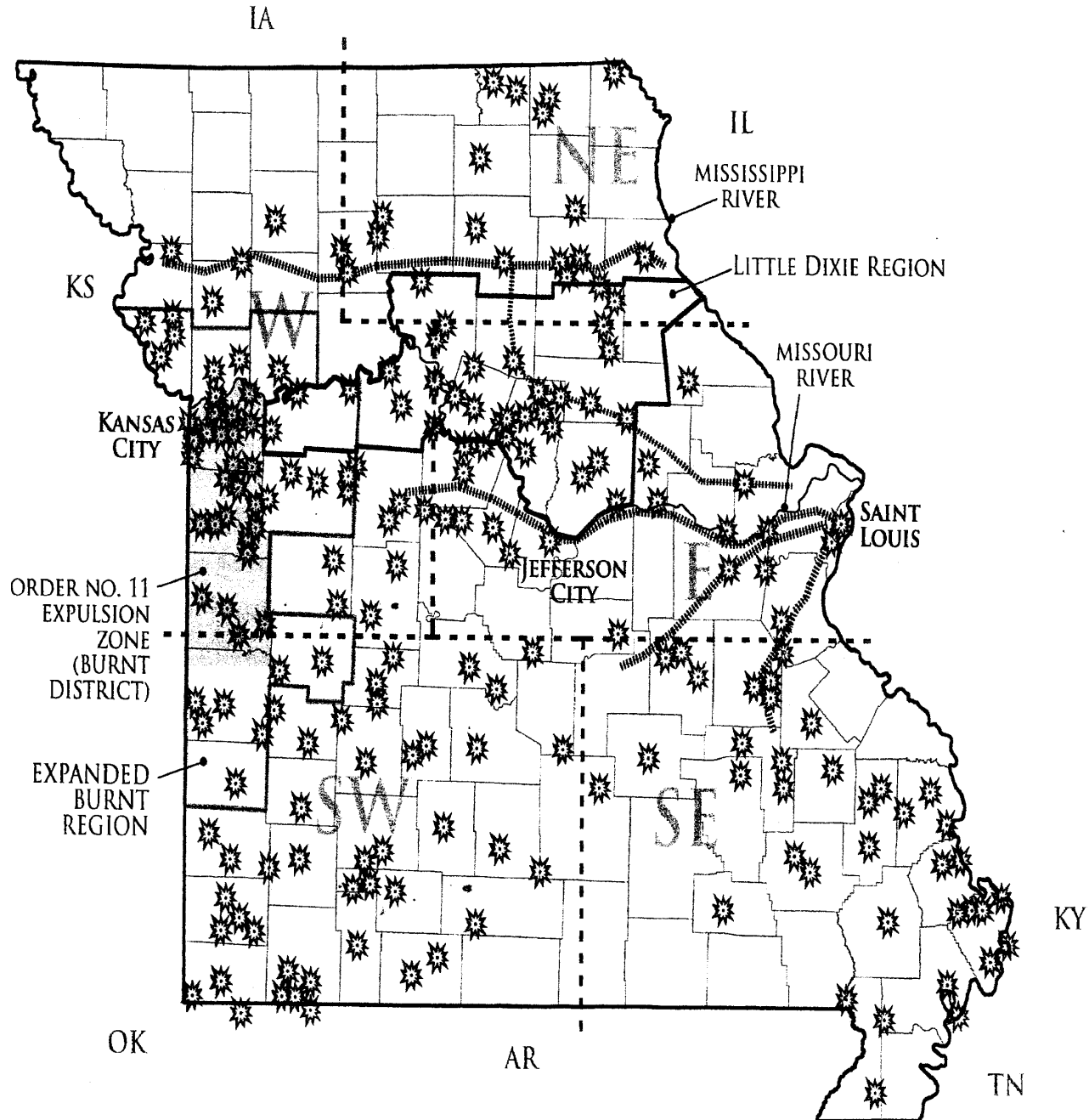


Civil War in Missouri

1861 - 1865



- Learning Objectives:

- 1. Broaden understanding and appreciation for Missouri's strategic and historical importance before and during the American Civil War, by examining events and role of key individuals.

- 1861 St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri State Guard, Boonville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Belmont
 - 1862 Southwest Missouri Campaign, Pea Ridge, Island No. 10, Little Rock Campaign, Helena, Prairie Grove, Porter's northeast Missouri Raid, Island Mound, opening of the Ohio R. and tributaries to invasion
 - 1863 Raids by southern Cavalry leaders Shelby, Marmaduke, Guerilla Captains Quantrill, Anderson, Todd, Order No. 11
 - 1864 Price's Campaign (Raid), Fort Donaldson, Centralia, Glasgow, Sedalia, Little Blue River, Independence, Byram's Ford, Westport, Marie de Cygnes, Mine Creek, Marmiton River, Newtonia

- Learning Objectives:

- Union Leaders

- Political – Montgomery & Francis Blair, Gamble, Bates

- Military – Blunt, Curtis, Davis, Dodge, Ewing, Foote, Fremont, Grant, Guitar, John Henderson, Halleck, Lyon, Merrill, Osterhaus, Pope, Pleasanton, Prentiss, Schofield, Sherman, Sigel, Steele, Sturgis, Totten

- Jayhawkers - Lane, Jennison, Montgomery

- Innovators – James Eads, Samuel Pook

- Learning Objectives:
 - Southern Leaders
 - Political – Governor Jackson, LT. Gov. Reynolds
 - Confederate /MSG Commanders – McCulloch, Pierce, Price, Van Dorn, Bledsoe, Cockrell, Fagan, Hughes, Hunter, Marmaduke, Parsons, Rains, Shelby, Slack, Thompson, Tracy,
 - Partisan, Guerilla Leaders – Anderson, Cobb, Coffee, Depriest, Freeman, Gordon, Hadly, Hart, Hays, Holtzclaw, Jackson, Jones, Kitchen, Quantrill, Poole, Poindexter, Porter, Reid, Reeves, Taylor, Thrailkill, George Todd

- Learning Objectives:
 - 2. Examine some known and less known cultural, social, economic as well as political and military stories.
 - Missouri's attempt to stay neutral, Abraham Lincoln
 - Governor Claiborne Jackson, Missouri State Guard
 - Problem of political legitimacy
 - German Americans
 - Care of sick and wounded
 - Military Prisons
 - Can African Americans fight
 - Social Justice – Emancipation Proclamation

- Learning Objectives:

- 3. Examine what lessons can be learned from terrible conflicts.

- Understanding strategy, logistics, planning military operations, Tactics, Order of Battle, Compound Warfare,
 - Total War – Industrial Revolution - Battlefield Lethality
 - Problems with allies such as guerilla and partisan bands
 - Perils of poor post war planning.

Missouri's historical role in the expansion of slavery

I. Manifest Destiny Phase

- 1818 Survey of Missouri Terr. complete, land - \$2/acre
- 1820 Statehood, Missouri Compromise, 36 30 parallel
- 1845, 1848 Texas Annex, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – territorial expansion

II. Social Justice Phase

- 1846 - 1857 Dred Scott Case
- 1847 Missouri bans education of slaves and free blacks
- 1830 – 1865 Underground Railroad, 1000 /year estimated escaped during its peak 1850 – 1860,
Harriet Tubman – a famous conductor.
- 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, enacted harsher laws, judges paid higher fees for convictions, southerners exaggerated numbers, northern resentment having to support laws for slavery, due process denied.
- 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act – popular sovereignty

III. Political Violence Phase

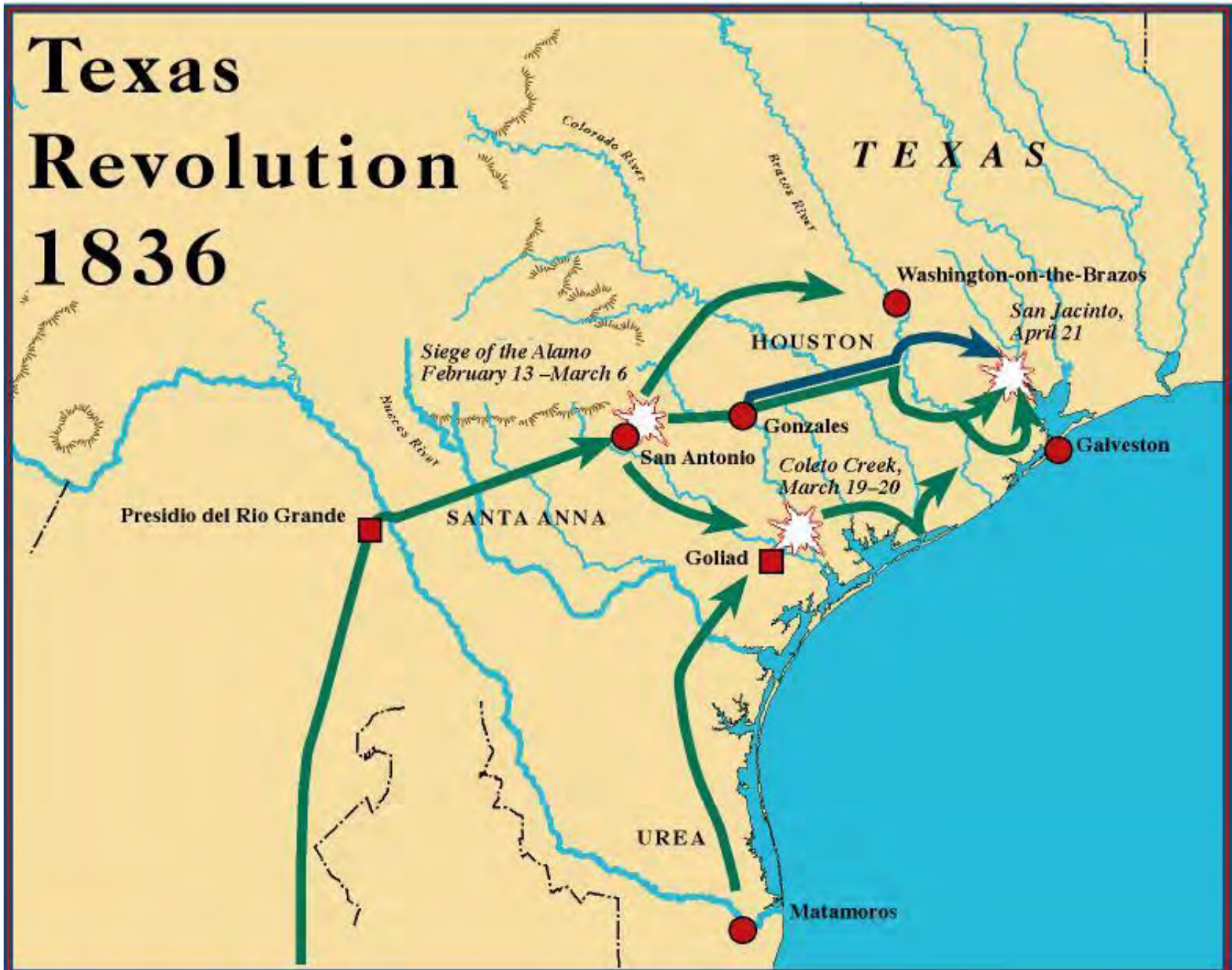
- 1854 – 61 Kansas Missouri Border War, aka Bleeding Kansas, John Brown, Battle of Osawatomie (Missouri Bushwhackers), Massacre settlers at Pottawatomie Creek.



**ROUTES OF THE
UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD
1830 - 1865**

Compiled from "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom" By Wilbur H. Siebert. Copyright, 1898, by The Macmillan Company.

Texas Revolution 1836



Sterling Price – Mexican War

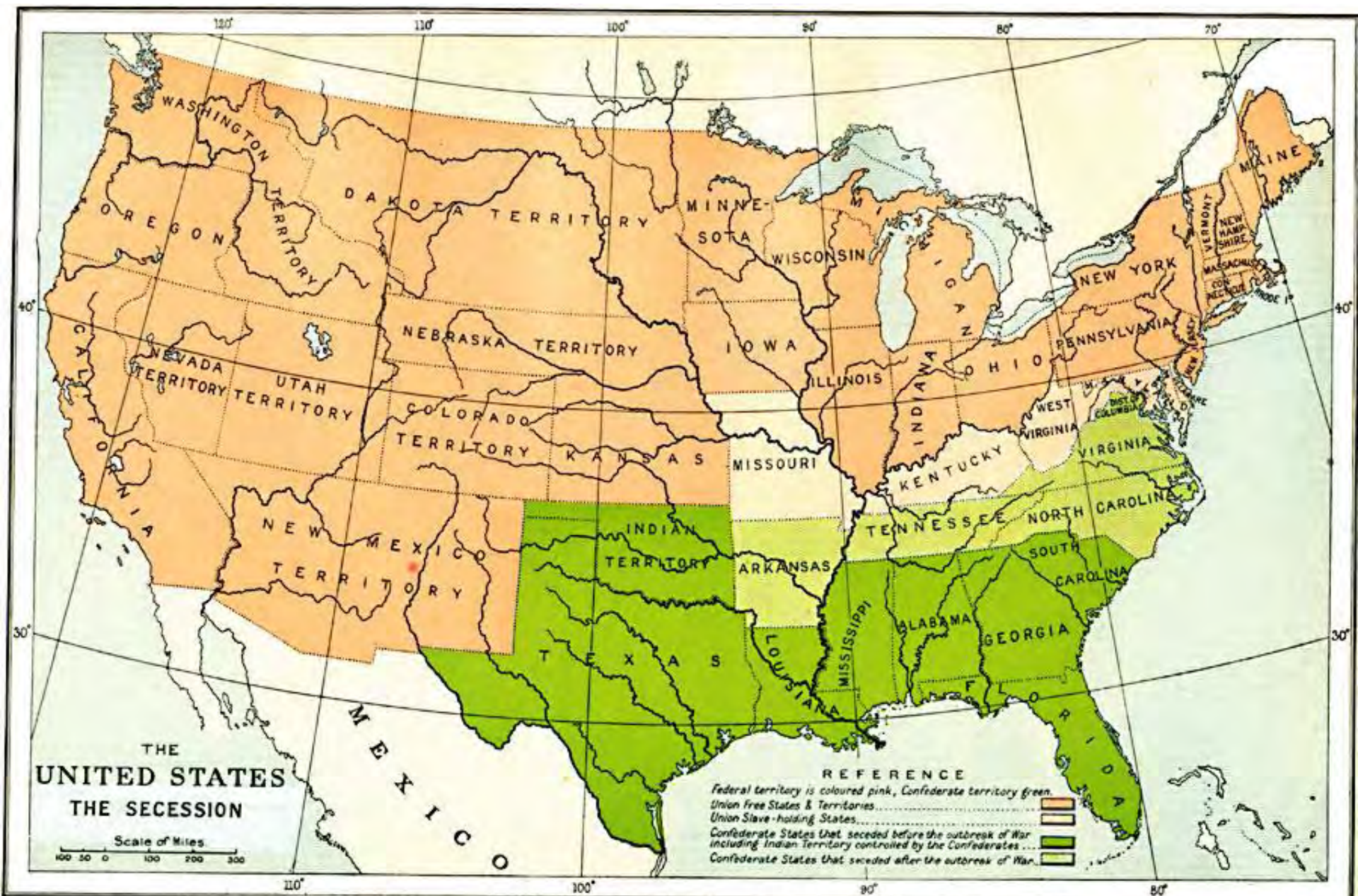
- Taos Rebellion - January and February, 1847, Colonel Sterling Price with Dragoons and Missouri Mounted Volunteers suppresses the insurrection of Mexican and Pueblo Indians near Taos, New Mexico
- Feb 2, 1828 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed, ratified Congress on March 10
- March 1, Against directions to only strike into Chihuahua if an invasion force gathers Price departs El Paso.
- Twice Informed by Governor Angel Trias of the signed treaty, Trias had been defeated by General Stephen Kearney in February, 1847
- March 8 - Price's force of 200 dragoons close in on Governor Trias's fortifications at Santa Cruz de Rosales
- March 10 – Trias again informs Price of signed treaty
- March 16 – Price attacks Mexican fortifications at Santa Cruz de Rosales, falls in 2 hours
- April 15 – Price ordered to withdraw, return property, by Sec of War Marcy after Marcy had learned of Price disobeying orders.

Lessons of History

- Harry S. Truman
 - A keen interest in the American Civil War
 - Drew parallels with his own Presidency
 - Lincoln's problem with strong minded military leaders
 - Over meddling in the civil war effort by Radical Republicans and Truman's WW II Chairmanship of the Special Committee on the National Defense Program
 - Guidance for President's upon the death of a predecessor
 - Sensitivity for dealing with a defeated enemy after a Great War
 - Churchill who studied and wrote about the Civil War believed it was an important lesson too.

Overview

- Estimate of the Situation in the West (What is critical for Political and Military Planners)
 - Missouri is a Key Border State (Essential Center of Gravity for the Federal Government and the Union Army to Control)
 1. Convergence of Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio Rivers
 2. Oregon, Santa Fe, California Frontier Trails
 3. Rich in natural resources, lead and iron, largest agricultural producer, most railroad lines in Trans-Mississippi Region
 4. Military Manpower Resources



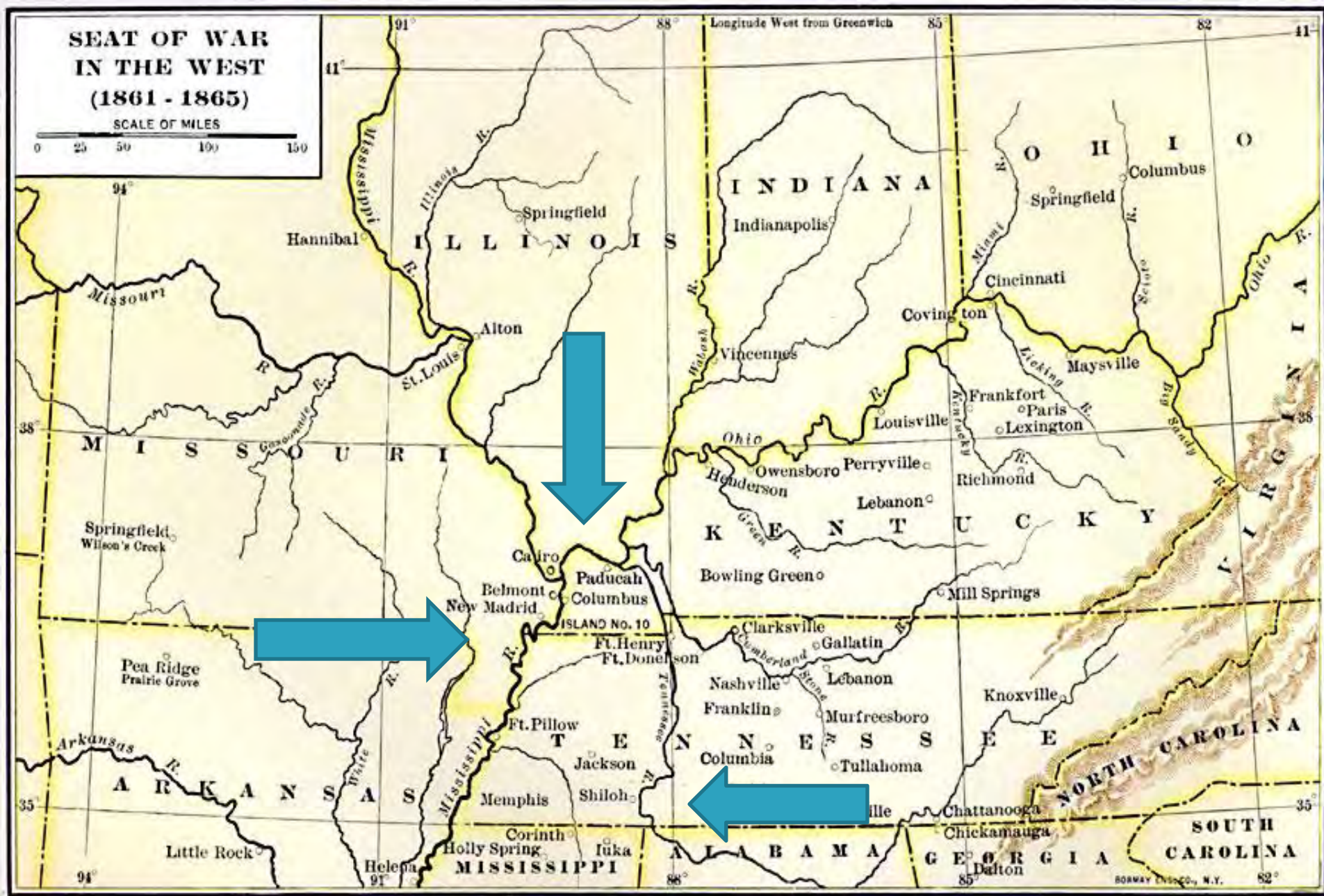
3/8/2019 Reference: <https://etc.usf.edu/maps/galleries/us/civilwar/index.php>

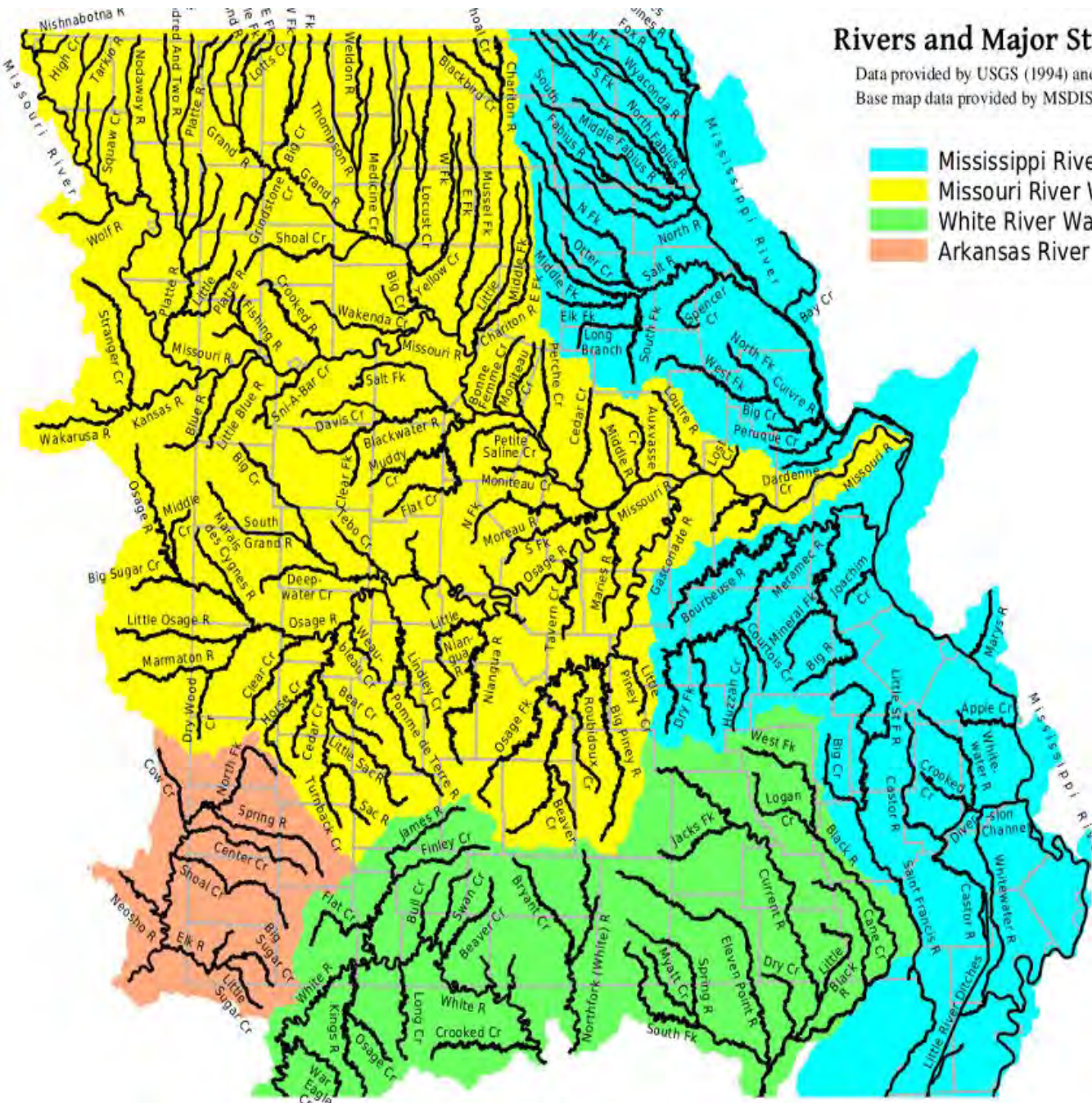
Trails West 1850



SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST (1861 - 1865)

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 150





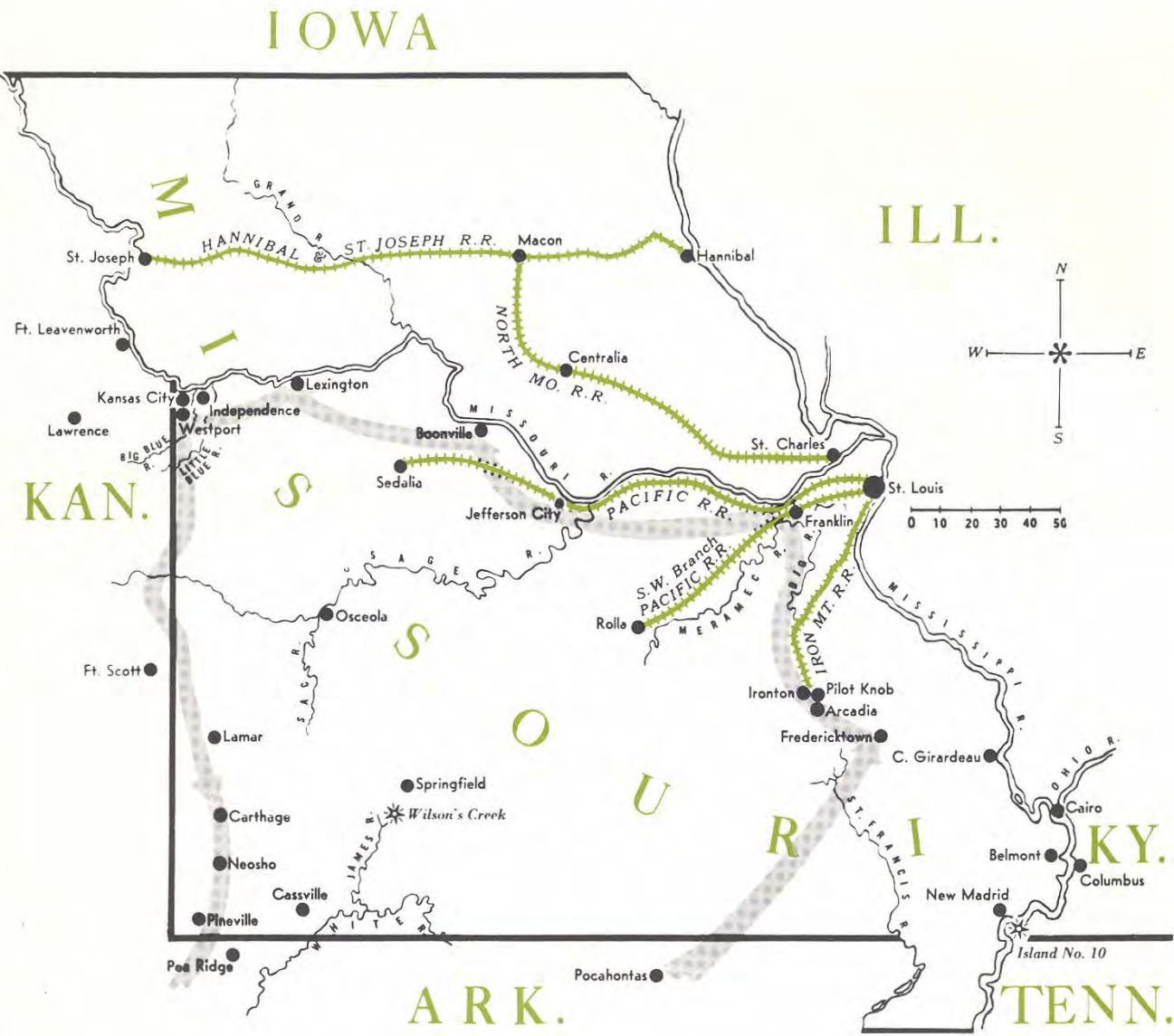
Occupying
 Forces
 (Union Army)

Centers
 Of
 Gravity

Protecting Bridges,
 Telegraph Lines,
 Rail Lines, Depots,
 Supply Bases

Eads Ironclad Gunboats
 "Pook Turtles"

Union Forces Challenges in Protecting Supply Lines



Control of Key Transportation Routes is Essential.

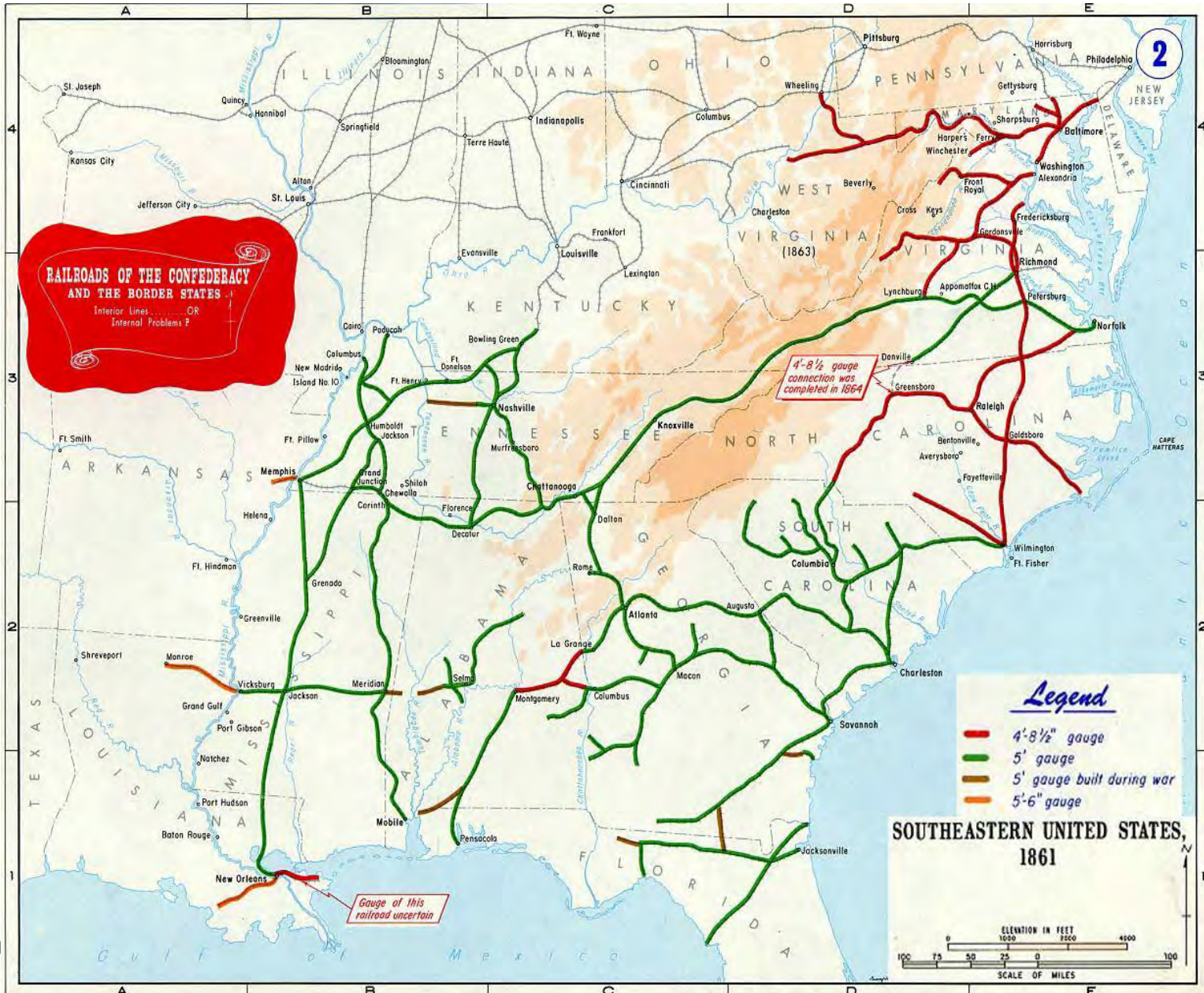
An army's consumption of supplies is ferocious.

Historically raiding is an important tactic used to harass an adversary's logistics and confiscate war supplies.

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



South's Railroad System



White Male Population of Military Age (18-45) in 1860 – 5,535,000

Alabama – 100,000

Arkansas – 65,000

Florida – 16,000

Georgia – 112,000

Kentucky – 181,000

Louisiana – 83,000

Mississippi – 70,000

North Carolina – 115,000

South Carolina – 55,000

Tennessee – 159,000

Texas – 120,000

Virginia – 197,000

Missouri – 233,000, 15 % of 13 southern and neutral states

Total Confederacy including Missouri and Kentucky – 1,506,000, 27 %

Total Trans-Mississippi Region (Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana) = 501,000, 33 %

Illustration: 1860 Census of White Male Military Age Population

Southern Units from Missouri

- Missouri State Guard
 - 9 Military Districts/Divisions (est. 23,000 – 28,000, 1861)
 - Fought 15 battles, hundreds of skirmishes
 - After Pea Ridge
 - many deserted returned home and often joined partisan bands
 - heavily recruited in Arkansas, joined Cavalry Regiments
- Missouri Units of the Confederacy (est. 15,000 – 20,000)
 - 20 Infantry Regiments (some are consolidated)
 - 45 Cavalry Regiments, 3 Mounted Infantry
 - 17 Artillery Batteries

Union Regiments from Missouri (est. at 114,000 soldiers)

- Short Enlistment Infantry Regiments (3 Months) – 12
- Long Enlisted Infantry Regiments – 57
- Cavalry Regiments – 18
- Artillery Batteries - 24
- Engineer Regiments - 6
- Early War Home Guard Regiments (3months) – 59
- Missouri State Militia Units (local mounted defense) - 17
- Enrolled Missouri Militia, (part time local defenses) – 82
- Colored Infantry Regiments (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 18th) – 5

Overview

- Union Strategy
 - Suppress the Southern Insurrection by reducing the Confederate defense perimeter
 - Anaconda Plan
 - Commander in Chief - General Winfield Scott
 - Union blockade of Southern ports
 - Cut the south in half – deny resources to Confederacy by expedition down the Miss R.
 - Shallow draft Ironclads – St. Louis, James Eads



Winfield Scott



SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE





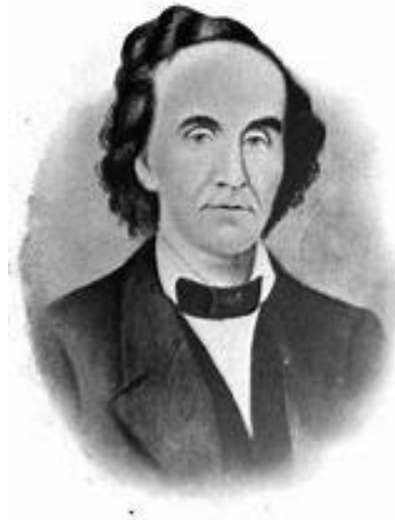
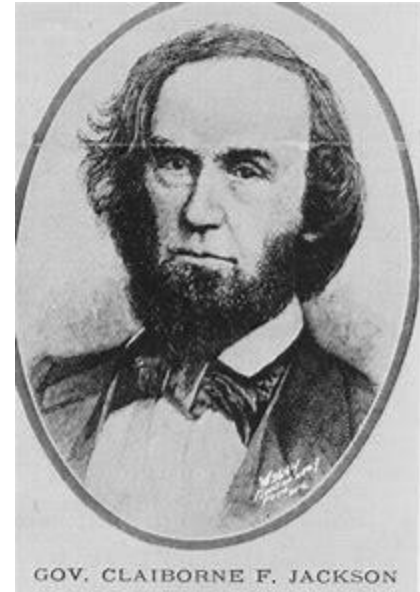
Claiborne Jackson & Election of 1860

Influential Missouri state legislator, played a role in pro-Union Senator Thomas H. Benton's defeat in 1850.

* State banking commissioner in 1857.

Runs for Governor, tied to Stephen Douglas's anti-secessionist platform beating Sample Orr by 10,000 votes.

Inaugural address called for a state special state convention on the issue of Missouri secession and is badly defeated 98 to 1.



Claiborne Jackson & Election of 1860

Pro- Union

Stephen Douglas 58,801
Northern Democrat

John Bell 58,372
Conditional Unionist

Abraham Lincoln 17,028
Republican

134,201

Secessionist

John Breckinridge 31,317
States Rights Democrat

Table: 1860 Missouri Presidential Election Results

1861, Spring – Rising Tensions in Missouri

- January – Secessionist Battle Lines are Drawn
 - Outgoing pro-Southern Governor Stewart prepare for “ the high position of armed neutrality”, Governor Jackson – special convention, issue secession.
 - LTG Reynolds – “Minute Men”, proslavery paramilitary org to control St. Louis, seize St. Louis Arsenal
 - Francis Blair - staunch Unionist activists – “Wide Awakes”, requests more Federal troops, Captain Lyons, Leavenworth, forms political alliance w/Blair
- February/March
 - Missouri legislature votes 98 to 1 to not secede
 - Missouri will not provide troops for either side
 - Misguided - Lincoln does not recognize neutrality
- April
 - Attack on Ft. Sumter, South Carolina, Lincoln’s army out west
 - Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri and ordinance stores in KC seized by pro southern sympathizers

Rising Tensions

- 1861, Spring – Missouri spirals into violence
 - May
 - St. Louis Arsenal – largest Federal arsenal west of the Miss. R.
 - Pro-southern Governor Claiborne Jackson calls out Missouri Volunteer Militia, Camp Jackson, St. Louis
 - Jefferson Davis ships cannons and weapons from New Orleans
 - Camp Jackson Affair/St. Louis Riots/Massacre
 - Captain Nathaniel Lyon, w German American volunteers surrounds Jackson's militia
 - Those who refuse to take loyalty oath marched to prison
 - 28 civilians and 2 of Lyon's federal troops killed
 - Deepened ideological divisions
 - Grant and Sherman are in St. Louis and observe the violence
 - Missouri Legislature then authorizes Gov. Jackson to seize all railroads, telegraph lines and raise a force to resist invasion - **Missouri State Guard.**

Key Events



Sterling Price



Nathaniel Lyon

– June, 1861

- Union Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, takes charge of the Department of the West
 - Federal government's authority exceeds the rights of states
 - Governor Jackson and General Price depart for Jefferson City – flee to Boonville, while the Governor is in the midst of raising an Army (MSG)*
 - Lyon's Federal forces embark up the Missouri River to seize state capital
 - Battle of Boonville, June 17, decisively defeats Governor Jackson and Missouri State Guard, retreat to southwest Missouri

Key Turning Points – Explains How and Why Missouri was Decisive

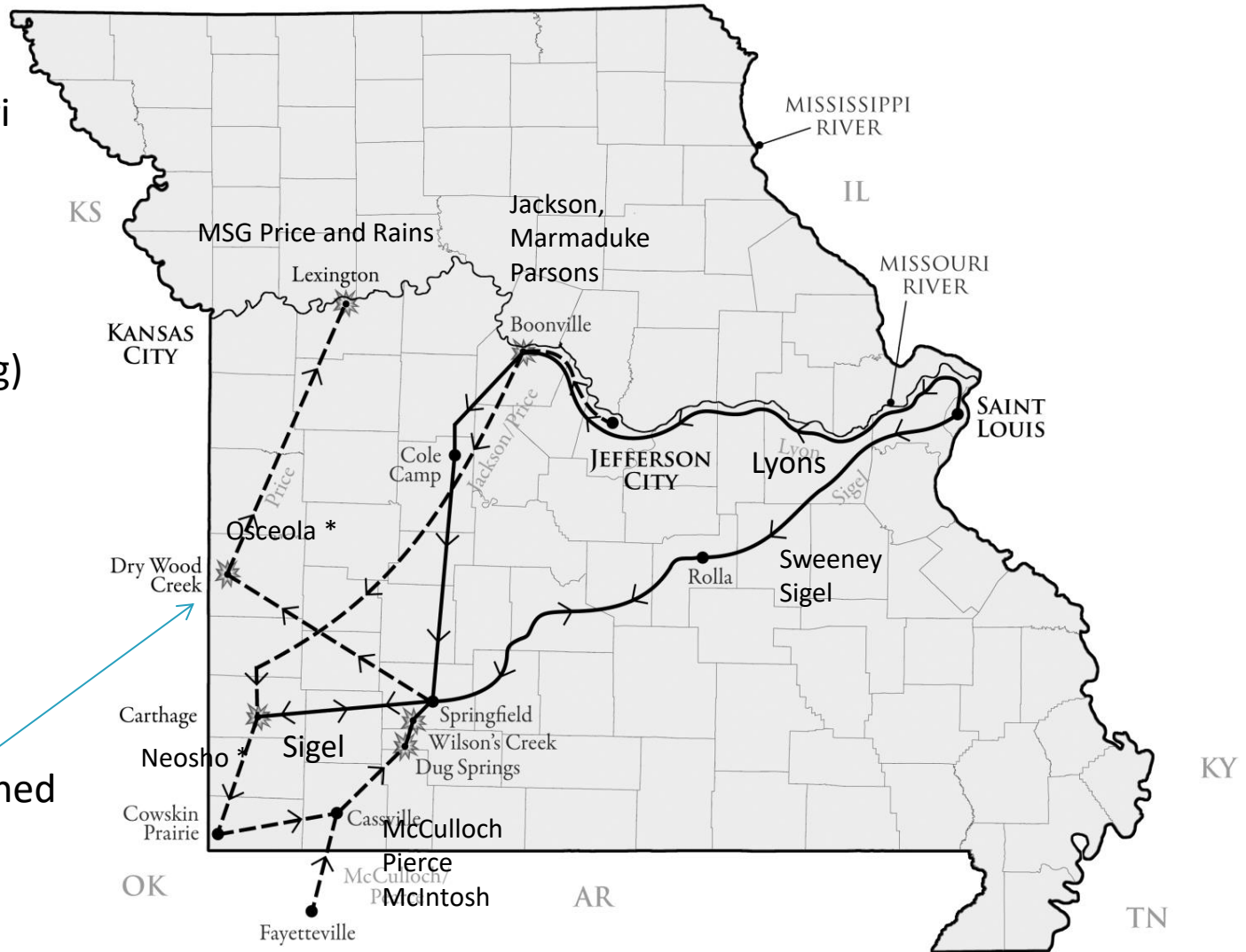
Confederacy/Missouri State Guard wins a series of major victories:

Carthage (July),
Wilson's Creek (Aug)
Lexington (Sept)

Other Engagements:

Cole Camp,
Dry Wood Creek

Lane's Jayhawkers
Sep 23 Osceola burned



1861 Campaign for Control of Missouri

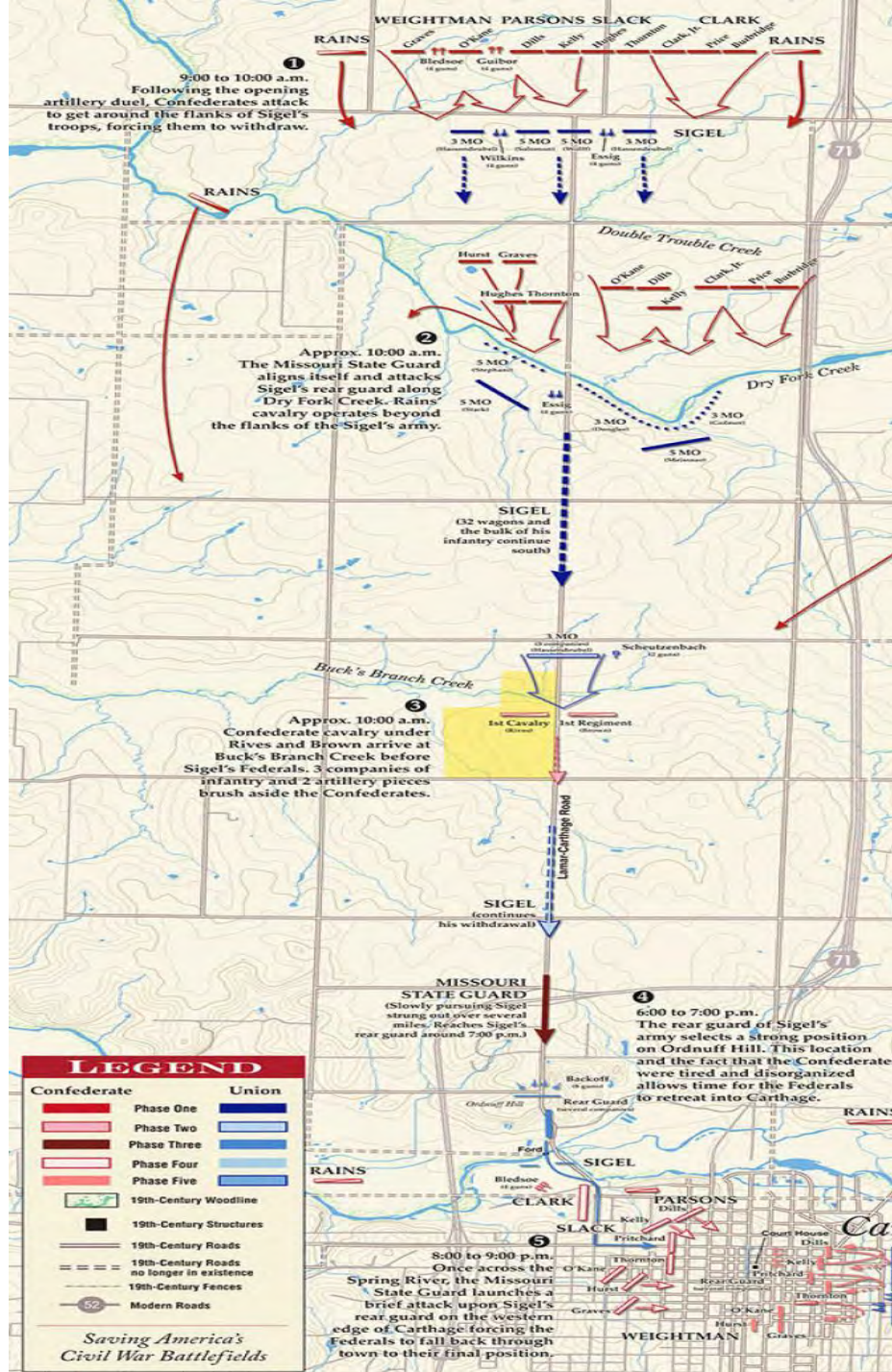
Union	———	Confederate	-----
Lyon		Jackson/Price	
Sigel		McCulloch/Pearce	

Key Events

July, 1861

- July 4 – Lincoln speech to Congress, Congress War Powers Act, \$250 mil
- **Missouri - 10 armed clashes, (before First Bull Run)**
 - **400 casualties, hundreds more captured or missing**
- July 21 – First Bull Run (First Manassas)
- July 22 – Lincoln calls for 500,000 vols, military ops suspended, Federal Army organized, 1 Div w/ 3 Brigades, Brigade w/4 Regiments, state governors 1000 man regiment quotas,
- July 23- Governor Jackson deposed
- Aug 1 – Hamilton Gamble, appointed Governor, provisional government
- Late July - MG John Fremont arrives St. Louis, takes command of the Department of the West 3 weeks after his appointment

Battle of Carthage (Dry Fork), July 5, 1861



ORDER OF BATTLE

UNION ARMY

2nd Brigade (1100)

Col. Franz Sigel

3rd Regiment

LTC Francis Hassendeubel (550)

5th Regiment

Col. Charles E. Salomon (400)

Artillery

Battery (4 guns)

Cpt Christian Essig

Battery (4 guns)

Cpt Theodore Wilkins

CONFEDERATE ARMY (5181)

Missouri State Guard

Governor Claiborne Jackson

3rd Division (365)

Brig. Gen. John B. Clark

4th Division (1200)

Brig. Gen. William Y. Slack

6th Division

Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons

8th Division (3116)

Brig. Gen. James S. Rains

Infantry Brigade

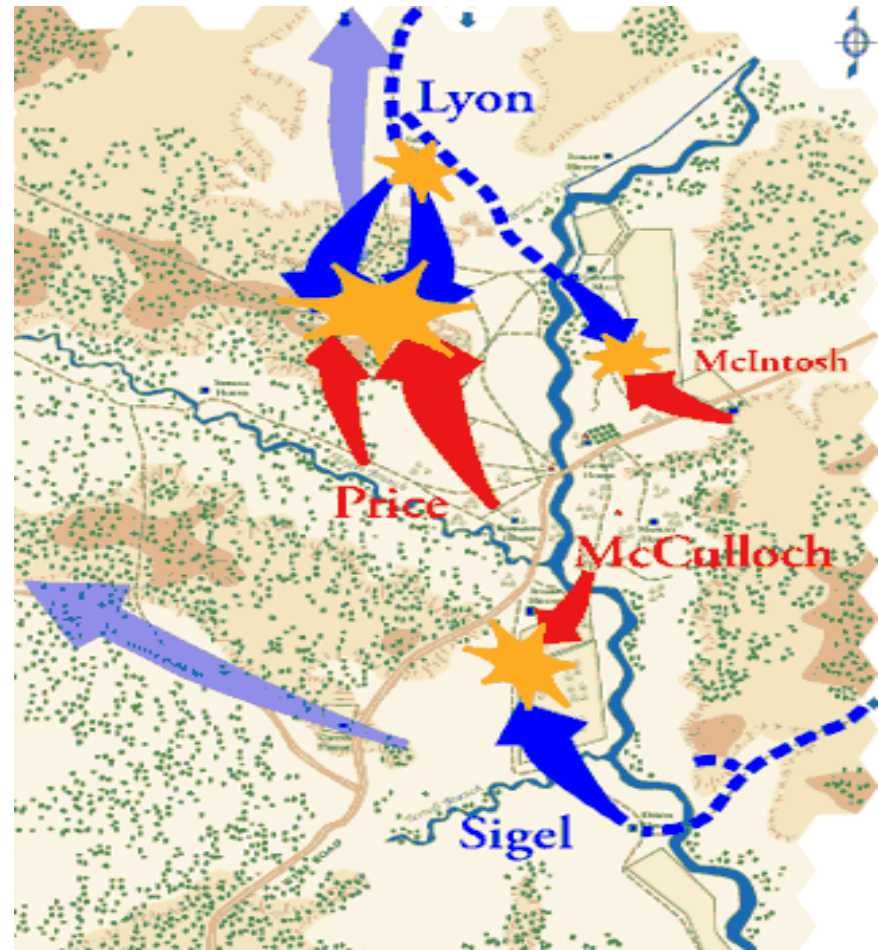
Col. Richard H. Weightman

Cavalry Brigade (1812)

Shelby's Rangers, Capt. Jo Shelby (150)

Battle of Wilson's Creek

- August 10, 1861
 - 20 miles southwest of Springfield
 - 5 hour battle, multiple attacks/counterattacks in 100+ temp
 - Col Sigel's Brigade routed in south, after holding fire on suspected reinforcements
 - Bloody Hill - BG Lyon killed leading a counterattack mid morning
 - 16,000 Union and Rebel soldiers, 2500 casualties (16%)
- September, 1861 – High water point for MSG in Missouri
 - Lexington falls, Confederacy gains control western half of Missouri.



Col Franz Sigel's Official Report

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Camp of Good Hope, near Rolla, August 18, 1861.

Life in Missouri, Winter 1861

- November
 - Fremont's southwest Missouri campaign too late, Lincoln fired Fremont,
 - General David Hunter, withdraws to Rolla and Sedalia
 - MSG - Uncontested control of Springfield
 - Department of Missouri created
 - Well respected but cautionary General Henry Halleck appointed Commander
 - Bickering between MSG Price and Confederate Gen McCulloch over future operations
- Life in rural Missouri – described in a New York Herald report

Life in Missouri, Winter 1861

- December – Authorities confront Union disloyalty, guerilla raiding
 - Lincoln suspends habeas corpus in Missouri
 - Halleck establishes Provost Marshall system, newsprint supplies
 - Halleck declares martial law
 - Refugees flood into St. Louis, government services overwhelmed
 - Freedman’s Relief Society, endless flux of fugitive slaves
 - Makeshift hospitals, estimates as high as 71,000 patients
 - Prisons,
 - crisis of disease and health,
 - prisoners incarcerated with little or no paperwork
 - Shortage of critical agricultural products
 - Commerce comes to a grinding halt
 - Education programs halted

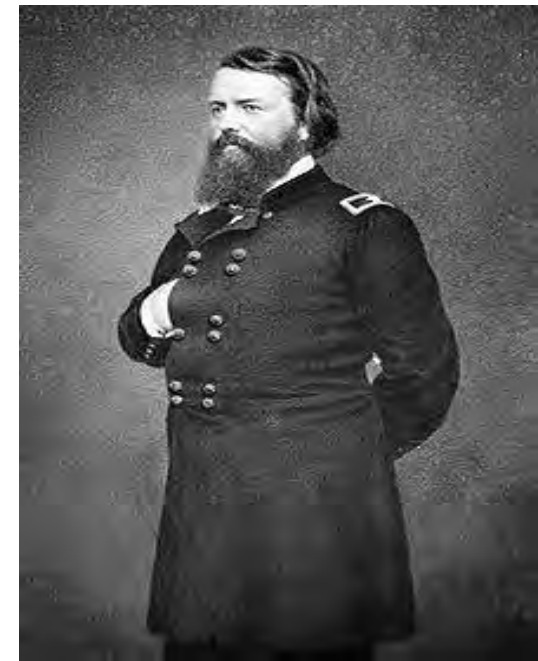
RE: Gerteis, Louis S., *“An Outrage on Humanity”*: *Martial Law and Military Prisons in St. Louis During the Civil War*, Missouri Historical Review, July 2002.

Important Turning Points in Missouri

- Lincoln removes Fremont in November
 - Battle of Belmont
- Lincoln issues General Order No. 1 directing operations against the Confederacy commence on February 22, 1862.
- Union launches 3 offensive operations from Missouri in early 1862.
 - Curtis drives rebel forces from SW Missouri – Battle of Pea Ridge
 - Pope captures Island No. 10, over 5000 prisoners,
 - Union expands control of Mississippi, Ohio Rivers.
 - Grant drives Confederate forces out of western Tenn., Battles of Ft. Henry, Donelson, Shiloh,
 - Key RR and ports fall - Corinth, Helena, Memphis, Arkansas Post, -



BG Samuel Curtis
BG John Pope



Lincoln: Studies Gen. Henry Halleck's book on strategy (Jomini)

- Center of Gravity's- control strategic points, such as the Miss. R.

Grant: June, 1861 - 21st Illinois Regt deployed to Quincy, Il

- Skirmishes bushwhackers in NE Missouri
- Mexico, July – Aug, 1861
- Ironton, Aug, 1861, Brig General - Aug 7
- Jefferson City, Aug, 1861, after 2 weeks recalled to St. Louis
- Cape Girardeau (Commands District of Southeast Mo.), Cairo, Illinois, Sept, 1861



- Southeast Missouri Campaign
 - Cape Girardeau – Aug 30, Grant takes command SE Missouri
 - General Polk occupied Columbus, violates Kentucky neutrality – Sep 3
 - Grant moved HQs to Cairo – Sep 4
 - Grant occupied Paducah – Sep 6
 - October – Grant dispatched Col Plummer to Fredericktown
 - Oct 21, Battle of Fredericktown, Thompson defeated, falls back to Bloomfield
 - Fremont relieved – Dept West leadership in flux
 - Grant dispatched forces to Sikeston (Wallace), Bloomfield (Oglesby)
 - Battle of Belmont , Nov 7, 1861, Tactical Draw, Confederacy w/draws SE Mo.
- Grant's Army of Tennessee - Forts Henry , Donelson and Shiloh , 1862



- June 62 – Evacuate Ft. Pillow
- June 62 - Confederate Navy destroyed at Memphis
- July 62 - Helena falls
- Sept 62 - Battle of Iuka
- Oct 62 - Battle of Corinth

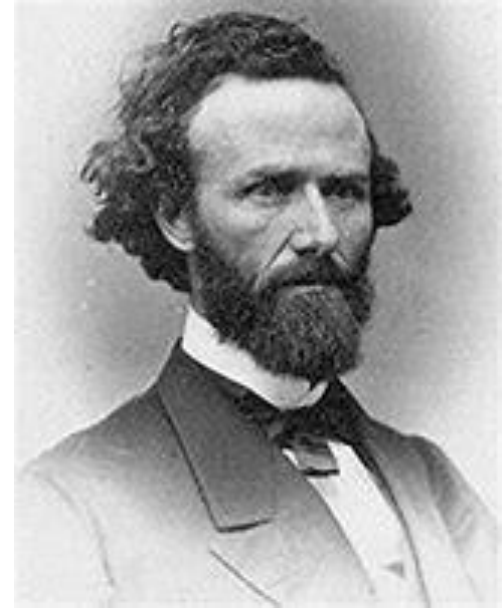
Grant's Expeditionary Campaign

The Battle of Belmont, Nov 7, 1861



John Brooks Henderson, and the formation of the Kingdom of Callaway

- Commander of Federal forces in northeast Missouri
- Curtail Callaway Guard operations, October, 1861
- Colonel Jefferson Jones offers to negotiate an armistice of sorts
- Can only be approved by Congress
- Appointed to Missouri Senator Trusten Polk's vacancy
- Co-author Joint Resolution for the 13th Amendment, drafts documents for 15th amendment.



James Buchanan Eads

- Lincoln's Attorney General Edward Bates invites Eads to Washington to consult on operations along the interior waterways.
- Contract for City class (shallow draft) Ironclads
- Basis for the western flotilla and Mississippi River Squadron
 - Naval Flag Officers Andrew Foote, and David Porter
- Grant and Sherman believed vital to early success in the west
- 7 built in the first 5 months for use in early 1862
 - Island No. 10, Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh
- 30 ironclads built during the war, Eads Union Ironworks & Mound City (Illinois)

City Class Ironclad aka
Eads Gunboats,
“Pook Turtles”

Designed by naval architect
Samuel Pook

512 tons, 2.5 inch armor, 13 guns

175 feet long, 6 foot draft

Steam Engine, 4 – 6 mph, with
rear center paddle wheel

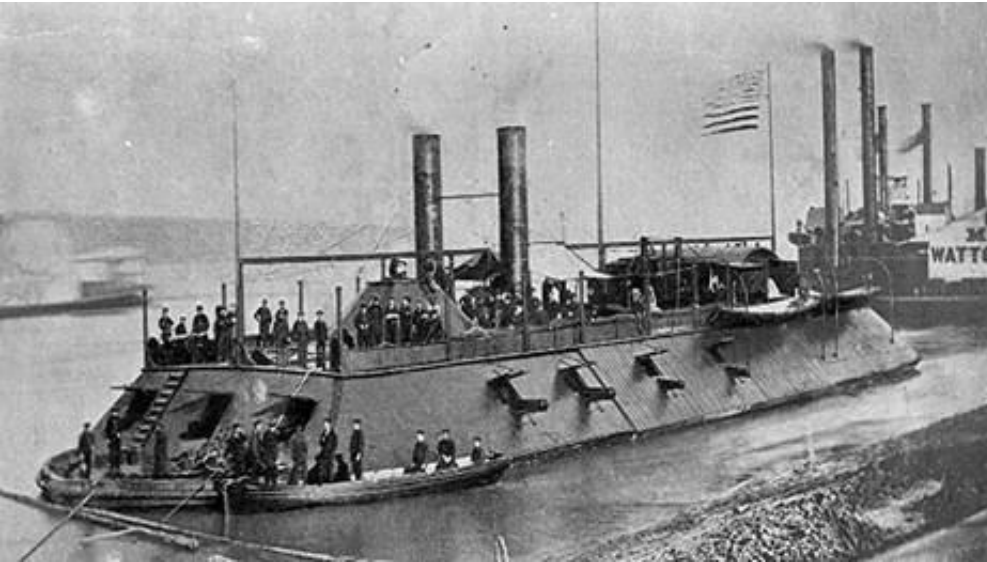
250 officers and enlisted

Backbone of the Western
Gunboat Flotilla on the interior
waterways

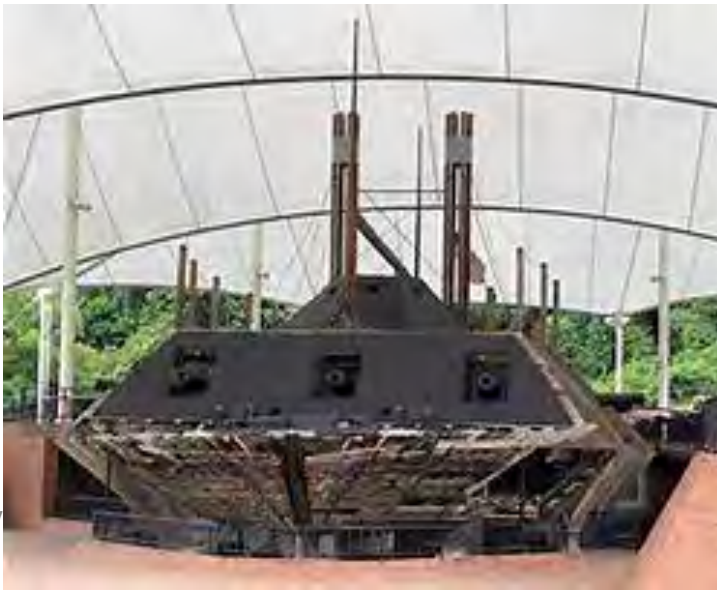


U.S.S. Carondelet, In service till 1873,
floundered Ohio River, discovered in 1982.

USS CAIRO



Vicksburg National Park Museum

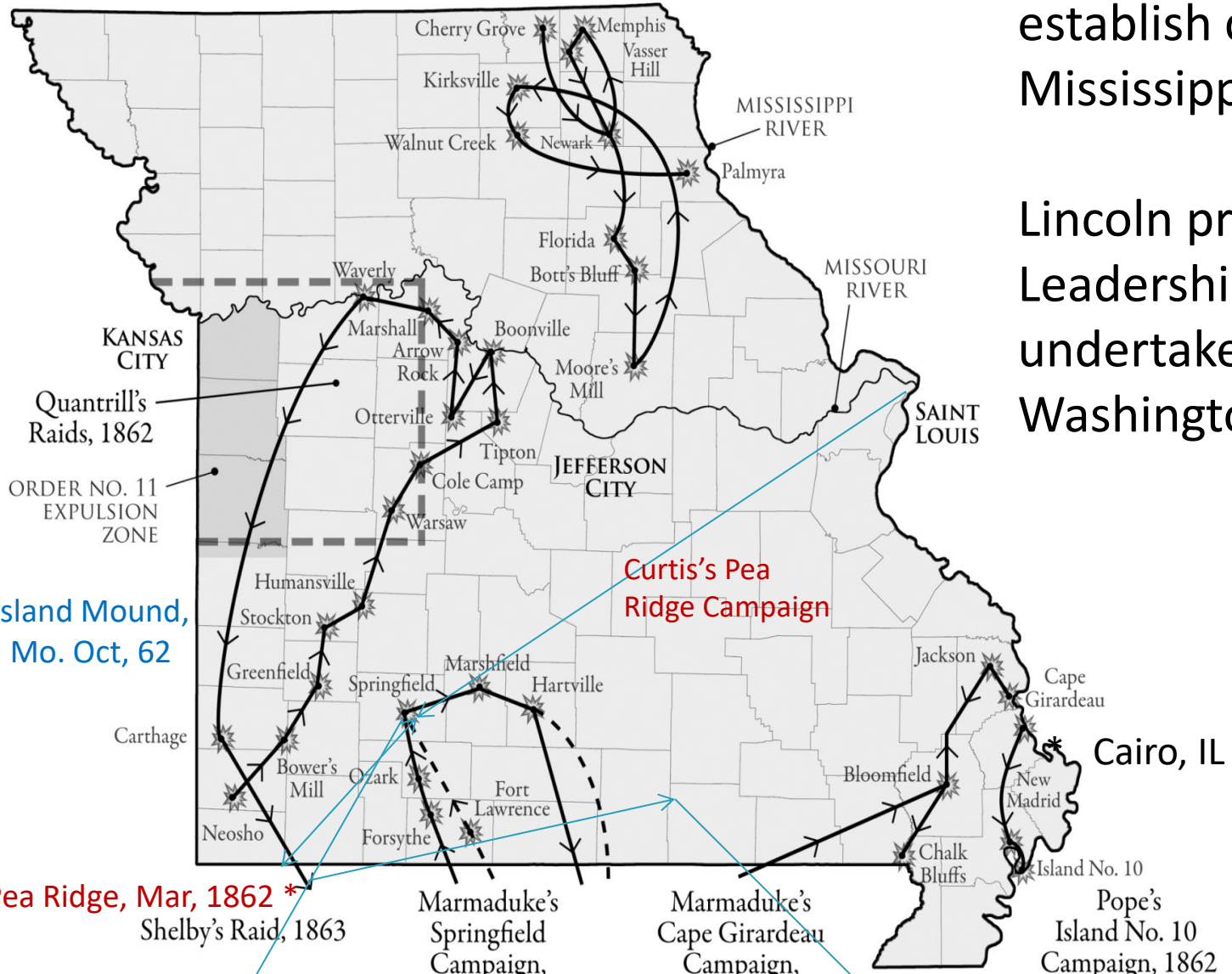


- Sunk in 1962 during the failed Yazoo Pass Expedition
- Later found by NPS historian Edwin Bearss in 1956.
- Pilot House, 8 inch gun, numerous other artifacts were preserved in silt
- 1 of 4 surviving ironclads.

Porter's Raid, 1862

Union Operations to re-establish control of Mississippi R

Lincoln pressures Union Leadership in West to undertake operations by Washington's birthday



Feb, 1862, Grant Army of W. Tenn., departs Cairo for Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh

Island Mound, Mo. Oct, 62

Pea Ridge, Mar, 1862 *
Shelby's Raid, 1863

Prairie Grove, *
Dec, 1862

Marmaduke's Springfield Campaign, January 1863

Little Rock Campaign

Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Campaign, April 1863

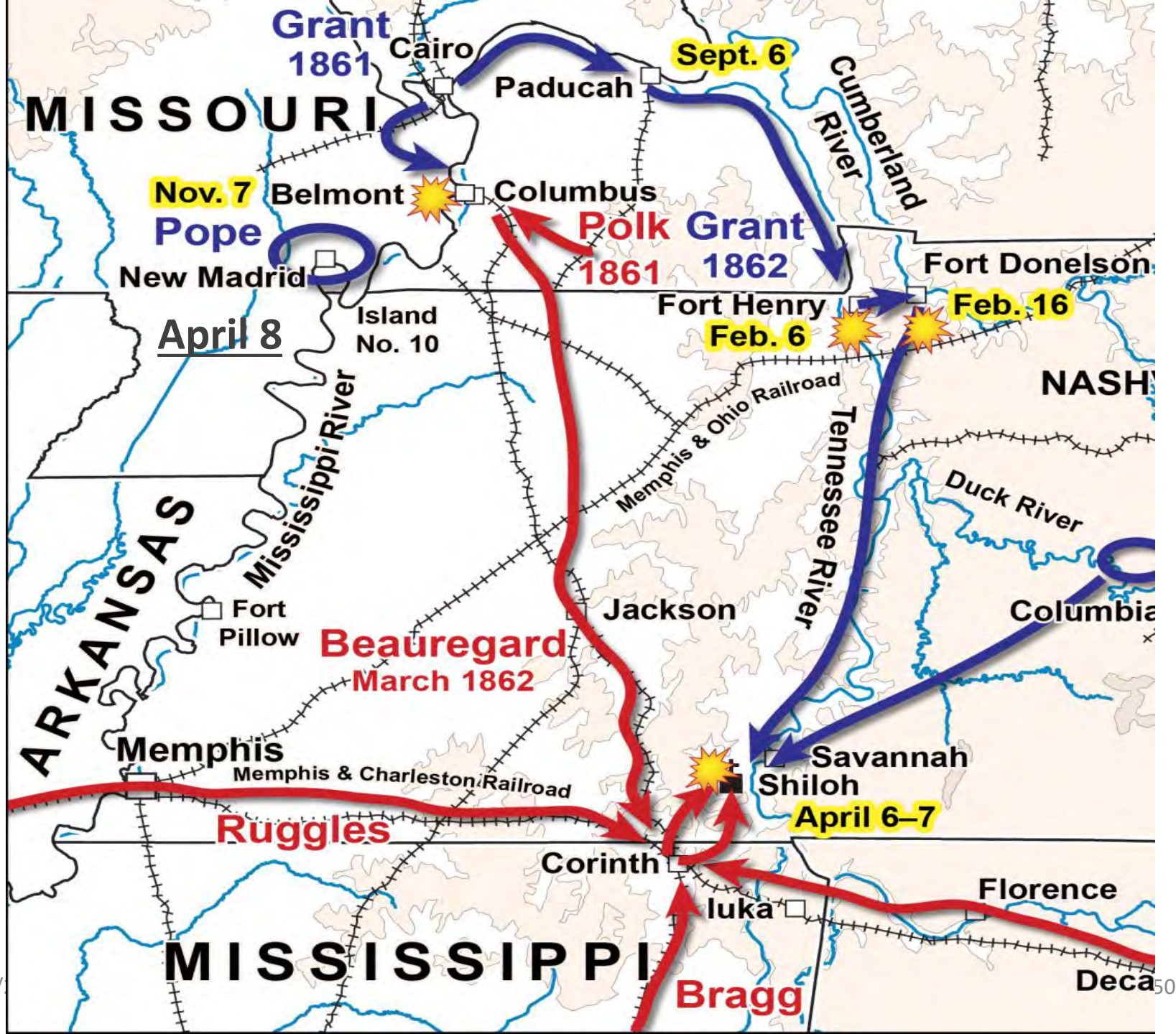
Helena, Ark, July, 1862

Cairo, IL

Island No. 10
Pope's Island No. 10 Campaign, 1862

Feb - Apr, 1862

Memphis captured, June, 1862



Island No. 10

Phase 1 – Siege of New Madrid

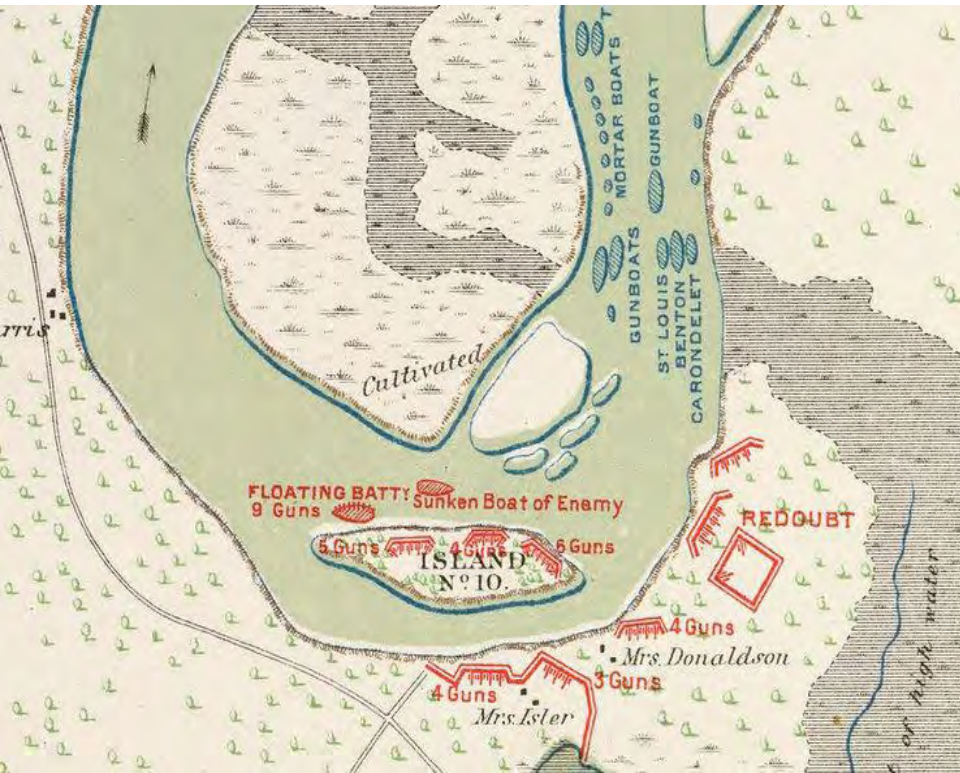
Phase 2

3 week bombardment of fortress

Dig canal

Transports Army to Tennessee

Ironclads Carondelet, Pittsburg pass the fortress



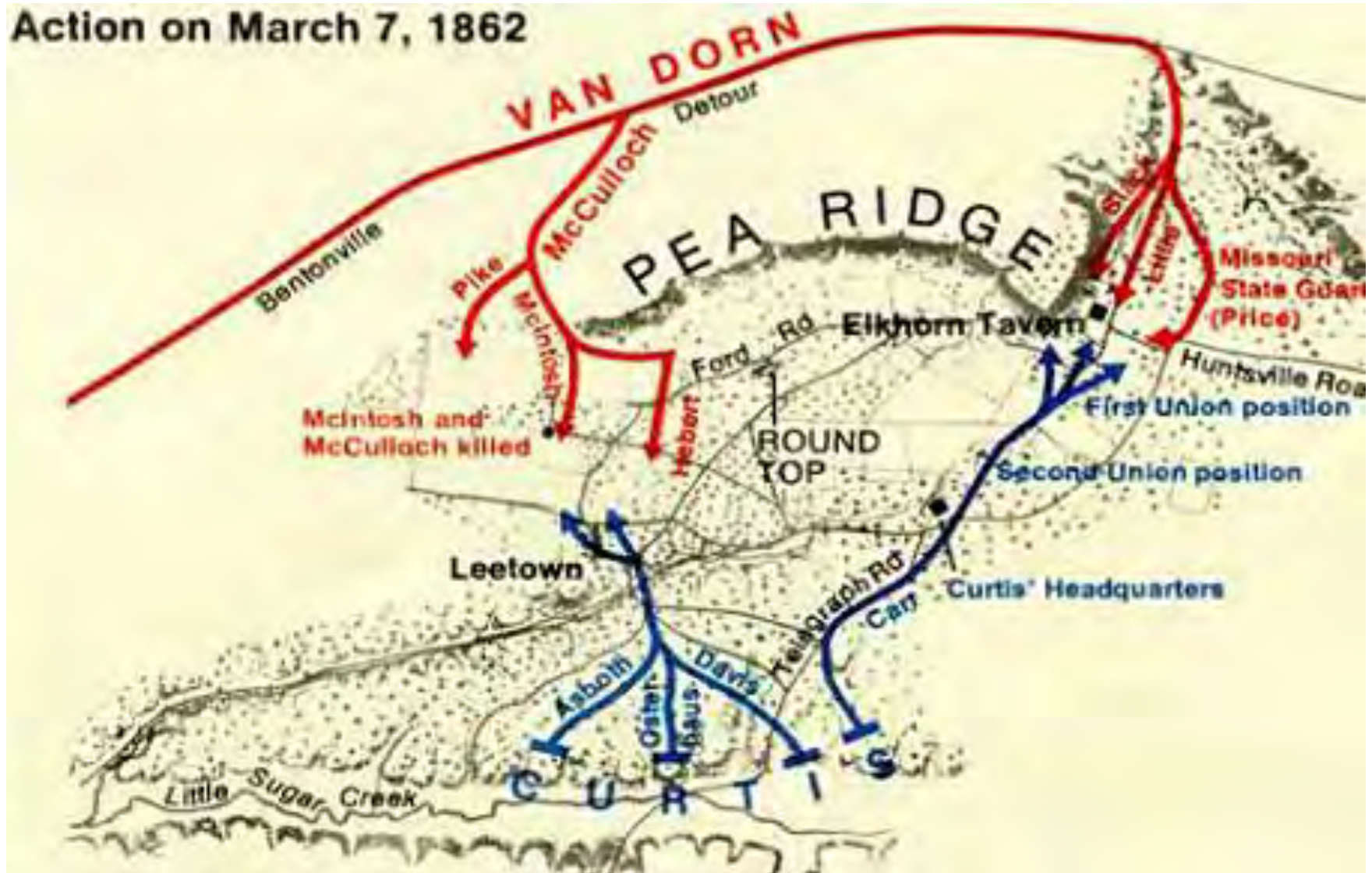
Phase 3

Cut off escape, supply route to fortress

7000 confederate soldiers surrender before it can be evacuated.

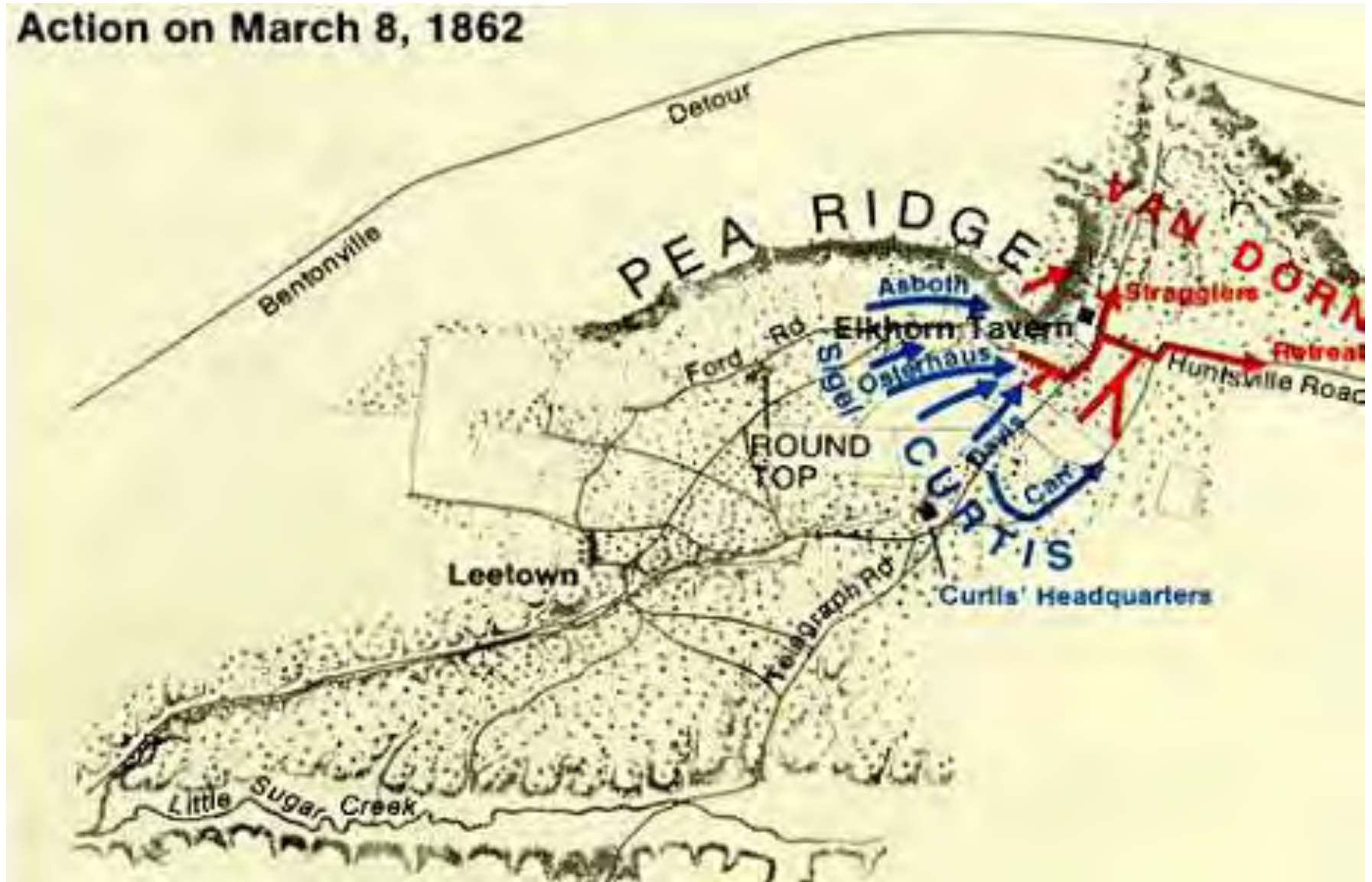
Battle of Pea Ridge

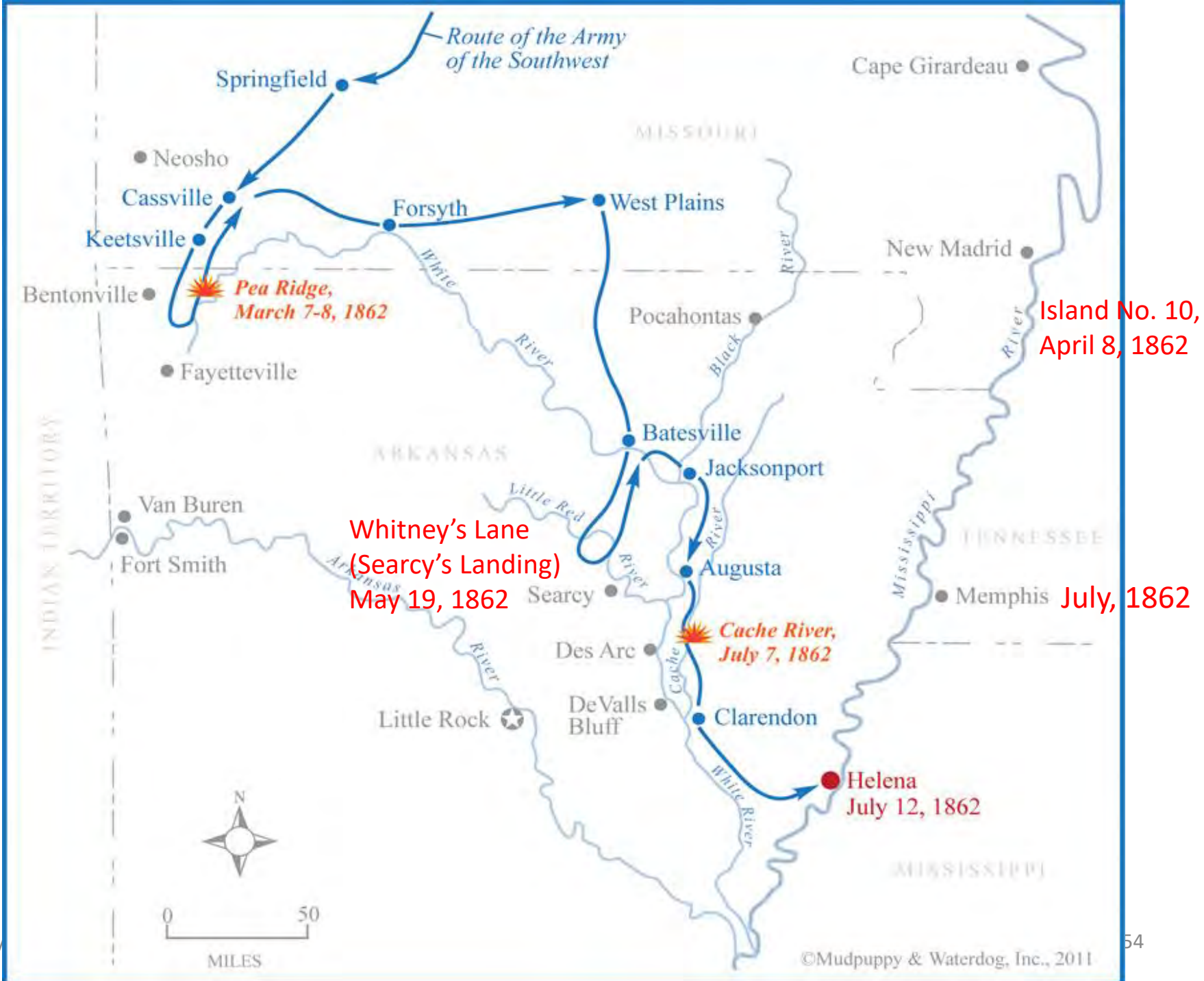
Action on March 7, 1862



Battle of Pea Ridge

Action on March 8, 1862





United States Colored Troops in Missouri

The United States Colored Troops (USCT) were regiments in the United States Army composed primarily of African-American soldiers, although members of other minority groups also served with the units. They were first recruited during the American Civil War , and by the end of that war in April 1865, the 175 USCT regiments constituted about one-tenth of the manpower of the Union Army .

Size: 175 regiments; 178,000 men, Casualties, over 40,000 killed

Active: May 22, 1863 – Oct 1865

First Engagement: Island Mound Missouri, Oct 28-29, 1862

Battle of Island Mound

Missouri,

Oct 28-29, 1862

Bates County, along Kansas/Missouri

1st Kansas Colored Infantry was an unauthorized recruitment by Jayhawker and Senator James Lane

250 African American soldiers at Camp Lincoln, north of Ft. Scott, and 5th Kansas Cavalry Scouts sent to find guerilla encampment.

350 MSG cavalry and guerilla raiders under Colonel Vern Cockrell attack Union fortifications; cutoff a scouting party of 1st Kansas Colored Infantry.

Guerilla leader was overheard later by New York Times correspondent, African American soldiers “Fought Like Tigers” .



Situation, end of 1862

- East –
 - Several major campaigns and battles, no army destroyed, no significant loss of land, stalemate, nearly one hundred thousand dead and wounded
 - Election of 1862 - Poor turnout for Republicans
- West – Union Army
 - Missouri State Guard driven from Missouri, Battle of Pea Ridge
 - Pope's New Madrid Campaign, capture of Confederate Army at Island No. 10
 - Control of Mississippi River, Ohio River to Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers
 - Ports of Helena, Paducah, Memphis , Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth all fall
 - Defeat of Confederate Army's at Iuka, Corinth, Prairie Grove
 - **BL: Sets the conditions for Grant's Vicksburg Campaign and eventual appointment to command Lincoln's Army.**

Situation, end of 1862

- Thousands of soldiers from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas never returned home from Missouri.
- Decisive Political Decisions to establish Political Legitimacy after the war.
 - Homestead Act (Economic Development)
 - Pacific Railway Act (Infrastructure)
 - Merrill Land Grant Act (Education, National Defense-ROTC)
- January 1, 1863 – President Lincoln's Executive Order changes the legal status of 3.5 million African Americans except in Missouri.

BL: Is the War over States Rights and Right to own slaves, or is it now viewed as a War for Survival of the South?

Lincoln Administration's conundrum and for political leaders throughout time.
Addresses the question of Why are Wars so Hard to End.

Why it Matters:

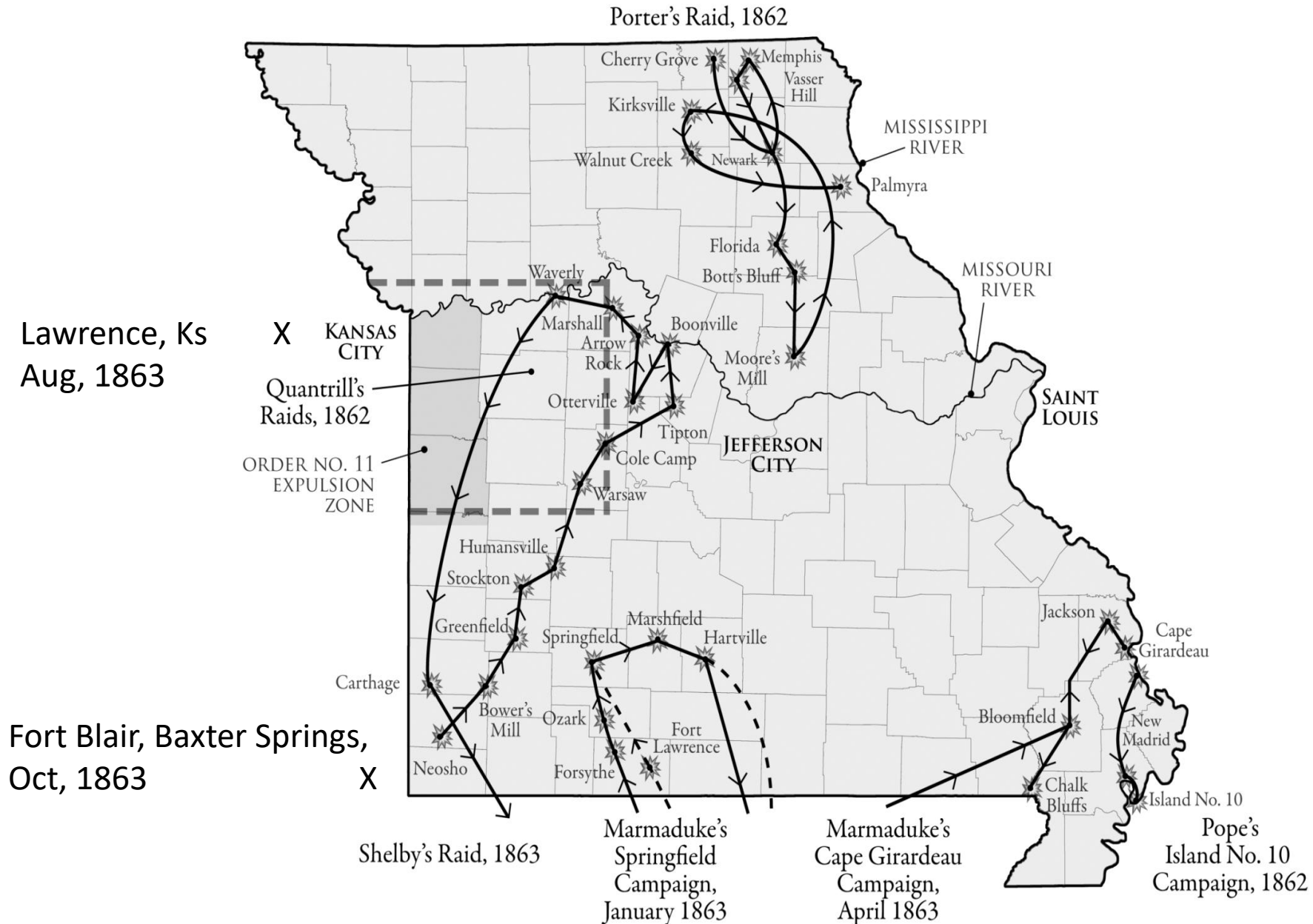
Multiple Confederate **Centers of Gravity Defeated**(ex: fortifications along main waterways, transportation hubs) adversely affected South's

1. Freedom of Action, Physical Strength, Will to Fight

By end of 1862

- Confederate Casualties and Losses: 47,000,
- Union Casualties and Losses: 23,000, (13,000 at Shiloh)
- Defeat of 7 Confederate armies, 1 Navy
- Capture of two major supply centers in the Trans-Mississippi Region
- Confederate Leadership's Strategic dilemma
 - Smaller manpower pool,
 - Demands in the East,
 - **Bottom Line:**
 - The South cannot sustain casualties of this magnitude
 - Set the conditions for Grant's arduous but ultimately successful siege and capture of Vicksburg (last major fortress denying control of Mississippi R. to the Union Army).

War in Missouri and along the Kansas Border was Far from Over



- Situation July, 1863
 - July 4,
 - 7 month arduous campaign concludes with **Grant's Siege/Capture of Vicksburg**
 - Loss of a Confederate Army - 9,000 Confederate casualties, 29,000+ taken prisoner
 - Cuts the Confederacy in half, lack a means to safely cross the vast Mississippi River.
 - Union trade resumes along the Mississippi River
 - Prisoner exchanges cease by August, 1863
 - Grant is a proven field commander, can withstand rigorous demands of war.



Grant's capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, was the final chapter in a yearlong odyssey that featured failed canals, blind alleys, naval heroics, desperate assaults, and finally, a bitter siege.

Lawrence Massacre & Aftermath



- Brigadier General Thomas Ewing
 - August 18, 1863
 - General Orders 9, 10,
 - Senator James Lane
 - Exceeded Lincoln's Directive

- August 21, 1863, Lawrence Attacked

Reasons - Lane, Osceola, Women prisoners

- Bingham's response wrote to Gen. Ewing, "If you execute this order, I shall make you infamous with pen and brush," and in 1868 created his famous painting reflecting the consequences of Ewing's harsh edict.

- After Vicksburg, Decisive theater moves East
 - Confederacy's proven battlefield commanders in the west remain in west
 - Price, Shelby, Marmaduke, Thompson, Forrest
 - Lincoln and Grant transferred proven battlefield commanders east and south
 - Sherman, Dodge, Davis, Osterhaus, Schofield
 - Sheridan replaces Pleasonton

Promontory Point





Grenville Dodge

Army of the Southwest Missouri
XVI Corp Sherman's Army
Department of the Missouri

Battles/Operations

Counter-guerrilla operations in Missouri

Pea Ridge

Grant's intelligence chief in the West

Atlanta (Survived being shot in the head)

Pioneer in Modern Intelligence gathering

Later became the Chief Engineer for the Union Pacific RR, famous picture at Promontory Point, Utah.



- Benjamin Prentiss

- Mt. Zion Church, Hallsville, Mo.
- Battle of Shiloh – “Hornet’s Nest”, captured, released
- Defense of Helena, Ark

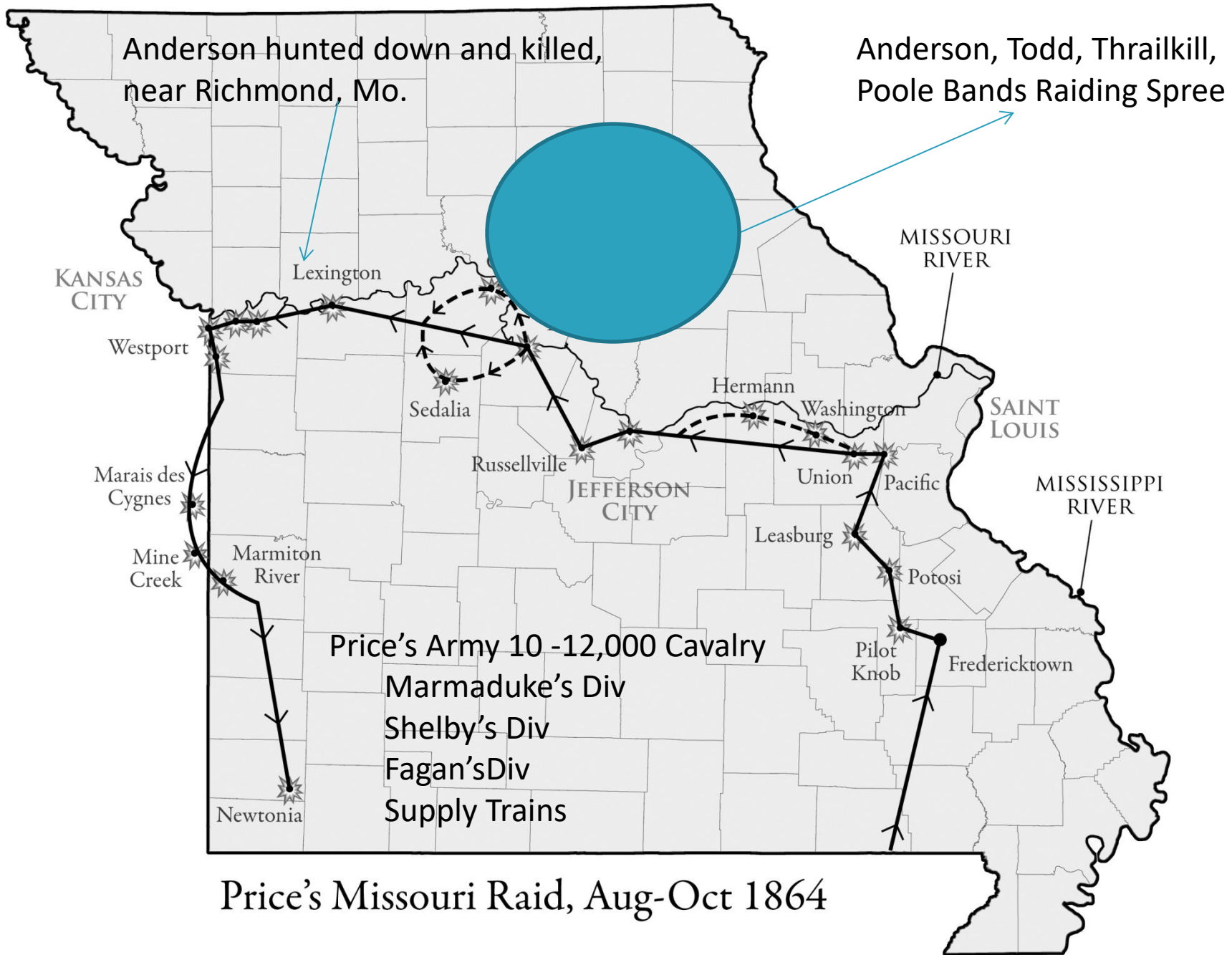




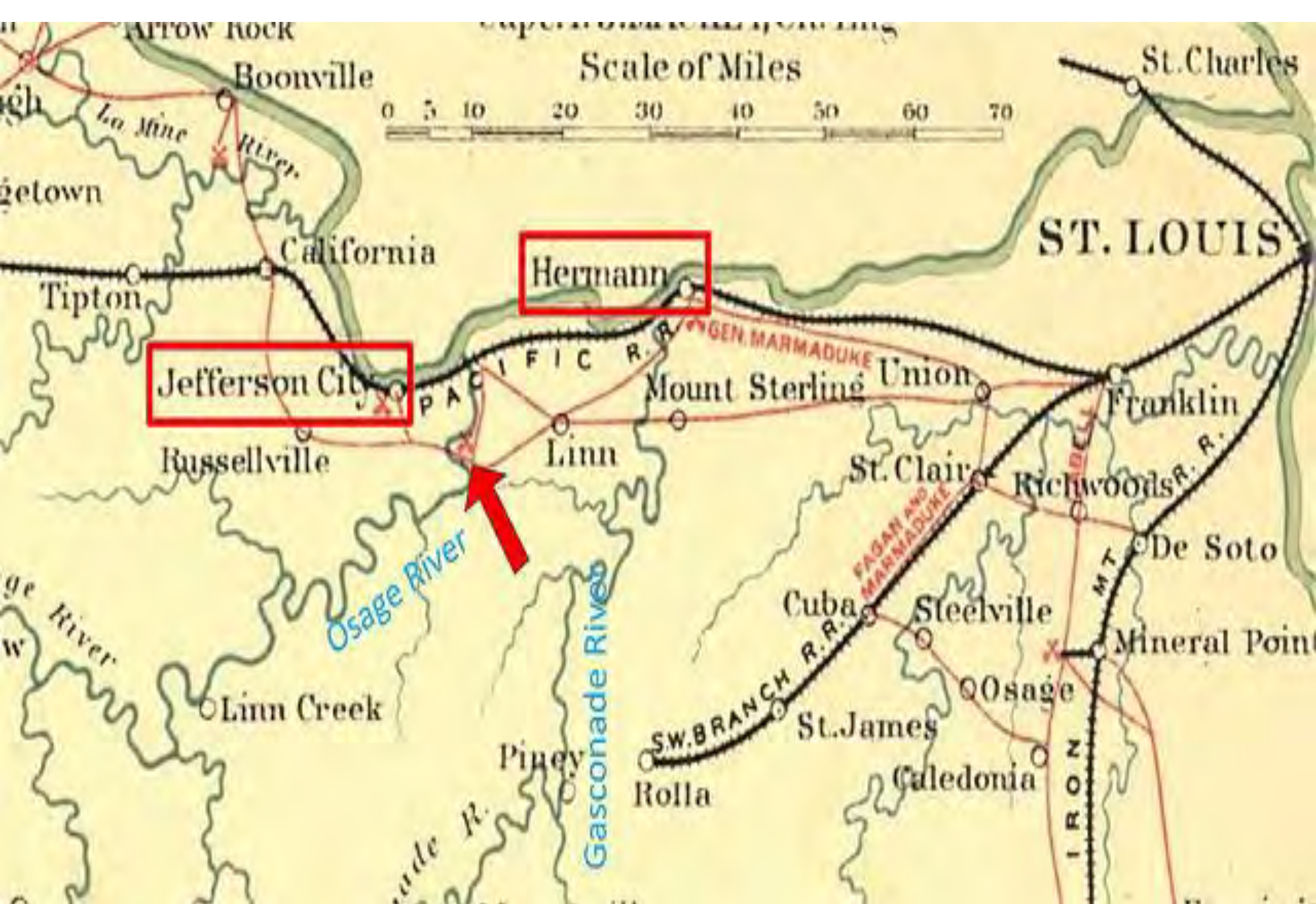
- Joseph Shelby
 - Fought in nearly every major operation and engagement in Trans-Mississippi Region
 - Shelby's Brigade aka "Iron Brigade"
 - Major raid into Missouri, 1863
 - Led a Cavalry Division during Price's Raid, 1864
 - Refused to surrender, led his Brigade to Mexico, known as "The Undeclared"



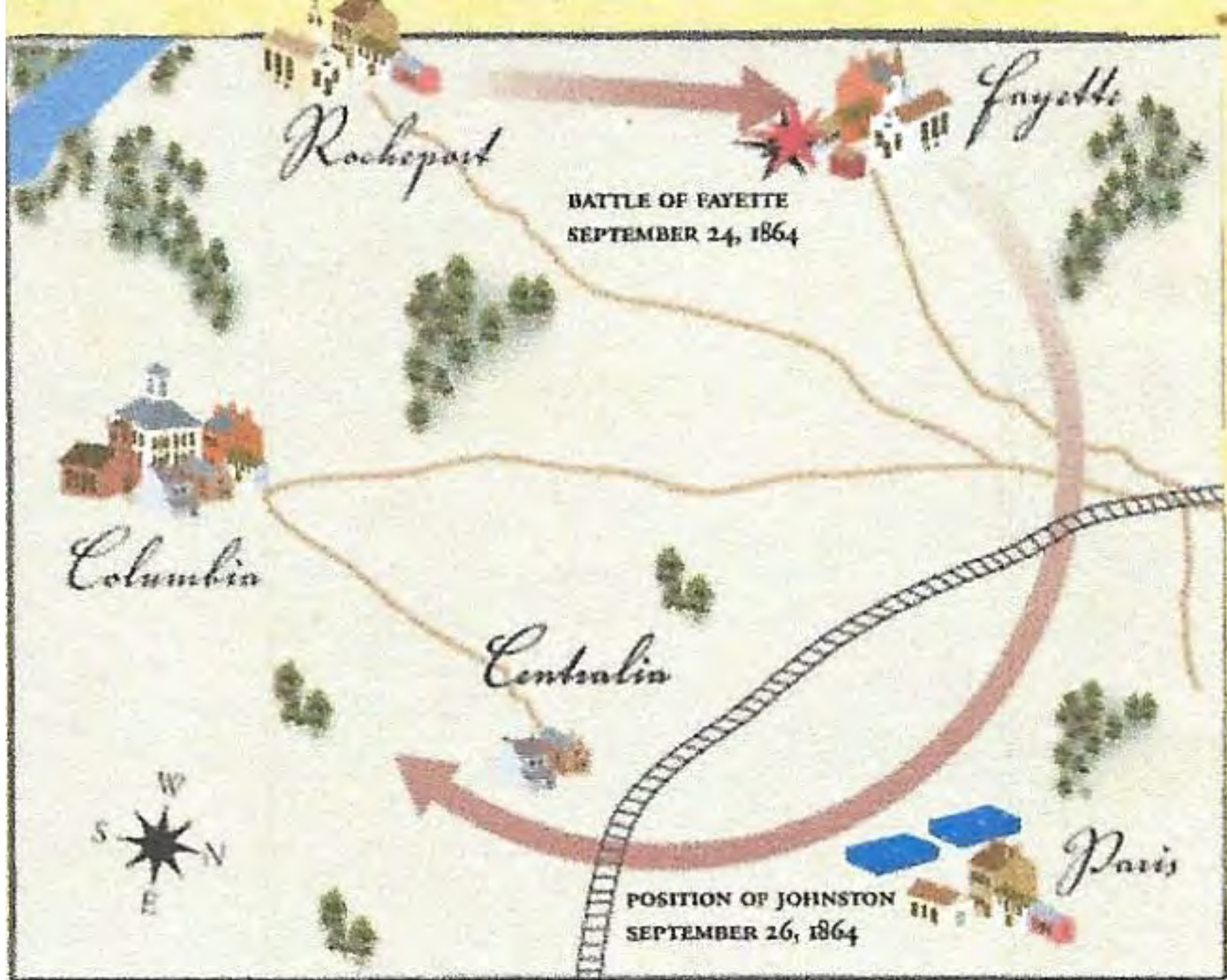
- Charles R. “Doc” Jennison
 - Bleeding Kansas, opposed Border Ruffians
 - Diehard abolitionist
 - Jayhawker “Red Leg” Leader
 - 7th Kansas Cavalry
 - Jennison’s Jayhawkers
 - Jennison’s Smokestacks
 - Court-martialled and dishonorably discharged after war.













William "Bloody Bill" Anderson

- Huntsville, Missouri
- Father killed in Kansas by Union Judge
- George Todd, Quantrill
- Sisters prisoners, several injured and killed in collapse of building in Kansas City
- Aug, 1863, Lawrence Massacre, flee south, Baxter Springs, return, falling out with Quantrill
- July - Aug, 1864, Return to Huntsville, rampage attacking Federals at Allen, Renick, ambushing supply trains north of Columbia, fight raiding at Dripping Springs, Rocheport and Fayette
- Price's Raid, Guerilla raiders RR
- Sep, 1864, Centralia Massacre
- Williamsburg, Danville, New Florence, High Hill

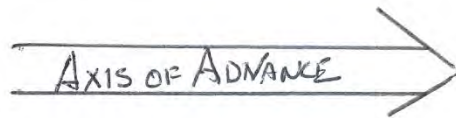
TACTICAL PLANNING OVERLAY - SMALL UNIT OPERATIONS

- 1) COMMAND & CONTROL
- 2) CONTINGENCY PLAN
- 3) FLEXIBILITY
- 4) SECURITY

H+45'

H+80'

- 5) SURPRISE
- 6) SIMPLE, CLEAR & CONCISE



PHASE I

PHASE II (MOVEMENT)

PHASE III

(DEFENSIVE)
POSITION
ENEMY CONTACT
UNLIKELY

LINE
of
DEPARTURE

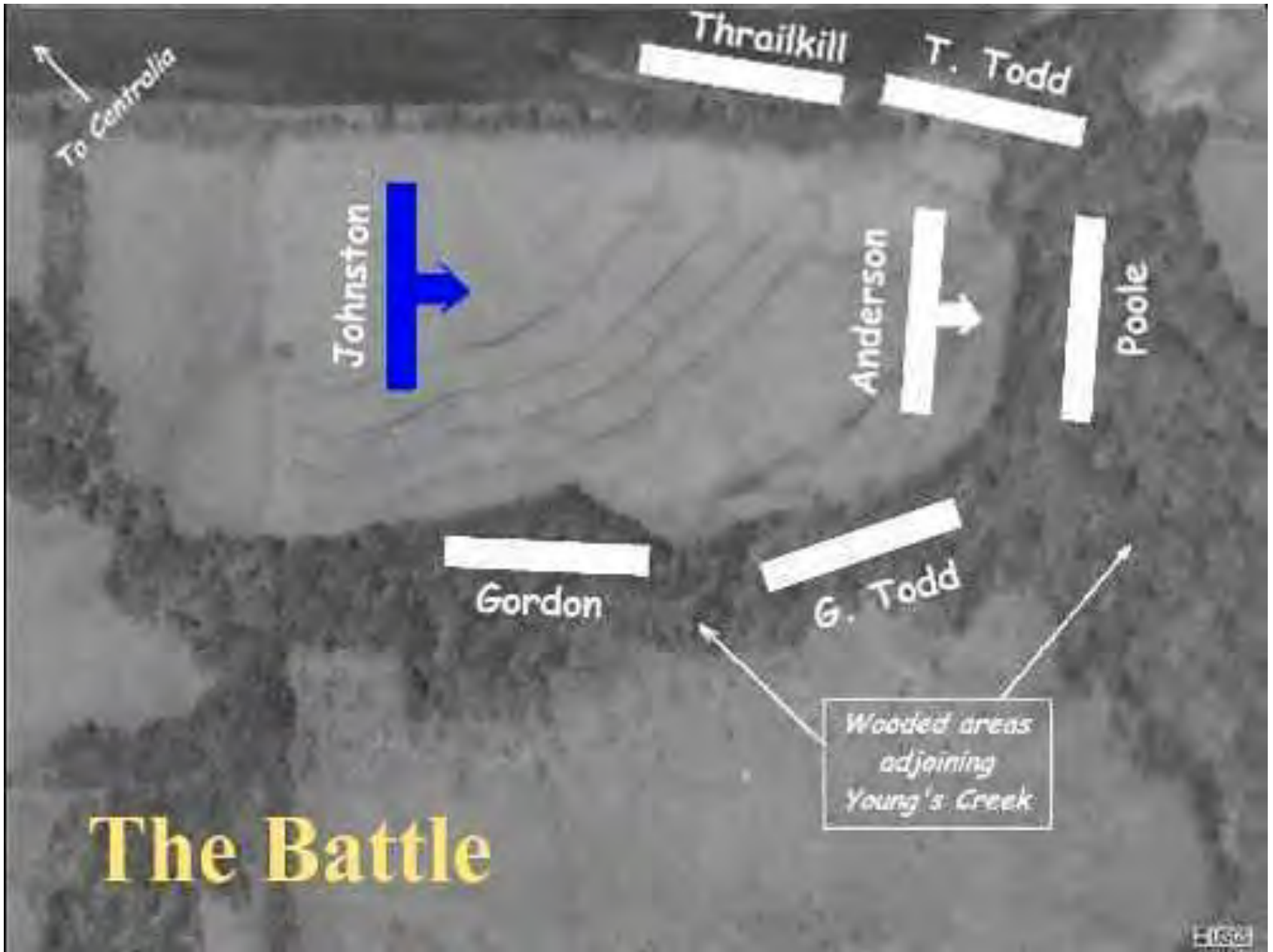
ENEMY
CONTACT
POSSIBLE

ENEMY
CONTACT
LIKELY
or
EXPECTED

LIMIT
OF
ADVANCE

- Major A V E Johnston, 39th Mounted Infantry, MSM, Vol, Paris, Mo. 146 soldiers w/muskets
- Classic leadership Case Study
- Situation , Sep 27, 1864
 - Anderson, 300-400 guerillas Young's Creek
 - 50 - 70 guerillas raid , loot Centralia,
 - Detain and interrogate Congress Rollins,
 - Rob train, 23 unarmed Union exec
 - 39th militia, Major Johnston w/145 mounted
 - Archie Clements executes and mutilates Union soldiers, Sgt Goodman spared
 - Johnston ignores warnings of local pop.
- **Decision Points (due to poor planning)**
 - 1. 25 % remain Centralia, pursues Anderson
 - 2. Anderson baits Union militia w/small patrol
 - 3. Militia pursues to open field W of Treeline
 - 4. Dismounts, 1of 5 soldiers hold reigns
 - 5. Approx 90 militia fire muskets at patrol
 - While reloading, Anderson's guerillas swarm kill and maim, Jesse James kills Johnston

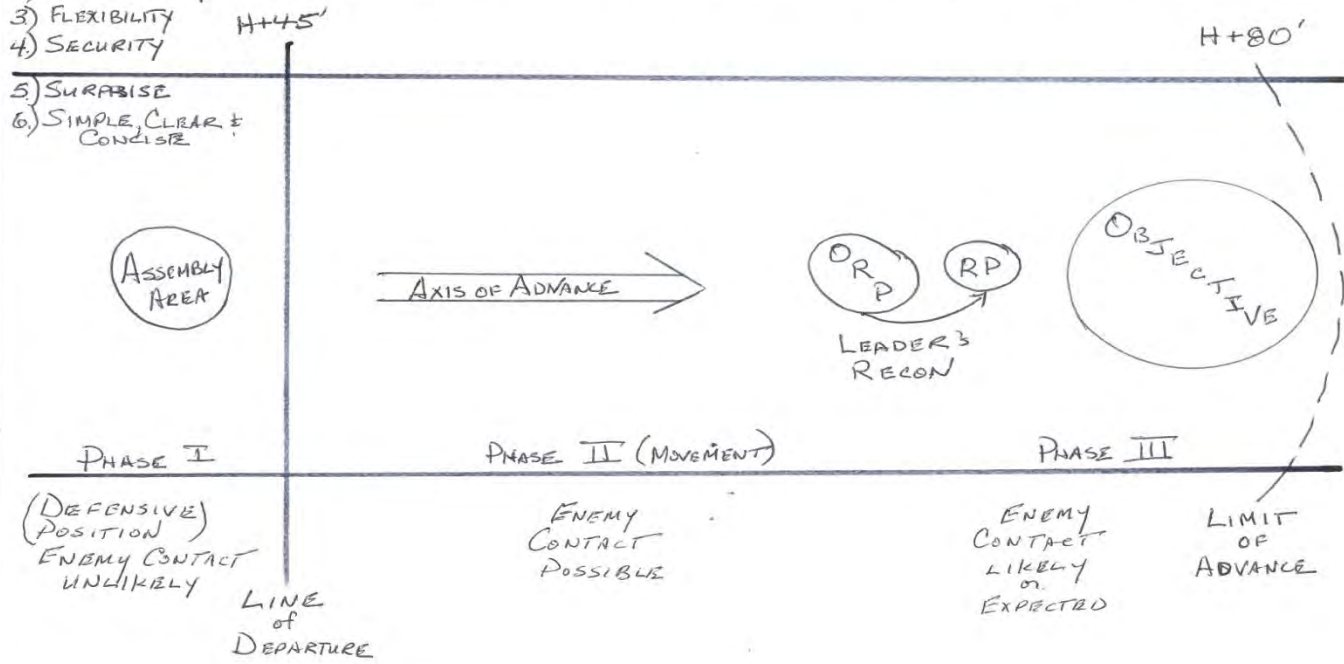




TACTICAL PLANNING OVERLAY - SMALL UNIT OPERATIONS

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Differing Views of Outcome

General Price's Official Report

“In conclusion, permit me to add that in my opinion the results flowing from my operations in Missouri are of the most gratifying character. I marched 1,434 miles; fought forty three battles and skirmishes; captured and paroled over 3,000 Federal officers and men; captured 18 pieces of artillery, 3,000 stand of small-arms, 16 stand of colors that were brought out by me (besides many others that were captured and afterward destroyed by our troops who took them), at least 3,000 overcoats, large quantities of blankets, shoes, and ready-made clothing for soldiers, a great many wagons and teams, large numbers of horses, great quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores. I destroyed miles upon miles of railroad, burning the depots and bridges; and taking this into calculation, I do not think I go beyond the truth when I state that I destroyed in the late expedition to Missouri property to the amount of \$10,000,000 in value. On the other hand, I lost 10 pieces of artillery, 2 stand of colors, 1,000 small-arms, while I do not think I lost 1,000 prisoners, including the wounded left in their hands and others than recruits on their way to join me, some of whom may have been captured by the enemy.”

- Political Outcome in the West

- Lincoln in the crucial upcoming Presidential election of 1864 will receive 70 % of the Missouri popular vote.
- Attrition from Grant and Sherman's campaigns will eventually force the Confederacy's unconditional surrender



Jefferson Barracks
National Cemetery
St. Louis

Confederate
gravesites



Union gravesites

**Go Visit Civil War Museum,
Jefferson Barracks, SL, Mo**

3/8/2019

Jefferson City National Cemetery



United States Colored Troops



African American Civil
War Museum
Washington D. C.

Jan 11, 1865, Proclamation
abolished slavery in Missouri



Aftermath

Thomas Fletcher, 18th Governor of Missouri, 1865-1869

Colonel of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Captured, Libby
Prison, fought at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta,
Pilot Knob

Co-Author - *Life and Reminiscences of General W. T. Sherman*

Problems:

Amnesty for former Confederate Soldiers

Disposition of defaulted RR property IOT satisfy bonds
guaranteed by the state

Public Education Reorganization, Free Education for Children

Normal schools for teachers with special attention to agricultural
education

“By June 1865, the loss of life, per capita and destruction of property in this region far exceeded that of Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, and those parts of Georgia and the Carolinas through which Major General William Tecumseh Sherman’s armies marched.”

Edwin Cale Bearss
Chief Historian, emeritus
National Park Service