



North American Immigration to Brazil (1865-1890)

The path for the Brazilian development

Fraternity of American Descendants

Established in December 24th, 1954

Santa Bárbara d'Oeste, State of São Paulo - Brazil

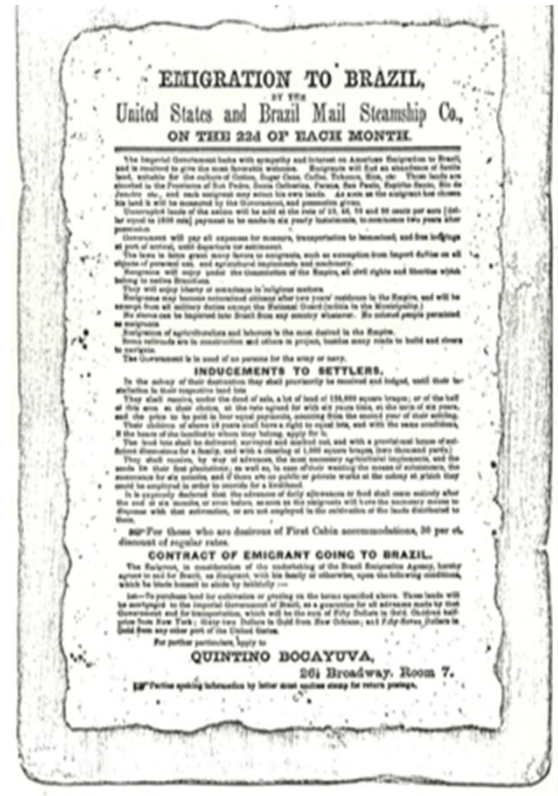
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A Brief Introduction on the North American Immigration to Brazil

At the end of the American Civil War, the Southern States were devastated, its economy ruined and desolation was found everywhere. The Southern dream of independence was torn down and thousands sought new homes in other countries. But, it was Brazil that attracted most of these immigrants. In fact, over 5,000 North Americans picked up Brazil as the place to restart their lives.

The interest of Brazil is due to the well-crafted Brazilian immigration program which offered several benefits for the North American immigrant. Also, Dom Pedro II, the Brazilian Emperor, authorized the organization of immigration offices in New York and New Orleans.



Advertising in many Southern newspapers showed the governmental incentives (1865).

FOR PARA, BRAZIL.
The New AI Steamship,
MARGARET,
Under an arrangement for the transportation of
Major Hastings's Colony,
Will positively Sail for the above Port
On the 1st day of MARCH next,
Provided the requisite number of passengers is procured by the 25th inst.
Members of this colony will pay \$100 in gold, finding their own provisions and bedding.
Passage must be secured on or before the 25th instant.
For terms of membership, apply to
MAJ. R. HASTINGS,
100 St. Anthony street.
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or to
WM. OTIS,
cor. Water and Madison streets, Mobile.
Feb 20 - 66

Fonte: Montgomery Daily Advertiser, vol. 1, nº 180, 20/02/1866, p. 4 e nº 185, 25/02/1866, p. 1.

Advertising inviting potential immigrants to be part of the colony in city of Santarem – Amazon forest region (1866)

Brazil received individuals that represented all sections of North American society. They were doctors, lawyers, dentists, farmers, teachers, dentists, missionaries, engineers, politicians, etc.



The North American Colonies in Brazil

Between 1865 and 1869, there were organized 8 North American colonies in Brazil. The State of São Paulo had 4 organized groups but several immigrants settled in cities like São Paulo, Santos, and Campinas. The States of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Pará, Paraná, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro had 1 colony each. Mostly immigrants arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro.



The colony located in the city of Santa Bárbara d'Oeste, State of São Paulo, was the most successful group. Not only did they contribute to local development but also were they responsible for actions that changed forever the Brazilian society!



The Santa Barbara d' Oeste' Colony contributions to Brazil

1. Religion

Among the settlers, there were several official representatives from the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches. As a result of this leadership, the city of Santa Barbara d' Oeste can be recognized as the birthplace of the Protestant Religion in Brazil. The Campo Cemetery is the place of:

1st Baptist Church in Brazil

1st Brazilian Baptist pastor ordination

1st Methodist Church in Brazil

7th Presbyterian Church in Brazil

2. Education

Providing a good education to its sons & daughters was the priority of the colonists' objectives. Working together with the missionaries and progressive Brazilian Leaders, the North American immigrants in Santa Bárbara d'Oeste helped direct or indirect the organization of:

14 Schools in Brazil

7 Universities

It is important to highlight that these schools introduced a modern educational method that was adopted as the Brazilian education system in 1904 and it has been used since



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The Santa Barbara d' Oeste' Colony contributions to Brazil

3. Agriculture

The Brazilian Imperial Government's major goal when inviting North Americans to immigrate to Brazil was to modernize the Brazilian agricultural system. This goal was reached by:

Introduction of modern Agricultural techniques on crop cultivations, new varieties of Cotton, watermelon, rice, and pecan nuts) as well as crop management

Introduction of agriculture implements, such as plowing by mules, which did not exist in Brazil prior to the immigration

1st Brazilian plows manufacturing using North American models

4 Agricultural Universities

3 Agricultural technical schools

From 1869 to 1894 Santa Barbara d' Oeste was nationally wide recognized as the Plows & watermelon producer



Did you know?

North American immigrants organized the First Masonic Lodge functioning in York Rite in the City of Santa Barbara d'Oeste. The meetings were all in English. Its name was Washington Lodge.

The city of Americana is named in recognition of the North American Colony's contributions to local progress. The city's beginnings were surrounding the farm of Col. William H. Norris, a senator from the State of Alabama.

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Keeping the history & culture alive

The Fraternity of American Descendants

The Fraternity of American Descendants is a non-profit organization established on December 26th, 1954 by North American descendants of the immigrants who settled in the city of Santa Barbara d'Oeste after the American Civil War. Its mission is to preserve the history, culture, and honor of ancestors and keep the descendants gathering together. The Fraternity is responsible for:

- The maintenance of the Campo Cemetery,**
- The preservation and publication of historical materials,**
- The Campo cemetery Tourism and visitation, and**
- The Confederate Annual Festival.**

The organization has already the following titles:

- The municipal title of public utility**
- The State title of public utility**



Bylaws



150th Anniversary of the North American Immigration to Brazil (1865-2015)



Group of high school students visiting the Campo Cemetery

The Fraternity of American Descendants president:
João Leopoldo Padoveze
(Crisp, Thomas, Carr and Norris families descendant)



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The Campo Cemetery – *Cemitério do Campo*

The Campo Cemetery was established in July 13, 1868 when Beatrice Elizabeth Tait Oliver (born in Georgia), Col.

Asa Thompson Oliver's wife (born in Georgia), died due the tuberculosis disease.



The Campo Cemetery is a running private cemetery for the North American descendants of the settlers who immigrated to Brazil after the American Civil War. The Fraternity of American Descendants (FDA) is the organization that manages the cemetery. Following are some curiosities about the site:

1. It has cataloged 663 graves
2. It is East-West oriented following the founder's religion beliefs
3. Graves are grouped by family names
4. There are 48 CSA veterans soldiers buried in the cemetery
5. The chapel in the cemetery area is recognized as the 1st Baptist Church of Brazil and the place of the 1st Methodist Church of Brazil
6. The place is also recognized as the birthplace of the Protestant religious movement in Brazil
7. It covers 4 acres divided into two sections: The hallowed group (2 acres) and the social area (2 acres)

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The Campo Cemetery – Activities



The Campo Cemetery Annual maintenance.

The Chappel
 The 663 graves
 The 4 acres green area
 The Museum



The Campo Cemetery yearly visits.

+ 1,000 students
 + 200 foreign visitors
 + 700 visitors
 + Journals & TV



The Confederate Festival

+2,500 attendants
 6 Music bands
 10 Traditional North American food tents
 1 Dancing Group



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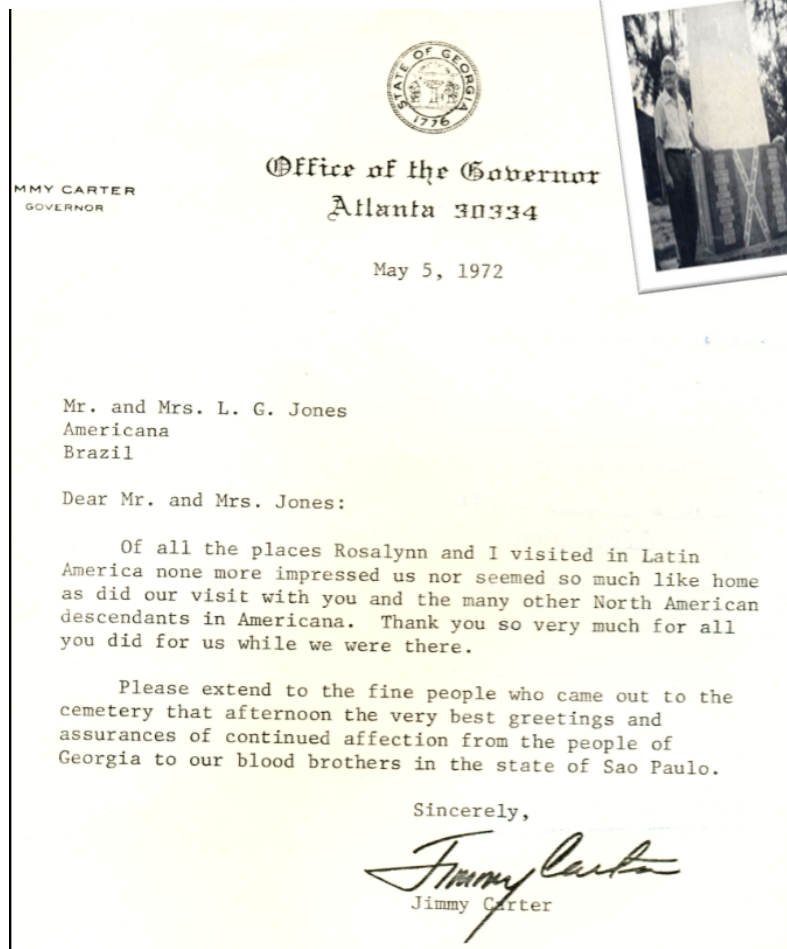


The Campo Cemetery – Curiosities

In 1972, the Governor of the State of Georgia, Mr. Jimmy Carter, visited the Cemetery in which he and his wife were received by a crowd of North American Descendants.

It was the most remarkable moment in the lives of these descendants as it was the first time that a USA official visited the site after many years.

Mrs. Carter found a grave of her great-uncle buried at the Cemetery.





The Campo Cemetery – Curiosities

Honoring the Soldiers and their resting place

The Campo Cemetery is the resting place of 34 Confederate Soldiers, who fought in the American Civil War representing its native States. There are buried soldiers from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. There is also buried at the Campo Cemetery a North American World War One veteran from the State of South Carolina.

Every year during the Festa Confederada, the memory of the soldier as well as the ancestors, who left their beloved country to bring progress to the Brazilian society, are honored by hundreds of flags of Brazil, the United States of America, and the Confederate States of America. In this way, the descendants are preserving the history of the event that changed the USA and Brazil forever.

At the Campo cemetery, a sense of gratitude and love spread throughout the fields where peace has found its place as a result of the sacrifice and contributions to the progress of Brazilian society. The lessons left by those who are resting at this sacred place touch deeply every single visitor: Progress through sharing technologies and hard work, faith development through the education of boys and girls equally, gratitude and recognition of the sacrifice of the African people, and profound love to the Great Creator of the Universe – God.