

Sidney Drake Jackman

Farmer, Schoolteacher, Soldier, Marshall

A Bates Countian

Sidney Drake Jackman located in Bates County, Missouri in 1855. He settled on a 150 acre farm just north of Papinville. He brought his wife, Martha Rachael Slavin, whom he had married in 1849 in Boone County, Missouri. Together they had six children - 2 daughters and 4 sons. In Bates County, Jackman began farming and teaching. Within a few years of his coming to Bates County, the county was embroiled in the border conflict that would lead to the Civil War.



Jackman had been born in Jessamine County, Kentucky in the mid 1820's. He moved with his family first to Howard County, Missouri and then to Boone County, Missouri. His sympathies were with the South. In response to the raids by Jayhawkers into his community, he organized a local militia and began engaging in minor skirmishes. As the conflict grew more heated, he moved his family from their farm out of Bates County, relocating them farther into Missouri away from the border raids. By the time war was actually declared, Jackman had risen to the rank of Captain in the Missouri State Militia.

Jackman formally joined with the Confederacy and became a Colonel in the 7th Missouri Infantry Regiment. In May, 1862, was at the Raid on Neosho, leading the Cavalry troops. He then turned north through Missouri, gathering recruits as he went towards Lone Jack. Many Bates Countians joined with Jackman and General Sterling Price in the Battle of Lone Jack. Following their successes there, Jackman was named commander of the 16th Missouri Infantry. He would continue to serve the Confederacy in Missouri and Arkansas. He successfully formed "Jackman's Missouri Cavalry" which joined Brig. Gen. Joe Shelby's cavalry division of General Sterling Prices army.

In reprisal for his successful raids on behalf of the Confederacy, Union troops seized his family and held them first in St. Louis, Missouri, then in Natchez, Mississippi and finally at Alexandria, Louisiana. Undeterred, Jackman fought on. In May, 1865 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

At the War's end, Jackman's family was released. He joined with them and many of his former soldiers and went to Texas where they settled. Jackman took the Loyalty Oath in New Orleans and was formally paroled by the Union. Jackman settled back into farming near Kyle, Texas. He was elected a representative to the Texas Legislature and in 1885 was appointed a U.S. Marshal by President Grover Cleveland.