

# ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

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## The Confederate Diaspora

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### Resources

#### If you can read only one book

Author	Title. City: Publisher, Year.
Wahlstrom, Todd W.	<i>The Southern Exodus to Mexico: Migration across the Borderlands after the American Civil War.</i> Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2015.

### Books and Articles

Author	Title. City: Publisher, Year.   "Title," in <i>Journal</i> ##, no. # (Date): #.
Dawsey, Cyrus B. and James M. Dawsey, eds.	<i>The Confederados: Old South Immigrants in Brazil.</i> Tuscaloosa: Alabama Press, 1995.
Hanna, Alfred and Kathryn Hanna	<i>Confederate Exiles in Venezuela.</i> Scotts Valley CA: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Company, 2013.
Hulbert, Matthew C.	<i>Oracle of Lost Causes: John Newman Edwards and His Never-Ending Civil War.</i> Houston, TX: Bison Books, 2023.
Marcus, Alan P.	<i>Confederate Exodus: Social and Environmental Forces in the Migration of U.S. Southerners to Brazil.</i> Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2021.
Pang, Laura Jarnagin	<i>A Confluence of Transatlantic Networks: Elites, Capitalism, and Confederate Migration to Brazil.</i> Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2014.
Wolnisty, Claire M.	<i>A Different Manifest Destiny: U.S. Southern Identity and Citizenship in</i>

	<i>Nineteenth-Century South America</i> . Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2020.
Yiğit, Tarik Tansu	"Reconstructing the American under the Most Unimaginable Conditions: Civil War Veterans in the 'Arabian Nights,'" in <i>The Journal of Civil War Era</i> 21, no.4 (December 2021): 507-38.

## Organizations

## Web Resources

## Other Sources

## Scholars

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## Topic Précis

In the wake of the US Civil War, approximately ten thousand Confederates expats left the geographic space of the Confederate States of America rather than face the consequences of peace. Some expats sought to avoid the immediate repercussions of losing a war, such as imprisonment and possible hanging for treason. Other emigrants invested in long-term futures away from what they perceived to be the impending ideologies and realities of US Reconstruction in the South. They included prominent Confederate leaders such as Breckinridge, Early and Shelby as well as many civilians and settled in places as disparate as Brazil Mexico Canada Egypt and Britain. Brazil, settled by the largest group of Confederate expats, Confederados as they were called, was particularly attractive to primarily upper-class expats as a place where they could perpetuate slavery. ~~could be perpetuated~~. They created Confederate settlements there, although many eventually returned to the United States, disappointed with their lives in Brazil. Some fled to Cuba and from there to Canada, Europe and Latin America or returned to the United States after President Johnson granted amnesty in 1868. Egypt, in contrast, attracted both Confederate and United States veterans into its military service. Despite the wide range of locations to which they moved after the war, most members of the Confederate diaspora, “unreconstructed” or otherwise, prioritized the promise of more stable economic livelihoods, rooted in white supremacy if not overt endorsements of slavery. By 1877, the majority of former Confederates who continued to reside outside of the geographic South resigned to a life without a homogenous Confederate community and framed their lives in terms of success. George Scarborough Barnsley, originally from Georgia, for example,

explained his continued residence in Brazil after a visit to the United States, “I was glad to get back to Brazil where I could do as I pleased, and in perfect freedom to think as it suited me.”

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