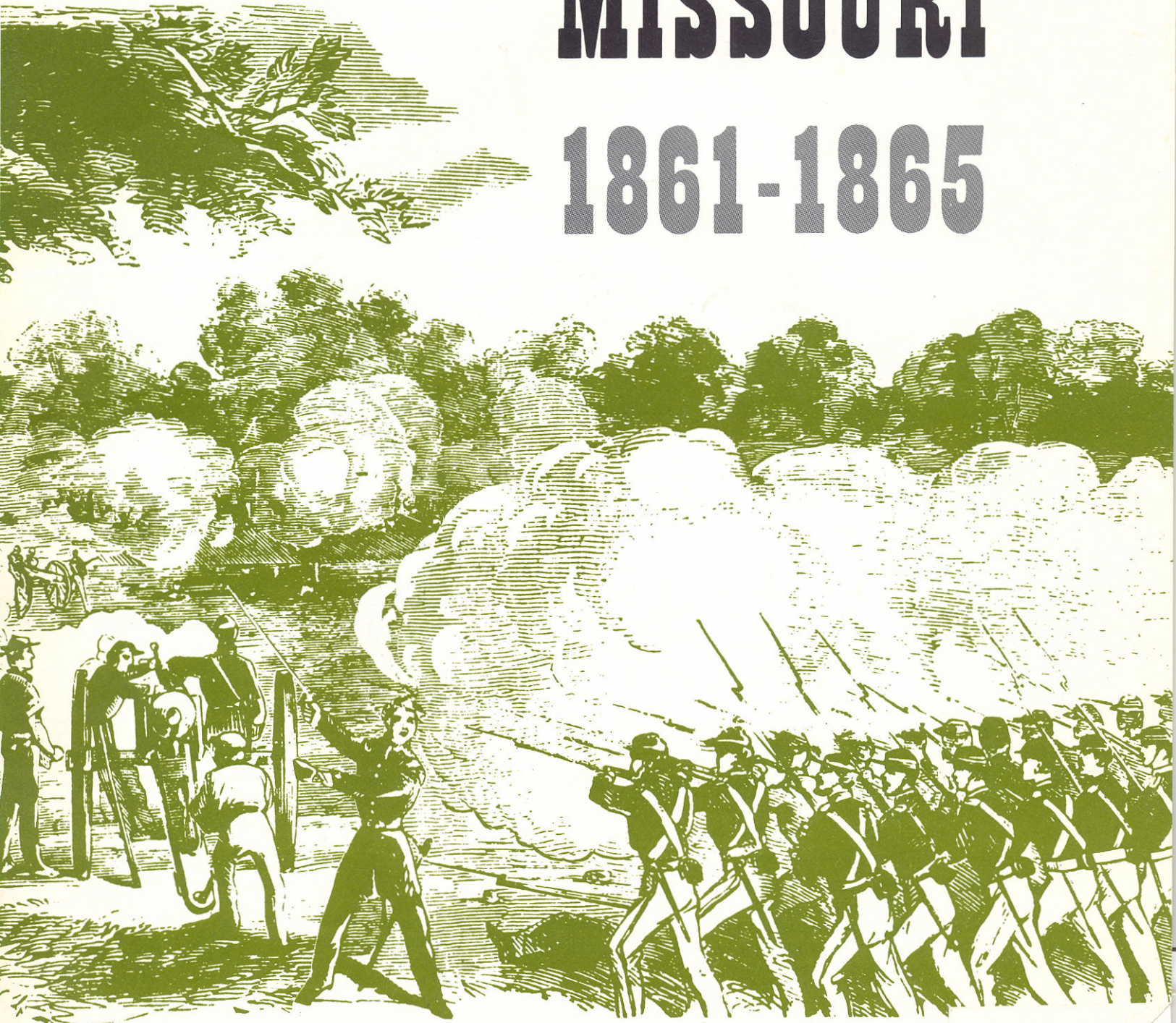


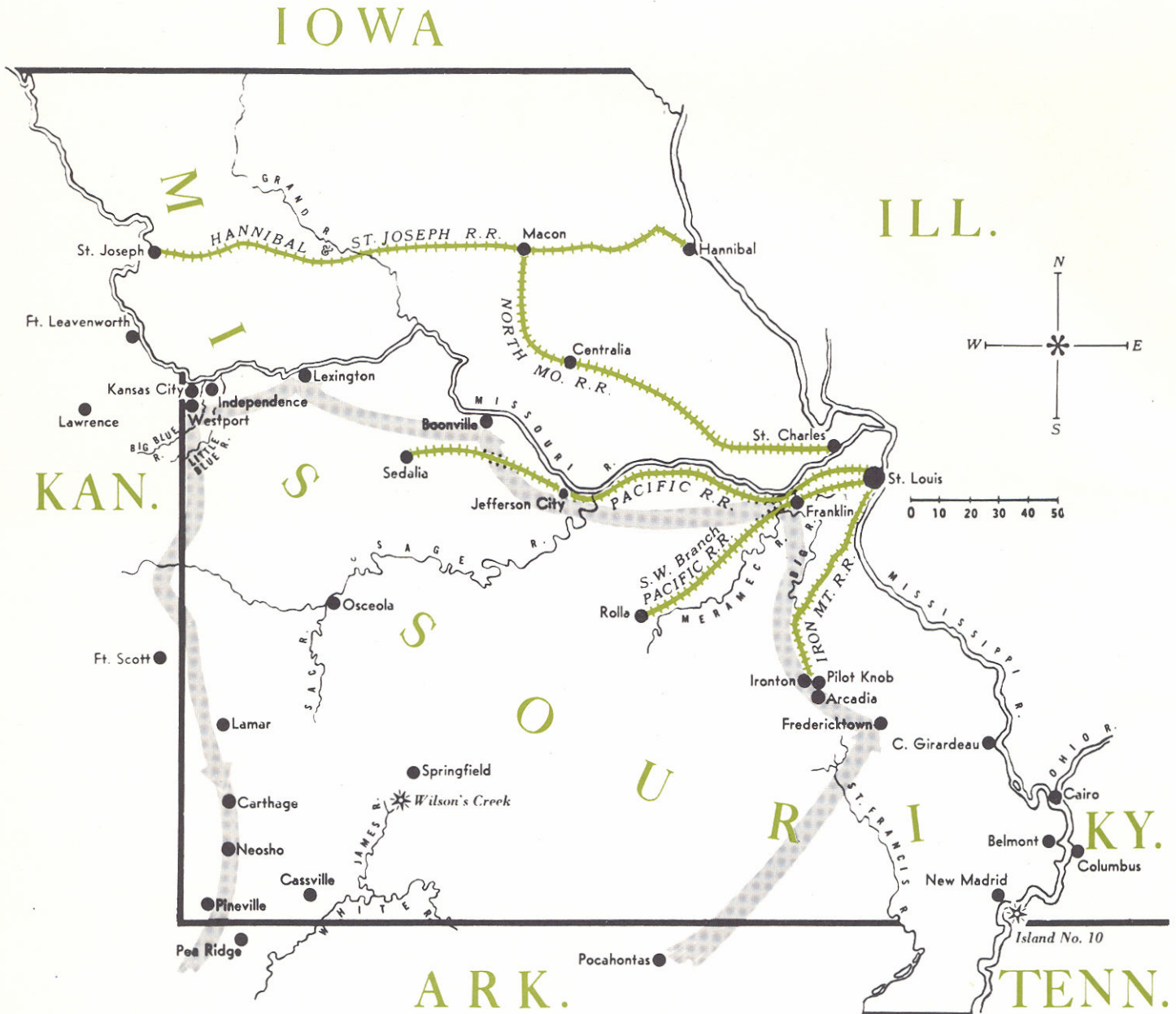
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI 1861-1865



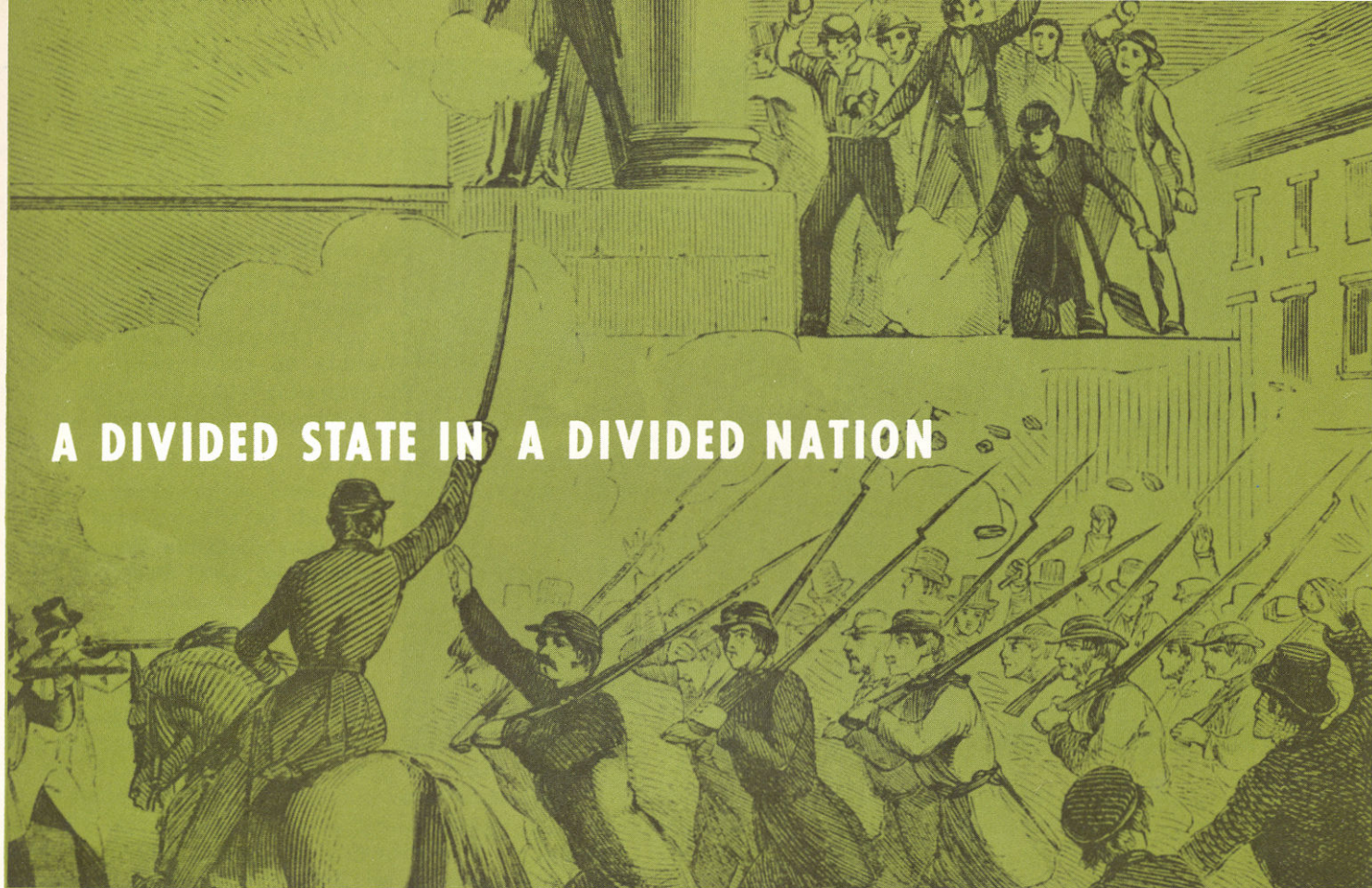
Union side won first battle between Missourians at Boonville, Mo., June 17, 1861.

a war within a war

A regiment of Union home guards is waylaid by a pro-Southern crowd at Fifth and Walnut in St. Louis, touching off the Civil War in Missouri. The date was May 10, 1861.



The Missouri locations which figured prominently during the war years are shown here, Railroads, sprouting from St. Louis, and the rivers were strategically important.



A DIVIDED STATE IN A DIVIDED NATION

As the thunder of cannon fire roared in Charleston Harbor, the border state of Missouri found itself with mixed emotions and divided loyalties. More than two-thirds of her white population were of Southern stock, while in St. Louis 65,000 free-thinking German immigrants formed a core of Union support.

To Missouri, slavery was not of primary economic importance in comparison with other slave states. There were 115,000 slaves owned by only 24,000 planters and farmers. Above all, Missourians wanted compromise and peace; if war came they desired neutrality.

The State of Missouri was of vital importance both to the Union and to the Confederacy. Her substantial manpower pool, her strategic geographical position, her resources and wealth were needed sorely by both forces. Through important citizens whose feelings were strongly tied to one side or the other, Missouri felt strong tugs and pulls when war did erupt. And as the nation became divided, so did Missouri.

A tall, dignified man, born in Kentucky and whose roots extended back to Virginia, sat in the Governor's mansion. He was Claiborne Fox Jackson, 54, an able politician and a secret secessionist friend of the South. He maneuvered the state legislature into setting up a convention to decide Missouri's future relationship with the United States. However, the 99 delegates elected were mostly pro-Union, believing that secession would ruin the state's economy. On March 4,

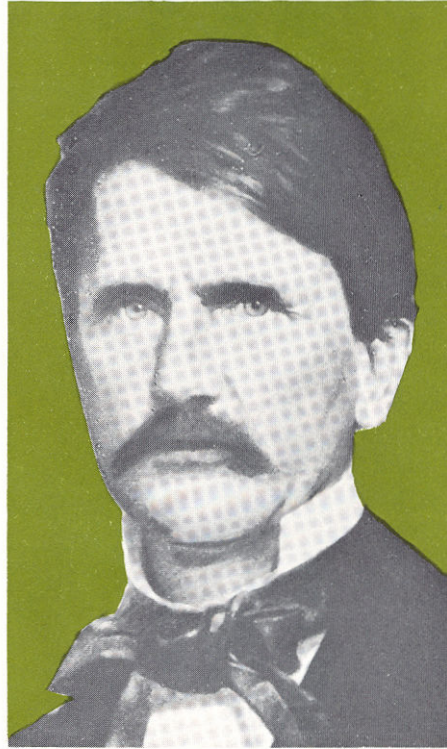
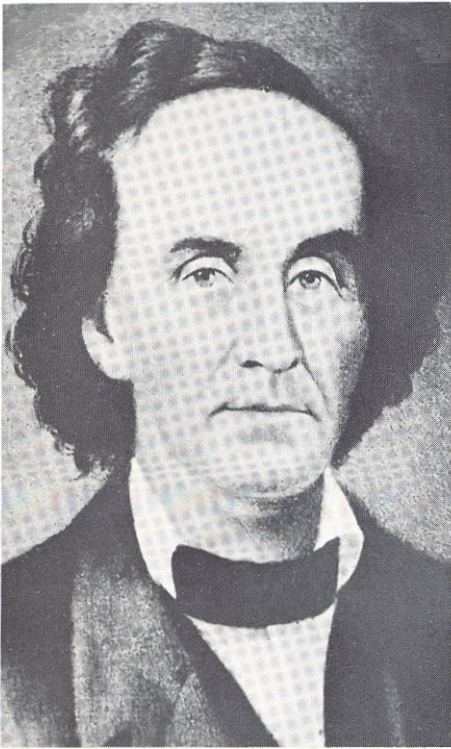
1861, the convention, meeting in St. Louis, decided that there was "no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union."

This was a blow to the Governor and pro-Southerners, but welcome news to men like St. Louisan Francis P. Blair, Jr. Organizer of the new Republican Party in St. Louis, he was staunchly loyal to Lincoln and the Union. A young and energetic 40, he was active as lawyer, editor and congressman. Through his brother, Montgomery, a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, his influence was felt in Washington.

The alignment of opposing forces was most evident in St. Louis, the state's largest city. A Union home guard unit, "The Wide Awakes," composed mostly of Germans held regular drills, as did a pro-South group called the "Minute Men." Neither had arms, and this situation focused the attention of all on the federal arsenal located below the city.

Francis Blair asked Washington to send Federal troops to reinforce the small arsenal staff. An 80-man detachment was dispatched by steamboat from Ft. Riley. Their leader was Captain Nathaniel Lyon, a career Army officer who hated secessionists. This made him popular with Blair, who was cool to the doubtful allegiance of General William Selby Harney, commander of the Army's Department of the West.

Three days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, President Lincoln called for volunteers. His request of Governor Jackson to furnish four infantry regiments was defi-



Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, secessionist state leader at start of War.

Francis P. Blair, Jr. of St. Louis led the fight to keep Missouri for the Union.

antly refused. This prompted the worried Captain Lyon to smuggle a large portion of the 60,000 muskets stored in the St. Louis arsenal across the river into Union Illinois.

Franklin Blair quickly offered Lincoln his loyal "Wide Awakes" home guards since Jackson would not furnish the Union any Missouri troops. Lincoln accepted, and Captain Lyon began mustering in men and arming them with weapons from the arsenal. The arsenal and its precious stores were safe, and had been a convenient source of weapons for a local army. The Union definitely had the edge.

Over in Jefferson City, Governor Jackson ordered six days training for the militia, and urged the legislature to pass money bills to pay for the defense of Missouri. At St. Louis the militia camp, named Jackson in honor of the governor, was commanded by a West Pointer, Brigadier General D. M. Frost. It was located between Olive and Laclede streets east of Grand in St. Louis. Blair and Lyon watched the encampment fearlessly, since it housed a mere 700 or so militiamen, but with irritation. But when Lyon learned that howitzers and large guns taken from a Federal arsenal in Louisiana had been smuggled into Camp Jackson, he took action against it. On May 10, 1861 Captain Lyon rode at the head of the home guard and surrounded the Southern camp. He demanded surrender within a half hour, and denounced it as a nest of secessionists. General Frost displayed intelligence in offering no resistance.

The militiamen stacked arms and marched as prisoners of war to the arsenal under the guard of the "Wide

Awakes." Crowds gathered to learn what had happened. Many in the mob sympathized with the militiamen, and soon pushing and shoving grew into rock throwing and then pistol shots. The Union volunteers fired into the crowd, and some estimates placed the dead at 28. Missouri had shed some of the first blood to be let in the Civil War.

The capture of Camp Jackson sank the stock of the secessionist group in St. Louis, ending its aggressive action there. The Confederate flag that flew from the roof of the Berthold mansion at Fifth and Pine streets, headquarters of the "Minute Men," came down forever. St. Louis itself was safe for the Union.

The secessionists at Jefferson City were thrown into turmoil by the news of Camp Jackson's demise. The legislature passed appropriations to build and support a large state militia in what might be considered the record time of 15 minutes. Rumors ran rampant around the capitol. One, that Blair and several thousand troops were enroute via the Pacific Railroad, caused Jackson to have the railroad bridge over the Osage River burned.

General Harney, sent on a convenient mission so that Captain Lyon could capture Camp Jackson, returned to St. Louis. He made a pact with Governor Jackson that was very unpopular with Blair, Lyon, and loyal Unionists: the state would not arm further.

Francis P. Blair would not hold still for this concession. He used his Washington influence to have General Harney removed. His friend and fellow defender of the Union, Captain Lyon, was placed in charge, and

jumped in rank to Brigadier General. Governor Jackson thought that they should talk, and a meeting was called, though Lyon was cold to the idea. He had earned the sobriquet of "that Yankee abolitionist" among the more rabid Southerners and truly hated the Confederacy.

The meeting, attended by Lyon and Blair, Jackson and his state militia head, Major General Sterling Price, took place at the Planters' House hotel in St. Louis. Jackson proposed that Missouri maintain neutrality, under which he would disband the state militia and Lyon would refrain from enlisting volunteers and making troop movements in Missouri.

Lyon would not agree to this proposition which he saw as a surrender of Union control of the state. "Rather than concede to the State of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state whenever it pleases, or move troops at its own will into, out of, or through the state; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any manner however unimportant, I would see you, and you, and you, and every single man, woman, and child in the state, dead and buried." This zealous believer in the Union could feel as strongly as the Confederate believers in states rights. He closed the meeting by telling Jackson summarily, "This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

On the return trip to Jefferson City, Jackson's party stopped to burn the railroad bridge over the Gasconade. Although the train arrived in the state capitol in the middle of the night, Governor Jackson immediately drafted a proclamation calling Missourians to arms.

Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, who forged the Union's strength in Missouri.



Major General Sterling Price, ex-Governor and picturesque leader of secessionist forces in Missouri.

He asked for 50,000 volunteers for the state militia. It served to arouse Lyon to action back in St. Louis. He was determined to break up any military coup which would carry the state into the Confederate camp.

The next day he loaded a detachment composed of both regulars and volunteers aboard two steamboats headed up the Missouri River for Jefferson City. They had artillery aboard with which to lay siege to the capitol if necessary.

Since less than 150 men had answered his call to arms, Jackson realized defense of the capitol was an impossibility. He grabbed the Great Seal of Missouri and scampered to Boonville, a strategic point located on high ground 50 miles up river. General Sterling Price concentrated his state militia troops there and prepared for battle. Price was a huge man, a Virginian by birth who had settled down to farming in Chariton County, Missouri. He, like Lyon, had fought with distinction in the Mexican War. Twice elected Governor of Missouri, he had voted pro-Union as head of the state convention. When the breach came, he had to cast his lot with the South. He was a popular man, known as "Old Pap" to his troops.

General Lyon and his army occupied Jefferson City, then quickly moved by boat to Boonville to engage the state militia. His artillery opened fire on the Confederate positions at 8:00 a.m., then his well-trained troops advanced. The half a thousand militia men broke and ran. The battle lasted half an hour with both sides inflicting light losses. The War in Missouri had begun in earnest, with the tides of fortune favoring the Union. This first skirmish was to be followed by nearly 1100 more, roughly one-sixth of the entire number to be fought in the Civil War. Each side would have its victories, each its losses.

General Price's Lexington units were ordered south immediately by Jackson. He moved in that direction with the Boonville defenders, planning to rendezvous with General Ben McCulloch's Arkansas Confederates. General Lyon, and another column dispatched from St. Louis, followed and occupied Springfield. Union Colonel Franz Sigel, the European trained strategist, had been sent to Neosho to halt the flow of state militia men slipping south to join the Confederates. Sigel moved north to intercept Jackson, camped near Lamar, leaving about 90 men at Neosho. On July 5, 1861 Sigel and Jackson met north of Carthage.

Though surrounded by State Guard cavalry on his flanks, the wily Sigel disengaged his forces and ambushed the Guard's infantry attack. He made a fighting retreat to Carthage. Here he stubbornly defended, then slipped away south and east. His return to Neosho found those men engulfed by Confederates from the Arkansas border area. Thus the State Guard, commanded by Governor Jackson had won a battle in the Missouri War.

Meanwhile, General Lyon at Springfield realized he was outnumbered and sent General Fremont an urgent plea for reinforcements. It went unanswered. Lyon then decided to pull a surprise attack on the combined forces of Generals Price and McCulloch rather than retreat. His force made a night march on August 9 to Wilson's Creek where the Southern force was encamped. His plan was simple: Colonel Sigel's group would attack the rebels from the rear, then he would launch a frontal assault. Sigel was beaten off, retreating to Springfield without notifying Lyon. This capable officer engaged 13,000 enemy troops with his own remaining 3,700. Gaining a hill, he beat off numerous assaults by the Confederates. The battle, one of the bloodiest and most furious in the War considering number of men engaged, lasted four hours. Near the end, General Lyon, already twice wounded, was killed. When the lull came, his successor, Major Samuel D. Sturgis ordered a Union retreat. The Confederates, ready to do the same, were exuberant. Casualties for the Union totaled 1,302, for the Confederates 1,242.

Secessionist stock soared after Wilson's Creek, as did that of Sterling "Old Pap" Price. He replaced Governor Jackson as the state's pro-South leader, who had been deposed by the state convention which he himself had earlier assembled.

The Union army returned to its base at Rolla, leaving everything south of it to Price, who quickly moved north, pressing his advantage. By late August he had reached the Missouri River with a force of 10,000 men. Recruits now flocked to join him. Bent on overrunning the state, he advanced on the Union stronghold at Lexington. There, an Irish Illinois regiment of about 3,000 men commanded by a vitriolic Irishman named Colonel James A. Mulligan was dug in. Headquarters was the Masonic College situated on high ground a half mile from the Missouri River. Hidden in the basement of the college was \$900,000 in coin and the Great Seal of Missouri, left there earlier by Governor Jackson.

None of the 20,000 Federal troops nearby responded to Mulligan's call for help as Price approached. The Federals' river water supply was shut off as Price laid siege to the college and nearby Anderson House. He attacked September 18, 1861 after six days of siege. The beleaguered garrison resisted bravely for 52 hours despite thirst, low ammunition supplies and the oppressive stench of dead horses. Then Price hit upon a unique idea to protect his charging troops. Huge bales of hemp became rolling breastworks as his troops stormed the hill and moved on the college.

Mulligan surrendered. Price took the entire garrison prisoner, and gained considerable supplies, horses and arms. He also dug up the treasure buried previously by Governor Jackson. In winning this important battle, Price lost few men: 25 killed and 75 wounded; Mulligan had 39 killed and 120 wounded.

With the victory at Lexington, secessionist hopes reached their peak in Missouri, never to be this high again. Governor Jackson, though deposed, called a part of his deposed legislature together at Neosho, and on October 28, 1861 it passed an act delivering the state into the Confederacy. The Union scoffed, but the Confederacy admitted Missouri as its twelfth member.

Severe criticism of General Fremont, head of the Department of the West, issued from Missouri and Washington. "The Pathfinder" Fremont, eager to save face, moved with 50,000 men to personally take on Price. Just when he had Price trapped in southwest Missouri, he was relieved of his command. Under instructions, the new commander, General David Hunter, pulled back to St. Louis. Again, the state was Price's as he regained much of western Missouri with an army of 15,000 and initiated Guerilla warfare with unorthodox, but effective, tactics.

In southeast Missouri, a Union General, Ulysses S. Grant, soon to gain stature and reputation commanded from his headquarters in Cairo. Fremont had put him in command of Southeast Missouri. Grant made his headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. When Confederate General Leonidas Polk violated the neutrality of Kentucky and set up camp in Columbus in that state, Grant countered and occupied Paducah. Besides blockading the Mississippi from his fortifications at Columbus, Polk intended to take St. Louis via an invasion of southeastern Missouri. He sent General W. Jeff Thompson down the river from Columbus to operate around New Madrid, Missouri. Thompson starting pushing and probing north in October, 1861 with a force of 2,000 men. Grant sent troops from Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau to shove him back to the marshes of New Madrid.

Next, Grant turned his sights on a Confederate camp of 2,500 men at Belmont, Missouri, across the river from Polk's headquarters at Columbus. Taking 3,000 troops aboard steamboats, he attacked the unsuspecting Confederates and put them to flight. But his green troops were careless and began looting the camp. The enemy regrouped and the siege guns at Columbus bombarded them, too. The Union troops fought their way out, but Washington frowned on Grant's action.



Part of the mural by N. C. Wyeth in the rotunda of the State Capitol depicting the Battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, on Aug. 10, 1861. It was Missouri's biggest battle, and one of the bloodiest fights of the Civil War.

This sketch shows advance of Union troops in the decisive Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on March 7-8, 1862. This victory made Missouri safe for the Union.



Union General S. R. Curtis who won the Battle of Pea Ridge and saved Missouri for the Union.



As the North's military potential grew, the South's shrunk, everywhere, including Missouri. General Henry Wager Halleck had replaced Fremont as head of the Department of the West. His efficiency began to shift the tides of war in favor of the Union. Price found himself forced to retreat to Springfield where he remained during the winter of 1861-2. Halleck sent an army of 15,000 under General Samuel R. Curtis to destroy Price's army or chase it into Arkansas.

In spite of a severe winter, Curtis did a workmanlike job of routing Price out of Springfield south into Arkansas. He then chased General Ben McCulloch out of his winter quarters at Cross Hollows, Arkansas and occupied it himself. Curtis had stretched his line of communications thin. He also found the Confederates in Arkansas able to join forces. Price had 5,000 Missourians, McCulloch about 15,000 Confederates, and General Albert Pike, a character who was poet, politician and friend of Indians, had 5,000 redskins in warpaint ready to fight for the South. Price and McCulloch could not get along, so General Earl Van Dorn, their boss and commander of Trans-Mississippi Department Number 2 took personal charge of this combined army.

Van Dorn eagerly set out to attack Curtis, who had decided to withdraw behind Sugar Creek, just south of the Missouri border, and meet the Confederate onslaught there. Curtis's four divisions, less two regiments of Colonel Franz Sigel's command which were lost to Van Dorn in skirmishes on the withdrawal, dug

in with Pea Ridge at their backs. They waited for tomorrow's fight.

The morning found the Confederates not at their front, but in their rear. Van Dorn was executing a double envelopment from alongside and behind Pea Ridge. Curtis had his units do an about-face, and his front became his rear, his rear his new front. On this day, March 7, 1862, the numerically superior, but tired and hungry Confederate force pushed the Union troops back; Pike's Indians nearly frightened one Union division to death and Price's Missourians pushed a stubborn Federal division south in the vicinity of a country inn named Elkhorn Tavern. But before day's end, McCulloch had been killed by an Illinois sharpshooter, Private Peter Pelican. His second in command, General McIntosh, was killed shortly afterward, and this wing became demoralized. Pike's Indians ran, tired of fighting white man's fashion.

Van Dorn's army started the next day with an ammunition shortage, and one day hungrier and colder. His numerical superiority was also greatly reduced. Curtis, who had refused to follow his division commanders' counsel calling for a retreat, ordered Sigel to attack with his two divisions. The German's deadly artillery fire smashed the Confederate batteries, and the infantry's morale. Van Dorn's force fell apart, retreating wildly in every direction but south. It took two weeks to reassemble the beaten army at Van Buren. Curtis had defeated a superior force with cool skill in a battle that was decisive in saving Missouri for the Union.

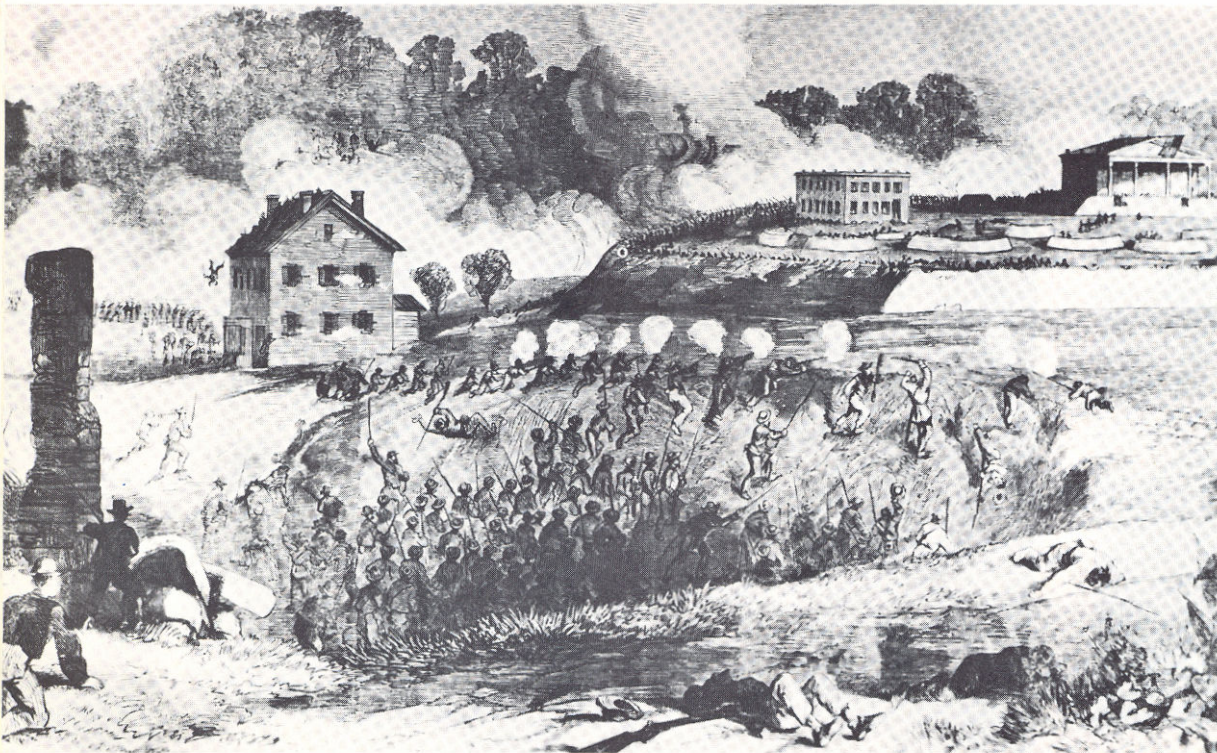


Illustration from Leslie's shows historic Anderson House (left, center) at Lexington being stormed by secessionists. Renovated home stands today atop Missouri River bluff overlooking city of Lexington.

THE GUERRILLA YEARS: A WAR OF REVENGE

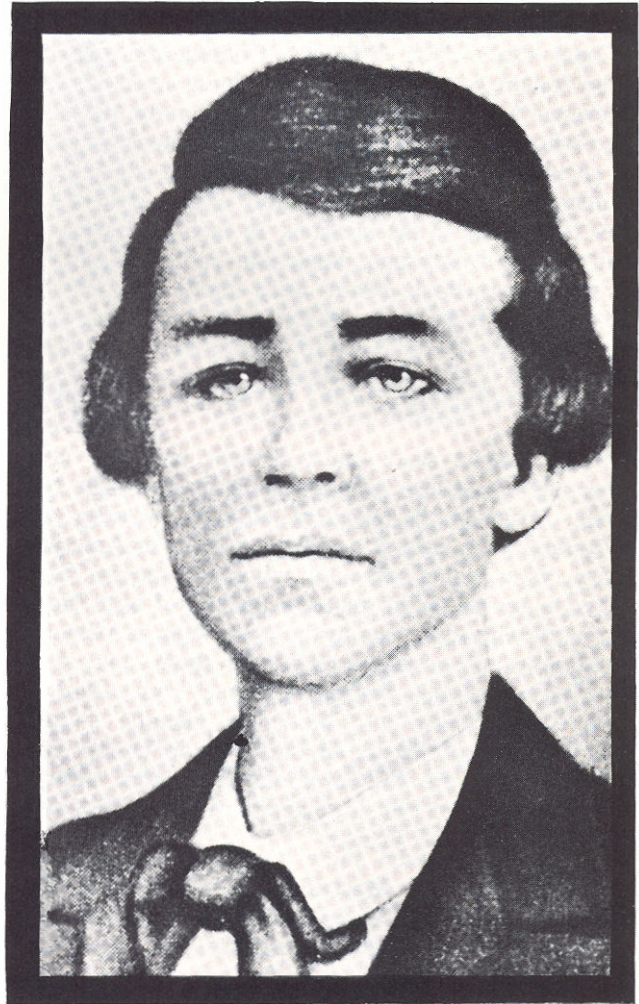
After the smoke of battle had cleared in Missouri in 1861 and the War proper had rolled on south, the state found itself the scene, not of peace, but of another type of war, unique in character. It was a private war, with Missourian usually pitted against fellow Missourian, neighbor against neighbor. This was War as practiced by guerrillas, civil war in the precise sense of the term; a bloody, vengeful, vicious community insurrection.

The numbers of participants engaged was small, and battles were raids, skirmishes, ambushes. Yet it took a terrific toll of life, and unlike the war fought by the armies, there was no respite, no rules, and no military objectives other than those close at hand. It was a war of terror, surprise, sabotage and arson. It was kindled in the spirit of bitterness and revenge in the breasts of Southern sympathizers, particularly those subjected to Union military law or occupation.

The outburst of this strange type of war in Missouri was caused by factors social, political and military in nature. In western Missouri and in the counties along the Missouri River, slavery was strong. The entire state was predominantly Southern in background and outlook. The state was somewhat of a contradiction: its people voted almost unanimously to maintain the Union while its governor, a secret secessionist, refused to furnish troops for the Union cause. The North viewed Missouri as a slave state and a stronghold of secessionists. This was fostered earlier by the illegal and violent attempts in 1854 of some of its citizens to make Kansas a slave area.

Thus, when the War began and Northern forces pushed the secessionist state militia beyond its borders, the Union occupation troops, mostly from neighboring Illinois, Kansas and Iowa treated and thought of Missourians all as secessionists and disloyal to the Federal government. This caused excesses of martial law and abuses in military government during the occupation to occur, creating resentment in the natives. The Union occupation bisected the state at its center, leaving many citizens disloyal to it behind its lines. It was these men who instituted the art of guerrilla, or partisan, warfare.

Organized into small, mobile cavalry groups, they permitted no peace in central, southern or western Missouri for the duration of the War. They plagued the Union forces stationed in the state, and in 1862, caused complete mobilization of the state's manpower. Noting the success of these local units, although not in sympathy with their disregard for the laws of civilized warfare, the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy and General Price sent guerrilla parties from Arkansas into Missouri to recruit and destroy



Most notorious Missouri guerrilla leader was William Quantrill, an ex-school teacher from Ohio and Kansas.

Union transport facilities and communications. Joining forces with the Missouri groups, they created havoc and horror in unabating fury for four solid years.

Although the large-scale actions of the organized forces far overshadowed the activities of the guerrillas, their role was an important one. The Missouri Confederate guerrillas were highly effective and efficiently utilized in a peculiar type of combat. They proved that by unorthodox tactics a smaller force could keep an overwhelmingly larger force off balance, mobilized and tied up, unavailable for utilization in military campaigns elsewhere. Their activity against the civil population created such fear and disorganization that society collapsed in some areas. Evidence of their effectiveness was the notorious Order No. 11 issued by

Union authorities, which drove the residents of four border counties from their homes. This was an attempt to stamp out guerrilla resistance in the area. These irregular bands actually caused martial law to be imposed, with the suspension of the legal and constitutional rights of the state's citizens. In short, they fought a cruel, total war.

A guerrilla is a much different type of fighting man than the disciplined soldier who is a member of a professional army. The Missouri Confederate guerrilla either fought for immediate, emotional reasons, such as revenge for treatment accorded his family, hatred of those who burned his home, or out of sheer criminality, recklessness, or neuroticism. He had no rules of conduct; he gave no quarter and expected none. In order to succeed in his missions, in fact, to survive, he needed to be woodsman, horseman and pistol shot of first-rate proportions. Many were under age for military service but with a need for excitement; farm boys of a high type were eager to play a deadly game of chance over the rolling, wooded sectors of western and central Missouri.

Guerrilla leaders were unusual men; some of great ability and capacities, others misfits in any other type of life. Able cavalry leaders all, their daring and viciousness have earned a niche for them in American history, folklore and romantic fiction and movies. They are better remembered than the leaders of both North and South who took part in the Civil War in Missouri. To Missourians contemporary with them, they were highly controversial figures. Citizens with Southern leanings made them into heroes of gigantic stature, equal in mark of heroes of old. To the Union sympathizers they were contemptuous characters, unprincipled outlaws and "bushwackers." Indeed, they were colorful, some even bizarre.

The most notorious Missouri guerrilla captain was William C. Quantrill. He was, oddly enough, a Northerner, a native of Ohio. Prior to the War he had taught school in Kansas. To secure himself from attack as a turncoat and informer, he manufactured a background for himself: that he had come to Kansas from Maryland enroute to Pike's Peak, but had been attacked by James Montgomery's pro-Union Kansas raiders, and had been wounded. After recovering from his wounds, he had joined Montgomery's Jayhawkers under an assumed name to gain revenge. Most of his men believed it.

His was the largest and perhaps the most active band. It was composed mostly of farm boys from western Missouri who ached for revenge against the harsh treatment accorded their relatives by the Kansas Union troops who occupied the area. In the summer of 1862, his ranks were swelled by ex-members of General Price's State Guard, who after being paroled, found themselves suspect by Union authorities. They and their families received brutal treatment from the Union troops. Upon joining Quantrill's organization, a guerrilla was asked one question only: "Will you follow orders, be true to your comrades, and kill those who serve and support the Union?"

Quantrill was a competent leader, but was amoral, vicious and highly ambitious. Into his command came lieutenants like George Todd, a bridge mason from Jackson County. He was a possible psychopath, and later led a group of his own. Another Quantrill follower was "Bloody Bill" Anderson, a wild and emotional raider. His terrible deeds were to exceed by far those of his leader. Whereas Quantrill was a calm, nerveless and calculating man when approaching a skirmish, Anderson attacked crying and screaming. He was an extremely handsome man, tall, sinewy and lithe. His dark hair was curly, and it fell to his shoulders. Anderson had high cheek bones and large, piercing blue eyes that literally blazed. He was an elegant dresser and made a dashing figure on horseback. His emotional make-up was definitely unstable; he was volatile and violent.

Anderson was a native Missourian, reared and educated at Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph County. As a young boy he had moved with his father, his brother Jim and three sisters to Kansas, where the family was at once caught up in the border war. Bill's father was killed in some forgotten border foray, and he and his brother joined Quantrill. When one of his young sisters was killed and another injured in the collapse of a Union military prison in Kansas City in 1863, he became motivated by an insane desire for revenge. He killed every Union soldier and every civilian who supported the Union cause that fell into his hands.

Anderson had as his lieutenant, personal bodyguard and executioner, a boy as neurotic and unbalanced as himself. This underling's name was Archie Clement, who had been reared at Kingsville in Johnson County, Missouri. The eighteen year-old Clement was a gunman in the true border sense of the word. Small, blond, gray eyed, he wore a perpetual twisted smile. He was completely lacking in feeling, scalping and mutilating his victims cruelly with a savage lust for violence. The only authority he knew or obeyed was "Wild Bill" Anderson, to whom he was devoted. Anderson need but give the word, and Clement killed with pistol or knife.

This photo of "Bloody Bill" Anderson was taken at Richmond, Missouri after he was killed in an ambush in Ray County, late in 1864.





Jesse James, standing at right, Frank James, seated, and Fletcher Taylor, left, were members of Quantrill's guerrilla raiders. The James brothers later became legendary bandits.

Another Quantrill recruit whose motive was revenge was 14-year old Riley Crawford. His father, Jephtha Crawford, had been taken from his home near Blue Springs in Jackson County and shot by Kansas Jayhawkers. Mrs. Crawford then decided to use her boy as a tool of vengeance, and delivered him to Quantrill's camp. She asked the guerrilla leader to make a soldier of the lad. Until he was shot dead at age 16 in Cooper County in 1864, little Riley killed every Union soldier who fell into his hands.

Some of Quantrill's men achieved notoriety after the War, too. One of the State Militia parolee's who signed up with Quantrill was Frank James of Clay County. Nineteen years old and rail thin, Frank soon sent for his 17-year old brother, Jesse Woodson James. Both were daring horsemen, wild and hard riding on guerrilla expeditions. Later they were to write their names in blood in our nation's folklore, and go down in history as legends. Another pair of brothers who would continue their infamous acts in the peace that followed the War were the Youngers, Cole and Jim. Coleman Younger was 18 when he entered Quantrill's camp in 1862. The year before his father's fortune had been stolen at Harrisonville and carried off by Kansas Jayhawkers. Soon after he had joined Quantrill, Younger's father had been brutally robbed and murdered by a Union officer. Before the end of the War, the Younger home was burned, and Cole's mother and the rest of the family turned out into the winter by Union troops. In 1864, Cole's 16-year old brother Jim joined him to seek their revenge riding with Quantrill. After the War they joined the James brothers as outlaws.

Quantrill's band helped capture the town of Independence, Missouri and the Union force garrisoned there on August 11, 1862. For this, Quantrill received a captaincy in the Confederate Army. On August 23, 1863, he led his guerrilla troops into Lawrence, Kan-

sas where they literally sacked the town, burning it to the ground. Their viciousness and thirst for revenge was proved by the ruthless, needless murder of some 150 men and boys of the town. In October of the same year, the band defeated a small Union cavalry unit at Baxter Springs, Kansas and put 17 captured non-combatants to death. Other guerrilla massacres occurred at Concordia and Centralia in Missouri.

As the Civil War drew to a close in Missouri, the Union military command slowly but surely exterminated most of the guerrilla leaders and their followers. George Todd was shot from his horse at the Battle of Independence in 1864 while leading a scouting party of General Jo Shelby's Brigade. "Bloody Bill" Anderson was killed in a skirmish in Ray County a few days later, and his body was triumphantly carried to Richmond and photographed. Archie Clement survived the War, but was assassinated at Lexington, Missouri in 1866. Quantrill, who had entered Kentucky in 1865, looting and robbing there until May of that year, was surprised by a small Union force and was wounded. He died in a Louisville hospital.

The Confederate guerrilla forces, ranging the border from Missouri to Texas, were engaged in an important, if unique, facet of the Civil War. Theirs was a role undignified by uniforms, military codes and master strategy. Instead, they fought a total war, very personal in nature, cold-blooded, using unorthodox hit-and-run tactics. In waging this sort of war, they not only avenged many personal wrongs done them and theirs, but made a real contribution to the Confederate war effort in the West. For three years they kept Missouri embroiled in a private war, a partisan war fostered by an unfortunate political and military situation which might have been better handled by the Union authorities. The fierceness and fury of this war appalled all Missourians, and touched most of them personally.

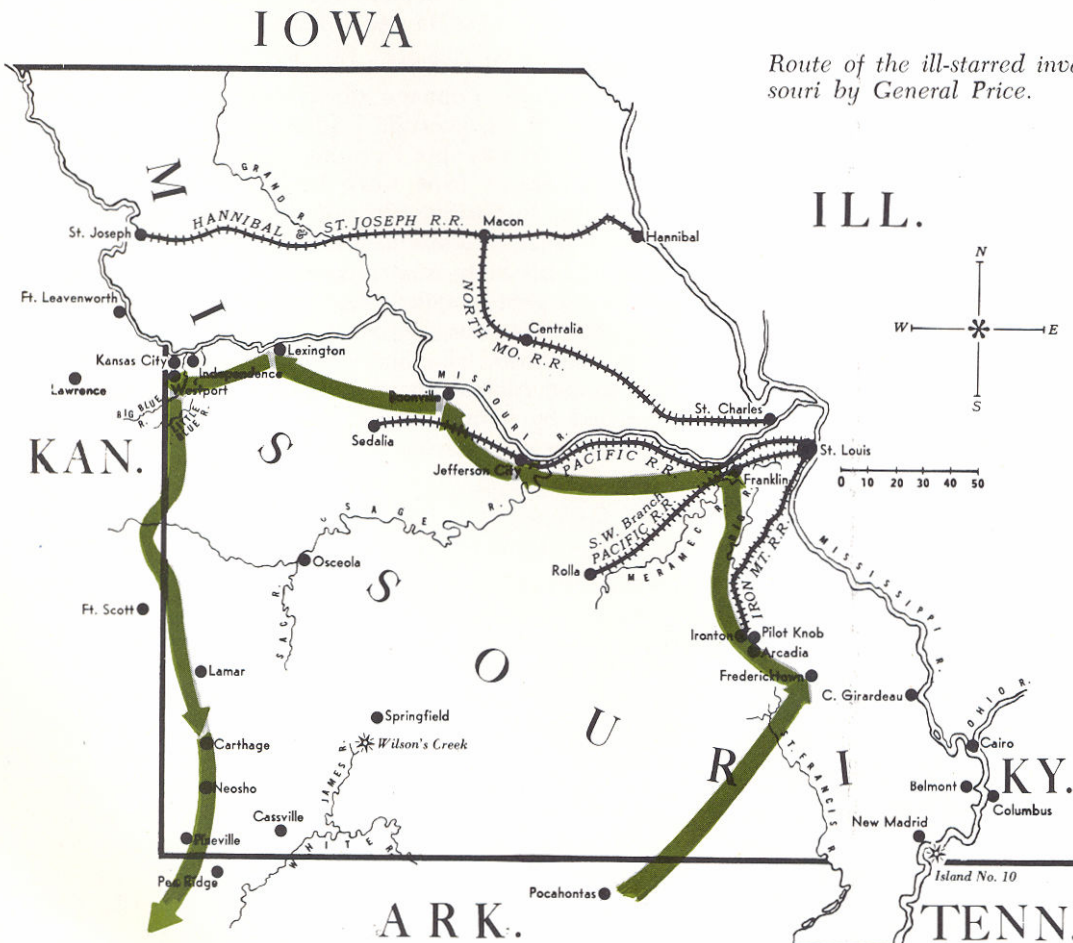
THE DYING, DESPERATE GAMBLE THAT LOST

Two and one-half years after the Civil War had swirled south and east of Missouri, it returned to sweep across the state with a final fling by the Confederacy. A veritable ghost was at its head, Major General Sterling "Old Pap" Price. He dreamed of an invasion of Missouri that would capture St. Louis and then drive the Union forces from its soil. He believed Missouri housed many persons with Southern sympathies who would act if an organized effort could be mounted. He counted highly on the aid of guerrilla bands then marauding throughout the state; he argued that this new front would draw Union forces from other beleaguered areas, taking the pressure off them. Underneath, he also smarted from his earlier defeats, and his thinking was tinged with vengeance.

Gaining approval for his project, he assembled three columns totaling 12,000 mounted infantry and cavalry troops supported by 14 pieces of artillery. These were headed by General John S. Marmaduke and General James F. Fagan, and famed cavalryman General Jo Shelby. The troops were mostly from Missouri and Arkansas. Price took with him Thomas C. Reynolds, former Lieutenant Governor under Jackson, and head of Missouri's Confederate government-in-exile. This

tattered, tired force crossed into Missouri on September 19, 1864, converging on Fredericktown. From this small town in southeast Missouri, Price's army now rode West, headed for Jefferson City. Its first objective was Fort Davidson, situated in a gap in the Ozarks at Pilot Knob, 85 miles south of St. Louis. General Thomas S. Ewing had 1,000 men, half of them green recruits, with which to defend the fortress. He had built a moat, sturdy earthworks and rifle pits about it.

General Fagan's column attacked in a frontal assault, to be met by withering fire from these inexperienced but determined Union troops. Fagan's column was stopped cold and a second try saw his force completely humbled. Next, General Marmaduke's division was hurled against the fort from another position, but it received the same kind of treatment. Then Price ordered a pincer move by both units, but neither jaw could snap shut, and this attack petered out at the edge of the deep moat. Changing his strategy, Price hauled his artillery pieces to the tops of the two mountains that overlooked the fort and prepared to reduce it by bombardment. Ewing's force quietly slipped out that night, joining the strong Union force at the Rolla base of operations.



Route of the ill-starred invasion of Missouri by General Price.



Meanwhile, General W. S. Rosecrans, head of the Department of the West, was busily throwing up defenses to protect St. Louis. He was compelled to concentrate forces at several key points around the state since he could not be sure where Price would strike. St. Louis itself was practically defenseless since the War had swept south. Quickly, Rosecrans formed a division of 4,500 home guards. He was then reinforced by 6,000 troops under the command of General A. J. Smith on their way to join Sherman in Georgia.

Price's mounted army moved on toward Jefferson City, shaken by its losses at Fort Davidson. Few recruits had joined him to take the places of those lost in that costly attack. He moved west, leaving in his wake a 20-mile wide swath of destruction. Waiting at Jefferson City were 7,200 Federals, entrenched and ready for battle. Price held up, engaged this force in a one-day skirmish on October 7th with a half-hearted effort and then decided to by-pass the capitol city. This was a great disappointment to Thomas C. Reynolds, who had awaited longingly his triumphant return to Jefferson City and installation as governor.

Union forces were now in pursuit of Price's dwindling army of 9,000 men. Daily skirmishes were fought.

Guerrilla bands under Quantrill and "Bloody Bill" Anderson joined him at Boonville. More battles at Glasgow and Lexington were fought and Price then neared Kansas City. Still full of fight, his troops pushed a Federal line of Kansas militia back from the Little Blue River to more permanent and formidable positions behind the Big Blue River on October 21, 1864. The next day Jo Shelby forced his way across the Big Blue and the Union line withdrew to prepared defenses in front of Westport and Kansas City.

The following day, Sunday, October 23, was a bloody day as 29,000 troops engaged in the battle of Westport. General Curtis, hero of Pea Ridge, led 15,000 Union soldiers; General Alfred Pleasanton another 5,000. Pleasanton attacked from the rear, destroying General Marmaduke's holding force. General Shelby had driven the Federals off his hill time and again, but was finally overwhelmed. Price's army was in retreat, but he rallied them for a second stand. It crumbled, and retreat in wild confusion ensued. Price was pushed back along the Missouri-Kansas border all the way south of the Arkansas River. The ill-starred campaign was ended, and with it, the Civil War in Missouri.



Painting by N. W. Wyeth of Confederate cavalry charge and Union countercharge at Battle of Westport.

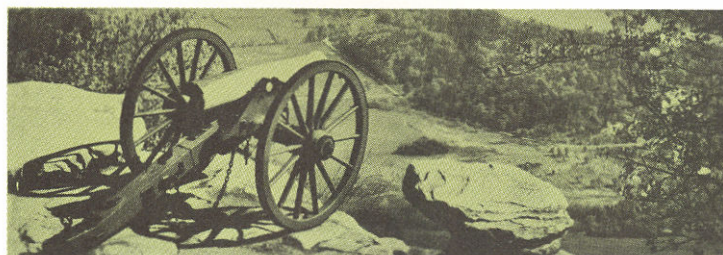
A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MAJOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES

and Events in Missouri—1861-1865

Name of Battle	Date	Name of Battle	Date
Liberty, Seizure of United States Arsenal	April 20, 1861	Sibley, Destruction of	June 23, 1863
Camp Jackson, St. Louis	May 10, 1861	Marshall	July 28, 1863
St. Louis, Street Riot	May 11, 1861	Boonville	October 11, 1863
Boonville	June 17, 1861	Lamar, Destruction of by Confederate Forces	May 28, 1864
Independence	June 17, 1861	Laclede, Descent on	June 17, 1864
Farmington	July 4, 1861	Fayette, near and at	July 1, 1864
Carthage	July 5, 1861	Camden Point	July 13, 1864
Neosho, Capture of Union Troops	July 5, 1861	Versailles	July 13, 1864
Athens	August 5, 1861	Huntsville, Attack on	July 15, 1864
Potosi	August 10, 1861	Arrow Rock, Attack on	July 20, 1864
Springfield	August 10, 1861	Plattsburg, Attack on	July 21, 1864
Wilson's Creek, Springfield or Oak Hills	August 10, 1861	Shelbina, Attack on	July 26, 1864
Birds Point, or Charleston	August 19, 1861	Rocheport, near	August 20, 1864
Lexington	August 29, 1861	Steelville	August 31, 1864
Lexington, Surrender of by Union Forces	September 20, 1861	Tipton, Attack on	September 1, 1864
Osceola, Destruction of	September 22, 1861	Centralia, at or near	September 7, 1864
Charleston, Expedition from, to Birds Point	October 2, 1861	Doniphan	September 19, 1864
Belmont	November 7, 1861	Keytesville, Surrender of	September 20, 1864
Warsaw, Destruction of United States Stores	November 21, 1861	Patterson	September 22, 1864
Charleston	December 12, 1861	Farmington	September 24, 1864
Mount Zion Church (Boone County)	December 28, 1861	Fayette, Attack on	September 24, 1864
New Madrid, Siege	February 28, 1862	Jackson	September 24, 1864
New Madrid, Capture of	March 3, 1862	Arcadia Valley	September 26, 1864
Clinton	March 30, 1862	Ironton	September 26, 1864
Doniphan	April 1, 1862	Shut-In Gap	September 26, 1864
Jackson	April 9, 1862	Arcadia	September 27, 1864
Bloomfield	May 10, 1862	Centralia	September 27, 1864
Florida, Salt River	May 31, 1862	Fort Davidson, Pilot Knob, Attack on	September 27, 1864
Lotspeich Farm, near Wadesburg	July 9, 1862	Mineral Point	September 27, 1864
Moore's Mill, near Fulton	July 24, 1862	Franklin (Pacific)	October 1, 1864
Kirksville	August 6, 1862	Union	October 1, 1864
Newtonia	August 8, 1862	Washington Occupied by C.S.A.	October 2, 1864
Independence, Surrender of Union Forces	August 11, 1862	Osage River	October 5, 1864
Lone Jack	August 14, 1862	Jefferson City, at and near	October 7, 1864
Lamar	August 24, 1862	Moreau Creek	October 7, 1864
Ozark, Captured by Confederate Troops	January 7, 1863	Boonville, at and near	October 9, 1864
Springfield, at and near	January 8, 1863	California	October 9, 1864
Hartville	January 11, 1863	Danville, Attack on	October 14, 1864
Bloomfield	January 27, 1863	Glasgow	October 15, 1864
Bloomfield near, and Capture of by Union Forces	March 1, 1863	Paris, Surrender of	October 15, 1864
Fredericktown	April 22, 1863	Sedalia	October 15, 1864
Cape Girardeau	April 26, 1863	Carrollton, Surrender of by Union Forces	October 17, 1864
Jackson	April 26, 1863	Big Blue, or Byrams Ford	October 22, 1864
		Big Blue	October 23, 1864
		Westport	October 23, 1864
		Charlot, or Marmiton	October 25, 1864
		Clinton, Attack on	October 25, 1864
		Newtonia	October 28, 1864

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This famous painting by George Caleb Bingham depicts the tragedy caused by the Union Order No. 11 which decreed that citizens of four border counties must leave their homes. It was an attempt by the government to stamp out partisan resistance.

