

Setting the Events of the Battle of Lexington & Other Important Facts

May 10th 1861, Lincoln sent Captain Nathaniel Lyon of the US Army to take control of the arsenal in St. Louis.

- Captain Lyon arrived in St. Louis disguised as an elderly, hard-of-hearing woman.
- Shortly after he arrived, Armed forces from surrounding States met up with Captain Lyon and they took control of the arsenal.
- Afterwards they paraded those taken captive (Missourians) through the streets. The US Army under Captain Lyon killed men, women, and children. This went on for several days, killing more than 20 citizens.

The invasion of Missouri

- The US Army invaded Missouri, seized all they could of the monies and weapons of Missouri and placed their “rump government” in place over those elected by Missourians.

Captain Lyons now promoted to Col. of US Forces. Captain Lyons proclaims to Missouri Governor Jackson and former Missouri Governor Price the following:

- “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.**”

Emancipation of Slaves in Missouri

- Gen. John C. Fremont issues an Emancipation Proclamation to free slaves of Missouri Confederates.
- Lincoln proclaimed “...the emancipation of slaves would "alarm our Southern Union friends". Lincoln told Fremont's wife, Jessie Benton Fremont, "General Fremont should not have dragged the Negro into it..." Thus, Lincoln ordered Fremont to rescind the proclamation.
- **All other slaves in Missouri remained slaves** until the State issued its own Emancipation Proclamation, January 14, 1865.

September 11th 1861, Col. James A Mulligan of the 23rd Illinois Infantry defends Lexington, Missouri.

- The Federal Army under the command of Col. Mulligan and the 23rd Illinois (better known as “The Little Irish Brigade”) and the 13th Missouri Regiment took Lexington to defend.
- The bulk of Army were not Missourians but were from the US Army and other States and Countries.

- Col. Mulligan desperately needed cover. He took a large house that stood on the property where he shot “in cold blood” members of the Missouri State Guard (the legal Army of Missouri) that remained in the house.

Why Lexington, Missouri?

- This was in retaliation of the MSG and the Confederate’s victory at the Battle of Wilson’s Creek (August 10th) and the Battle of Carthage.
- Missourians fought against the invading army of the US under the commands of Gen. Lyons and Gen. Sigel.

Did you know...?

- That Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson was the only sitting Governor that lead troops into battle. He led the Missouri State Guard in the Battle of Carthage and was victorious.
- He led Missourians with a few guns and weapons, but mostly clubs, axes, pitchforks against the best equipped army led by Gen Franz Sigel of the US Army. Gen. Sigel was a German and was a 48’er trying to overthrow the government in Germany.
- A 48’er was a Marxist, or today would be called a Communist.

Did you know...?

- That the War was not initially fought over slavery, that it had been made an issue by Lincoln as a War effort.

The major reason of the War was...

- Tariff “taxes”; 75% of Federal taxes came from Southern sea ports.
- States Sovereignty, protected by the US Constitution

A lesser known fact...

- Lincoln made many appointments to his General Staff. Many of the men were German immigrant soldiers exiled from Germany as a result of the Baden Revolution in Germany. They were Marxist, today’s Communist. 11.8% of the Union Army was made up of first generation German immigrants that fled Germany because of their Marxist ideology.
- Just to mention a few in Missouri were Gen. Franz Siegel, Col. Joseph Weydemeyer, Col. Charles A. Knoderer and Gen. Carl Schurz.

Did you know that US Missouri Senator...

- Gen. Carl Schurz, a 48’er, personal friend of Lincoln was the only known Marxist to become a US Senator. Carl Schurz was US Senator in Missouri during Reconstruction.

Slaves in St. Louis....

- **The Law:**

By order of the City of St. Louis, all Slaves cannot:

- Read or Write (as of 1847)
- Smoke in Public
- Walk with a cane.
- Ride in carriage (without permission)

Both Slaves and Free Blacks cannot:

- Make "seditious speeches".
- Meet in Church without a white observer present.

This was only in St. Louis and not the rest of Missouri

The Emancipation Proclamation

- Only freed slaves of Southern States and not of Northern States
- Each State had to ratify their Constitution to free their Slaves in Northern States

Did you know...

- Lincoln said. "Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better.

Lincoln's real views towards the "negro"

- "Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any great length, but this is the true complexion of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it, and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the Negro is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful pose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favour of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

Lincoln favoured....

- Emigration of blacks to other countries rather than free them.

- He worked in hand with the American Colonisation Society to relocate blacks to Liberia. They were very successful in this act. It however was too expensive for the US government to carry it on further.
- Lincoln explored sending blacks to South and Central America

Ladies, Gentlemen, Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

The facts presented to you are nowhere near what you or I have been taught in the government-ran schools. Nor is it something that the politicians want to admit to. These are not my words but undisputed facts.

History is history. It must not be changed regardless of what it tells. If it is changed or let be forgotten, it will surely rear its ugly head again.

Remember we learn from history. If a nation or a people have no history, they have no future. Equally important or maybe more important is that a false history is worse than no history.

Gary Ayres, Commander
Col. John T. Coffee Camp #1934
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