



THE drum roll

367TH MEETING

VOLUME 38 NUMBER 6 FEBRUARY 7, 2020

From Chicago to New Orleans and Home Again

Friday, February 7, 2020 7:30 P.M.

Arlington Heights Historical Museum
110 W. Fremont Street
Arlington Heights, IL

THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY



Wayne Rhine will take us through the formation of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, discuss their movements and battles and introduce us to some of their personnel. The Battery mustered for duty at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, until November 8th. Moved to Memphis, Tennessee, November 8th – 11th, 1862. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November and December 1862. "Tallahatchie March", November 24th – December 12th. Sherman's Yazoo Expedition December 20th, 1862 to January 3rd, 1863. Chickasaw Bayou, December 26th – 28th. Chickasaw Bluff, December 29th. Expedition to Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 3rd – 10th, 1863. Assault and capture of Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, January 19th – 11th. Moved to Young's Point, Louisiana, January 17th. And duty there until March, and at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, until April 25th. Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf, April 25 – 30th. Battle of Magnolia Hills, or Port Gibson, May 1st. Battle of Champion Hill, May 16th. Big Black River Bridge, May 17th. Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 18th – July 4th. Assaults on Vicksburg, May 19th and 22nd. Advance on Jackson, Mississippi, July 5th - July 10th. Siege of Jackson, July 10th – 17th. Ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana, August 6th, then to Brashear City. Western Louisiana Campaign. October 3rd – November 30th. Camp at Franklin until December 10th. Moved to Algiers, Louisiana. Expedition to the Rio Grand, Texas, December 26th, 1863 – January 1st, 1864. At Pass Cavallo, Texas until March. Order to Berwick City, Louisiana. Red Rive Campaign,

March-April. Battle of Sabine Crossroads, April 8th. Battery was cut to pieces and guns captured. Retreat to Alexandria, then to New Orleans, Louisiana, April 9th-30th. Duty at Camp Parapet, Defenses of New Orleans, until November. Moved to Baton Rouge, November 1st. Davidson's Expedition against Mobile and Ohio Railroad, November 27th-December 13th. Moved to New Orleans, December 31st, then to Baton Rouge, and duty there until May, 1865. At New Orleans, Louisiana until June, 1865 when the Battery was mustered out and returned home.

Wayne Rhine is the President of the Northern Illinois Civil War Round Table and has been a member for 15 years. He completed his undergraduate education at the University of Illinois at Navy Pier majoring in United States history. He received his law degree from DePaul University of Illinois and was in private practice of law for 18 years including being the Village Prosecutor for Calumet Park, Illinois, a member of the Glenview Zoning Board of Appeals and an attorney for the Department of Insurance. On January 5th, 1983 he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois where he served for 24 years. Wayne is currently in the private practice of law concentrating on both civil and criminal matters.

If you would like to join us for dinner with Wayne at 5:30 p.m. before the meeting on February 7th at Sam's of Arlington Restaurant, 1863 Central Road, Arlington Heights, please contact Wayne Rhine at 98470363-0875 or waynerhine@gamil.com by Wednesday, Feb. 5th.

IN MEMORIAM

Longtime NICWRT member

Chuck Brenneman

passed away January 26th, 2020.

A Celebration of His Life will be held Thursday, February 6th at St. Anne's Church, 120 Ela Street, Barrington. Visitation begins at 9 a.m. Mass at 11 a.m.

Confederates in Iowa?
by Pat McCormick

Most of us know that several border states (Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland) sent soldiers to both sides in the Civil War. Many of us also know that even Illinois, Indiana and Ohio contributed small numbers of men to the Confederate cause. But Iowa? On January 3, David Cannon related the tale of the Iowa Confederates.

Cannon referred to the Iowa Rebels as "doppelgangers" to their far more numerous Union brethren. There do not appear to have been all that many of them; Cannon's careful research has revealed some 76 men in total. He identified several primary motivations for a Hawkeye to go South: opportunism, familial concerns, and philosophy (the latter referring to "true believers" in states' rights as it applied to slavery.) Another less-prominent reason was a sense of being trapped – drafted or otherwise forced to enlist in Rebel gray. For this presentation, Cannon detailed the stories of a variety of men that fell under the "opportunism" umbrella, which in many cases involved a pre-war move south to pursue economic stability (especially in the wake of the 1857 financial panic.)

William H. Wall was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy who moved from Iowa to Mississippi by 1860. When war broke out, he joined his local citizens in the Confederate armed forces – first in the 12th Mississippi Volunteers, then Mississippi partisans. Eventually he put his naval background to use, serving aboard a succession of Rebel vessels (including at one time the ironclad *Atlanta*.) At the end of the war, Wall and another officer attempted to run the speedy ram CSS *Webb* down the Red River from Shreveport, into the Mississippi, and out to the Gulf of Mexico – but fell short. After hostilities ended, Wall remained in the south as a banker.

James Ramsey Moore was originally a Pennsylvanian, but wound up apprenticing at his uncle's medical practice in Keokuk, Iowa. When opportunity beckoned in the South before the war, he worked as a physician first in Natchez, Mississippi and then in New Orleans. He paid little attention to politics, so he threw in with his new neighbors when war broke out. Serving in the artillery at Grand Gulf, Mississippi in 1862 (and trading shots with gunboats there), Moore was knocked from his horse. While in the hospital he contracted typhoid, and died in August of that year. As Cannon put it, the talented physician could not save himself.

In the case of John Shipley, the war not only led him into Confederate service but fractured his marriage. He and wife Mary wed in 1857 in Muscatine, Iowa, but business soon drew John to Memphis. Mary moved back and forth between Memphis and Muscatine a few times; when war broke out, John enlisted in Tennessee. He became a full-blown Rebel, letting child support to Mary lapse (not that his Confederate pay would have been of value in Iowa anyway.) Mary di-

vorced John in 1863 and later remarried. John served throughout the war, was captured in May of 1865, and afterwards moved back to Muscatine – where his ex-wife and son still lived. There he prospered, even being elected city treasurer late in the century.

William Musser was a Council Bluffs, Iowa resident who was originally from Ohio. After the war started, his brother Charles joined the 29th Iowa Volunteers, but for motivations unknown William took up with Confederate Missourians instead. William was captured in 1863 and imprisoned at Camp Morton (Indiana.) Charles, hearing the news, hoped that William had "seen the error of his ways," but his attitude then hardened, writing his father to "let William suffer." When William was discharged at war's end, Charles' attitude softened again, but William remained distant – first working as a printer in Indianapolis, and eventually winding up in a "printer's home" in Colorado late in life.

Circumstance and opportunity were unusually strong in the case of Junius Hempstead. His father was the second governor of Iowa, and did what he could to help Junius obtain an appointment to West Point. When that fell through, Junius wound up at the Virginia Military Institute instead, arriving just nine months before the start of the war. He joined the 5th Virginia (of the famous Stonewall Brigade), serving with it until captured at the Wilderness in 1864, and even convincing two visiting Iowa friends to join up with him in 1861. His Confederate service created some political fallout for his father, who nonetheless did what he could to help Junius when the latter was in the POW system. But Junius considered that to take the US oath would violate his VMI oath, so it wasn't until June 1865 that he relented. He intended to write a book about Union cruelty to Confederate POW's, but the manuscript was lost. After the war, he lived in Memphis and Louisiana.

As these cases illustrate, the war could fracture families (or even marriages) even among Iowans. Of the 76 cases Cannon studied, 67 survived the war. Of those, a surprising 33% returned to Iowa afterwards, some temporarily and others (such as John Shipley) to stay.

On behalf of the Round Table, I would like to thank David Cannon for introducing us to a few of these "doppelgangers."

Upcoming Events

- Feb. 2 Kenosha Civil War Museum
Elizabeth Stanton Cady
Speaker: Laura Keyes
- Feb. 13 Kenosha Civil War Museum
Tea and Tour (Fee & Reg. req/)
By: Jenn Edginton and Doug
Daumann
- Feb. 14 Chicago Civil War Round Table
"Wilson's Creek"
Speaker: Connie Langum
- Feb. 14 Kenosha Civil War Museum
2nd Friday Series
"Railroad Defense in the Atlanta
Campaign"
Speaker: Robert Girardi
- Feb. 16 Kenosha Civil War Museum
President's Day Family Game Day
- Feb. 21 Salt Creek Civil War Round Table
"The Sultana Disaster"
Speaker: Gene Salecker
- Feb. 28 Kenosha Civil War Museum
"Buford's Brigade at Gettysburg:
A Study in the Maturity of the
Federal Cavalry"
Speaker: Dr. Laurence Schiller
- April 15 Kenosha Civil War Museum
Beyond the Battlefield: The Civil
War Social History Forum
Fee and Registration required

Eisenhower Library Discussion

The Civil War discussion group at the Eisenhower Library, 4613 North Oketo Avenue, Harwood Heights, meets on the first Saturday of the month from 10:00 until 11:30 AM. On February 1, they will discuss Wilson's Creek and the early war in Missouri.

Saturday Discussion

All members and guests are invited to participate in the session to be held at the Barrington Area Library, 505 North Northwest Highway, Barrington, on February 15, from 10:00 a.m. until noon. The discussion topic will be Abraham Lincoln.

These discussions are generally held on the third Saturday of the month from September through June. They are held to generate and foster a free exchange of ideas on Civil War events.

Women's Civil War Book Club

The Women's Civil War Book Club will meet in April. Exact date is still to be determined. The book to be discussed is *Confederates in the Attic* by Tony Horwitz. The meeting will be held at Connie Rawa's, 920 E. Northwest Highway in Palatine.

If you are interested in joining the group, please contact Denise Limburg at dlimburg@prodigy.net or 847/212-5313 or Mary Banks at zeller1@comcast.net or 847/497-3149.



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Appointed Positions

Book Raffle	Charles Banks
Newsletter Editor	Denise Limburg

January Book Raffle

The winners of the January book raffle were Charlie Banks, who won *Sibley's New Mexico Campaign* by Martin Hardwick Hall; Harold Chinick, who won *Kennesaw Mountain* by Earl T. Hess; Laurie Schiller and Cathy Weigley, who won *Three Years in the Army of the Cumberland* by James A. Connolly; Susan Hirsch, who won *Testament* by Benson Bobrick; Alfred Kitch, who won *Burnside's Bridge* by Phillip Thomas Tucker and Mike Brown, who won *The Story the Soldiers Wouldn't Tell* by Thomas P. Lowry, M.D.

Congratulations to the winners and thank you to the donors.

2019-2020 SPEAKERS

March 6	Bruce Allardice	"Mysteries of the Hunley"
April 3	Jack Hudson	Telegraphs in the Civil War
May 1	Kathyrin Harris	Harriet Tubman
June 5	Max Daniels	President Lincoln: A Press Conference



To learn more about the Northern Illinois Civil War Round Table
visit our website at www.northernilcwrt.org