## Civil War in Missouri Timeline

### Prewar

**1820 - Missouri Compromise**
- Aug 10, 1821 – Missouri admitted as 24th state (slave)

**1846-57 - Dred and Harriet Scott vs. Sanford case**
- May 30, 1854 – Missouri Compromise repealed in the Kansas-Nebraska Act

### 1860

**Aug 6** – Claiborne “Fox” Jackson elected Governor on Douglas Democrat (anti-secessionist) ticket

**Nov 25** – Southwest Expedition leaves St. Louis

**Dec 18** – Southwest Expedition returns to St. Louis

### 1861

**Jan 1** – Last slave sale in St. Louis
**Jan 3** – Governor Jackson inaugurated
**Feb 28** – State Convention meets to decide Missouri’s course in the war. They will eventually vote to keep Missouri in the Union.
**Mar 4** – Lincoln is inaugurated.
**Mar 13** – Lyon assumes command of troops at arsenal
**Apr 12** – Fort Sumter is attacked
**Apr 20** – State military captures arms at Liberty, Missouri. Arsenal; 1500 muskets and a few cannon
**Apr 22** – Governor Jackson calls for statewide militia muster
**May 6** – State Militia musters at Camp Jackson
**May 10** – Camp Jackson Affair
**May 21** – Harney-Price agreement
**May 30** – Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon assumes command of Dept. of the West/Mo.
**May 31** – McDowell’s College searched and confiscated by Federal authorities it will be come Gratiot Street Prison.
**Jun 11** – Planter’s House Meeting between General Lyon and Governor Jackson, Lyon declares “This means war”
**Jun 12** – Jackson and legislature flee the capital /Jackson calls for 50,000 troops
**Jun 15** – Lyon captures Jefferson City
**Jun 17** – Battle of Booneville

**Jul 5** – Battle of Carthage
**Jul 25** – Gen. Fremont arrives in St. Louis; assumes command of Dept. of Mo.
Aug 10 – Battle of Wilson’s Creek; Gen. Lyon killed
Aug 14 – Martial Law declared in St. Louis by Gen. Fremont
Aug 30 – Fremont declares martial law in entire state of Mo.

Sept 5 – Fremont issues Order No. 159 establishing the Western Sanitary Commission

Oct 12 – Eads launches first of 14 ironclad gunboats, USS Carondelet
Oct 25 – 2nd battle at Springfield
Oct 28 – Neosho convention, secessionist Missouri government votes to join the confederacy.

Nov 28 – Mo admitted to the Confederate States, now recognized by both the Union and Confederate Governments.

Dec 12 – Gen. Hunter issues order of assessment upon wealthy citizens of St. Louis for feeding and clothing Union refugees
Dec 31- Marmaduke begins 1st raid into SE Mo.

1862

Apr 18 – Marmaduke begins 2nd raid into SE Mo.
Apr 26 – Battle of Cape Girardeau (McNeil v. Marmaduke)

Sept 25 – Merrill executes 10 POWs at Macon

Oct 18 – McNeil executes 10 POWs at Palmyra
Oct 27 – Battle of Island Mound (Bates Co.), 1st known engagement of a Colored Regiment (1st Kansas Colored Volunteers) who fought against MSG recruits and guerillas

Dec 6 – Gov. Clairborne Jackson dies

1863

Mar –Secret Secessionist group the Order of American Knights (OAK) forms in Saint Louis
May 22 – War Dept. establishes bureau to oversee recruitment of black troops
Jul 1 – State Convention passes gradual emancipation bill to begin 1870
Aug 25 – Gen. Thomas Ewing issues Order No. 11 evacuating whole counties on Missouri’s western border.
Nov 14 – Schofield issues Gen. Order 135 that authorized Provost Marshall’s to recruit “all Negroes, free or slave” after the fall harvest ended.

1864

Jan 31 – Prov. Gov. Gamble dies
Feb 10 – Launching of USS Chickasaw results in disastrous accident
Apr 29 – Gen. Rosecrans issues Order No. 65, placing working men under martial law due to strikes at Excelsior Stove Works

May 17 – Sanitary Fair opens (opens to the public on 18th)

June 18 – Sanitary Fair closes

Sept 16 – Price’s invasion begins
Sept – Battle at Pilot Knob

Sept 27 – Bill Anderson’s massacre at Centralia

Oct 27 – Bill Anderson killed

Nov – Thomas C. Fletcher elected Gov.

1865

Jan 11 – State Convention passes Emancipation Proclamation Ordinance that replaces bill adopted in 1863

Feb - General Assembly ratifies 13th Amendment

Apr 8 – State Convention passes “Draconian Constitution” (named after Drake) with the “Iron-clad” test oath