

# DOWNLOAD PDF CONFLICTING LOYALTIES : THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

## Chapter 1 : The Drake Constitution of | American Civil War Forums

*Drawing on more than nine million pages of documents and court cases, *Divided Loyalties* examines the upheaval and uncertainty that characterized Missouri during the Civil War era.*

The Dominion System The American Civil War, especially in border slave states like Missouri, prompted hardened, albeit sometimes erratic, definitions of loyalty and disloyalty from a population with a wide array of political stances. In and , border state citizens like Bingham witnessed the development of a dominion system – an integrated, if imperfectly implemented, knot of counterinsurgency measures conducted mostly by low-level, often volunteer post commanders and assisted by civilian informants. This contest for definitions in fact allowed little room for neutrality, as citizens were caught in the web of restraints that aligned along the binary of loyalty and disloyalty. The outcome directly affected societal harmony and authority in Missouri and all of the border states for the duration of the war. Soldiers performed professionally under the best of circumstances, but overzealously or even murderously under the worst. Administering the dominion system required interaction between federal troops, militia or home guard, and unionist citizens. Damage or destruction often followed, as did the confiscation of private property. Once the garrisoning of local towns was accomplished, ferreting out and suppressing perceived disloyalists – their primary task – required search patrols of varying sizes. However patriotic the motives of soldiers and officers, many had arrived in Missouri from free states with preconceived notions of its propertied inhabitants as wealthy, proslavery, disloyal southerners. Distinctions between loyal and disloyal property owners often evaporated in the minds of the occupying troops. Many soldiers evinced distrust or disdain for the mass of residents, especially slaveholders. One cavalry officer, Wyllis C. Ransom, an abolitionist hard-liner who had recently moved to Kansas from Wisconsin, concluded that the broadest portion of the border populace was disloyal. Another quarter were open in their hostility to the government, and showing their faith by their work, were soon found with [James] Rains or Price in the armies of the Confederacy. The remaining half were secretly hostile to the United States through professedly friends, non-combatants or neutrals. It was from the last class that the cruel wars of Missouri were mostly realized. Major General John M. Slaveholders in particular were targets. Indeed, in excess of 2, were incarcerated at St. Neely also acknowledges that poor record-keeping would likely ratchet up any such estimate in Missouri. Home guard and state militia members who supported or replaced the garrisoning troops were contributors to this shadow war.

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## Chapter 2 : The Causes of the Guerrilla War in Missouri | American Civil War Forums

*His thousand-mile trek from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Saint Catharine, Missouri, was the beginning of a complicated, year odyssey, brought to light on this sesquicentennial of the Civil War through pension records, interviews, and a pocket field diary that he kept during the war.*

It was the region in which no states supported Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election. Yet, any hope that this pursuit of the middle ground would bring peace to Border State residents was quickly dashed in wartime. Angry confrontations, including some of the most violent guerrilla warfare in American history, became an everyday fact of life in this region, as the two sides lived side-by-side and confronted one another on a daily basis. The Border States were both compromising in peacetime and antagonistic in war, two seemingly contradictory positions that in fact sprung from the same source: In the Border States, civilian loyalties were divided, with some favoring secession and others remaining loyal to the Union. These divided populations had a profound impact on Union and Confederate strategy, both political and military. Each side undertook measures, including brutal guerrilla warfare, intended to persuade or sometimes conquer areas of divided loyalty. Each side suffered setbacks in the face of hostile moral and political views held by local civilians. In the Border States the war pitted neighbor against neighbor, and the wrong word at the wrong time could land a civilian in jail. In some areas, bitter resentments and divisions remained long after the war was over. See also *Civil War Border States: Although Delaware is the second smallest state in the United States, its population was approximately 1,000,000 at the beginning of the war. Its size makes it a useful microcosm in understanding the divisiveness of the war. Factionalism, from abolitionism to secessionism, existed in Delaware, but many of its citizens did not align with either extreme. For example, there are three counties in Delaware. New Castle, which contains the city of Wilmington, was a center of trade, industry, and Republicanism. The two other counties, Kent and Sussex, were agricultural and generally pro-Southern. Thousands of men enlisted in the Union, but several hundred joined the Confederacy. Communities were divided, and Union troops had to patrol election polls to protect Republican voters. After the colonial period, the agricultural economy of the state began to shift from tobacco to mixed farming, which created less need for slave labor. In 1860, there were 1,000 slaves in the state and 19,000 free African Americans. Many slaves ran away during the war, and some elected to serve the Union. In 1862, African Americans joined the Union army, and handful of others served in the navy. However, many citizens of this state were not happy with the Emancipation Proclamation. In the election, they voted for George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate. After the war, Delaware Democrats rejected the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments and worked to disenfranchise African Americans for several decades. Although Delaware was not a battlefield, the war did find its way into the First State. Fort Delaware became a prison for Confederate prisoners of war. The fortress was completed shortly before the war began and is located on Pea Patch Island. Most northern prisoners had a rate of twenty-one percent. His most well known efforts were in crafting the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the later Compromise of 1850. As clear from these most prominent residents, Kentucky was a state of divided loyalties and families torn apart. The state provided 90,000 troops to the Union and 35,000 to the Confederacy. Nowhere was this division more evident than in the "First Family. Another family similarly divided was that of U. Senator John Crittenden, whose two sons were generals on opposite sides. Some historians even say that the ensuing family feuds, such as the Hatfields and the McCoys, carried on the war in Kentucky long after its official end. The major slaveholding areas in the Bluegrass Region and the western counties favored the Confederacy and sent many recruits to its army. Early in the war, however, the Union entered Kentucky. By the end of the Battle of Perryville in 1862, Confederate forces had retreated from the state. Although a rival secessionist government was formed, it had little power. These raiders destroyed supply lines, depots, public and private property. However, when he offered freedom to slaves who joined the Union army, numerous slaves fled to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, which became a recruitment center and major fugitive slave camp. As a symbolic gesture, the amendments were officially*

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ratified by the state on March 18, Kentucky Civil War Border State: While Maryland stayed within the Union, it was mostly by the strong hand of Abraham Lincoln. Maryland Governor Thomas Hicks, a Union sympathizer, refused to call the state legislature during the secession crisis. He hoped that by remaining neutral the state could wait until passions had cooled. However, there was considerable Confederate sympathy along the eastern shore, along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay south of the Susquehanna River, and along the Potomac River. With more troops on the way, Mayor Brown and Governor Hicks sent an order to burn the bridges north of town to avoid further confrontation. The weeks following the Baltimore Riot of were tense as troop lines were reestablished. On April 27, President Lincoln authorized the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Maryland, if public safety demanded it. Lincoln ordered the military to arrest several Confederate sympathizers and hold them as political prisoners. John Merryman was among those incarcerated at Fort McHenry. When Merryman appealed for his release, Chief Justice Roger Taney, in ex parte Merryman, ruled that the Constitution permitted only Congress to suspend the writ. This debate on civil liberties only served to further galvanize citizens of Maryland against Union occupation. A Controversial Border State Map. The Confederate States have historically been regarded as forming "the South. This image depicts the original, trans-Allegheny borders of Virginia, and so does not show West Virginia separately. See the images above for post Virginia and West Virginia borders. Although Oklahoma was aligned with the Confederacy, it was not an official state because at the time the region was Indian Territory also known as "IT" , not a state. After General Robert E. He hoped such an invasion would bring Maryland back to the South, influence midterm elections, and perhaps end the war. In a bold move, Lee split his army upon crossing the Potomac River. Jackson was successful in capturing Harpers Ferry, but Lee was forced to retreat. He decided to make a stand at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg on September 17, The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest one day battle in American history, with approximately 23, casualties. Lee was forced to retreat back to Virginia. The Confederacy did not achieve any of its aims in Maryland, and it lost an opportunity for international recognition and aid. Support for the Union in Maryland seemed to increase in The state was no longer the battleground that it was in The citizens began to enjoy the prosperity of supporting the Union army. This strengthening of Union sentiments led the state legislature to renew their discussion of the abolition of slavery. Slave valuations had disintegrated and many slaves had joined the Union army. In , by a narrow margin of votes, the state adopted a new constitution that abolished slavery. It was the northernmost slave state in the Mississippi River valley, and when its neighbor Kansas wanted to enter the Union in as a free state, trouble erupted along the border. Missouri Compromise of The admission of Missouri as a state in provoked a contentious national debate over slavery. Missouri was the second state to be carved from the vast territory acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase and was to be admitted as a slave state. This aroused concern in the North. After much wrangling, a compromise was worked out. Under the terms of the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted as a free state at the same time that Missouri came in as a slave state, maintaining the balance between slave and free states. This acquisition renewed the controversy over slavery in the territories. California applied for admission as a free state in Southern political leaders were concerned that this would upset the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states. They also were disturbed by northern agitation to end slavery in the District of Columbia and by the passage of "personal liberty" laws in the northern states. The personal liberty laws aimed to restrict the cooperation of state officials in enforcing the federal fugitive slave law. Southern senators blocked the admission of California and a crisis was at hand. Prolonged negotiation finally produced a series of measures that became known as the Compromise of Aspects of the compromise included 1 admission of California as a free state; 2 a stronger fugitive slave law; 3 assurance that Congress would not interfere with the interstate traffic in slaves in the South; and 4 prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Finally, an act allowed the citizens of the remaining territories to be carved out of former Mexican land to decide for themselves on allowing slavery. Optimists believed that these measures constituted a lasting settlement of the divisive issue of slavery, but this was not to be. In , the slavery issue got tied up with the effort to build a transcontinental railroad. In order to achieve territorial organization

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of land that a railroad to the West Coast might pass through, the Democratic Party had to make concessions to the South. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of gave the people of those territories the authority to decide on the legal status of slavery, effectively repealing the Missouri Compromise line. This act kicked off seven years of intense national dispute over slavery, culminating in secession and, finally, civil war in Pro- and anti-slavery factions immediately converted the territory of Kansas into a bloody battleground. The years of were a turbulent time in Kansas territory.

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## Chapter 3 : Ozarks Civil War | Counties

*During the American Civil War, Missouri was a hotly contested border state populated by both Union and Confederate sympathizers. It sent armies, generals, and supplies to both sides, was represented with a star on both flags, maintained dual governments, and endured a bloody neighbor-against-neighbor intrastate war within the larger national war.*

Louis was a major port and commercial center with a rapidly growing industrial base by the time of the Civil War. The population reached , in and consisted mostly of recent immigrants, especially Catholic German Americans and Irish Americans. Early Union volunteer regiments in St. Louis were composed largely of the dominant German immigrants. The only major city west of the Mississippi River in the geographic center of the country, St. Louis had also emerged as the gateway to the new American frontier. It had long served as the starting point for voyages of exploration and emigration into the unsettled West and as the westernmost terminus of many early efforts to construct transcontinental lines of transportation and communication. Camp Jackson Affair[ edit ] Main article: Louis in command of Company B of the U. At the time, the state of Missouri was relatively neutral in the dispute between North and South, but newly elected Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson was a strong Southern sympathizer. Lyon was concerned that Jackson meant to seize the federal arsenal in St. Louis if the state seceded and that the Union had insufficient defensive forces to prevent its capture. He attempted to strengthen the defenses, but came into opposition with his superiors, including Brigadier General William S. Harney of the Department of the West. Lyon employed his friendship with Francis P. When the Civil War broke out and President Abraham Lincoln called for troops to put down the Confederacy , Missouri was asked to supply four regiments. Governor Jackson refused the request and ordered the Missouri militia to muster outside St. Louis under the stated purpose of training for home defense. Lyon allegedly disguised himself as a farm woman to spy on the militia camp and confirmed the presence of artillery stolen from a federal arsenal. Lyon himself had been extensively involved in the St. Upon obtaining command of the arsenal, Lyon armed the Wide Awake units under guise of night. Lyon had most of the weapons in the arsenal secretly moved across the river to Illinois , and on May 10, he led the 2nd Infantry to the camp, forcing its surrender. Riots broke out in St. Louis after Lyon marched his prisoners through the city. The Camp Jackson Affair polarized the population of Missouri, leading many once-neutral citizens to advocate secession and setting the stage for sustained violence between the opposing factions. Louis Riot[ edit ] The division of loyalties between Union and Confederacy resulted in further loss of life on May 11, Union soldiers of the Fifth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteers were attacked by a mob of Confederate sympathizers within hours of being mustered into service. The regiment was marching from the federal arsenal when the mob attacked it on the corner of Walnut and Broadway. Shots were exchanged and six persons were killed. Louis stayed under Union control because of the strong military base and public support from loyal Germans. The largest percentage of volunteers served in the Union army, though many also went south to fight for the Confederacy. Some people who stayed in the city during the war and supported the South smuggled supplies, medicine, and otherwise assisted Confederate soldiers. No major battles were fought in or near the city, but the Mississippi River was a vital highway during the war. Divided loyalties to the Union and Confederacy caused rifts in some families in St. This divide remained consistent throughout the entirety of the war. Though many believed in the cause of abolition, others were concerned about the economic response and potential destruction of critical infrastructure in the blossoming city. After the Battle of Lexington, the Post and Convalescent Hospitals were added to the training barracks, in order to assist in treating hundreds of incoming wounded troops.

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## Chapter 4 : Our New Traveling Exhibit Partnership: The Civil War in Missouri | The Civil War in Missouri

*Divided Loyalties: Civil War Documents from the Missouri State Archives examines the upheaval and uncertainty that characterized Missouri during the Civil War era.*

The oldest settlement is Elkland, formed in 1809, named for the abundant wild game in the area. Webster County is located near the James, Gasconade, and Pomme de Terre Rivers and has natural grazing grasses for cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, and mules. There is abundant timber resources and fertile soil suited for growing oats, wheat, tobacco, corn, beans, and potatoes. Webster County was officially formed on March 3, 1820. A prominent resident named John F. In 1820, the first county newspaper "The Sentinel" was established. By 1830, the population was 6,000 people, with a slave population of 1,000. When the Civil War began, most residents did not want to get involved in the conflict. There were very few slaveholders in the county, so there were few strong feelings on the slavery issue. The Confederate troops began to victimize the residents who supported the Union, and by August of 1862, most pro-Union residents fled to Rolla. They did not return to the area until it was back in Union control. Webster County men fought in several military regiments, including the 24th, 46th, and 74th Missouri Volunteer Infantries, and the 8th and 16th Missouri Volunteer Cavalries. The Union gained control of the county in February of 1862 but accidentally burned down the courthouse. There were no major battles in Webster County, though several minor skirmishes resulted over control of area mills. The county was victim to guerrilla warfare and widespread destruction from both armies. After the war was over, residents who fought returned home and refused to talk about their involvement in the war. Citizens of Webster, regardless of their loyalties during the war, just wanted peace and to regain the life they had before the war. Their decision to remain silent and not discuss the events of the war allowed Webster County to rebuild itself rather quickly. In the early 1850s, fruit orchards began to be very successful in present day Seymour. In the 1850s, the railroad moved into the county and made it a thriving center of dairy, cattle, and poultry industries. Several towns formed due to the population boom that followed the railroad. Niangua formed in 1850. Seymour was formed in 1850, around the remains of a trading post established in the area by Joseph W. McClurg in the 1820s. Both Rogersville and Fordland formed in 1850. By 1860, the railroad helped the population increase to 10,000 people. The area continued to grow steadily in agricultural industries, and also became home to a sizable Amish population in the early 20th century. Browse all collections in Webster County Consulted: Highlights in Webster County History: A Chronological History of the First 100 years. Webster County Sesquicentennial Historical Subcommittee, History and Families, Webster County, Missouri. Webster County Historical Society, Webster County, U. Federal Census "Slave Schedules [database on-line]. United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Eighth Census of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration,

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## Chapter 5 : Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, |

*Missouri's loyalties were divided at the start of the Civil War. During four years of a bloody border war over the status of statehood in neighboring Kansas, "Free Soilers" and pro-slavery guerilla fighters violently raided each other's camps across the Missouri border.*

Bands of pro-South men would hunt and kill Union soldiers and pro-Union civilians. William Quantrill and Bill Anderson were perfect examples of guerrilla leaders. Their campaigns during the war characterize how unique the Civil War was in Missouri. He moved to Kansas and then Missouri. When the Civil War broke out, Quantrill became the leader of a band of some guerrillas organized into smaller groups. They terrorized Union soldiers, moving quickly and sneakily. Most famously, Quantrill led a raid on Lawrence, Kansas, where he burned and murdered fathers and sons in a brutal fashion. Eventually, Quantrill was killed in a conflict in Kentucky following the end of the Civil War. His legacy is a statement to the fiercely divided loyalties of Missourians during the war. He is remembered as a brutal murderer by some, and as a defender against Federal aggression by others. In-Depth William Quantrill was born in Ohio and became a schoolteacher. After travels to Utah, Quantrill resided in Lawrence, Kansas. While it is unclear how or why, sometime during this period Quantrill developed a radical hatred of anti-slavery men and women in Kansas known as Jayhawkers. His hatred compelled him to work secretly to gain the trust of a band of Jayhawkers so that in he could help trap them in an ambush, where he helped in the killing of three. When the Civil War broke out, Quantrill became the leader of a band of some guerrillas. They terrorized Union soldiers, moving quickly and stealthily. In he broke from Quantrill after a dispute and went on to terrorize Missouri with an independent band. Most notable was his attack at Centralia, Missouri, where he ran into about 20 Union soldiers on leave. He had them stripped, murdered, and mutilated. Cox found him and shot him from his horse. He participated in the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, in retribution for the loss of his sister when a federal prison collapsedâ€”which he believed had been done purposely. Earlier he had been known to release prisoners after he killed all the Union soldiers he caught. He was said to have decorated his horse with the skulls of those he killed, and marked each kill with a knot in a silken cord. Most notable was his attack at Centralia, Missouri, where he found about 20 Union soldiers on leave. He then defeated a band of Union Calvary that was sent to pursue him.

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## Chapter 6 : Border State Civil War Secession Border States Slavery Map

*I found an interesting paper on the guerrilla war in Missouri entitled, Guerrilla War In "Little Dixie": Understanding Conflict Escalation in Missouri During the American Civil War. It can be read at: The paper does a good job of touching on Little Dixie as a region, its attitudes and outlook.*

Part of the Territory was admitted into the Union as the 24th U. They were called the ouemessourita wimihsoorita , meaning "those who have dugout canoes", by the Miami-Illinois language speakers. As the Illini were the first natives encountered by Europeans in the region, the latter adopted the Illini name for the Missouri people. In , the Missouri Compromise passed, only to be repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 which implemented the concept of Popular Sovereignty. From 1854 to 1861, in what is commonly known as the Border War, pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces clashed over the issue of slavery. Congress had long struggled to balance the interests of slaveholders and abolitionists. Missouri was initially settled by slaveholding Southerners coming up the Mississippi River and Missouri River. Maine entered the Union as a free state in the compromise to balance Missouri. In the Kansas Nebraska Act nullified the Missouri Compromise and said the two states could decide on their own whether to enter as a free or slave state. The result was a de facto war between pro-slavery residents of Missouri called Border Ruffians and Kansas free-staters to influence how Kansas entered the Union. Bleeding Kansas , aka Bloody Kansas or the Border War, was a series of violent political confrontations involving anti-slavery free-staters and pro-slavery "Border Ruffian" elements. Most of these conflicts involved attacks and murders of individuals on both sides, with the Sacking of Lawrence by pro-slavery forces and the Pottawatomie Massacre by John Brown being the most notable. At the heart of the conflict was the question of whether Kansas would enter the Union as a Free State or slave state. As such, Bleeding Kansas was a proxy war between Northerners and Southerners over the issue of slavery in the United States. On the subject of secession from prominent citizens to state legislatures to U. Although they drafted or passed several resolutions, acts and bills, Missourians held 3 distinct positions on secession: During the contest she furnished to the Federal government a total of 10,000 men, exclusive of the militia she maintained to keep peace within her borders and protect her people from the raids of the guerrillas, Jayhawkers and other predatory bands who were actuated more by the prospect of plunder than by principles or patriotism. Estimates, however, range from "more than" 40,000 to 100,000, with the best estimate of 90,000. See also Total Union and Confederate Casualties. Anderson, aka "Bloody Bill" Anderson , made use of quick, small-unit tactics. Pioneered by the Missouri Partisan Rangers, such insurgencies also arose in portions of the Confederacy occupied by the Union during the Civil War. Louis and Jefferson counties. The institution only became prominent in the area following two major events: This led to a mass movement of slave-owning proprietors to the area of present-day Missouri and Arkansas, then known as Upper Louisiana. However, the spread of major cotton growth was limited to the more southerly area, near the border with present-day Arkansas. Instead, slavery in the other areas of Missouri was concentrated into other major crops, such as tobacco, hemp, grain and livestock. A number of slaves were hired out as stevedores, cabin boys, or deck hands for the ferries of the Mississippi River. Missouri Compromise of 1820 The admission of Missouri as a state in 1820 provoked a contentious national debate over slavery. Missouri was the second state to be carved from the vast territory acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase and was to be admitted as a slave state. This aroused concern in the North. After much wrangling, a compromise was worked out. Under the terms of the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted as a free state at the same time that Missouri came in as a slave state, maintaining the balance between slave and free states. This acquisition renewed the controversy over slavery in the territories. California applied for admission as a free state in 1845. Southern political leaders were concerned that this would upset the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states. They also were disturbed by Northern agitation to end slavery in the District of Columbia and by the passage of "personal liberty" laws in the Northern states. The personal liberty laws aimed to restrict the cooperation of state officials in enforcing the Federal fugitive

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slave law. Southern senators blocked the admission of California and a crisis was at hand. Prolonged negotiation finally produced a series of measures that became known as the Compromise of 1850. Aspects of the compromise included 1 admission of California as a free state; 2 a stronger fugitive slave law; 3 assurance that Congress would not interfere with the interstate traffic in slaves in the South; and 4 prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Finally, an act allowed the citizens of the remaining territories to be carved out of former Mexican land to decide for themselves on allowing slavery. Optimists believed that these measures constituted a lasting settlement of the divisive issue of slavery, but this was not to be. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, the slavery issue got tied up with the effort to build a transcontinental railroad. In order to achieve territorial organization of land that a railroad to the West Coast might pass through, the Democratic Party had to make concessions to the South. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 gave the people of those territories the authority to decide on the legal status of slavery, effectively repealing the Missouri Compromise line. This act kicked off seven years of intense national dispute over slavery, culminating in secession and, finally, civil war in 1861. Pro- and anti-slavery factions immediately converted the territory of Kansas into a bloody battleground. The years of 1854-1861 were a turbulent time in Kansas territory. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 established the territorial boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska and opened the land to legal settlement. It allowed the residents of these territories to decide by popular vote whether their state would be free or slave. This concept of self-determination was called "popular sovereignty. Rival territorial governments, election fraud, and squabbles over land claims all contributed to the violence of this era. Three distinct political groups occupied Kansas: Violence broke out immediately between these opposing factions and continued until January 29, 1861, when Kansas entered the Union as a free state. This era became forever known in the state as "Bleeding Kansas. Fletcher, however, abolished slavery in Missouri by executive proclamation on January 11, 1820. With war seeming inevitable, Missouri thought it could stay out of the conflict by remaining in the Union, but staying neutral—“not giving men or supplies to either side and pledging to fight troops from either side who entered the state. The policy was first put forth in by outgoing Governor Robert Marcellus Stewart, who had Northern leanings. It was notionally reaffirmed by incoming Governor Claiborne Jackson, who had Southern leanings. Jackson however, stated in his inaugural address that in case of Federal "coercion" of Southern states, Missouri should support and defend her "sister Southern states". A Constitutional Convention to discuss secession was convened with Sterling Price presiding. The delegates voted to stay in the Union and supported the neutrality position. The legislature elected in 1820 met at Jefferson City on the last day of that year. Stewart, in his farewell message, said: Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, nor dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South. Douglas, both of whom wanted the status quo to remain Douglas was to narrowly win the Missouri vote over Bell—“the only state Douglas carried besides New Jersey with the remaining 19 percent siding with Southern Democrat John C. Jackson campaigned as a Douglas Democrat, favoring a conciliatory program on issues that divided the country. In addition to planning to seize the Federal arsenal at St. Louis, Jackson conspired with senior Missouri bankers to illegally divert money from the banks to arm state troops, a measure that the Missouri General Assembly had so far refused to take. The convention voted decisively to remain within the Union. Pro-Southern Governor Claiborne F. Jackson ordered the mobilization of several hundred members of the state militia who had gathered in a camp in St. Alarmed at this action, Union General Nathaniel Lyon struck first, encircling the camp and forcing the state troops to surrender. Lyon directed his soldiers, largely non-English-speaking German immigrants, to march the prisoners through the streets, and they opened fire on the largely hostile crowds of civilians who gathered around them. Soldiers killed unarmed prisoners as well as men, women and children of St. Louis in the incident that became known as the " St. Governor Jackson appointed Sterling Price, president of the convention on secession, as head of the new Missouri State Guard. In the town of Neosho, Missouri, Jackson called the state legislature into session. They enacted a secession ordinance. However, even under the Southern view of secession, only the state convention had the power to secede. Since the convention was

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dominated by Unionists, and the state was more pro-Union than pro-Confederate in any event, the ordinance of secession adopted by the legislature is generally given little credence. The Confederacy nonetheless recognized it on October 30, The convention declared all offices vacant, and installed Hamilton Gamble as the new governor of Missouri. Confederate Government of Missouri In October , the remnants of the elected state government that favored the South including Jackson and Price met in Neosho, and voted to formally secede from the Union. The measure gave them votes in the Confederate Congress, but otherwise was symbolic since they did not control any part of the state. The capital was to eventually move to Marshall, Texas. When Jackson died in office in , his lieutenant governor, Thomas Cate Reynolds, succeeded him. Civil War According to the U. It was the region in which no states supported Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election. Missouri was a keystone in the Union cause. The three major waterways of the nation, the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers, either passed through or touched the state. According to the census, Missouri ranked eighth in population, making it an excellent manpower resource for the Union Army. The state was rich in deposits of raw materials—lead for bullets, iron for cannonballs. Its agricultural production could feed an army. The state was also host to numerous arsenals, including the St. Louis housed 60, stands of arms, a number of cannon and large stores of munitions of war.

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### Chapter 7 : Effect on Families | Voices of the Civil War | HBLL

*The Civil War in St. Louis is back in the news again, so it seems appropriate to investigate some of the vanished and surviving remnants of that conflict here. With its burgeoning economy, railroad connections and strategic location on the Mississippi, St. Louis was a major prize for both the Union and Confederacy.*

I thought I post some links in case anyone wanted to know more. After the Civil War ended in 1865, the tumultuous times in Missouri did not cease: Missouri, and furthermore Clay County, was a microcosm of the larger national controversies. Having a past of sympathizing with southern states, Missouri held conflicting loyalties—most wanted to move away from the days of alliances with the Confederate states, and move into a new era of loyalty towards the United States of America. In 1865, not a single voter cast a ballot in favor of Abraham Lincoln, and it was not until that the Clay County Courthouse flew the United States Flag over its building. It was during this turbulent time after the end of the Civil War, that the controversy of the Drake Constitution arose in Missouri. The Drake Constitution was the popular name given to the second amended Missouri state constitution. As one of the members of the constitutional convention, Charles D. Drake, aided in developing the emancipation ordinance and helped form the new constitution—especially one of its more controversial sections. This second constitution purported to be an attempt at unifying Missouri with the ideals of the Union, actually divided voters and spurred the already unstable political hostilities. Persons failing to adhere to the oath were prohibited from preaching, teaching, practicing law or medicine, or voting. The enforcement of these harsh provisions greatly encouraged the migration of Missourians to Indian territory, Texas or beyond. The numbers of eligible voters in most Missouri counties were mere fractions of those qualified in prewar times. Few of those Missourians crossing the Rio Grande could imagine how far support for their cause would come in only a few years. In 1868, the United States Supreme Court disallowed the portions of the Drake Constitution that foreclosed the professions to former Confederates, and a coalition of Liberal Republicans and former Confederate Democrats began to make inroads in the state. The Radicals began to lose elections and by 1870 had been swept from office. The new Missouri Constitution replaced the most objectionable features of the Drake Constitution. It was no accident that the president of the Constitutional Convention was Waldo P. Johnson, former Confederate senator. Only four members of the convention voted against it. The German community who had fiercely defended the Union opposed the draconian limitations imposed by the oath. However, the Radicals, many of whom suffered the cruelties of pro-South guerillas, made sure the oath became a part of the final Constitution. The Constitution did more than emancipate slaves and restrict voting rights. In many ways it was very progressive. It created free public schools, although they were segregated. It also forbade the government to lend its credit to private individuals or corporations. The Constitution, for all of its benefits, failed to provide true equality for the African American population it freed. They would not receive the right to vote until the passage of the 17th Amendment in 1870. The ratification of the Drake Constitution came down to just a few votes. The east and central parts of Missouri rejected it. But heavy support from the northwestern and southwestern regions where guerillas had terrorized loyal citizens and from Union soldiers who were on the battlefield gave the Constitution a narrow victory. Eventually, as war tensions cooled and Unionists entered into business contracts and political coalitions with former rebels, many of the draconian aspects of the Constitution like the restrictions on voting were eliminated. Usually called the Drake Constitution after its chief proponent, Charles D. Drake, the constitution provided that anyone who had ever been in Confederate service or who had openly sympathized with the rebellion could not vote, hold office, serve on a jury or hold certain important jobs like teacher, preacher, or lawyer without first taking an oath of allegiance to the United States. The most amazing thing to me about the Drake Constitution is that, even with unrepentant Southern sympathizers barred from voting, it barely passed when put to a statewide vote in June of 1865. There were just enough Radicals, though, to get the constitution passed into law. I can, to a certain extent, understand the punitive feeling of the Radicals who pushed the new constitution into

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law. If I had been a strong Union sympathizer during the Civil War, I would have found it hard to immediately start welcoming back with open arms the people who had wanted to rend the country asunder. However, the practical effect of the Drake Constitution was merely to deepen and prolong the bitterness that had torn the country apart in the first place. In some cases, it even led to violent incidents, such as the murder of Rev. Headlee, a Southern sympathizer who was killed when, without having taken an oath of allegiance, he tried to preach at Pleasant View Church just across the Greene County line in Webster County near present-day Elkland in the summer of 1862 with an eye toward restoring the congregation, which had aligned with the Methodist Episcopal Church North during the war, to the southern branch of the M. By the early 1860s, the most objectional provisions of the document were already being repealed. The Constitution was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval on June 6, 1862, yet despite the test oath required of all Missouri voters, the delegates feared the constitution might be defeated. Knowing that Union soldiers would be unlikely to vote against a document which struck at men who had supported the Confederate cause, Drake persuaded the convention to require the Governor to send poll books and copies of the proposed constitution to army posts outside the state so that Missouri soldiers in the U. Had it not been for the votes of those soldiers, the constitution most likely would have been defeated. If the ironclad oath had been applied as impartially to him as it was average Missourians, Blair would have been denied rights. The federals, under a General Ewing in that district, issued their famous Order No 11, which ordered that rebel sympathizers and their families in the whole western Missouri River valley be dispossessed and driven out of the area. The order included Jackson, Howard, Lafayette, and Johnson counties. Word of this came to Shelby at Batesville. That great and gallant gentleman Benjamin Gratz came to Waverly in person to escort them and he also escorted Mrs Redd to Ky. On this trip he went out to look at the acre farm Shelby and Howard Gratz had owned, which Howard now owned himself, and bought it from his son. Shelby had thoughtfully deeded his interest to Howard in to avoid confiscation along with his home on mount rucker If you were john brown farmer who had helped your family

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## Chapter 8 : St. Louis in the American Civil War - Wikipedia

*The Dominion System. The American Civil War, especially in border slave states like Missouri, prompted hardened, albeit sometimes erratic, definitions of loyalty and disloyalty from a population with a wide array of political stances.*

Post War Politics After four long grueling years of bitter conflict, Missourians were weary, and looking forward to new leadership and a peaceful future. The political ballots listed two names for Governor. Price, who although commissioned as a general in the militia, did not have an impressive service record, nor was he believed to have played an active role in the defense of the state. Fletcher, on the other hand, had a very impressive service record, and as a Colonel, was actively engaged in the War. The Conservatives retained control of the state throughout the War; however, post-war Missouri was the beginning of a new era, one in need of healing and rebuilding, and in dire need of progression. Missourians were ready for a new direction, and the Radicals appeared to be the answer. The Radicals swept the state election, and on January 2, , Thomas C. Fletcher took his inaugural oath as Governor. With a host of serious economic and social issues facing the state, the Radicals won control of the house with promises of peace, progress, and tranquility. Governor Fletcher sought to unite the Twenty-third General Assembly with the message that now was the time for all to work together for the betterment of the state, Being victorious everywhere, let magnanimity now distinguish our action; and; having nothing more to ask for party, let us, forgetful of past differences, seek only to promote the general good of the people of the whole commonwealth. The Radical party had many progressive ideas, but underneath lay deeply rooted vindictive desires to punish anyone linked to the Confederacy. Although the Radical party consisted of devout Unionists, they quickly found themselves facing fierce debates and opposition on their ideas for disenfranchisement, reframing and rewriting of the state constitution, emancipation, Negro suffrage, and other key issues. On January 11, , the Missouri state convention, meeting in St. Louis, passed an emancipation ordinance immediately freeing all slaves in Missouri. With only four abstaining votes it became clear that Missouri entered into a new era. Drake, a member of the Radical Party and spearhead of the emancipation ordinance, quickly became one of the most powerful figures at the St. Louis convention, as he filled the political void left by the death of Governor Hamilton R. Louis attorney, and former law student under Governor Gamble, was known for having an evolving political agenda. Drake had been a Whig, a Know-Nothing, and a Democrat. Before the Civil War, Drake strongly supported slavery, however, by , he concluded that the entire conflict was a result of slavery, and therefore, no longer wanted any part of it in his state. In , Drake emerged as a leader in the Radical Union party. However, as a result of his wavering political views, many saw Drake as an untrustworthy opportunist, willing to change his beliefs in order to achieve political power. Beyond emancipation, the St. Louis convention faced the central issue of disfranchisement of anyone with questionable loyalties to the Union. Delegates explored creation of additional constitutional amendments to enforce these disfranchisement policies. Drake argued for the abandonment of new amendments, and urged the convention to draft an entirely new state constitution. Drake called for an alteration of voting districts to single-member districts in counties entitled to multiple representatives, which specifically impacted the German communities. These acts ranged from providing money, goods, or intelligence to the enemy; to taking up arms; participating in guerrilla warfare, aiding or abetting guerrillas. Even expressing general sympathy the South, or specific individuals that fought for the Southern cause, would be seen as acts of disloyalty. Failing to take this oath would prevent one from voting, holding a public office, and from holding professional licenses such as lawyers, teachers, clergy, and other influential positions. Moderates and Conservatives adamantly opposed the oath and believed that the same oath of allegiance from the Civil War would be sufficient. At the same time, attorneys busily filed civil actions on behalf of citizens that were victims of depredations and wrongful death lawsuits caused by bushwhackers and soldiers. County courts called up Grand Juries, indicting men of war time crimes, even though President Johnson had previously issued under his amnesty terms. Angry sentiments ran high, especially among the loyal union

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citizens that had suffered at the hands of their Southern neighbors throughout the war years. Many veterans were once again forced to be on the offensive against bushwhackers, and many took up arms for their own protection. By 1865, Missouri experienced a full recurrence of violence. Bushwhackers once again started up their menacing activities, wrecking havoc and terror among citizens, stealing, killing, and attacking citizens. The return of violence caused many to question the stability of the region and possibly deterred war refugees from returning home. Tasks performed by bureau agents consisted of providing clothing and food rations for families during the winter; assisting African Americans in finding work with local farmers and helping with contract negotiations. They assisted former slaves legalize their marriages if they had not had legal weddings while in slavery; and creating schools for African-Americans. The Radicals strongly supported and urged the establishment of education for African-Americans. By 1865, the number of African-American schools had doubled across the state, and over nine thousand African-American students were attending classes. By 1865, there was a well established African-American education system in Missouri. Negro suffrage continued to be an important issue and movement in Missouri politics in the proceeding years. Radicals continued to support and push for additional legislation, and hoped their efforts would ensure the African American vote for the party. The Democrats, however, strongly opposed any Negro suffrage amendment, claiming African Americans were not experienced nor qualified enough to vote since they had just been released from slavery. In 1848, Carl Schurz arrived on the political scene in St. Louis, and rapidly progressed in power and office. Schurz, an attorney and leader of German Americans in Wisconsin, established himself as a prominent figure within the Republican Party. During the Civil War, Schurz was a brigadier general of volunteers and rallied the Germans to the Union cause. He was actively involved with Radical groups and frequently traveled and lectured. Campaigning for the Republican Party, Schurz promoted congressional reconstruction, and the importance of Negro suffrage. Schurz became the first German-born American elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. Let us make them understand that they have only to do full justice to all the friends of the Union, and they may count upon full mercy to themselves; that they have only to come to us as men sincerely loyal to the new order of things and we shall meet them with the open hand of welcome. Their continual falter gave way to the emergence of Liberal Republicans in Missouri. On February 26, 1869, Congress approved the 15th Amendment. Radicals in Missouri immediately rushed through a resolution for ratification and passed it on to Governor Joseph Washington McClurg for signing. Negro suffrage had finally been achieved in Missouri. Parrish, A History of Missouri, vol. III to University of Missouri Press, 1965, p. 100.

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## Chapter 9 : Missouri Civil War Battles Casualties Army Soldiers Killed

*One is the Missouri Historical Society's free, traveling exhibit called "The Civil War in Missouri." Visitors can enter their ZIP codes into computers to learn about battles in their areas.*

Jackson campaigned as a Douglas Democrat, favoring a conciliatory program on issues that divided the country. Louis, Jackson conspired with senior Missouri bankers to illegally divert money from the banks to arm state troops, a measure that the Missouri General Assembly had so far refused to take. The other federal arsenal in Missouri, Liberty Arsenal, had been captured on April 20 by secessionist militias and, concerned by widespread reports that Governor Jackson intended to use the Missouri Volunteer Militia to also attack the St. Louis Arsenal and capture its 39, small arms, Secretary of War Simon Cameron ordered Lyon by that time in acting command to evacuate the majority of the munitions out of the state. Frost for maneuvers in suburban St. Louis at Camp Jackson. These maneuvers were perceived by Lyon as an attempt to seize the arsenal. On May 10, Lyon attacked the militia and paraded them as captives through the streets of St. Harney, federal commander of the Department of the West, moved to quiet the situation by agreeing to Missouri neutrality in the Price-Harney Truce. This led to Confederate sympathizers taking over most of Missouri, with pro-Unionists being harassed and forced to leave. President Lincoln overruled the truce agreement and relieved Harney of command, replacing him with Lyon. The meeting, theoretically to discuss the possibility of continuing the Price-Harney Truce between U. Jackson and Price, who were working to construct the new Missouri State Guard in nine military districts statewide, wanted to contain the federal toe-hold to the Unionist stronghold of St. Jackson demanded that federal forces be limited to the boundaries of St. Lyon refused, and stated that if Jackson insisted on so limiting the power of the federal government, "This means war". After Jackson was escorted from the lines, Lyon began a pursuit of Jackson and Price and his elected state government through the Battle of Boonville and Battle of Carthage Jackson and other pro-Confederate politicians fled to the southern part of the state. Jackson and a rump of the General Assembly eventually set up a government-in-exile in Neosho, Missouri and enacted an Ordinance of Secession. The provisional Missouri government began organizing new pro-Union regiments. The measure gave them votes in the Confederate Congress, but otherwise was symbolic, since they did not control any part of the state. The capital was to eventually move to Marshall, Texas. When Jackson died in office in , his lieutenant governor, Thomas Cate Reynolds, succeeded him. The battle marked the first time that the Missouri State Guard fought alongside Confederate forces. Union forces suffered over 1, casualties, including Lyon, who was fatally shot. The Confederates lost 1, men. The exhausted Confederates did not closely pursue the retreating Federals. In the aftermath of the battle, Southern commanders disagreed as to the proper next step. Price argued for an invasion of Missouri. McCulloch, concerned about the security of Arkansas and Indian Territory and skeptical about finding enough supplies for his army in central Missouri, refused. The Confederate and Arkansas troops fell back to the border, while Price led his Guardsmen into northwestern Missouri to attempt to recapture the state. Deploying wet hemp bales as mobile breastworks, the rebel advance was shielded from fire, including heated shot. By early afternoon on the 20th, the rolling fortification had advanced close enough for the Southerners to take the Union works in a final rush. Years later, in his book *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Confederate president Jefferson Davis opined that "The expedient of the bales of hemp was a brilliant conception, not unlike that which made Tarik, the Saracen warrior, immortal, and gave his name to the northern pillar of Hercules. After all, no one expected the war to last much longer. The rebels are jubilant, and swear they will drive the Federalists into the Missouri and Mississippi before two months are over. Reports are rife in Western Missouri that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by England and France, and that before the last of October the blockade will be broken by the navies of both nations. The rebels prophesy that before ten years have elapsed the Confederacy will be the greatest, most powerful, and prosperous, nation on the globe, and that the United States will decay, and be forced to seek the protection of

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England to prevent their being crushed by the South. Louis with an army of thirty-eight thousand. Soon, he arrived at Sedalia , southeast of Lexington, threatening to trap the rebels against the river. They soon retreated from the state and headed for Arkansas and later Mississippi. Small remnants of the Missouri Guard remained in the state and fought isolated battles throughout the war. Price soon came under the direct command and control of the Confederate Army. In March , any hopes for a new offensive in Missouri were dimmed with a decisive Union victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge just south of the border in Arkansas. The Missouri State Guard stayed largely intact as a unit through the war, but suffered heavy casualties in Mississippi in the Battle of Iuka and the Second Battle of Corinth. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, and who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free. It did, however, exceed the Confiscation Act of which only allowed the United States to claim ownership of the slave if the slave was proven to "work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States. Eads While various forces battled inconclusively for southwest Missouri, a unique cooperative effort between the U. Navy, and civilian resources built a war-winning brown-water navy. Louis river salvage expert and engineering genius James Buchanan Eads [12] won a contract to build a fleet of shallow-draft ironclads for use on the western rivers. An unusually cooperative relationship between Army officials, who would own the vessels, and Navy officers, who would command them, helped speed the work. Drawing on his reputation and personal credit as well as that of St. Louis Unionists, Eads used subcontractors throughout the Midwest and as far east as Pittsburgh to produce nine ironclads in just over three months. Louis suburb of Carondelet and at a satellite yard in Cairo, Illinois , the seven City-class ironclads, [13] Essex , and the heavy ironclad Benton were the first U. Army troops under Brigadier General Ulysses S. After the subsequent Battle of Shiloh , the Federal Army pushed into northern Mississippi, while the Gunboat fleet moved down the Mississippi with cooperating Federal troops, systematically capturing every Confederate position north of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Union refugees, The riverine strategy put the Confederacy on the defensive in the west for the rest of the war, and effectively ended meaningful Confederate efforts to recapture Missouri. Western Sanitary Commission[ edit ] During the war, thousands of black refugees poured into St. Louis and a rival of the larger U. It operated during the war to help the U. Army deal with sick and wounded soldiers. It was led by abolitionists and especially after the war focused more on the needs of freedmen. It was founded in August , under the leadership of Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot , to care for wounded soldiers after the opening battles. It was supported by private fundraising in the city of St. Louis, as well as from donors in California and New England. Parrish explains it selected nurses, provided hospital supplies, set up several hospitals, and outfitted several hospital ships. It also provided clothing and places to stay for freedmen and refugees, and set up schools for black children. It continued to finance various philanthropic projects until In the intervening time, the state endured widespread guerrilla warfare in which Southern partisan rangers and bushwhackers battled Kansas-based irregulars known as Jayhawkers and Redlegs or "Redleggers" from the red gaiters they wore around their lower legs and their Union allies. Jayhawker raids against perceived civilian "Confederate sympathizers" alienated Missourians and made maintaining the peace even harder for the Unionist provisional government. Major General John Pope , who oversaw northern Missouri, blamed local citizens for not doing enough to put down bushwhacker guerrillas and ordered locals to raise militias to counter them. Although guerrilla warfare occurred throughout much of the state, the most notable incidents occurred in northern Missouri and were characterized by ambushes of individuals or families in rural areas. These incidents were particularly nefarious because their vigilante nature was outside the command and control of either side and often pitted neighbor against neighbor. Civilians on all sides faced looting, violence and other depredations. Perhaps the costliest incidents of guerrilla warfare were the Sacking of Osceola , the burning of Platte City , and the Centralia Massacre. Among the most notorious bushwhackers were William C. He issued General Order No. The order applied to

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farmers regardless of loyalty, although those who could prove their loyalty to the Union could stay in designated towns and those who could not were exiled entirely. Later military actions, [ edit ] Main article: However, Price was unable to repeat his victorious campaigns in the state. Striking in the southeastern portion of the state, Price moved north and attempted to capture Fort Davidson but failed. Next, Price sought to attack St. Louis but found it too heavily fortified and thus broke west in a parallel course with the Missouri River. This took him through the relatively friendly country of the "Boonslick", which had provided a large percentage of the Missouri volunteers who had joined the CSA. His Missouri campaign culminated in the Battle of Westport , in which over 30, troops fought, leading to the defeat of his army. James-Younger Gang Jesse James Since Missouri had remained in the Union, it did not suffer outside military occupation or other extreme aspects of the Reconstruction era. This led to major dissatisfaction among many politically important groups, and provided opportunities for reactionary elements in the state. The Democrats returned to being the dominant power in the state by through an alliance with returned ex-Confederates, almost all of whom had been part of the pro-slavery anti-Benton wing of the Missouri Democratic Party prior to the Civil War. This capture of the historical narrative was largely successful, and secured control of the state for the Democratic Party through the s. This was motivated both by widespread racial prejudice and concerns that former slaves were likely to be reliable Republican voters. Many newspapers in s Missouri were vehement in their opposition to national Radical Republican policies, for political, economic, and racial reasons. Jesse James , who had fought beside bushwhacker "Bloody Bill" Anderson at Centralia, attempted to excuse his murder of a resident of Gallatin during a bank robbery, saying he thought he was killing Samuel P. Cox, who had hunted down Anderson after Centralia. In addition, the vigilante activities of the Bald Knobbers in southwest Missouri during the s have been interpreted by some as a continuation of Civil War-related guerrilla warfare.