

Wakelyn, Jon L. Southern Unionist Pamphlets and the Civil War. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1999.

Anna Ella Carroll, reply to speech of J. C., Senate, July 6, 1861. Treason, Lincoln and the constitution, conspiracy, false to Crittenden compromise, secession conspiracy, suppression of St. Louis newspapers, 17-26

Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, Civil War: Its Nature and Its End, peace only on basis of Union, boundaries, geography, Indians, slavery, border states important, numbers against the Confederates, moral condition of the country, taxation, banks, corruption of disunionists, doubts foreign interference but will be ready, 27-55

Waitman T. Wiley, Speech on the Object of the War, 1862, a best government, pursuit of happiness, South has had a fair share in the government, denies that Republicans wish to abolish slavery everywhere, confiscation Act protected rights of loyal slaveholders, denies any territorial grievance, no legitimate reason for secession, denies right of secession, secession hostile to democracy and republican institutions, they reject majority rule, 57-81

John S. Carlisle, speech on confiscation bill, March 11, 1862, raises constitutional objections, object here is antislavery, abolitionists, this is a rebellion, not a civil war, war for Union not against slavery, bill proposes to do what Lincoln censure Frémont for doing, 83-104

William Gannaway Brownlow, Speech against the Great Rebellion, May 1862, in the midst of a revolution, reviews his own path to Unionism, persecution of Unionist, confiscation, rebellion is murder and assassination, Andrew Johnson, persecution of Unionists, Yancey, 106-19

John W. Wood, Union and Secession in Mississippi, 1862, favors reunion, prosperity in southern two years ago compared to current conditions, rejects Calhoun and teachings of secessionists, delusion of peaceable secession, Yancey, King Cotton delusion, false comparisons to American Revolution, delusion about superiority of southern soldiers, fears of slaves, old men more Unionist, warnings against southern Democrats, cooperationists, secessionists welcomed Lincoln's election, Bull Run strengthened secessionists, deplors influence of politicians and speculators, denies unity for secession in Mississippi or elsewhere, 121-47

Charles D. Drake, The Wrongs to Missouri's Loyal People, September 1, 1863, loyal Union men willing to call ourselves radicals, supports Emancipation Proclamation and black soldiers, conservatives in Missouri are disloyal, we are falsely denounced as revolutionaries, guerrillas and bushwhackers, conservatives have left loyal people defenseless, rebellion object to strengthen slavery, sentiment in Missouri has grown more antislavery, criticizes Governor Gamble, convention eager to postpone emancipation, struggle of loyal supremacy in Missouri, 149-69

Bryan Tyson, Slavery Religiously and Morally Considered, 1863, North Carolina, first assembles arguments for slavery, the Bible, claims of good treatment of southern slaves, bad effects of emancipation elsewhere, claims of northern prosperity and superior education, thinks slaves should be taught to read, should encourage marriage, opposed to sales breaking up families, emancipated slaves would not work, attack on abolition and defense of northern Democrats, need to unity to defeat the rebellion, 171-202

Edward W. Gantt, Address in Favor of Reunion, Arkansas Democrat, October 7, 1863, outlines mistreatment of people in Arkansas by Confederates, attacks Hindman and Robert W. Johnson, martial law, executions, Indians, General Holmes, Jefferson Davis, time to end war and submit, no hope from a divided North, slavery is dead, 204-224

Michael Hahn, What is conditional Unionism?, New Orleans, November 14, 1863, Lincoln's plan for reconstruction, divisions among Louisiana Unionists, not favor of black suffrage, free speech, stands with Lincoln, divisions over the status of Louisiana, civil government, constitution of Louisiana, convention, free labor, colonization, 226-37

Andrew Jackson Hamilton, Address to the People of Texas, January 1, 1864, reunion, opposition to slavery, Confederates treated Texans as slaves, minority for secession, false promises of disunionists, war for slavery and not in interest of nonslaveholder, martial law, insecure property, men murdered in their homes, appeals to the poor, class conflict, should not fear black competition, defends Lincoln and emancipation, work for restoration of the Union, 239-54

Andrew Johnson, Speech on the restoration of the government, January 21, 1864, elect Unionists to state offices, condemned aristocrats, supported emancipation, restore state government, oath, disloyal should not vote, guarantee a republican form of government, time to settle the slavery question, king cotton dead, favors blacks going to Mexico or some other country, favors a convention excluding the disloyal, denies running for any office, 256-72

Francis Harrison Pierpont, Letter to the President on Abuse of Power by Butler, General Slough, Union sentiment in Virginia, creation of West Virginia, defends his government in Virginia, arbitrary rule, corruption, Norfolk, favoritism toward ex-Confederates, tries to award monopolies to newspapers and magazines, yellow fever, seizure of property, wood business, sale of corn, cites several specific cases, Butler's military administration, provost marshal's fund, 274-303

Joseph Segar, House of Representatives, speech claiming a seat, 1864, Elizabeth City, Virginia, defends his election even though some counties could not vote, there is a state of Virginia, not up to House to investigate why some voters were absent, need to respect state laws, notes he is not liked because of eye problems that make it hard for him to recognize faces, admits that a large portion of his district is under Confederate control, refutes rumors of his disloyalty, 305-29

Jeremiah Clemens, Letter, Alabama, October 1864, Alabama Unionists, evil and destructive Confederate government, supports reconstruction, people in Alabama led to misery, humiliation and slavery, Jefferson Davis as dictator, no protection for liberty, impressment of horses, conscription, shortages of sugar and coffee, notes false promises of secessionists, election of McClellan would prolong the war, 331-340

Thomas J. Durant, Letter to Henry Winter Davis, New Orleans, free state party, October 27, 1864, need for Congress to support freedmen, questions Unionist leadership in New Orleans, too little Union control of the state for an election, reconstruction bill in Congress, Wade-Davis bill, rejects Lincoln and Banks' view of presidential power and state reorganization, elections could not be held in most parishes, raises questions about elections to a constitutional convention, 342-59

Anthony Paul Dostie, The Political Position of Thomas J. Durant, December 29, 1864, calls for a new convention and black voting, claims that Durant is working against restoration of Louisiana to the Union, Durant misrepresents free state movement, associated with Confederates, refused to take the oath, Durant sought to preserve slavery, he bought and sold slaves, 361-68

Thomas C. Fletcher, Speech on Occasion of convention abolishing slavery in Missouri, January 11, 1865, welcomed end of slavery, relieve white people of a great burden, Unionists should support abolition and right war to end, attacked Confederate guerrillas; Unionists should repopulate counties and control local government, General Grenville Dodge, 370-72