



Sons of

Confederate Veterans
Lt. John T. Bullock - Camp #2205

March 2013

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Pledges and Salutes

Pledge to the flag of the United States of America

*I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America
and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under god,
indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*

Salute to the North Carolina Flag

*I salute the flag of North Carolina and pledge to the Old North
State love, loyalty, and faith.*

Salute to the Confederate Flag

*I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence,
and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands.*



Confederate Dates

March 2, 1861

Texas is admitted to the Confederate States of America.

March 3, 1861

General Beauregard assumes command of the CS Army at Charleston, SC.

March 4, 1861

Lincoln is inaugurated on March 4, the 16th president said he had no plans to end slavery in those states where it already existed, but he also said he would not accept secession.

March 11, 1861

Constitution of Confederate States of America is signed in Montgomery, Al.

March 21, 1861

CSA Vice President Alexander H. Stephens gave his famous "Cornerstone Speech" in Savannah, Ga.

March 7-8, 1862

Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

March 8, 1862

Confederate ironclad CSS Virginia enters Hampton Roads, destroys Union warships.

March 9, 1862

Battle of Monitor-Virginia in Hampton Roads.

March 21, 1862

First battle of Kernstown, Virginia.

March 3, 1863

The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempt those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute. "The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy," poor Northerners complain.

March 9, 1864

Lincoln appoints U. S. Grant commander of all Union armies and General William T. Sherman takes over as commander in the West.

March 2, 1865

Battle of Waynesboro, Virginia.

March 25, 1865

The last offensive for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia begins with an attack on the center of Grant's forces at Petersburg. Four hours later the attack is broken.



Camp News

Next Meeting

Open to the Public

When: Tuesday, March 5, 2013 at 5:30PM

Where: Bob's Barbecue in Creedmoor, NC

Mr. Donny Taylor, who is the site manager at the Bentonville Battlefield Site, will be joining us for our March program. Mr. Taylor will be talking about the Battle of Bentonville, discussing the events that led up to March 19-21 1865, when the quiet little village of Bentonville, NC found itself in the center of the largest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil.

Mr. Taylor was raised in Kinston, now living and farming in Rosewood North Carolina. He is very knowledgeable in North Carolina history, working with North Carolina historic sites since 1991. Taylor received his education at Mt. Olive, and Lenoir Community Colleges. Some of his off duty activities include Civil War reenacting, living histories, and photography. Mr. Taylor will be discussing the Battle of Bentonville.

Battle of Bentonville

General Joseph E. Johnston was charged with gathering Confederate forces scattered throughout the Carolinas into a concentrated force large enough to halt General William T. Sherman's army of Federals numbering 60,000 men before it reached Virginia. The resulting clash between the two armies lasted three days and ended in a tactical draw, with Johnston's army withdrawing from the battlefield.

The battle was fought over an area of 6,000 acres with nearly 80,000 troops engaged. More than 4,000 casualties were reported. The Battle of Bentonville marked the last Confederate tactical offensive of the war and it would also leave an unforgettable mark on the history of the state of North Carolina.

News

Through the cooperative efforts of Granville County's S.C.V. Groups, a set of North Carolina Troop Books has been recently donated to the North Carolina Room of The Richard H. Thornton Library. This eighteen volume set contains biographies of virtual every soldier from this state who served in the Civil War. Pictured are: (left) Joseph Dickerson, representing the Lt. John T. Bullock Camp, #2205, Stem, N. C. and (right) Ronnie Boyd, representing the Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith Camp, #171, Oxford, N. C. Accepting this generous gift on behalf of the Library is North Carolina Room Specialist (middle), Mark A. Pace



Civil War Event in New Bern, NC

Event Title: Civil War Weekend: Keepers of the Town

When: Saturday, March 9 - Sunday, March 10

Where: Tryon Palace, NC History Center, Stanly House, Dixon House, New Bern Academy Museum.

About: After its fall to Union troops in March of 1862, New Bern remained a Federally-occupied city for the remainder of the war. Learn what life was like for the Union soldiers stationed in a city behind enemy lines.

The weekend will include special Civil War-themed tours, programs, soldier encampments and craft activities.



A Soldier's Ball (March 9 only)

Join us for a night of historic dances and games, experiencing a different side of a Civil War soldier's life. Music and dance instruction will be provided by The Huckleberry Brothers.

Union Soldiers' Encampment (March 9-10)

Experience what life was like for a Union soldier stationed in New Bern after its fall.

Special Opening of the New Bern Academy Museum (March 9-10)

Enjoy the New Bern Academy's Civil War exhibits during this special weekend dedicated to the 150th Anniversary of New Bern's occupation.



Camp News

New Bern Occupied (March 9-10)

Hear the stories of the soldiers, civilians, and the buildings they inhabited in occupied New Bern through special Civil War-themed tours of the historic Dixon and Stanly houses.

Crafts from the Past (March 9 only)

Learn about New Bern during the Civil War with family craft activities and a special interactive gallery cart that explores the bigger picture of the war and its effects on the people who lived through it.

D.H. Hill in 1862: A Critical NC General in the Army of Northern Virginia (March 9 only)

Guest Speaker: Douglas Baton as Confederate General Daniel Harvey Hill.

"I Will Not Submit to the Swindle" General D.H. Hill in North Carolina in 1863 (March 10 only)

Guest Speakers: Doug and Terri Batson as Confederate General D.H. Hill and his wife Isabella.

Confederate Flag Day

When: March 2, 2013 at 2:00PM

Where: State Capitol, Raleigh, NC.

Division Reunion

When: May 18, time to be determined.

Where: Robert Ricks Camp 75, Rocky Mount, NC.



What the Crosses of Honor Stand For

Found in the Confederate Veterans Magazine Archives
ADDRESS BY MRS. VV. S. CLAGETT IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

In the deplorable War of the States the watchful eye of woman, be she mother, wife, sister, OT sweetheart, was ever upon the Confederate soldier. She gloried in his new uniform, rejoiced at his victories, grieved over his reverses, and wept over his imprisonment and wounds. Whenever possible she nursed him in sickness and distress. She prayed unto the God of battles for his safety and success. She toiled in the field, spun the wool and the cotton, wove the cloth, and kept the hearth fire alight against his return; and then to the desolate home, if spared by shot and shell, illness and imprisonment, he came back from the war. Hand in hand they rehabilitated that sacred spot and made the waste places blossom as of yore. They carved their names anew in the business, social, and religious world. Honor and distinction were conferred upon the returned soldier.

As time went on these women banded themselves together to cultivate the social side of life, for greater efficiency in caring for the disabled, in erecting monuments to the fallen, and to give to the world a true history of the contest. At Hot Springs in November, 1898, four years after the organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the mind of a woman, active since Mother Eve ate the apple, conceived the idea of molding from the cannon used, an engine of destruction and an emblem of war, a Southern cross of honor to bestow upon all who could furnish proof of service, be lie soldier or sailor, the one decoration for officer and private alike, the one requirement being actual, faithful service. The design chosen conforms largely to the Cross Patee or Templar Cross as worn by the Knights Templar. It has upon it the motto, 'In loot signo vinces,' translated "By the cross we conquer." I believe it is generally accepted that this was adopted from Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, who, after having seen the Cross Chi Rho, or the sacred monogram, appear in the sky on the eve of his decisive battle, considered it a presage of victory. It was under Constantine that the cross became the acknowledged symbol of Christianity.

No symbol either in art or religion is to universally used as the cross. The aborigines of both North and South America employed it as a religious symbol. The Indians regarded it as a mystic type of the four points of the compass. All orders of chivalry adopted the cross in some of its varied forms, but not always by any means did they follow the simple outline of the passion cross which is pictured in the mind at the very

suggestion of the name.

The Confederate battle flag, as you know, was designed by General Beauregard to avoid the resemblance of the stars and bars to the stars and stripes. It was adopted at the battle of First Manassas and waved between the contending armies until the last drum tap. As a symbol of life and generation through water the cross is as widely spread over the world as the belief in the ark of Noah.

There were foreshadowings of it in the Old Testament in the words: "In the wood whereby righteousness cometh."

It was the St. Andrew's cross, a satire of heraldry significant of strength and progress, that led the Confederate hosts

to battle—the cross of blue, studded with a white star for each of the thirteen seceding States, resting upon a square of red. Veterans, we place in your keeping this sacred emblem.

It is a token of the high esteem and appreciation of the United Daughters of the Confederacy- in a lasting and concrete form, and to commemorate the bravery of men who are willing to defend their country, their homes, and their firesides with their lives. This testimony of your service in the cause of the South may be worn only by you. You may bequeath it to any lineal descendant. The motto upon it, "Deo Vendice," also appears upon the great seal of the Confederacy, made in London in 1864 by Joseph S. Wyon, of the royal mint, by order of James M. Mason, and is still treasured for what it represents. This motto is susceptible of a very full translation or interpretation. Primarily it is "God our Protector," or, we may add, Avenger, Vindicator, Defender, or Liberator.



Confederados

Original Confederados

In 1865 at the end of the War Between the States, a substantial number of American Southerners left the South; many moved to other parts of the United States, such as the American West, but a few left the country entirely. The most popular country of Southern emigration was Brazil.



Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil wanted to encourage the cultivation of cotton. After the war, Dom Pedro offered the potential immigrant's subsidies on transport to Brazil, cheap land, and tax breaks. Confederate President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee advised Southerners against emigration, but many ignored their advice and set out to establish a new life away from the destruction of war and Northern rule under Reconstruction. Many Southerners who took the Emperor's offer had lost their land during the war, were unwilling to live under a conquering army, or simply did not expect an improvement in the South's economic position. Most of the immigrants were from the states of Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. No one has determined how many Americans immigrated to Brazil in the years following the end of the war. As noted in unpublished research, Betty Antunes de Oliveira found in port records of Rio de Janeiro that some 10,000 Americans entered Brazil from 1865 to 1885. Other researchers have estimated the number at 20,000. An unknown number returned to the United States when conditions in the southern US improved. Most immigrants adopted Brazilian citizenship. The immigrants settled in various places, ranging from the urban areas of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to the northern Amazon region, especially Santarém, and Paraná in the south. Most of the Confederados settled near São Paulo about two

hours north in the area around present-day Santa Bárbara d'Oeste and Americana, Brazil. The latter name was derived from Vila dos Americanos, as the natives called it. The first Confederado recorded was Colonel William H. Norris of Alabama. The colony at Santa Bárbara D'Oeste is sometimes called the Norris Colony.

Dom Pedro's program was judged a success for both the immigrants and the Brazilian government. The settlers quickly gained a reputation for honesty and hard work. The settlers brought modern agricultural techniques for cotton, as well as new food-crops, such as watermelon and pecans, that spread among native Brazilian farmers. Some dishes of the American South were also adopted in general Brazilian culture, such as chess pie, vinegar pie, and southern fried chicken.

The early Confederados continued many elements of American culture, for instance, establishing the first Baptist churches in Brazil. In a change from the South, the Confederados also educated former slaves and black freedmen in their new schools. A few newly freed slaves in the United States emigrated alongside their confederate counterparts and in some cases with their previous owners. One such former slave, Steve Watson, became the administrator of the sawmill of his former owner, Judge Dyer of Texas. Upon returning to the USA (due to homesickness and financial failure) Dyer deeded his remaining property, the sawmill and 12 acres, to Watson. In the area of the Juquia valley there are many Brazilian families with the surname Vassão, the Portuguese pronunciation of Watson.

Descendants of the immigrants

The first generation of Confederados remained a tight knit community. As is typical, by the third generation, most of the families had intermarried with native Brazilians or immigrants of other origins. Descendants of the Confederados increasingly spoke the Portuguese language and identified themselves as Brazilians. As the area around Santa Bárbara d'Oeste and Americana turned to the production of sugar cane and society became more mobile, the Confederados moved to cities for urban jobs. Today, only a few descendant families still live on land owned by their ancestors. The descendants of the Confederados are mostly scattered throughout Brazil. They maintain the headquarters of their descendant organization at the Campo center in Santa Bárbara D'Oeste, where there is a cemetery, chapel and memorial. The descendants foster a connection with their history through the Associação Descendência Americana (American Descendants Association), a descendant organization dedicated to



Confederados

preserving their unique mixed culture. The Confederados also have an annual festival, called the Festa Confederada, dedicated to fund the Campo center. The festival is marked by Confederate flags, Confederate uniforms and hoop skirts, food of the American South with a Brazilian flair, and dances and music popular in the American South during the antebellum period. The descendants maintain affection for the Confederate flag even though they identify as completely Brazilian. Many Confederado descendants have traveled to the United States at the invitation of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to visit Civil War battlefields, attend re-enactments, or see where their ancestors lived.

The Confederate flag in Brazil has not acquired the same political symbolism as it has in the United States. Many descendants of the Confederados are of mixed race and reflect the varied ethnic groups of Brazilian society in their physical appearance. In the wake of then-Governor Jimmy Carter's visit to the region in 1972, Americana

incorporated the Confederate flag into the municipal coat of arms (though the largely Italian-descended population removed it some years later, reasoning that descendants of Confederado now comprise but a tenth of the municipal population). While in Brazil, Carter also visited the city of Santa Bárbara d'Oeste and the grave at the Campo of a great-uncle of his wife Rosalyn. Her relative was one of the original Confederados. Carter remarked that the Confederados sounded and seemed just like Southerners.

Campo Cemetery with its chapel and memorial, in Santa Bárbara d'Oeste, is a site of memory, as most of the original Confederados from the region were buried there. Because they were Protestant rather than Catholic, they were prohibited from the local cemeteries and had to establish their own. The Confederado descendants' community has also contributed to an Immigration Museum at Santa Bárbara d'Oeste to present the history of immigration to Brazil.



Cemiterio Descendentes Confederados

Robert Vinkler Richardson



Robert Vinkler Richardson

Quick Facts

Name: Robert Vinkler Richardson

Rank: Brigadier General

Education: Unknown but received in Tennessee

Birth Date: November 4, 1820

Birth Place: Granville County NC

Death Date: January 6, 1870

Death Place: Clarkton Missouri

Gravesite: Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis Tennessee

Bio Sketch

Written by Craig Pippen
Camp 2205, Stem, NC

Richard Vinkler Richardson was born on November 4, 1820 in Granville County, North Carolina. His parents moved him at a young age to Hardeman County, Tennessee. He received his education in Tennessee although any formal education is undocumented. Richardson received an education in law at an unnamed small college and was admitted to the Tennessee bar. He moved to Memphis to practice law in 1847. While in practice in Memphis, he met Nathan Bedford Forrest and Gideon J Pillow. Richardson purchased large amounts of land during this time and began to accumulate quite an estate. Richardson and a business partner named Henry Clark built a plank road from New Madrid to Clarkton, Missouri. This plank road was later burned during the War.

With the onset of the War, Richardson served under Gideon

Pillow and organized the 12th Tennessee Cavalry and subsequently became the Colonel. He saw action at the Battle of Shiloh and the Siege at Corinth. He was placed under the command of Forrest in 1863. Richardson was appointed a Brigadier General in December of 1863. However, his promotion was not made official. It was returned at the request of Jefferson Davis in February 1864 despite being approved and duly confirmed by the Confederate Senate. Colonel Richardson was placed under the command of James R. Chalmers where he would remain until the end of the War.

After the end of hostilities, Richardson traveled abroad before settling in Memphis as a civil engineer helping to build levees and railroads. While on a trip to a prospective railroad site on January 5, 1870, he stepped outside of the hotel to take a drink and was shot by an unknown assailant with a shotgun. He died from his wounds a few hours later and remains were interred in the Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis, Tennessee.



Edward Fletcher Satterfield

E. Fletcher Satterfield

Captain, H Co. 55th NC Troops



Edward Fletcher Satterfield was born on June 17, 1837 to George and Mary Satterfield of Roxboro, NC. Raised into a life of privilege on the family plantation known as "Jordan", young Edward pursued higher education at the University of North Carolina where he received a law degree in 1858. After graduation he returned to Roxboro where he became a successful attorney. There he also fell in love with, and made plans to marry Jennie Pearson.

In the Spring of 1861 the winds of secession whipped through North Carolina, and like so many other young men of the day determined to stop the coming Yankee invasion,

on May 5, 1861, E. Fletcher Satterfield volunteered to take up arms in the Confederate States Army.

First commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 24th NC Regiment "Roxboro Grays", Edward served until he was appointed First Lieutenant in H Company 55th NC Troops on October 19, 1862. Satterfield quickly ascended to the rank of Captain of H Company in March of the following year. He later served at the battle of Suffolk, VA in April 1863 under General James Longstreet. At the end of the battle H Company, led by Captain Satterfield rejoined the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia, just in time to begin the march northward in early June. Captain Satterfield was present with his unit on that hot July 1st when the first shots were fired at the battle of Gettysburg. His regiment saw action on the first day of the battle where he escaped capture at an unfinished railroad cut. On July 3rd, his regiment was called upon to participate in Pickett's Charge leading the 70 or so men that remained of his regiment. Company H 55th NC marched in perfect battle lines through a wide field and traversed the tall wooden fence bordering Emmitsburg Road. Captain Satterfield moved his men closer to the union line where they "Advanced like tigers", as one Union Officer recalled. Within feet of the Union lines Captain Satterfield was cut down by a shot of Buck and Ball ammunition from the smooth bore of a 12th New Jersey Infantryman's musket. Many eye witnesses to the sight claimed that Captain Satterfield had advanced further and closer to the Union lines than any other soldier had in the previous three days of the engagement, now commonly known as the high water mark of the Confederacy.

For their part, the Yankees stripped Captain Satterfield's body of insignia and any means of identifying the corpse before it was rolled into one of many shallow trenches as was the fate of scores of his comrades. After 1870 many of these unidentified soldiers were exhumed and returned to Dixie. Some were placed in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA. Others now rest in Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, NC. It is unknown to this day if Captain Satterfield was among the many who were moved, or if his remains are still in Pennsylvania. Regardless of where his body rests today, E. Fletcher Satterfield is a celebrated son of the south, and "Farthest at Gettysburg".

Southern Recipes

Potato Patties

Ingredients

2 cups potatoes, raw, shredded

1 egg, beaten

2 tbsp. onion, grated

1tbsp. all-purpose flour

½ tsp. Salt

2 tbsp. fat or oil

Directions

**Mix shredded potatoes with
egg, onion, flour, and salt.**

**Drop from a tablespoon into
hot fat in a frying pan.**

Fry on both sides until crisp.