

ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

Surrenders After Appomattox

By **Chuck Hamilton**

Resources

If you can read only one book

Author	<i>Title. City: Publisher, Year.</i>
United States War Department	<i>War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> , 128 vols. (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Series I, volumes 46-49.

Books and Articles

Author	<i>Title. City: Publisher, Year.</i>
Frank Cunningham	<i>General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians</i> . San Antonio, TX: Naylor, 1959.
Robert M. Dunkerly	<i>The Confederate Surrender at Greensboro: The Final Days of the Army of Tennessee</i> . Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2013.
_____.	<i>To The Bitter End: Appomattox, Bennett Place and the Surrenders of the Confederacy</i> . El Dorado Hills, CA: Savas Beatie, 2015.

Organizations

Web Resources

URL	Name and description
http://dc.etsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3386&context=etd	Horton, Justin Garrett. "The Second Lost Cause: Post-National Confederate Imperialism in the Americas." (2007). Electronic Theses and Dissertations. Paper 2025, East Tennessee State University, accessed May 1, 2015.

Other Sources

Scholars

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Précis

Contrary to common assumption, the American Civil War did not come to a screeching halt after General Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. The Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America did not surrender all at one time, but rather in a piecemeal fashion over a widely dispersed geographic distribution, including one unit overseas. Some units, in fact, never surrendered at all. Confederate army units surrendered in various places on April 12, 16, 19, 20,21, 26, and 27. Various Confederate units surrendered on May 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 26 and 30. Confederate surrenders also occurred on June 2, 3 and 23. On November 6, 1865 the CSS *Shenandoah* surrendered to HMS *Donelgal* at Liverpool England. On August 20, 1866, President Andrew Johnson declared what he called the “insurrection” officially over and peace restored. Many Confederate units never surrendered. On July 4, 1865, General Joseph Shelby led his Iron Brigade and other troops in his Missouri Division across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Texas, into Piedad Negras, Empire of Mexico, to avoid surrender. Accompanying Shelby’s column were former Confederate governors Pendelton Murrah (Texas), Henry Allen (Louisiana), Thomas Reynolds (Missouri), and Isham Harris (Tennessee), as well as ex-generals Edmund Kirby Smith, Sterling Price, John Bankhead Magruder, Alexander Watkins Terrell, and other officers of the former Trans-Mississippi Department and their families. Under the direction of former Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury of the Confederate Navy, the ex-officers and troops who had crossed into the Empire of Mexico established the New Virginia Colony in the state of Veracruz at the invitation of Emperor Maximilian. Between ten and twenty thousand former Confederates emigrated to the Empire of Brazil at the invitation of Dom Pedro II, who wanted to

encourage the growth of cotton. Establishing themselves in several communities, these people became the foundation of an ethnic group unique to Brazil known today as Los Confederados, now centered in the Sao Paolo town of Americana. Other former Confederates settled in what was then British Honduras (now Belize). Ex-Rear Admiral John Randolph Tucker led a group of former Confederate expatriates into Peru to establish New Manassas. A Dr. Henry Price took another group into Venezuela to occupy large areas of the state of Guyana called the Price Grant.
