

THE CIVIL WAR REPORTER



NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 14 ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY 12, 2012

MCHENRY, ILLINOIS

PRESENTATION

WOODSTOCK LIBRARY
440 West Judd Street
Woodstock, Illinois

THE GRIMKE SISTERS PART TWO

By Kathy Grey

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 12, 2011

1:00P.M.

MCHENRY COUNTY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

SUBSCRIBES TO
AND IS A PROUD MEMBER OF
NICCWRT
NORTHERN ILLINOIS COALITION
OF CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLES



CHARTERED ROUND TABLES

McHenry County Civil War Round Table
Civil War Round Table of Chicago
Lake County Civil War Round Table
Northern Illinois Civil War Round Table
Salt Creek Civil War Round Table
South Suburban Civil War Round Table
Lincoln - Davis Civil War Round Table
Kankakee Valley Civil War Round Table

MCHENRY COUNTY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

**NOW CELEBRATING
OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR**
SERVING THE COMMUNITY
AND MCHENRY COUNTY
SINCE IT'S FOUNDING
AT UNION ILLINOIS

1998



MISSION STATEMENT

**THE MCHENRY COUNTY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO PROMOTE
AND FOSTER EDUCATION, DISCUSSION,
AND ANALYSIS OF
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
WE HOPE THROUGH LEARNING
ABOUT THE PAST,
WE WILL BE ABLE TO MORE
COMPLETELY
UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT
AND HAVE A POSITIVE, BENEFICIAL
EFFECT
ON OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY
INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO
OUR MEMBERS.

THROUGHOUT 2012

THE CIVIL WAR REPORTER

WILL REFLECT UPON THE
MONTHLY OCCURRENCES OF



DISCUSSION

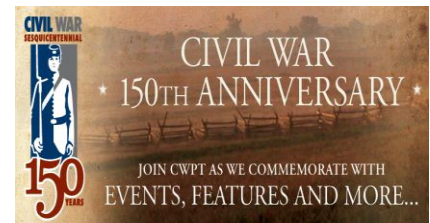
PANERA BREAD COMPANY
6000 NW HIGHWAY STE 56A
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILLINOIS

PRISON CAMPS NORTH AND SOUTH

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 2012

10:00A.M. to NOON

Every Fourth Saturday of the Month
THE PUBLIC IS ALWAYS WELCOME
AND ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND



YEAR TWO OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF AMERICA'S CIVIL WAR

"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear, but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls.

And reverent men and women from afar, and generations that know us not and that we know not of, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them, shall come to this deathless field to ponder and dream;

And lo! The shadow of a Mighty Presence shall wrap them in its bosom, and the power of the vision pass into their soul.

- Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain

CALENDER OF EVENTS



McHENRY COUNTY CWRT

**** Sunday February 12, 2012: Presentation****

GRIMKE SISTERS PART TWO

By Kathy Grey

Visit Our Web Site:

www.mchenrycivilwar.com

Saturday February 25, 2012: Discussion

PANERA BREAD COMPANY

6000 Northwest Highway, Suite 56A

Crystal Lake, Illinois

PRISON CAMPS (NORTH & SOUTH)

SALT CREEK CWRT

Friday February 17, 2012: Presentation

MARY CHESTNUT

By Leslie Goddard

SOUTH SUBURBAN CWRT

Thursday February 23, 2012: Presentation

"SEEING THE ELEPHANT"

(RE-ENACTING THE CIVIL WAR)

By Brian Conroy

LINCOLN - DAVIS CWRT

Tuesday February 21, 2011: Presentation

LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

"THE LOST CAUSE"

By Caroline E. Janney

LAKE COUNTY CWRT

Wednesday February 1, 2012: Presentation

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE

By Gene Wells

NORTHERN ILLINOIS CWRT

Friday February 3, 2012: Presentation

MAJOR GENERAL G.K. WARREN

(THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS)

By Paula Walker

KANKAKEE VALLEY CWRT

Wednesday February 1, 2012: Presentation

THE UNKNOWN LINCOLN

By Don Goin

CWRT OF CHICAGO

Friday February 10, 2012: Presentation

"I PROPOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT"

By Harry Bulkeley

KENOSHA CIVIL WAR MUSEUM



www.kenosha.org/civilwar/index.html

5400 First Avenue

Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140

(262) 653-4140

Friday, February 10, 2012: Presentation

GRANT'S FORT HENRY/FORT DONELSON CAMPAIGN:

The Evolution of His Generalship

By Dan Nettesheim

Mr. Nettesheim's program will examine the elements of the campaign as a microcosm of Grant's generalship and identify the elements that continued to help guide and serve the General in his future campaigns and battles throughout the remainder of the war.



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR TIMELINE

FEBRUARY, 1862

FEBRUARY 6, 1862

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

CAPTURES FORT HENRY

TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN

FEBRUARY 7-8, 1862

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND

FEBRUARY 16, 1862

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

ACCEPTS

"UNCONDITIONAL & IMMEDIATE SURRENDER" OF FORT DONELSON

TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN

FEBRUARY 20, 1862

THE LINCOLN'S MOURN THE LOSS OF

THEIR SON WILLIE WHO DIES OF

TYPHOID FEVER

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

FEBRUARY 20-21, 1862

BATTLE OF VAL VERDE

NEW MEXICO CAMPAIGN

CEMETERY MARKER REPLACEMENT PROJECT FOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF MCHENRYCOUNTY

Chairman Donald Purn

Donald Purn of the McHenry County Civil War Round Table, has headed a committee which has petitioned the Veteran's Administration to replace as of this date, (5) five, of (40) forty missing headstones of McHenry County Civil War Veterans.

These headstone markers were replaced within the cemeteries located inside the boundaries of the county.

They are as follows:

**JAMES JOHNSON
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
1905**

Re-Dedicated Memorial Day 5-30-2011
Union Cemetery at Union, Illinois.

**CHARLES F. DODD
CORP. CO. I, 95TH. ILL. INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
JULY 13, 1864**

Algonquin Cemetery at Algonquin, Illinois

**CLARK S. WATERMAN
PVT. CO. F, 95TH. ILL. INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
AUG. 23, 1865**

Holcombville Cemetery, Bull Valley, Illinois

**WILLIAM C. BOWLEY
PVT. CO. C, 52ND. ILL. INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
1845 - 1888**

**SAMUEL MULLIS
PVT. CO. E, 95TH. ILL. INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
1843 - NOV. 19, 1862**

Last two markers installed at
Cemetery in Harmony, Illinois.

**Markers Installed by
Zoia Monument Company of Woodstock, Ill.**

MCCWRT Committee Members: Bob Frenz,
Gloria Mack, Sandy Kupstis, and Don Purn Chairman



**ATTENTION
ALL MCCWRT MEMBERS!
2012 MEMBERSHIP DUES
ARE NOW DUE!**

Send your payment to:
Mr. James Keefe MCCWRT Treasurer

The following editorial was submitted by **Mr. Kevin Dier-Zimmel** Titled: "Forced to Take the Oath to the Union."

**THE ARREST OF
THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE**
September 12-17, 1861

"The following account of the arrest of secession members of the Maryland legislature, by the Wisconsin 3rd, under command of Colonel Ruger, of this city, though the events described happened a month since, will be read with interest by the friends of the regiment. (3rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry)."

*Camp Banks, Frederick, Maryland
September 18, 1861*

After visiting almost every other portion of this state, we find ourselves in the quaint old city of Frederick. We received orders in the late afternoon of last Thursday to march, and within an hour's time were on the move for this point. The first evening we marched four miles, and camped near a place called Germantown. And by the by, these Maryland towns are not always as large as their names seem to indicate; and in this instance the town consisted of the cross roads and a single log house, the owners of which dispense the usual commodities of a one house store, including the "red rye." Our camp was set upon the land owned by and near the residence of a widow lady, who kindly invited the officers to supper, which was an invitation we gladly availed ourselves of, for I can assure you that getting a supper after the fatigues of a long march is no small matter, especially when, as in our case, the mess wagon was two miles in the rear, with mules hopelessly mired in a mud hole compared with which, the Slough of Despond of Bunyan was a Mc Adamised rond. (Transcribed as I reads article) we sat down to a beautiful supper. In the spring of 1862, shortly after his bride of less than a year died unexpectedly, Swain left Weldon for his father's hometown of Asheville, NC, in Buncombe County, and volunteered with the 39th North Carolina Regiment. He served as assistant surgeon from August 1862 until his discharge in May 1863, treating soldiers at the military hospital in Shelbyville, Tenn.

To Be Continued

**CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S
GRAVE MARKER REPLACED IN
FREEPORT, CEMETERY**

By Suzy Barile

Amongst the many soldiers' graves in Freeport City Cemetery is an unlikely name: Richard Caswell Swain, an assistant surgeon who served with the Confederate States Army.

Swain was a native of Raleigh, NC, a graduate of the Medical College of Charleston in Charleston, SC, and the only son of David L. Swain, former NC governor and for 30 years the president of the University of North Carolina (UNC), and Eleanor Hope White Swain, the granddaughter of the state's first Revolutionary War governor, Richard Caswell.

Named for his maternal great-grandfather, Swain was a smart young man who graduated at the age of 20 from UNC in 1858 and headed to Jefferson Medical College located in Philadelphia, PA, to begin his medical studies of medicine.

Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election as president prompted a parade of southern states to secede from the Union and necessitated Swain's transfer to the Medical College of Charleston (SC), before an impending war forced him to leave school prior to graduation.

In 1861, he would become a physician's apprentice in Weldon, NC. A busy southern town located along the railroad, with war supplies flowing daily from the Confederate capital of Richmond, Va., to Raleigh and other strongholds south. Swain probably treated numerous soldiers injured in battle and sent to military and civilian hospitals.

During the spring of 1862, shortly after his bride of less than a year died unexpectedly, Swain left Weldon for his father's hometown of Asheville, NC, in Buncombe County, and volunteered with the 39th North Carolina Regiment. He served as assistant surgeon from August 1862 until his discharge in May 1863, treating soldiers at the military hospital in Shelbyville, Tenn.

Over the next two years, Swain tried to establish practices in both Shelbyville, where he became enamored with and married a Shelbyville girl, and in his hometown of Chapel Hill. But the aftermath of war, and the effects of what today would probably be diagnosed as post-traumatic stress syndrome, made it difficult for him to find success.

At the urging of his brother-in-law, General Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Swain moved to Shannon in Carroll County in early 1868. The soon-to-be-chartered village had a growing population in need of a physician. The opportunity to move to Illinois with his wife, Margaret Steele Swain, and their daughter Eleanor Louise, allowed Swain to open "an extensive practice in medicine and surgery," according to the Freeport Weekly Journal.

To Be Continued

ILLINOIS IN THE CIVIL WAR
By Victor Hicken

Other Negroes from Illinois had enlisted in over 22 separate national military units also, and these too were eventually credited to the Illinois "Call to Arms" quota.

To the regret of most state officials, the draft would finally be applied to most Illinois districts by the fall of 1864. By the following March conscription was in motion in all but a few scattered areas – this despite great resistance given to drafting officers everywhere. This was especially true in Southern Illinois, where not a few of these officials were caught by mobs and whipped.

Yet despite the great turmoil over the draft, figures show that the need for conscription in Illinois was only slight. Only 3,538 men were placed in uniform by this process, and 55 individuals from the state paid the commutation fee to avoid military service. The few thousand men conscripted into the service seem rather insignificant when measured against the total military contribution of 259,092 men. Of this latter number, 255,057 were white troops who served in a total of 150 regiments of infantry, 17 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of light artillery, 8 independent batteries of artillery, and several small special units. Of the remaining number, 2,224 served as sailors or marines, and 1,811 were enlisted in aforementioned various colored regiments.

There are also other factors which tell the story of the Illinois contribution to the war effort. The state only followed New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in total enlistments and, fortunately for the Union, gave its men when they were most needed. By October, 1861, for example, Illinois had more regiments in the field than New York, despite the vast population advantage of the latter state. There were many who even argued that the draft should never applied to Illinois, and that poor enrollment and errors in tabulations caused the state to be taxed in manpower beyond what was required.

Some counties in the state exceeded in providing soldiers for the cause. One authority has stated that Massac County enlisted five-sixths of its entire voting population, and that some counties in "little Egypt" oversubscribed their quotas by nearly 50 per cent.

Henderson County, a little section of land wedged against the Mississippi River in western Illinois, had reported a population of 9,499 in the census of 1850; yet it only supplied 1,157 men to the Union Army.

The meeting of the war department quotas for troops was one problem faced by Governor Yates in raising and equipping the regiments. The numerous soldiers required housing and training before being sent to the front. In the matter of troop accommodations, the larger cities within the state could offer only the best of all possibilities. In the early days of the war, for instance, Chicago was able to house several regiments at a time within the spacious confines of the "Wigwam," the convention hall in which Lincoln was nominated by his party in 1860. Other Chicago regiments were briefly housed in these early months in outdoor locations such as Camp Long, Camp Blum, and Camp Mather.

To Be Continued

