As to the War between the States which the North called the “Civil War”, Pamunkey posterity were at least twenty-to-one Confederate in their loyalties and military service. In the border states of Kentucky and Missouri, which did not secede from the Union but had populations of split loyalties, Pamunkeys generally opted for the Confederacy. The preponderance of Unionists in the family served in Indiana regiments. Excepting a few with Virginia or Kentucky roots, the Hoosier Pamunkeys were from North Carolina and had intermarried with or been influenced there by Quakers or German sectarians (Mennonites and Dunkers) who had organized migrations from the South in the early 1800s, explicitly to escape the Institution of Slavery. Martin Davenport of Marion County, Indiana, posthumous son of Martin Davenport of Randolph County, North Carolina (and his wife Magdalene Mast, of the renown Swiss Mennonite family), a grandson of Augustine Davenport, Sr., of Rowan County, North Carolina, and a great-grandson of William Davenport of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, was militantly Abolitionist. In the mid-1850s, although approaching age 60 and long and well established on the north side of Indianapolis, he moved west with most of his large family of sons to join in the fight to keep Kansas from becoming a Slave State.