961, issue of "Brazilian Business," published by the American Chambers of Commerce for Brazil, states three reasons:

"1. They had lost their war for secession, a cause that many of them still believed in." (In other words, States Rights.)

"2. They could not live in a land where slaves would be given equal rights. Indeed, some of these slaves were freed and given government posts in the South." (Slavery was finally abolished in Brazil in 1871.)

"3. And probably the strongest reason was the Reconstruction period after the war when carpetbaggers poured in to the South to snap up government jobs."

Of the 10,000 Southerners who left the United States between 1865 and 1900, about 2,000 settled in Brazil. This chapter of the War's aftermath began on December 27, 1865. A group of Southerners led by Colonel William H. Norris of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, and his son, Dr. Robert Norris, arrived on that date at Rio de Janeiro. They were offered land by Dom Pedro II, who sought American colonists to develop Brazilian agriculture. Colonel Norris and his small group accepted the Emperor's offer and bought land in the area which became Americana. They began farming about 20 square miles and sent word to their families to join them.

Colonel Norris is credited generally

(Continued on next page)

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My Day in Americana

(Continued from page 27)

as the founder of Americana. Other staunch, proud Confederates in the group included: Colonel Charles C. Cunter, Reverend Ballard S. Dunn, former Rector, St. Phillips Church, New Orleans, John Domm, Robert Daniel, Charles Goodman, Nathan Goodman, Boney Green, Major Lansford Warren Hastings, Frank McMullen, Reverend Junius Newman, Henry Clay Norris, Henry Scurlock, Marsene Smith, William Terrell, and a Reverend Thomas.

Prominent among the families of the descendants of the settlers are Dr. and Mrs. James Jones, our hosts. Dr. Jones, local dentist, is a great grandson of Colonel William H. Norris, and currently, President of the *Fraternidade Descendencia Americana*. Mrs. Jones is the historian, and a group of about 70 persons comprise the organization. Its objectives are: to keep alive the memory of the original American colonists who settled there; to maintain a cemetery, a chapel, and a museum for safe-keeping the mementos of the original settlement.

In the descendants' homes in Americana, English is spoken always. Now all descendants speak, and fluently, Portuguese. Illiteracy in the city of Americana is less than 20 percent — much lower than most other cities.

In the early days of the colonists, their descendants married within the group, but with the fourth and fifth generations there has been intermarriage with Brazilians and Europeans.

During those early days the colonists

sought to re-create their homeland environment and atmosphere. Their homes were constant reminders of their Southland. Southern dishes were (and still are) prepared in the home: fried chicken, biscuit — with plenty of good butter, and sweet potato and pumpkin pie. The settlers introduced watermelon into South America.

A Georgian colonist with a pocket full of "rattlesnake" watermelon seed began the flourishing business of raising watermelon when he planted the seed in Americana. It became the "standby" crop. The records show, however, that Brazilian Government officials one year confiscated the crop, believing watermelon was the cause of malaria. Their mistake was soon realized, however, and watermelon became a profitable crop — seen, sold, and eaten everywhere in Brazil. (Personally, I have never seen larger nor tasted sweeter watermelon.)

While their homeland atmosphere persists, the descendants today consider Brazil as their mother country, and the United States, their grandmother country. And their inherited devotion to family and their pride of heritage is manifest in the good works of the *Fraternidade Descendencia Americana*, especially, the preservation and beautification of the Confederate Cemetery.

As we entered the gateway of the Cemetery, we first beheld a tall obelisk stone monument. At the base of its four sides are engraved a Confederate flag, flanked with the names of the original settlers. This monument was erected and dedicated only recently, October 1966, with religious ceremonies commemorating the founding of Americana. We noted many familiar names, including a Yancey and a Steagall.

Beyond the imposing monument is a small beautiful chapel, recently restored. It seats about 70 persons. A large cross is just behind the pulpit. A United States flag, a Brazilian flag, and the Confederate flag (in the center) stand behind the pulpit.

I stood in the pulpit and read from its time-worn Bible. After kneeling and a short prayer, I sat at the old organ and pumped in order to play, "How Firm a Foundation."

Four times each year, services are held in the chapel by visiting ministers, followed by a "basket lunch" spread on tables sheltered by a thatched roof in a secluded area on the grounds.

Walking beyond the chapel, we visited the graves, reading inscriptions

of yesteryear. Meeting the caretaker who lives on the grounds, I expressed to him our appreciation for the so obvious care he has taken of the Cemetery, with its stately palms and myriad blooming yellow alamanda.

The small museum in a corner of the grounds is threatened with collapse. Its condition does not permit retention of valuable historical relics. They are in the possession of several families of the descendants. We did find in the museum an old Confederate flag, some maps, photographs, Confederate uniforms, china, and a few books and domestic equipment. The museum's walls have cracked and the entire structure is in sad need of prompt restoration, preferably reconstruction. *Fraternidade Descendencia Americana* does not have the necessary funds to even restore the interior. The general opinion of the organization, as well as mine, is that it should be rebuilt. This museum is a unique landmark in American history. It should be a memorial to perhaps the only organized exodus from the United States.

Upon leaving the Cemetery, we were grateful for the privilege to make a pilgrimage to this hallowed shrine. It gave us renewed faith in and devotion to our Confederate heritage.

Epilogue

Returning on the perfect summer day to the lovely estate of our gracious hosts, we relaxed alongside their swimming pool, strolled under the shade trees on the grounds, and enjoyed delightful conversation. I learned that Mrs. Jones' forbears were from Troy, about 50 miles from Ozark, Alabama, my hometown. We also talked at length with Mrs. Jones' mother, now in her 87th year, so unmistakably a Southern lady, and a beautiful grandmother. Mrs. McKenzie's life has been spent largely in Americana, with periodic visits to her homeland. Her husband established McKenzie College in Sao Paulo which has a high scholastic reputation throughout Brazil.

On the Jones' "plantation" are many species of South American trees and shrubbery and it abounds with tropical fruit of many varieties. A maid picked and filled baskets for us of mangoes, papaya, bananas, oranges, figs, pecans, and cashew nuts. Also, a watermelon was gathered to take back to Sao Paulo. And, the last charming touch of Southern hospitality: Gardenias from their own bushes!

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Wide World Photo

A Brazilian Presbyterian pastor, Syllas de Nucci, leads a congregation of descendants of U. S. Southerners who emigrated to Brazil after the War Between the States. The Confederate flag drapes the pulpit, the Brazilian flag stands in the corner, left, behind the organist, and a U. S. flag, not seen, stands in the opposite corner. The services, in Portuguese, are held in a small chapel maintained by the American descendants near Americana, Brazil.

Confederate Descendants in Brazil Honor Ancestors and Dixie

Under the headline, "Grandsons of the Confederacy Whistle 'Dixie' in Brazil," the *San Francisco Chronicle-Examiner* of November 15, 1970, carried the following story by Bruce Handler:

VILA AMERICANA (Brazil)—(AP)—In a small clearing amid the lush farmland of southeast Brazil stands a stone monument boldly emblazoned with the diagonal crossbars of the U. S. Confederate flag.

A few steps away, in a humble graveyard, lie the remains of sons and daughters of the Old South who left their defeated homeland after the War Between the States to seek new lives in the Tropics.

This is the center of what once was Vila Americana—American Towns—Brazil. Here was where, over 100 years ago, American Southerners briefly transplanted the traditional society of pre-war Dixie to Latin America.

The descendants of those immigrants—Joneses, Gergusons, Carrs—remain in Brazil, some in their fifth generation in this country. Although many speak English, their main language is Portuguese.

They are every bit as Brazilian as their neighbors named Silva, Oliveira, and Souza.

Brazil's Confederate families assemble here every three months to visit their ancestors' graves and renew old friendships.

In a little red brick chapel by the cemetery, a Protestant minister conducts services—in Portuguese—from a pulpit covered with a large Confederate banner.

Later, there is an old-fashioned picnic. Between mouthfuls of fried chicken and chocolate cake, the people swap stories about what life was like in Vila Americana.

After the South fell in 1865, many families decided to leave the country

rather than face occupation by the Union Army. Mysterious, romantic-sounding Brazil . . . seemed a good place to go.

About 2,000 Southerners emigrated to Brazil in 1866-67 and founded outposts in areas ranging from the Amazon jungle to Parana State, not far from Paraguay and Argentina.

Most of those early settlements failed. Frustrated and usually broke, many Americans went back home. Some died in Brazil.

One of the first Southerners successfully to establish himself in the new land was Col. William Hutchinson Norris, a former Alabama state senator, who left his home near Selma in 1865 and bought a 600-acre farm in Sao Paulo state.

Norris grew cotton, rice, corn, and vegetables. He made money, and word of his good fortune spread. New arrivals from the U. S. South bought adjoining property.

Other Americans in Brazil whose earlier colonies had folded also moved to the area. This was the beginning of Vila Americana.

Southerners continued coming to Vila Americana in regular but decreasing numbers until after the turn of the century. Exact records are unavailable, but it is estimated that the community had over 500 residents in its heyday.

The general occupation was farming, although some men practiced medicine and a few went into business. The women made cheese or sold eggs to pay for household expenses. Families were large, and nobody was wealthy.

There was little contact with the Portuguese, Roman Catholic society of the rest of Brazil.

The living descendants of the Confederate immigrants, however, are not steeped in the ways of the Old South.

"We've quit fighting the war," said James R. Jones, president of the American Descendancy Fraternity, which keeps up the cemetery and chapel and organizes the picnic meetings.

"Why do we have that Confederate flag in the church? Oh, that's just for old times' sake," he said.

(Permission for the UDC Magazine to carry the foregoing story was given by the Associated Press.)

Whistling Dixie in Brazil

Thousands of disillusioned Southerners left the United States for foreign shores after the Civil War. Their most successful settlements were in Brazil, which offered great opportunities to its newest immigrants

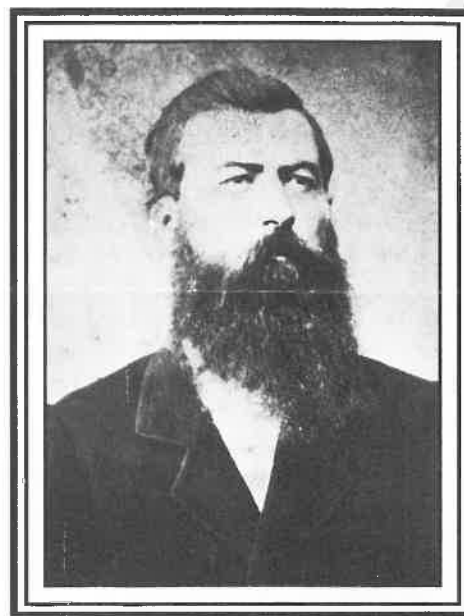
By James H. Kennedy

Throughout its history the United States has continually absorbed waves of immigrants who, for a variety of reasons, have arrived at its shores in search of a new and better life. Mass U.S. emigration to distant lands, however, has been virtually nonexistent, limited principally to small 19th-century movements by blacks who founded the nation of Liberia in West Africa and established colonies in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Trinidad as well. Nevertheless, during one moment of U.S. history, many others believed their only salvation lay in flight from their land, which they pursued in relatively massive numbers.

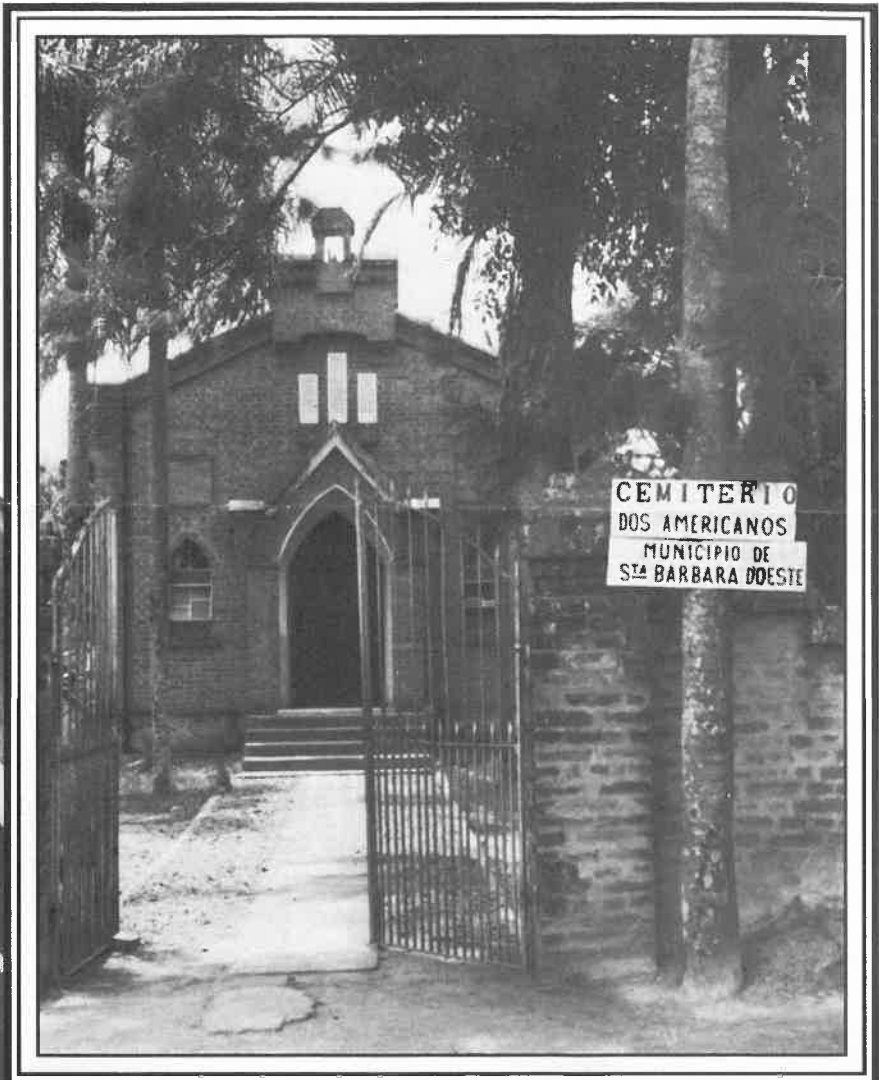
These emigrants were disillusioned Southerners who, defeated in the Civil War, felt they no longer had a homeland. Their lands laid waste, their cities desolated by shellfire, often penniless and bereaved, many recalcitrant Confederates in scorning defeat were determined not to accept the new order of political, social and economic life being forced upon

them. Thus, during the years of 1865 to 1879, a little-known, dramatic adventure in U.S. emigration, which proved to be the largest expatriation movement in the history of the United States, took place as thousands deserted a prostrate South to settle in Mexico, British Honduras, Venezuela, Brazil, Cuba and Egypt. Although Mexico received the largest number of such emigrants, by far the most successful Confederate settlements abroad were those established in Brazil.

Southerners had acquired knowledge of and an interest in Brazil through various travel accounts by early enthusiasts. In antebellum days interest in Brazil was first aroused by Matthew



Colonel William Hutchinson Norris of Mobile, Alabama, above, founded Villa Americana in early 1866 in southern Brazil. It became the largest settlement of Southerners in Latin America. A church midway between the modern town and Santa Bárbara d'Oeste, top right, stands on the site of the first Protestant church in Brazil, which was constructed by U.S. Confederate expatriates



all photos courtesy James H. Kennedy



Eugenia Smith Becker, whose parents were both from Georgia, was the first child of Confederate immigrants born in Brazil. She appears at *right* with her husband, George, and their children in a family portrait circa 1916. Scenes like those at *left*—a buggy of the type introduced to Brazil by Southern settlers, *top*, and the construction of a new chapel, *bottom*—date from the days of her childhood



States easily captured the imagination of countryless Southerners and were in part responsible for the initial impetus given the emigration movement at the close of the War Between the States. The vivid descriptions of Brazil's vast and fertile lands, its government and people, coupled with the nation's acceptance of slavery, made the country an ideal site for relocation and continuance of the old life of the South. Consequently, as new editions of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, including a section with information of special interest to emigrants, were printed to meet increasing demand in 1866, 1867 and 1868, Southern emigration organizations quickly dispatched advance agents to Brazil on prospecting missions.

Desiring to foster large-scale U.S. immigration, the Brazilian government entered into very liberal contracts with the Southern immigrants. Convinced that the addition of the sturdy Confederate planters to the landholding aristocracy would accelerate the internal development of the country as well as greatly strengthen his regime, Emperor Dom Pedro II made sure that prospective immigrants would be offered every inducement possible. Thus, to the Southerners the imperial government promised land at 22 to 42 cents an acre, exemption of

Fontaine Maury, a Virginia scientist who wrote articles expounding the wonders of the Amazon and the possibility of the development of the region in the interest of the Southern people, particularly agriculturalists. These articles appeared in various newspapers and magazines between 1849 and 1853, and were subsequently compiled and published in a small volume entitled *The Amazon and Atlantic Slopes of South America* (Washington, D.C.: Franck Taylor, 1853).

Southern interest in Brazil was likewise stimulated by Daniel Parish Kidder, a Methodist missionary who, after having spent

two years in Rio de Janeiro, wrote books that were widely read and considered the best accounts in English about the country. In *Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil* (Philadelphia: Sorin and Ball, 1845) Kidder described his travels through nearly all of Brazil's provinces and told of the country's many natural wonders. In 1857 appeared Kidder's *Brazil and the Brazilians* (Philadelphia: Childs and Peterson), written in collaboration with James Colley Fletcher, a Presbyterian minister who had been sent on a brief mission to Brazil in 1851.

These antebellum accounts by early Brazilianists in the United



their household effects and farm equipment from customs duties, eternal exemption from military duty, and citizenship by the mere taking of an oath. In addition to these incentives, the Brazilian government pledged itself to assist immigrants by offering board and lodging for 20 days on arrival in Rio de Janeiro, by providing free transportation from Rio to the settlement sites, and by constructing substantial roads from the sites to railways in order to reduce the effects of isolation by facilitating communication with the outside world.

The group of Southerners coming to Brazil was a typical cross section of the population of the United States at that time. There were not only planters and small farmers, but professional men, ministers, merchants and teachers as well. Included also were soldiers, adventurers and a few fugitives from the law.

Although a small group of these

immigrants settled along the Amazon in Brazil's northern province of Pará, most, after a brief period in the nation's capital of Rio de Janeiro, moved on to various sites in the southern province of São Paulo. Among the very first of these self-imposed exiles to settle in this region were Colonel William Hutchinson Norris and his son, Robert C. Norris, who together founded what proved to be the largest and most successful settlement of Southerners in all Latin America.

Having served with distinction in the Confederate army, the Norrises left Alabama in 1865 and a few months later purchased farmlands in the vicinity of the town of Santa Bárbara, located approximately 80 miles northwest of the provincial capital of São Paulo. With this accomplished, father and son began planting cotton and sent for the rest of the family, who arrived in June 1866.

During the next few years, many families followed the lead of the Norrises and settled in the same region, creating the core of the community that grew to be known as Villa Americana. In fact, by the early part of 1870, the village had attracted settlers from almost every Southern state, with Alabama and Texas heavily represented. Eventually these settlers were joined by scores of other Southern families who gradually abandoned unsuccessful settlements in other parts of the country and relocated to Villa Americana. Although statistics vary, at its peak the population of the community is reputed to have included roughly 500 expatriate Confederate families.

Fortunately, a Georgia variety of watermelon, which a member of the colony introduced into the region, became an astonishingly important crop. Seeing that Brazilians preferred the Georgia watermelon to their own vari-

eties, Southerners were soon producing bumper crops to satisfy the ever increasing demand for the fruit. In fact, for about a quarter century the production of the melons, which were shipped mainly to markets in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro, was one of the major sources of prosperity among the Southern expatriates.

The various hardships endured by the Southerners during their transfer to and establishment of homesteads in Villa Americana were compensated to a certain extent by a fair amount of success in their agricultural ventures. The rolling hills of the region proved to be highly fertile, excellent for the cultivation of beans, corn and cassava, which were grown primarily for home consumption. Sugarcane was grown and distilled into a potent white rum for which there was a ready market. The cultivation of cotton, which was to be the colonists' principal cash crop, got off to a good start and proved quite lucrative during the early years of the settlement. Nevertheless, decreased demand, falling prices and the onslaught of voracious, crop-destroying ants combined to render the cultivation of cotton unprofitable, and within a few years this occupation was all but abandoned.

Other agricultural innovations the Southerners brought to their adopted country included the eucalyptus, pecans, upland cotton and dry rice as well as new methods of farming. The person largely responsible for introducing improved systems of farming was Major Robert Meriwether of South Carolina. One of the earliest settlers in Villa Americana, Meriwether soon also proved to be one of the most prosperous. Unlike most of his fellow colonists, Meriwether had brought with him enough capital to purchase slaves as well as a large tract of land on which he set up the first large-scale cotton plantation in

the region. His rapid success drew local attention to his superior agricultural methods, particularly the application of simple farm implements which, though in general use at that time in the United States, were virtually unknown in the hinterlands of Brazil.

To Brazilian farmers, who were still cultivating with hoes, Meriwether introduced the plow, and the results were revolutionary for the region. His demonstrations of the use of the plow and other types of iron farm equipment were so well received by the Brazilians that their demand for such instruments led to the establishment of the country's first plow factory in Villa Americana. As the demand for improved farming implements steadily increased, Villa Americana became within a few years one of Brazil's main centers for the production of farm equipment and machinery. Meriwether's prosperity enabled him to amass substantial land holdings in Botucatu, 100 miles to the west, where he set up a lumber mill and an extensive coffee plantation on which approximately 100,000 trees were cultivated.

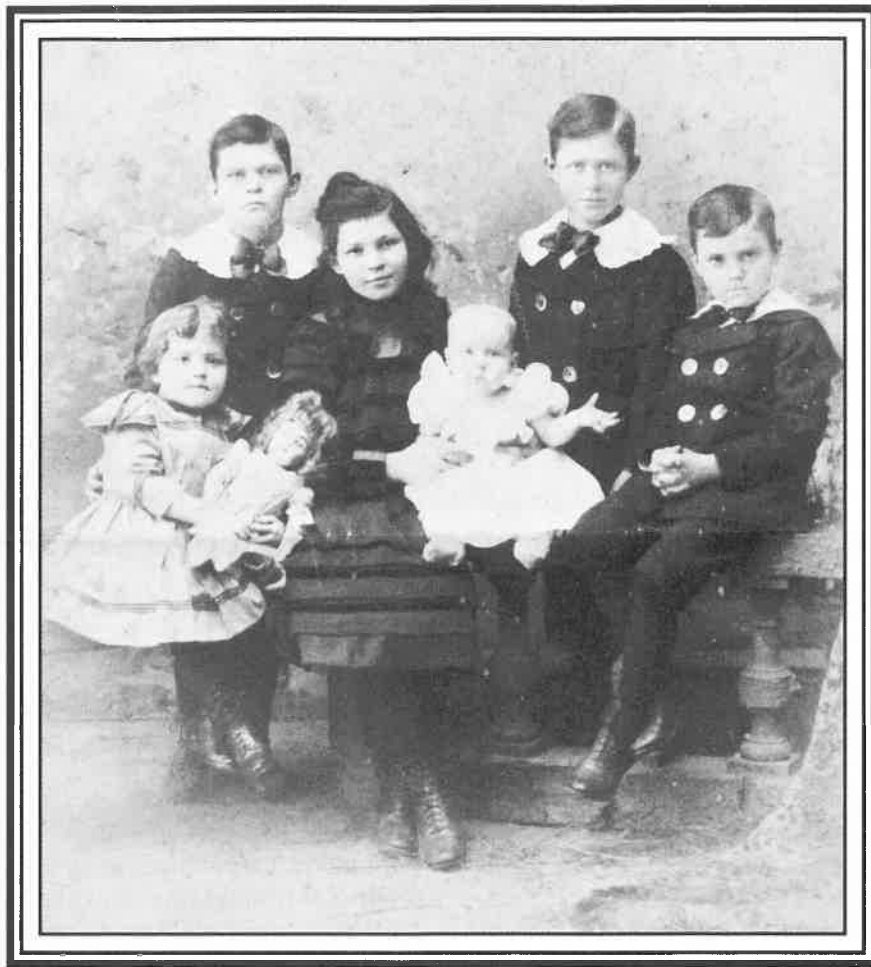
Among other important contributions the early settlers made to their adopted country, the most significant were in the realms of education and religion. Protestants in an officially Roman Catholic land, the colonists were allowed religious freedom with certain limitations. While the Brazilian constitution guaranteed freedom of religion, for a number of years Protestants were allowed family worship only in buildings that outwardly resembled residences, and they were not permitted to bury their dead in Catholic cemeteries. Despite such restrictions, the settlers clung tenaciously to their religious traditions and were instrumental in the establishment of the first permanent Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missionary projects in Brazil. The early Protestant cen-

ters of worship established by the Confederates served not only their own religious needs, but also as centers from which evangelical missions to the Brazilians were successfully carried out, giving rise to the steady growth of Protestantism in the country.

Missionary work led also to the establishment of various schools under sponsorship of the immigrants. The progressive methods of instruction employed in these institutions were admired by Brazilian educators, who eventually adopted them in schools throughout the province of São Paulo. One of the earliest and most outstanding of educational institutions established by the immigrants was the old Escola Americana, which was founded in 1870 by the Presbyterian mission in São Paulo and in the course of time developed into one of the country's important universities, Universidade Mackenzie.

Over the years the community of Villa Americana has developed into a bustling little city known today simply as Americana. In spite of its name, however, the city is no longer one of North Americans. Of its 90,000 inhabitants, very few can presently claim descent from the original settlers, though all are familiar with the historic ties with the Southern states. From the very earliest days of the colony, the rigors of pioneer life, the inability to combat strange diseases, the lack of cultural activities and diversions for their children, and homesickness for their native land caused more than half of the settlers to return to North America by the mid 1870's. Descendants of the settlers who remained in Brazil have gradually moved to larger urban centers to seek better opportunities and have become assimilated into the general population.

An undeniable testimony to the history of the Americana colony is the community's cemetery with scores of graves of the early settlers and their descendants.



A family of first-generation Brazilians, the children of U.S. Southern expatriate Bonapart "Boney" Green, posed for this photograph around 1890

Situated between the cities of Americana and Santa Bárbara d'Oeste and surrounded by a vast sugarcane plantation—once the property of the old Bookwalter family—the cemetery contains numerous weathered headstones inscribed with such Southern names as Whitaker, Pyles, Vaughn, MacKnight and Steagall. Located on the grounds of the cemetery is a small church that for years was the Sunday gathering place for the colonists. Although established in 1871 as the first Methodist church in Brazil, from the time of the completion of the original structure in 1878, the church has served as a community house of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians as well.

Just outside the cemetery stands a monument to the original settlers: an obelisk bearing replicas of the Confederate flag

flanked by the names of the original families of the colony. This monument was erected by the Society of American Descendants in 1966 to mark the centennial of the arrival of the first U.S. settlers in the region. According to Esther Smith Coimbra, a second-generation Brazilian whose grandparents were born in Georgia, plans to construct a museum near the cemetery have been abandoned. Instead, a structure will be built in the city, where it will be more accessible to the public. It will house a variety of artifacts from the early days of the settlement, including Confederate money, maps, an old buggy and photographs of the original families.

Members of the Society of the American Descendants currently gather at their old church once every three months for worship followed by a basket-lunch social.

The church, which seats 50 comfortably, has standing room only on the 4th of July, when as many as 150 descendants and friends come for the society's annual grand reunion. According to Judith MacKnight Jones, a resident of Americana and official historian for the society, the basket lunch is reminiscent of the early days when cooking was considered improper for Sunday, and thus, the meal was prepared the day before and packed in a basket to be taken to church.

Great-granddaughter of the colony's founder, Colonel Norris, Jones is author of *Soldado Descansa!* (São Paulo: Jarde, 1967), a detailed account of the lives of the community's ancestors who, unable to take defeat and its consequences, abandoned their homeland to start a new life in Brazil. Unlike the original settlers, however, Jones, together with her neighbor Esther Smith Coimbra and fellow descendants—fourth-, fifth- and sixth-generation people—harbor none of the bitterness that brought Confederates to Brazilian shores over a century ago. While acknowledging their U.S. heritage, these descendants of Southern Confederates speak Portuguese, feel that they are Brazilians, and call Brazil their home. [6]

During the eight years he lived in Brazil, James H. Kennedy made friends with several descendants of Southern immigrants, participated in their reunions and learned a great deal of their history. He is currently an instructor of Portuguese at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

THE AMERICANS OF BRAZIL

In the November issue of *Manchete*, a leading Brazilian magazine, there appeared an article concerning the Americans who migrated to Brazil following the Civil War. They went to Brazil in hopes of reconstructing the style of life of the southern United States. After General Robert E. Lee's surrender on the ninth of April, in 1865, and four years of fighting, all hope was gone for these disheartened Southerners. The dream of independence was ended and their proud land was pillaged. They pondered whether or not to try to rebuild but feared confiscation by the Northerners so the future looked grim. A state of dissatisfaction and desperation set in and this coincided with the plans of the Brazilian government to entice people to come to their country to settle and to specialize in the cultivation of cotton. The picture of Brazil was presented in the most favorable manner; here was a fertile land of nine million people, ruled by a monarchy, land development was desired and slave labor was available. All of this appealed to these aristocratic Southerners. It sounded like Paradise; here was the opportunity to begin anew. They set out full of hope and settled in various colonies; some went to Belem, others to Iguape, Espirit Santo, Parana, and Pernambuco. They lacked money, didn't speak Portuguese, contracted tropical diseases, found unfertile soil, and didn't know how to clear the forests. The move to Brazil was a failure and many died. Many who survived did not remain long and returned to the United States.

Then there arrived one man, Colonel William Norris, an ex-Senator from Alabama, and a symbol of the aristocratic Southerner, who had one big advantage over his counterparts; Colonel Norris was a Mason. The ruler of Brazil, Dom Pedro Segundo, was also a Mason. The Colonel was offered several pieces of property which he refused. Finally, he negotiated with Dom Pedro for land which was superior and with his son, Robert, set off in an oxcart for Campinas, and then on to Santa Barbara where the land was perfect for planting cotton. There Colonel Norris purchased two blacks and settled in and a year later the rest of the Norris family arrived. The Norrises learned simple basic Portuguese and the slaves learned some English. This formed a means of communication for all. Little by little,

more families were interested by the success of Colonel Norris and in ten years' time a region there was populated by hundreds of new residents with names unpronounceable to the native Brazilians. The family names were: Baird, Bookwalter, Bowan, Broadnax, Capps, Carlton, Carr, Cullen, Daniel, Fumas, Fenley, Ferguson, Green, Hall, Harris, Hawthorne, Holland, Jones, Keese, Kennerly, McFadden, MacKnight, Meriwether, Miller, Mills, Moore, Parks, Pyles, Quillen, Rowe, Smith, Steagull, Taver, Tanner, Terrel, Thatcher, Vaughan, Whitaker, and many others.

All wished to revive in Brazil the dream of an independent state. A solid order of Masonry began to function and great progress was made. These settlers brought with them new technology of agriculture, new mentality, and an exceptional "know-how" in the cultivation of cotton and watermelons, both easily grown in the rich soil. At the end of the nineteenth century, Vila Americana was established later to be called Americana, as it is today.

Many innovations were introduced to Brazil by these early pioneers. The most important ones were: the plow, the furrow, iron wheels and wooden spokes, the trowel, the wagon, kerosene lamps, butter churning, and the weaving industry. Peace and prosperity reigned and the Southerners felt they had realized their dream of Dixieland in this new world. The houses were wooden with large verandahs to rest upon in the afternoons. Some families did die out because of no male heirs and some families did leave. Sons moved to the larger cities to look for better opportunities and many married the native Brazilians and Italians who had also migrated to this area. Very soon the Southerners were integrated with other nationalities; it was not possible to remain separate under the circumstances. However, none of the descendants forgot their Southern ancestry and today there exists a close bond among these descendants. There's a well-kept cemetery, a brick church, where once the gentlemen and ladies were seated separately; now they sit together. There are picnics where the fare served is fried chicken and biscuits; the conversation is of those courageous ancestors who settled this unique community. The handsome descendants like to relate

tales of the past such as: "After the War a Yankee soldier observed to a Southerner who was eating chicken, 'How come you Southerners eat chicken with your hands when you always tell us what good manners you have?' Well, replied the Southerner to the Yankee, 'It's because you robbed us of our table service!'"

This group of descendants keeps a small museum there near the cemetery with various treasured momentos and it's all done with great pride and love. One lady has written a revealing book in Portuguese called, "Soldado, Descansa!"; the author is Judith MacKnight Jones. I am acquainted with her cousin, George Steward, and he tells me there will soon be an English translation for us all to enjoy. The story of the Americans of Brazil is truly a fascinating one and tribute to that wonderful Colonel Norris and the pioneers who followed his fine example.

Note: Carolyn Horning, LaSalle Corbell Pickett Chapter, translated this article into English from The Manchete magazine source which was in Portuguese.

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bus on the 14th of August for Atlanta, where they formed part of a regiment of which Hon. H. L. Benning was elected Colonel. It was the 17th Georgia Volunteers. The following account of the services of the Columbus Volunteers, and its muster roll and casualties, are taken from the Directory:

The Columbus Volunteers arrived with the regiment, (17th Ga.,) at Manassas after the first battle of that memorable field, and went into camp near by. Soon after they went into Prince William's county, and there built winter-quarters. Early the Spring following they moved with the army of North Virginia before McClellan's advance, and pitched tents for some time at Orange C. H. Thence they were ordered to the Peninsula, passing through Richmond and taking steamer for King's Landing on the James. Here they confronted the enemy at Warwick river, and began one of the most severe campaigns in the history of the war, occupying during the day, water-filled muddy trenches, and being relieved every other night, to rest a short distance away in the wet swamp. The retreat to Richmond shortly followed, and after a short respite before that city, occupying a portion of the time on Garnett's farm, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, and took part in the memorable and glorious Seven Days battles. From this period the Company followed the fortunes of General Longstreet's corps, taking part in battles, campaign and march, till at last the sad surrender of the gallant remnant was made by Gen. Lee.

This Company was made up of young men from Columbus, Marion, Chatahoochee and Upson; many of them are sleeping their last sleep on the fields of honor in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Officers—F. S. Chapman, Captain. Lieutenants—1st, J. J. Grant; 2d, J. R. Mott, promoted Adjutant and Capt. on Gen. Benning's staff. L. E. O'Keefe. Brevt. 2d Lieut., transferred to Trans-Mississippi department and promoted Captain and Adjutant Lewis' Brigade. Sergeants—1st, A. D. Brown; 2d, J. H. Brown, missing; 3d, W. H. Dickerson, promoted Lieutenant and killed at Gettysburg; 4th, S. R. Jaques, promoted to Orderly. Corporals—1st, Matt Underwood, killed at second battle Manassas; 2d, Douglass Moore, killed by railroad accident at Reynold's creek; 3d, James C. Garrett, promoted Sergt.

Privates—James G. Brown; Wm. S. Brown, killed Gettysburg, July, 1864; William Beck; Isaac Beckwiths; N. Barrett; William Bentley; Berry Bentley; Mark Bentley; J. J. Boswell; Robert Beeman, killed; Wm. C. Cousins, promoted to Captain, lost leg and resigned; W. D. Chapman; Henry Chapman, killed; Jeff. Culpepper; Joel Culpepper; John Culpepper, killed; Jasper Culpepper, killed at 2d battle Manassas; William Culpepper; George Corbet; Martin Clark; William J. Chaffin; C. Carpenter; James W. Dickey, promoted Commissary Sergeant; W. H. Dickey; M. Frank; C. C. Fickling, wounded and discharged; William Fickling, died; John Fickling, died; James Gorham, killed; Wm. Harbuck, died; James Hollman; T. B. Howard, transferred and promoted Major; Joshua Jones; W. B. Johnson, died; Clark Jenkins;

Columbus, Geo.,

FROM ITS

Selection as a "Trading Town"

IN

1827,

TO ITS

Partial Destruction by Wilson's Raid,

IN

1865.

HISTORY—INCIDENT—PERSONALITY.

PART II—1846 to 1865.

COMPILED BY JOHN H. MARTIN.

COLUMBUS, GA.

PUBLISHED BY THOS. GILBERT, PRINTER AND BOOK-BINDER.
1875.

Lewis Jenkins, died; J. W. Jack; John Key; Hugh Key, killed at Gettysburg; J. H. Lawrence, promoted Sergeant; J. F. Lowe, killed at Manassas; H. C. Lowe, transferred and promoted Hospital Steward; Benjamin Ledbetter, transferred; J. C. Lightfoot, missing; John Lindsay, killed; A. C. McCord, promoted Captain; J. B. Moore, promoted Major; Jasper Majors; T. J. Majors, promoted Sergeant, killed at Fort Gilmore; Henry Moore, lost an arm and discharged; D. D. Munn, killed at Gettysburg; J. McCulloch; Frank McGehee, died; William Martin; L. Meyer, discharged; Valentine Martin, died; William Norton; Robert Noles; Cyrus Northrop; J. H. Patterson; J. D. Patillo; ——— Pearce, died; Dan. Pope; Jack Pope; S. E. Robinson, promoted Sergeant and Adjutant; Jacob Revier; Isaac Rice; Newton Royals; B. P. Shaw, killed at 2d Manassas; A. L. Short, killed at Gettysburg; Willis J. Skinner, killed at Gettysburg; John Skinner, died; Isaac Simmons; — Sneed, killed; John Sutton, died; J. A. Sellars, promoted 1st Sergeant; T. J. Story; O. T. Thweatt; John Thom, lost arm and discharged; Allen Talbot; H. Talbot; Joseph Terry, transferred to engineer corps; Isaac Wineberger; S. F. Walker, killed at battle of Wilderness; Henly Williams, died; E. L. Wells, promoted Sergeant; ——— Watson, died; T. J. Young; A. Young, died.

GEORGIA GUARDS.

X The following was the muster roll of the Georgia Guards:

Officers—Captain, D. B. Thompson. Lieutenants—1st, Henry McCauley; 2d, Charles A. Klink; Brevet 2d, P. Gittinger, jr. Sergeants—1st, Thos. J. Cay; 2d, Thomas Sweet; 3d, John H. Weeks; 4th, George Potter. Corporals—1st, Frank Goldsmith; 2d, A. J. Snipes; 3d, J. R. Horton; 4th, W. J. Langston. Quartermaster—J. B. Aquem. Commissary—John H. Madden.

Privates—C. Arnold, M. J. Anthony; William J. Bird, James Brock, J. A. Boswell, J. W. Cone, Willis Cook, H. Cannon, William Cone, F. Curtem, T. Comer, Henry Corry, W. M. Davis, J. Davis, Thomas Donovan, R. P. Falford, Peter Finnigan, John Foran, E. A. Gossette, Thomas Graves, W. M. Hally, S. W. Hall, H. H. Hall, George Hall, J. W. Hall, C. Hargroves, Jas. M. Jones, C. Johnson, J. H. Jones, Henry Jones, Henry Langley, J. B. Lewis, A. Murphy, J. Martin, W. McMichael, J. T. Mullins, L. Maddox, William Murray, D. Purcell, Charles Owens, W. Riley, G. B. Ragan, J. Riley, A. Smith, William Singleton, J. Turner, P. Wry, M. T. Walker, G. W. Lavar.

Mayor Thompson having entered the service, Dr. J. F. Bozeman filled the position of Mayor until the regular election.

A meeting of Ladies of Columbus, held on the 21st of May, formed the "Ladies' Soldier's Friend Society," the object of which was to furnish clothing and other comforts for the soldiers. The following officers were elected: Mrs. A. H.

Company I of the same regiment: John W. Hurt, Captain; J. S. Pemberton, 1st Lieutenant, afterwards Captain; B. B. Fontaine, 2d Lieut., afterwards Captain; Woolfolk Walker, 3d Lieut.; James Dennis, O. S., afterwards Lieutenant.

The "Columbus Rebels" were mustered into service in April, 1862, at Atlanta, as Company C, 9th Georgia Battalion of Artillery. We copy its roll and record from Haddock's Directory:

This Company was sent to Abingdon, Va., and in the Fall of that year crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Pound Gap, and took part in the Kentucky campaign. After the battle of Perryville, and the withdrawal of Gen. Bragg from Kentucky, retreated with General Humphrey Marshall's command to Southwestern Virginia, where they remained during the Winter. In May, 1863, were ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and in June of that year assisted in defending the city against the enemy, under General Saunders and Col. John Brownlow. In August of this year, marched with Buckner's corps to join Gen. Bragg, and participated in the operations in McLemore's Cave and the battle of Chickamauga. After the battle was placed in General Wofford's brigade, which composed the advance of our army in the march on Chattanooga. Was sent with Longstreet to East Tennessee, and participated in the engagement at Campbell's Station and the assault on Knoxville. Passed the Winter in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, and in June, 1864, was ordered to Lynchburg and assisted in defending that place against the enemy under Gen. Hunter, and after his repulse and retreat went with Early's corps in pursuit and remained with Gen. Early during his subsequent operations in the Valley of Virginia, after which they were ordered to Richmond, taking part in its defense and surrendering with Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox Court House. The following is an imperfect roll of the company as it is given wholly from memory by an active member of the company. Of the 95 or 100 members some 20 or 25 surrendered with the company at Appomattox Court House:

Officers—George W. Atkinson, Captain, resigned in June, 1863, and was discharged by substitution. Lieutenants—1st, Thos. O. Douglass, resigned in May, 1863, on account of physical disability. 2d, Lieut., A. M. Wolihin, promoted to captaincy in June, 1863, and surrendered at Appomattox Court House. 3d Lieut., P. L. Key, promoted to 1st Lieutenant in June, 1863, surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Sergeants—1st, Geo. A. B. Smith, discharged in May, 1863, by substitution. 2d Sergt., John S. Cargill, promoted in May, 1863, to 1st Sergeant, afterwards Adjutant to General. 3d Sergeant, Wm. Hall, promoted to 2d Lieutenant. 4th Sergt., J. R. Hillings, surrendered at Appomattox Court House. 5th Sergt., B. F. Bussey, promoted to 1st Sergeant, surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Corporals—1st, James McElrath; 2d, John F. Barker, dead; 3d, Luke Conley; 4th, J. A. Fassell, surrendered at Appomattox Court House; 5th, Pat. Foran.

J. L. Roberts; W. H. Russell; F. P. Scott; C. A. Shivers; J. H. B. Shippey, discharged; H. T. Simmons; D. A. Skinner; J. W. Skinner; C. B. Sperlin; W. A. Spires; J. M. Thompson; J. N. Thompson, deserted; W. R. Thompson, deserted; J. W. Thompson, deserted; T. W. Schoonmaker, transferred to 32d Ga. Regiment, 1863; John Hawkin, transferred; L. I. Harvey, transferred; Robert Motley, died 1863; J. N. Took; J. J. Took; R. C. Treadaway; James Turnage, died; W. A. Waters; J. M. Watkins, killed; Jonathan Watson; Simeon Wilden, killed, 1863; B. T. Willis, killed, 1864; N. C. Willis; E. P. Willis; L. J. Williams, killed 1863; G. W. Wiseman; Robert Wiseman; Neal Wilkerson; Wm. Wilkerson; Lewis Wilkerson, died; Wm. Wragg; J. A. Wynn; T. Jeff. Willis, promoted to Sergt. and killed at Chickamauga, 20th September, 1863.

A military organization for home defence was effected at a meeting held in the Court House on the 26th of March. Sixty-one volunteers then enrolled themselves, and organized by electing John L. Mustain, Captain; John Peabody, James Broadnax, and Frank W. Golden, Lieutenants; R. T. Simons, Jacob Burrus, John Durkin, and Peter Roman, Corporals; George A. Huckleba, H. R. Sedberry, J. W. Bishop, and Jos. Roper, Sergeants; R. S. Stockton, Secretary and Treasurer.

A fine cavalry company, raised by Captain Robert Thompson, left Columbus early this year for the Confederate service, but we cannot find the date. It was made Company A of the Third Georgia Cavalry, of which M. J. Crawford was Colonel; R. E. Kennon, Lieutenant Colonel; Howard Johnson, Major; J. P. C. Winder, Adjutant; E. F. Colzey, Surgeon; — Moulkey, Assistant Surgeon; Harry J. DeLaney, Serg't Major; J. W. Hinton, Chaplain; R. W. Denton, Quartermaster; J. A. Frazier, Commissary. Most of these regimental officers were from Columbus. The officers of Co. A were: Robert Thompson, Captain (afterwards promoted Colonel of the regiment); Chas. Phelps, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. Howard, 2d; John Klink, 3d, afterwards 1st Lieut.; Lawrence Wall, O. S., afterwards 3d Lieutenant.

The officers of Company B of the same regiment were: B. A. Thornton, Captain; Howard Johnson, 1st Lieutenant, afterwards promoted Major of regiment; Hamp Park, 2d Lieut.; John Manley, 3d; Thomas King, O. S., afterwards Lieutenant.

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the
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issues

AUTOGRAPHS FROM AN OLD ALBUM.

A precious souvenir of the days of war in the sixties is an old autograph album, now the property of R. V. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., who kindly copied for the VETERAN the names of prisoners as inscribed therein. The album was given to his mother, who was then Miss Adeline Stokes, by Maj. George McKnight, so well known by his pen name of "Asa Hartz." Miss Stokes made her home in Montgomery, Ala., during the war, and was one of the patriotic girls there who helped to make Confederate uniforms for the boys at the front battling to keep back the enemy. On the first page of the album, in artistic lettering, touched in black and red ink, is the following: "Autographs of Confederate Officers, Johnson's Island, Ohio, January 1, 1864," and on the last page is one of Asa Hartz's poems. This list of names is given in the VETERAN as a historical record, and also to ascertain how many of them survived the war, how many now living. A few are familiar as the names of patrons of the VETERAN in years gone by—now passed to their eternal reward. It will be interesting to hear from any survivors. Some of the names were difficult to decipher, and there may be mistakes. The home address is given last.

On the first page appears this name:

J. R. Trimble, of Maryland, major general, P. A. C. S. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Johnson Island, January 25, 1864.

On the second page:

W. L. Cabell, brigadier general, Fort Smith, Ark. Captured on Osage River north of Fort Scott, Kans., October 25, 1864. (Residence, Dallas, Tex., 1906.)

The third page is given to:

William N. R. Beall, brigadier general P. A. C. S., Little Rock, Ark. Captured at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863.

Some pages contain several names, and the general list follows:

Henry I. Price, lieutenant colonel of cavalry; Memphis.
Baxter Smith, colonel 4th Tennessee cavalry, Wharton's Cavalry Division. Gallatin, Tenn. Trousdale Ferry, Tenn.
George Fuhman, captain Company A, 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

D. Howard Smith, colonel 5th Kentucky Cavalry, Gen. John A. Morgan's Division. Georgetown, Ky.

H. Clay King, colonel 1st Confederate Cavalry, Martin's Brigade. Memphis, Tenn.

John A. Fite, colonel 1st Tennessee Regiment. Carthage, Tenn.

John A. Thompson, major of cavalry, Gen. John H. Morgan's command. Owensboro, Ky.

J. R. McCann, major 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. Nashville, Tenn.

W. A. Wright, lieutenant and ordnance officer, Wright's Brigade. Augusta, Ga.

G. W. Gordon, brigadier general, Cheatham's Division. Nashville, Tenn.

C. G. Sellers, first lieutenant 13th Alabama Regiment. Captured at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Camden, Ala.

J. L. Moore, lieutenant 13th Alabama Regiment. Captured at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Camden, Ala.

C. W. Klink, Columbus, Ga.

R. B. Truitt, first lieutenant Company C, 31st Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Mt. Olive, Ala.

C. F. Jenkins, major 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry. Allenton, Ala.

R. Gaillard, lieutenant 1st Alabama Regiment. Camden, Ala.

J. P. Benson, lieutenant 1st Alabama Regiment. Allenton, Ala.

"I am, Captain, your friend most truly," M. L. Woods, colonel 46th Alabama Volunteers, P. A. C. S. Captured, May 16, 1863, at Champion Hill, Miss. Montgomery, Ala.

J. F. Whitfield, captain 1st Alabama Volunteers. Surrendered at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Montgomery, Ala.

W. K. Bennett, major and A. Q. M., Beall's Brigade. Captured Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Brownsville, Tenn.

C. D. Condon, lieutenant Company F, 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Dadeville, Ala.

J. H. Wiggins, captain light artillery, Martin's Division, Wheeler Cavalry. Arkadelphia, Ark.

J. B. Bradford, lieutenant cavalry, C. S. A. Lake Providence, La.

John C. Humphreys, lieutenant colonel M. S. T. Captured at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. Port Gibson, Miss.

D. P. Buckner, staff, Brigadier General Beall, Army of Port Hudson, La. July 8, 1863. Pecan Grove, La.

L. M. Ramsaur, major 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles. Wounded and captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1863. Augusta, Ark.

A. W. Harmon, colonel 12th Virginia Cavalry, A. N. V. Staunton, Va.

B. L. Farinholt, captain Company E, 53rd Virginia Regiment. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Barhamsville, New Kent County, Va.

Henry S. Coates, adjutant 53rd Virginia Infantry. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. King William Courthouse, Va.

C. S. Robertson, lieutenant colonel 1st Confederate Cavalry. Captured Shelbyville, Tenn., June 22, 1863. Bolivar, Tenn.

Lewis E. Howie, Jr., lieutenant P. A. C. S. Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson's staff, Stuart's Cavalry Corps, A. N. V. Captured Gettysburg. Powhatan Courthouse, Va.

J. N. Gibson, second lieutenant, 22nd Mississippi. Captured on duty near Vicksburg, Miss., May 3, 1863. Rodney, Miss.

I. Edwards, colonel 4th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Durk Springs, Ala. Port Hudson, La.

J. Cabell Breckinridge, first lieutenant, C. S. A. Lexington, Ky.

J. W. Long, major C. S. A. Morganfield, Ky.

I. O. Nixon, lieutenant colonel 1st Louisiana Cavalry. Captured near Lancaster, Ky., July 31, 1863. New Orleans, La.

T. T. Mitchell, adjutant 10th Confederate Cavalry, Army of West Virginia. Liberty, Va.

H. C. Bate, major 1st Confederate Cavalry, Army of Tennessee. Gallatin, Tenn.

Confederate Veteran.

- Vassar B. Conner, lieutenant, headquarters aide at camp, staff of Brig. Gen. W. T. Martin. Natchez, Miss.
- William Minor, lieutenant and A. A. G., staff of Brig. Gen. Will T. Martin. Natchez, Miss.
- Frank Timberlake, lieutenant 7th Tennessee, Carthage Tenn. Augusta, Ga.
- Alfred Nicholson, Jr., lieutenant C. S. A. Columbia, Tenn.
- R. M. Dewitt, adjutant Miles's Legion. Captured at Port Hudson, July 9, 1863. New Orleans, La.
- L. M. Lewis, colonel 7th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, P. A. C. S. Captured Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863. Liberty, Clay County, Mo.
- Hugh Kirkman, captain and A. A. G., Roddy's Cavalry Brigade. Florence, Ala.
- J. Lucius Davis, wounded and captured in Cary's charge at Hagerstown, Md., July 5, 1863. Richmond, Va.
- William A. Bast, lieutenant C. S. A., Loutre Island, Montgomery County, Mo.
- Edward B. Tarpes, captain, second chief engineer, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee. St. Louis, Mo.
- M. B. Swearingen, lieutenant colonel 5th Florida Infantry. New Port (Pa.). Florida. Gettysburg, July 4, 1863.
- Thomas S. Kenan, colonel 43rd North Carolina Infantry, Kenansville, N. C. "Gettysburg."
- J. Ravenel Macbeth, captain 1st South Carolina Artillery. Charleston, S. C.
- J. R. Brean, lieutenant 15th Alabama Regiment. Newton, Dale County, Ala.
- I. G. W. Studman, colonel 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Allenton, Wilcox County, Ala.
- S. D. Steedman, lieutenant and adjutant 1st Alabama Volunteers. Steedman's P. O., S. C.
- L. E. Loot, captain Company I, 53rd Alabama Regiment Cavalry. Camden, Wilcox County, Ala.
- William G. Christian, colonel 55th Virginia Regiment. Urbanna, Middlesex County, Va.
- Thomas L. Christian, lieutenant Company D, 4th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Union Town, Perry County, Ala.
- J. F. Sessions, captain Company K, 8th Mississippi Regiment. Lexington, Miss.
- Maj. I. S. Gholston, 16th Georgia Regiment. Danielsville, Ga.
- C. E. Tuttle, lieutenant 1st Alabama Regiment. Montgomery, Ala.
- A. B. Holt, first lieutenant cavalry, Army of Tennessee. Columbus, Ga.
- John H. Seans, lieutenant C. S. A. Gloucester County, Va.
- J. I. Scales, colonel 30th Infantry Regiment. Captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Carrollton, Miss.
- T. H. Francis, captain Company A, 4th Tennessee Regiment. Captured Murfreesboro, January 2, 1863. Memphis, Tenn.
- Frank Jay McLean, captain 9th Tennessee Cavalry, Port Hudson, La. Columbia, Tenn.
- H. A. Carrington, lieutenant colonel 18th Virginia Regiment. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Charlotte Courthouse, Va.
- William W. Foote, second lieutenant 10th Tennessee Regiment. Captured at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863. Nashville, Tenn.
- William L. McLean, first lieutenant 12th Battalion Arkansas Volunteers. Captured at Big Black Bridge, Miss., May 7, 1863. Memphis, Tenn.
- R. R. Roberts, lieutenant colonel 35th Tennessee Regiment. Captured Ooitawah Station, November 25, 1863. Altamont, Tenn.
- Frank M. Cowan, Terry's Texas Rangers, C. S. A. Danville, Va.
- D. W. Ramsay, captain 1st Alabama Regiment. Allenton, Ala.
- Charles D. Phillips, colonel 52nd Georgia Infantry. Marietta, Ga. (soldier and lawyer in 1906).
- Robert Davis, captain 24th Mississippi Regiment. Vicksburg, Miss.
- James W. Higgins, captain and quartermaster 42nd Alabama Regiment. Captured Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863. Aberdeen, Miss.
- G. N. Maxwell, colonel 1st Florida Cavalry. Tallahassee, Fla.
- Charles Nowell, lieutenant 14th Virginia Cavalry. Captured Winchester, Va., June 12, 1863. Lynchburg, Va.
- N. Curtis Washington, captain and ordnance officer. Captured Port Hudson, July, 1863. St. Louis, Mo.
- I. W. Locket, lieutenant colonel 14th Tennessee Regiment Infantry. Clarksville, Tenn.
- Philander Morgan, major South Carolina. Captured Sequatchee Valley, Tenn., October 2, 1863. Talladega, Ala.
- J. Hill, major 54th North Carolina. Captured June 15, 1863. Yatesville, N. C.
- F. J. Haywood, Jr., adjutant 5th North Carolina Infantry. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863. Raleigh, N. C.
- R. B. Boston, of Fluvanna County, Va., Cavalry. Captured.
- Edward Anterle [not plain], lieutenant colonel 4th North Carolina Cavalry.
- J. H. Chamberlayne, first lieutenant artillery, C. S. A. P. A. C. S. Richmond, Va.
- James T. Dye, major 51st Alabama R. G. C. E. R. Talladega, Ala.
- John White, captain and adjutant 5th Alabama Regiment. Cahaba, Ala.
- R. R. Asbury, Company F, 51st Alabama Cavalry. Talladega, Ala.
- N. D. Johnson, captain 51st Alabama Regiment. Talladega, Ala.
- Gus E. Reid, second lieutenant 23rd Alabama Regiment. Mt. Milling, Ala.
- S. O. Meriwether, captain 23rd Alabama Regiment. Captured near Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. Hayneville, Ala.
- J. F. Maury, lieutenant and adjutant on staff of Brigadier General Humphreys, Longstreet's Corps. Port Gibson, Miss.
- I. W. Youngblood, captain Signal Corps, C. S. A. Memphis, Tenn.
- John O. Zeigler, first lieutenant Company B, 51st Alabama Cavalry. Perote, Ala.
- David Lynn, captain 18th Virginia Regiment Cavalry. Cumberland, Md.
- William T. Sample, captain Company F, 30th Tennessee. Gallatin, Tenn.
- John H. Morgan, captain 12th Battalion Arkansas Infantry, Sharpshooters. Captured at battle near Port Gibson, Miss., May, 1863. Lewisville, Lafayette County, Ark.
- S. H. Thomson, second lieutenant 12th Arkansas Battalion, S. S. Captured near Port Gibson, Miss., May 5, 1863.
- W. N. Parrish, lieutenant colonel 18th Arkansas Regiment. Little Rock, Ark.
- B. Browne, captain Company H, 19th Virginia Volunteers. Captured Gettysburg, July 5, 1863. Amhis House, Va.
- B. W. L. Philpott, first lieutenant Company F, 57th Regiment. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Traylorville, Va.
- G. S. Ogden, at Gettysburg.
- N. J. G. County, T.
- Jack Br.
- Ga.
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G. S. Oglesby, lieutenant 3rd Georgia Regiment. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863. Galveston, Tex.

N. J. George, colonel 1st Tennessee Infantry. Lincoln County, Tenn.

Jack Brown, colonel 59th Georgia Regiment. Talbotton, Ga.

W. F. Seaton, major 37th Alabama. Auburn, Ala.

J. M. Handley, major 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. LaFayette, Ala.

C. A. Peddicord, captain Independent Scouts, Morgan's Cavalry. Fountain Head, Tenn.

Charles F. Ford, captain Company E, 51st Alabama Regiment (P. R.). Captured near Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Washington, D. C.

S. N. McCraw, adjutant 21st Alabama Regiment (P. R.). Captured near Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Selma, Ala.

William Pelham, lieutenant Company A, 51st Alabama Cavalry. Captured Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Jacksonville, Ala.

James Spence, lieutenant Company C, 51st Alabama Cavalry (P. R.). Captured Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Talladega, Ala.

W. I. Fain, first lieutenant Company A, 51st Alabama Cavalry. Captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Jacksonville, Ala.

James W. Lapsley, first lieutenant Company E, 51st Alabama (P. R.), Wheeler's Cavalry, Selma, Ala., November 2, 1863. Kingston, Tenn.

Benjamin Howard Worley, Lexington, Ky.

A. W. Harmon, colonel 12th Virginia Cavalry, A. N. V. Staunton, Va.

F. S. Price, captain and assistant adjutant general, Texas Brigade, A. N. V.

A. E. Woodruff, first lieutenant Amherst Artillery, Nelson's Battalion, Ewell's Corps, A. N. V. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863. Lynchburg, Va.

I. H. Horner, lieutenant, 8th Tennessee Cavalry. Captured near Florence, Ala., May 27, 1863. Livingston, Tenn.

F. A. Chappell, captain P. A. C. S., commanding 3rd Company P. R. S. E. Missouri. Captured at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas. Petersburg, Ind.

Howell Webb, major A. A. G., General Stevenson's staff. Nashville, Tenn.

R. A. Stalling, captain C. S. A. Morganfield, Ky.

Charles A. Donegan, first lieutenant Company G, Duke's Regiment, Morgan's Division. Huntsville, Ala.

Joseph J. Davis, captain Company G, 47th N. C. T. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C.

S. D. Crouin, first lieutenant Company I, 56th Virginia Infantry. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Richmond, Va.

D. U. Barziza, captain Company C, 4th Texas Infantry. Wrensburg, Robertson County, Tex.

W. L. Sibley, lieutenant Company K, 25th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Lake Providence, La.

Ben Griffin, captain Company F, 1st Texas Legion. Clarksville, Tex.

Archie Perkins, captain Company C, 14th Regiment Virginia Infantry. Palmyra, Va.

John W. Wireman, captain Company G, 14th Tennessee Cavalry, Morgan's Brigade. Gallatin, Tenn.

W. McConnell, captain 15th Tennessee Cavalry, Morgan's Brigade. Captured February 22, 1863. Hartsville, Tenn.

J. Ragar, second lieutenant, Company B, 15th Tennessee

Cavalry, Morgan's Brigade. South Union, Logan County, Ky.

John. W. Burton, captain Company E, 6th Alabama Infantry. Montgomery, Ala.

John H. Moore, lieutenant Company H, Tennessee Regiment. Clarksville, Tenn.

Bob H. Hand (in place of name spelled a hand is drawn), lieutenant Company A. Charlotte, N. C.

W. S. Moore, captain Company H, 14th Tennessee Regiment. Clarksville, Tenn.

(Concluded in May number.)

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too long an article. These schools were character builders and should be held in honored remembrance for the high standard of womanhood maintained. They trained women gentle and good, faithful and true, of dauntless courage in times of danger and peril, of uncomplaining fortitude in adversity, of brave hopefulness in defeat. There can be no higher praise of these schools than that they produced the women of the Old South.

CAPTURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

BY MRS. SAMUEL POSEY, PECOS, TEX.

Perhaps there are few people who know that the famous vessel, *Star of the West*, at which the first gun of the War between the States was fired, was later captured by our much-loved Earl Van Dorn, whom every Texan knows both as a gallant Indian fighter on the plains in the early days and as a hero of the Southern cause.

The capture took place off the Texas coast near Indianola, and the brilliant strategy used to secure this coveted vessel marks General Van Dorn as one of the great leaders of the Confederacy.

As soon as Col. Earl Van Dorn was appointed to the regular army of the Confederate States, with the rank of general, he decided to compel the surrender of all Federal troops in Texas, and discharge them on parole. On April 16, 1861, he therefore called for volunteers. Only eighty men responded to the call, and a large body of Union troops was then marching from San Antonio to Indianola to embark to the Northern States, and Van Dorn very earnestly desired to capture them.

These volunteers had been mustered in at Galveston, so the resourceful general loaded his handful of men upon the steamship *Matagorda*, a freight and passenger packet which plied between Galveston and Indianola, to intercept, if possible, these Federals and by some means force their surrender.

Among his men was a detachment of the Galveston artillery, under Lieutenant Van Buren; the Turner Rifles, under Capt. John Mueller, who later commanded the 2nd Texas Infantry; and a detachment of the Wagfall Guards. As the *Matagorda* approached Pass Cavallo, the entrance to Matagorda Bay at Indianola, a large steamer was discovered lying at anchor off the bar. The men were ordered below, out of sight, and the *Matagorda*, about an hour before sunset, glided by the unknown steamer into the bay and stopped her engines off the Powder Horn Wharf.

General Van Dorn was filled with alarm as he saw the shores crowded with Federal soldiers and realized the smallness of his command. Believing "discretion to be the better part of valor," he ordered the captain of the *Matagorda* to continue across the bay to Saluria wharf. After night had fallen, the *Matagorda* called her companion ship, General Rusk, by signal from the Indianola side.

Capt. Leon Smith, of the General Rusk, informed General Van Dorn that the ship lying off Indianola was the *Star of the West*, noted as the vessel that had drawn the first fire of the Confederate guns. General Van Dorn immediately decided to capture this boat by bold strategy. Loading his men upon the Rusk, he sailed out into the bay to surprise the *Star of the West* where she lay, where no reinforcements from the shore could reach her.

The moon was shining bright, and a half gale from the south was blowing the Gulf clouds landward. As the General Rusk passed over the bar, the dim outlines of the *Star of the West*, plunging and pulling at her cables, appeared upon the horizon. In a short time the ships were within hailing distance. A voice from the transport hailed the Rusk.

"Ship ahoy! Avast there; you'll run into us! What vessel is that?"

"The General Rusk, with Federal troops for you. Stand by and catch our line," Captain Smith replied boldly.

"Keep off; you'll tear my ship to pieces; I can't let you come alongside in this gale," shouted the captain of the transport.

"All right," returned Captain Smith; "I have orders to sail for New York at once, so I will have to put these men ashore."

After a short parley, a voice from the *Star of the West* called: "Throw us your line."

"Now is our chance, boys," Van Dorn exulted. "Board quietly, and scatter over the ship in squads. For goodness sake, don't let them suspect you are Confederates. Use no violence if you can help it, *but take the boat*."

The Rusk's cable was soon made fast, and after a hard pull by both sailors and soldiers, she was brought alongside the *Star of the West*, both ships pitching on the heavy swell so that boarding would be difficult. The officers on the transport offered every assistance in getting the men transferred to her decks, little dreaming they followed the Confederate flag.

The Confederates scattered all over the vessel in readiness to overcome any resistance.

"I am Gen. Earl Van Dorn of the Confederate army, our gallant hero suddenly announced to the captain of the ship. "I demand the surrender of this vessel in the name of the Confederate States of America."

"The hell you say!" exclaimed the startled Federal. "I suppose I have no choice, as your men far outnumber mine, but I call this a damned scurvy trick."

"You can consider it the fortunes of war. All things are fair when you play that game," Van Dorn replied.

The *Star of the West* now began her journey to New Orleans under Captain Smith, with Van Dorn and his troops aboard. After entering the Mississippi River, cheering crowds lined the banks, giving enthusiastic praise to her gallant captor and his brave followers. Arriving in the city, a royal welcome was given them, with blazing fireworks and booming cannon.

The next day the Federals were paroled and the Texans discharged, each man receiving his mileage of \$45.

A year later the *Star of the West* was sunk by the Confederates in the Tallahatchee River at Fort Pemberton, to prevent the descent of the Federal fleet under General Washburne into the Yazoo River in his expedition to take Vicksburg in the rear.

AUTOGRAPHS FROM AN OLD ALBUM.

CONTRIBUTED BY R. V. MITCHELL, ROME, GA.

(Continued from April number.)

George A. Smith, lieutenant Company B, 24th Virginia Regiment. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa. Boon's Mills, Va.

Leroy S. Dyer, lieutenant Company D, —th Virginia Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. — Courthouse, Va.

A. I. Jones, captain Company I, 11th Virginia Regiment, Kemper's Brigade, Lee's Army. Mousselle, Va.

W. H. Kinningham, lieutenant Company D, 1st Virginia Regiment, Kemper's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Richmond.

John E. Dooly, captain Company C, Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade, Richmond, Va.

H. R. Mullins, captain Company K, 10th Virginia Cavalry, Gettysburg, Pa. Gladehill, Va.

C. William Moore, lieutenant Company C, 7th Virginia Infantry. Captured Gettysburg, Pa. Orange County, Va.

K. W. Fraley, lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Infantry. Paintsville, Ky. ("N. B.—Do not ask any questions.")

Daniel Arrington, captain Company G, 57th Virginia Infantry, Armistead's Brigade, A. N. V. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Gladehill, Franklin County, Va.

Walter M. Boyd, captain Company G, 19th Virginia Infantry. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Nelson County, Va.

W. H. Young, lieutenant Company F, 54th North Carolina Regiment. Rappahannock Station (O. & A. R. R.), November 7, 1863. Oxford, N. C.

W. M. Gleaves, lieutenant Company C, Ward's Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, Morgan's Division, Duke's Brigade, C. S. A. Captured Hartsville, Tenn., February 4, 1863. Nashville, Tenn.

David V. Dickinson, captain Company D, 57th Virginia Regiment. Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Pittsylvania Courthouse, Va.

J. A. Waggoner, captain in Quarles's Cavalry Brigade, Bragg's Army. Clarksville, Tenn.

J. R. Hutton, captain Company H, 11th Virginia Infantry. Gettysburg, Pa. Lynchburg, Va.

W. L. Hand, captain Company A, 11th North Carolina. Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Charlotte, N. C.

Henry T. Jordan, adjutant 55th North Carolina. Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Roxboro, N. C.

H. W. Finley, first lieutenant Company K, 51st Virginia Infantry. Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Clarksville, Va.

Samuel H. Boyd, lieutenant colonel 45th North Carolina Regiment. Troublesome, Rockingham County, N. C.

John T. Sayers, first lieutenant Company A, 4th Virginia Infantry. Wytheville, Va.

John S. Canter, lieutenant 7th Tennessee Regiment. Gettysburg, Pa. Lebanon, Tenn.

Hy. Kyd Douglas, major and A. A. General P. A. C. S. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, 1863. Shepherdstown, Va.

S. C. Bowers, lieutenant Company B, 18th Tennessee Regiment. Goodlettsville, Tenn.

E. S. Robertson, lieutenant 57th Virginia Regiment. Pittsylvania Courthouse, Va.

G. G. Westcott, captain and A. Q. M., Carter's Artillery Battalion. Captured Gettysburg, Pa. Greensboro, Ala.

Theo S. Webb, lieutenant Company B, 24th Virginia Regiment. Captured Gettysburg. Scogginsville, Va.

James W. Hanrahan, lieutenant Company E, 55th Regiment North Carolina Troops. Captured at Falling Waters, Md. Greenville, N. C.

Davidson B. Penn, colonel 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Captured at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863. New Orleans, La.

I. Marshall Steptoe, lieutenant Company D, 7th Louisiana Volunteers. Captured Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863. Lynchburg, Va.

G. J. Bethell, first lieutenant Company C, 55th Regiment North Carolina troops. Captured Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Sandyville, N. C.

J. S. Marmaduke, brigadier general, P. C. S. A., November 1, 1864.

J. T. Archer, brigadier general, P. A. C. S. Maryland.

R. H. Archer, A. A. General, P. A. C. S. Archer's Brigade. Maryland.

George Seamon, first lieutenant Arkansas P. A. C. S. Division of Archer's Brigade. Baltimore.

R. Jones, brigadier general, Jackson's Division. Harrisburg, Va.

M. Jeff Thompson, brigadier general M. S. G., St. Joseph, Johnson's Island, July 25, 1864.

G. W. Gordon, brigadier general, Cheatham's Division. Nashville, Tenn. Residence in Memphis, Tenn. (1906).

J. W. Frazer, brigadier general, P. A. C. S. Memphis, Tenn.

John Critcher, lieutenant colonel 15th Virginia Cavalry. Oak Grove, Va.

B. R. Smith, Jr., captain Company G, 6th North Carolina Infantry, Hoke's Brigade, A. N. V., Rappahannock, November 7, 1863. Charlotte, N. C.

J. Calder Turner, captain Company A, 6th North Carolina Infantry, Salisbury, N. C.

David L. Durham, second lieutenant Florida Infantry, Perry's Brigade, Anderson's Division. St. Augustine, Fla.

Charles H. Powell, lieutenant 6th Kentucky Cavalry, Gen. J. H. Morgan's Command. Captured in Ohio, July 14, 1863. Carrollton, Carroll County, Ky.

Thomas H. Malone, captain 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. Nashville, Tenn.

J. E. Trice, lieutenant 7th Alabama Cavalry. Decatur, Ala.

A. J. McCreery, St. Louis, Mo.

Thomas B. Harris, lieutenant 4th Louisiana Infantry. Surrendered Port Hudson, July 9, 1864. Clinton, La.

William L. Jeffers, colonel 13th Missouri Cavalry. Captured near Fort Scott, Kans. October 25, 1864. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

C. W. Lewis, adjutant 23rd Arkansas Regiment. River-view, Jefferson County, Ky.

William H. Harris, lieutenant Regular Army, staff of General Wheeler. Columbus, Miss.

Samuel Matthews, captain Company A, 1st Louisiana Cavalry. Captured near Stanford, Ky., August 1, 1863. Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La.

F. J. Cameron, lieutenant colonel 6th Arkansas. Captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Princeton, Dallas County, Ark. January 24, 1864.

George McKnight, major and A. A. General staff Major General Loring. St. Joseph, Mo. "Asa Hartz."

Bart Jones, lieutenant colonel 1st Arkansas Battalion Infantry. Lake Village, Ark.

J. E. Cravens, colonel 21st Regiment, Arkansas Brigade. Clarksville, Ark.

W. G. Matheny, lieutenant colonel 21st Regiment Arkansas Infantry. Evening Shade, Ark.

R. M. Powell, colonel 5th Texas Regiment. Captured Gettysburg July 2, 1863. Danville, Montgomery County, Tex.

R. Gaillard, lieutenant 1st Alabama Regiment. Camden, Ala.

L. N. C. Swagerty, major 16th Arkansas Regiment Infantry. Clarksville, Ark.

R. H. Riley, captain 1st Alabama Regiment. Perote, Ala.

Charles H. Cox, lieutenant 12th Mississippi Regiment Cavalry. Corinth, Miss.

I. P. Threadgill, second lieutenant 23rd Alabama Regiment. Pine Hill, Ala.

D. W. Shannon, lieutenant colonel 5th Texas Cavalry. Anderson, Tex.

Joseph Prebb, lieutenant C. S. N. New Orleans, La.

John R. Fellows, captain and assistant inspector general, staff Brigadier General Beall. Captured Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Camden, Ark.

T. A. Ross, captain and ordnance officer, staff Brigadier General Beall. Captured Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Port Gibson, Miss.

John S. Lanier, C. S. A., adjutant general staff of Major

General Gardner. Captured at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Columbus, Miss.

Beall Hempstead, captain and assistant adjutant general, staff Brigadier General Beall. Captured Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Little Rock, Ark.

W. B. Shelley, colonel 39th Mississippi Volunteers. Captured at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Brandon, Miss.

A. M. Chichester, captain Engineers P. A. C. S. Leesburg, Va.

Thomas Hollingsworth, of Baltimore, Sparks's Cavalry Division, P. A. C. S. Gettysburg.

Daniel Provence, colonel 16th Arkansas Infantry. Captured at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. Strother, S. C.

Fountain C. Boston, lieutenant Company I, 5th Virginia Cavalry. Fluvanna County, Va.

William H. Payne, lieutenant colonel 4th Virginia Cavalry, Fitz Lee's Brigade. Warrenton, Va.

John A. Blair, major 2nd Mississippi, Davis's Brigade. Iuka, Miss.

W. H. Luse, lieutenant colonel 18th Mississippi Regiment. Benton, Yazoo County, Miss.

John S. Latane, captain Company H, 53rd Virginia Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

John A. Graves, lieutenant colonel 47th North Carolina. Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Yanceyville, N. C.

E. M. Robinson, lieutenant 1st Alabama Cavalry. Philadelphia, Ala.

E. M. Stone, second lieutenant Company D, 7th Virginia Infantry. Captured Gettysburg, Pa. Pearisburg, Giles County, Va.

G. Smith, lieutenant Company C, 7th Regiment Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Culpeper Courthouse, Va.

John Cussons, captain and A. D. C., Law's Brigade. Selma, Ala.

M. Suratt, captain and A. Q. M., 2nd Mississippi Regiment. Rienzi, Tishomingo County, Miss.

D. G. Reed, staff of Major General Wheeler. Woodville, Ballard County, Ky.

R. H. Adams, Jr., Engineer Corps, C. S. A. Faunsdale, Marengo County, Ala.

D. P. Ratican, lieutenant 1st Kentucky Regiment Cavalry. Lebanon, Ky.

George W. Winchester, major and A. A. G., General Bates's staff. Captured Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga. Gallatin, Tenn.

W. W. Williamson, major 7th Tennessee. Captured Gettysburg. Lebanon, Tenn.

Richard T. Lacy. Lynchburg, Va.

C. W. Lewis, adjutant 23rd Arkansas Regiment. Pine View, Jefferson County, Ky.

Julian Mitchell, major C. S. Doles's Brigade. Captured near Gettysburg. Charleston, S. C.

George A. Howard, adjutant 7th Tennessee. Captured Gettysburg. Lebanon, Tenn.

L. L. Croft, captain Company I, 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry. Captured Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. West Point, Ga.

Osceola Kyle, lieutenant colonel 46th Alabama Volunteers. Captured Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. Wetumpka, Ala.

Matt A. Hale, first lieutenant, Alabama Battalion Infantry. Captured Stone River, Tenn., January 2, 1863. Montgomery, Ala.

Charles W. Raiser, captain Company B, 59th Alabama

Regiment. Captured Champion Hill, May 12, 1863. Athens, Ala.

A. E. Chambers, captain Company B, 13th Alabama Regiment. Captured Gettysburg, July 5, 1863. Tuskegee, Ala.

John U. Shorter, adjutant 31st Alabama. Captured Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. Columbus, Ga.

Walter J. Taylor, captain Company C, 13th Alabama Volunteers. Captured Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Wetumpka, Ala.

John W. Powell, lieutenant Company E, 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. Captured Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. Montgomery, Ala.

Birkett D. Fry, colonel 13th Alabama Regiment. Captured at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Tallahassee, Ala.

Virgil S. Lusk, captain Company A, 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion. Captured Richmond, Ky., July 2, 1863. Asheville, N. C.

P. F. de Gournay, of Louisiana, lieutenant colonel artillery P. A. C. S. Surrendered Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863.

T. Friend Wilson, major and A. A. G. to Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner.

Fred Y. Dabney, first lieutenant Engineers C. S. A. Captured Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. Raymond, Miss.

James W. Spratley, major 12th M. P. A. C. S., late chief quartermaster, Port Hudson, La. Camden, Ala.

George W. Simpson, captain and acting inspector general C, staff major general, Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863. New Orleans, La.

P. D. Hunter, first lieutenant C. S. A., artillery. Surrendered Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863. Nashville, Tenn.

Joseph H. Pitts, captain, 11th Regiment Tennessee. Captured at (indistinct). Waverly, Tenn.

James E. Poindexter, captain 38th Virginia Regiment. Pittsylvania Courthouse Va.

Gaston Finley, captain 1st Florida Cavalry. Marianna, Fla.

C. H. Jones, captain and A. S. M., P. A. C. S. Captured Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. New Orleans, La.

James McMurry, captain and A. Q. M., 23rd Arkansas Cavalry, Lake Village, Ark. Surrendered Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863.

Ben Johnson, colonel 15th Arkansas Regiment. Captured Port Hudson. Magnolia, Ark.

Robert L. Price, first lieutenant Company A, 44th North Carolina Regiment, Pettigrew's Brigade. Captured South Anna Bridge, June 26, 1863. Townesville, Grantville County, N. C.

M. J. Bearden, captain and A. Q. M., 58th North Carolina Regiment, Asheville, N. C.

R. M. Bearden, adjutant 2nd Tennessee Cavalry Captured in Kentucky, August 18, 1863. Macon, Ga.

B. R. Cinn, captain Company 9th Battalion, S. O. M. Taken at Port Hudson, July 9, 1863. Lobdell Station. R. A., La.

B. M. Turnbull, lieutenant P. A. C. S. Captured Pass Christian, Miss., September 25, 1863. New Orleans, La.

M. Owen, captain Company D, 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. Bradensville, Tenn.

W. C. Branch, lieutenant 1st Company F, 45th Tennessee Regiment. Green Hill, Tenn.

M. C. Pratt, lieutenant 1st Alabama Volunteers. Prattville, Ala.

T. Edwin Betts, captain Company C, 40th Virginia Regiment Captured Gettysburg, Pa., July 11, 1863. Heocksville, Va.

John C. Ward captain, 11th Virginia Infantry. (Gettysburg.) Lynchburg, Va.

W. H. Williams, Company I, 53rd Regiment North Carolina Troops. Captured Gettysburg. Franklinton, N. C.

Fatis Dunham, first lieutenant 3rd Florida. St. Augustine, Fla.

S. Milton Thomas, captain light artillery P. A. C. S. Captured Port Hudson, La. Shreveport, La.

W. H. Johnston, captain Company K, 23rd North Carolina. Captured Gettysburg. Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. George, colonel George's Cavalry. Carrollton, Miss.

Nathan Grigg, lieutenant colonel 20th Tennessee Regiment. Jonesboro, Tenn.

A. C. Godwin, colonel 57th Regiment North Carolina. Captured at Rappahannock Bridge, November 7, 1863. Richmond, Va.

Will S. Waller, captain Morgan's Cavalry. Captured Mason County, Ky., May 7, 1863. Chicago, Ill.

The following were not at Johnson's Island, their names having been added in late years:

Asbury Allen, private Company G, 18th Mississippi Regiment, Rome Ga., March 26, 1908.

Palem J. King, Company H, 8th Georgia Regiment, March 27, 1908.

H. P. Crossman, 65th Georgia Regiment C. D., August 21, 1914.

J. A. Stewart, captain Company B, 18th Georgia Regiment. November 26, 1894. Rome, Ga.

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL WAR RESEARCH
c/o JOHN F. WALTER
79-13 62ND DRIVE
MIDDLE VILLAGE, N. Y. 11379

Oct. 25, 1977

Mr. Frank G. Rankin
1816 Spring Drive
Louisville, Ky. 40205

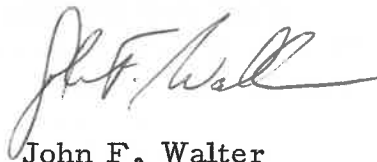
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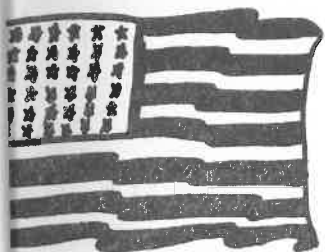
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THE CONFEDERATE EXODUS TO LATIN AMERICA

I

LAWRENCE F. HILL

Professor of History in The Ohio State University

ROMANCE AND STRIFE

During the three or four years following the close of the Civil War no fewer than eight or ten thousand people left the southern states and sought new homes in Mexico, Central America, and South America. Before attempting to follow these heroic souls on their interesting ventures into the wilds of the tropics it may be well to make brief inquiry into a few factors which prompted their going.

It is certain that southern interest in the tropics reaches back into the era of "manifest destiny," when the "Young Americans" were saturating the atmosphere with their fulminations, filling books and newspapers with their chauvinistic philosophy, and dispatching advance agents into the domains of their Latin neighbors. Among the thousands of enthusiasts of this wild era none had more influence in arousing interest in tropical regions than Matthew Fontaine Maury. A Virginian of Huguenot descent, Maury's unbounded enthusiasm and imagination had brought to him honors and distinctions in many fields. Scientists everywhere recognized his achievements in astronomy, geography, and hydrography; his own government made him superintendent of the United States hydrographical office and astronomer of the naval observatory at Washington, which positions he held for many years. These honors and rewards increased his prestige in general; they caused the southern people in all ranks of life to make him the repository of confidence in any field upon which he chose to expatiate.

So far as his writings show, Maury's interest in the tropics at first centered on the Amazon Valley. In the decade just prior to the outbreak of our Civil War he wrote voluminously and spoke frequently to southern audiences on the importance of this region. He thought "the Garden of the Hesperides," covering two

million square miles, was one of the most marvelous areas of the earth, especially for the scientist and the agriculturist. To the scientist, it offered for study a thousand species of plant and animal life; to the agriculturist, it afforded a variety of products unsurpassed, indeed if not unequaled, by any other region of the globe. In the Virginian's imagination, the possibilities were so great as some day to allure a hundred million human beings for their exploitation and enjoyment. It is an interesting observation that the next three-quarters of a century were to witness the fulfillment of one one-hundredth of this prophecy. But, were the prophet living today he would muster a convincing argument explaining why his prophecy had gone awry.

In expatiating upon the wonders of the Amazon Maury struck the practical as well as the academic chord. The Amazon Valley, perhaps the result of nature's design, was complementary to the great valley of the Mississippi. Each produced what the other lacked; together they supplied all that the human mind craved. The wind and ocean currents facilitated the exchange of products of one region with the other. A chip thrown into the Amazon, or one of its thousand tributaries, would eventually pass through the Gulf ports of the United States. The great scientist did not tell how the same natural forces might retard to equal degree the commerce from the Mississippi toward the Amazon. He was primarily concerned in the material progress of his beloved South.

Maury's ideas were given to the southern people in various ways. Between 1849 and 1855 several of his articles appeared in *De Bow's Review*, the *National Intelligencer*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and the *Washington Union*—all of which had wide circulation. Some of the articles at first appeared under the attractive pseudonym of "Inca"; many of them reached a larger reading public through reproduction in *Letters on the Amazon and Atlantic Slopes of South America*. Maury popularized his ideas and ambitions through the southern conventions, such as those at New Orleans in 1851 and Memphis in 1853, which adopted and printed his memorials, as well as through the publications of the national government. Two facts greatly aided the process of dissemination: Maury was a scientist of world repute; Maury wielded the pen of a wizard. If he could induce