

THE CIVIL WAR REPORTER

1997



2018



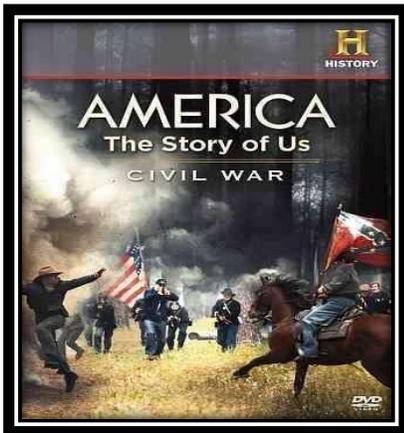
MARCH 1, 2018

MCCWRT
PRESENTATION
AT THE
WOODSTOCK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

414 JUDD STREET
WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY
MARCH 13, 2018
7:00 P.M.

BOOK REVIEW

BRING IN AND SHARE
YOUR LATEST FAVORITE BOOK
WITH FELLOW MEMBERS



MCCWRT
WELCOMES ALL
TO OUR
2018
PRESENTATION
SEASON

MCHENRY COUNTY
CIVIL WAR ROUND
TABLE

2018

ANNUAL
MEMBERSHIP DUES
ARE NOW DUE!

IN THE MARCH ISSUE
OF THE
CIVIL WAR REPORTER

VOLUME NUMBER 21
ISSUE NUMBER 9

PRESENTATION
BOOK REVIEW

DISCUSSION
THE CIVIL WAR

IN

MISSOURI & ARKANSAS

FAITH OF THE FATHERS
CATHOLIC CIVIL WAR CHAPLINS

REMAINS
INCLUDE CIVIL WAR
HEROES

THE BATTLE OF
GLORIETA PASS
NEW MEXICO CAMPAIGN
BATTLE
APACHE CANYON
GLORIETA PASS

MCCWRT
DISCUSSION GROUP
AT THE
PANERA BREAD
COMPANY

6000 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILLINOIS
SATURDAY
MARCH 24, 2018
10 A.M. TO NOON

THE CIVIL WAR
IN
MISSOURI
AND
ARKANSAS

From Wikipedia

Missouri was a hotly contested border state populated by both Union and Confederate sympathizers. War in the state of Missouri was continuous between 1861 and 1865, with battles and skirmishes in all areas of the state, from the Iowa and Illinois borders in the northeast to the Arkansas border in the southeast and southwest. Counting minor actions and skirmishes, Missouri saw more than 1,200 distinct engagements within its boundaries.

Arkansas was a Confederate state, and played a major role in controlling the vital Mississippi River and neighboring states, including Tennessee and Missouri. There were over 750 engagements fought in the state of Arkansas, some of the better known battles were, the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862, the Battle of Saint Charles June 17, 1862, Prairie Grove December, Arkansas Post January, 1863 and the Battle of Helena fought on July 4, 1863.



**FAITH
OF THE FATHERS**
The
Courage, Humor and Dedication
of
Catholic Civil War Chaplains

AT
THE KENOSHA CIVIL WAR
MUSEUM

FRIDAY MARCH 9, 2018
NOON

Presented by Rev. Robert Miller.

The more than 100 Catholic priests who served as chaplains in the Civil War were NOT your usual priests and bishops.

They were a unique group of priest pioneers: adventuresome, courageous, outspoken, ground-breakers and apologists as well as Catholic churchmen in a "foreign land."

This presentation focuses on the role of these Catholic chaplains in the war, their numbers, impact, and some stories of some colorful and interesting characters among them.

Being an antebellum Catholic was not an easy task due to a lack of priests as Catholic immigrants flooded the country, a strong anti-Catholic culture, and a Vatican that didn't get American democracy.

We will put flesh on the long-ignored topic of religion in the war and introduce a group of Catholic clergymen who changed the country and became legends because of their service

– Corby, Cooney, Sheeran, the Jesuits, Irish Catholics, and many more.

**REMAINS
INCLUDE
CIVIL WAR HEROS**

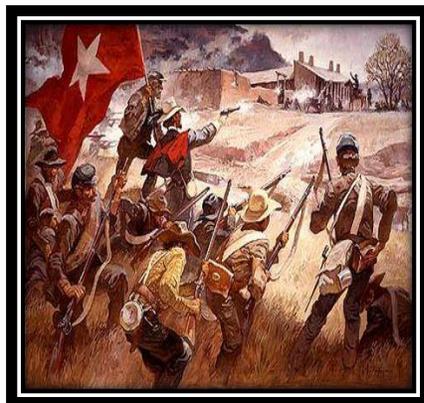
DECATUR HERALD & REVIEW (DATE UNKNOWN)

DECATUR, ILLINOIS- A 6-foot tall obeisk sits atop a stone monument in Greenwood Cemetery. Weathered lettering on the monument proclaims, "A Country's Gratitude is the Hero's Best Reward."

The monument marks the final resting place of the brothers Nathan W. Tuper and Ansel Tuper, both Union Army officers, who died during the Civil War. Also etched into the stone is "To the Tuper Brothers by Citizens of Macon County" and the brothers' service records.

Decatur Township Cemeteries Superintendent Harrell Ellis points to cracks that line the base of the monument. "Water gets in these, and freezing and thawing action is breaking it up," Ellis said of the base. "It looks like someone tried to smear some concrete on the outside at some point. But that's come off." "I don't know how long it will last until it falls over," Ellis said. Other stones in the cemetery are leaning at various angles because of settling of the graves under them, Ellis said. The stones are extremely heavy and he township doesn't have the responsibility to right them, he said.

That same sentiment is echoed by his brother; Lisle Ellis, chairman of the township cemetery board. "the township doesn't have the financial resources to rejuvenate stones throughout the cemetery." Lisle Ellis said a lot of local residents don't even know where Greenwood Cemetery is located. The 100-acre facility is at the end of South Church Street. It is shaded by large ancient oak trees. "If you go in and wonder around, you'll see the who's who of Decatur's past," Lisle Ellis said. "We have more mausoleums in that cemetery than there are in all the other cemeteries in Macon County put together."



Battle of Glorieta Pass

**THE BATTLE
OF GLORIETA PASS**

From Wikipedia

The Battle of Glorieta Pass, fought from March 26–28, 1862, in the northern New Mexico Territory, was the decisive battle of the New Mexico Campaign during the American Civil War.

Dubbed the "Gettysburg of the West" (a term that "serves the novelist better than the historian") by some authors, it was intended as the decisive blow by Confederate forces to break the Union possession of the West along the base of the Rocky Mountains.

It was fought at Glorieta Pass in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in what is now New Mexico, and was an important event in the history of the New Mexico Territory in the American Civil War.

There was a skirmish on March 26 between advance elements from each army, with the main battle occurring on March 28.

Although the Confederates were able to push the Union force back through the pass, they had to retreat when their supply train was destroyed and most of their horses and mules killed or driven off.

Eventually the Confederates had to withdraw entirely from the territory back into Confederate Arizona and then Texas. Glorieta Pass thus represented the climax of the campaign.

New Mexico Campaign

The lower portion of the New Mexico Territory had been largely neglected by both the Federal government and the territorial government in Santa Fe. As a result, Confederate sympathy was strong, in hopes of receiving better treatment by the new government. Following secession moves by residents,

Confederate forces seized Mesilla and captured the Federal troops there, who made a halfhearted attempt to retreat to Santa Fe.

In early 1862 the Confederacy established the Confederate Arizona Territory, which included the southern halves of both modern Arizona and New Mexico.

The territorial capital was at Mesilla, some 45 miles from El Paso and near today's major city of Las Cruces.

The strategic goals were to gain access to the gold and silver mines of California and the Colorado Territory and the seaports in Southern California, and thus evade the Union naval blockade.

The commanders of the New Mexico Campaign were Confederate Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley and Union Col. Edward Canby.

Sibley attempted to capture Fort Craig, completely outmaneuvering Canby at the Battle of Valverde in February and driving him back into his fort, but failed to force Canby's surrender.

Sibley then bypassed the fort and advanced north through the Rio Grande Valley, occupying Santa Fe on March 10.

Canby remained at Fort Craig, hoping to cut Sibley's logistical support from Texas and awaiting reinforcements before he dared to take the offensive.

Sibley made his headquarters at the abandoned Union storehouse. In March Sibley sent a Confederate force of 200-300 Texans under the command of Maj. Charles L. Pyron on an advance expedition over the Glorieta Pass, a strategic location on the Santa Fe Trail at the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains southeast of Santa Fe.

Control of the pass would allow the Confederates to advance onto the High Plains and make an assault on Fort Union, a Union stronghold on the route northward over Raton Pass.

Sibley sent six companies under the command of Col. Tom Green to block the eastern end of Glorieta Pass, turning any Union defensive position in the Sangre de Cristos. Albuquerque.

Battle

The Confederates were led by Charles L. Pyron and William Read Scurry. During the battle on March 26, Pyron had his battalion of the 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles, four companies of the 5th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. John Shropshire and two cannons.

Scurry's force included nine companies of the 4th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. Henry Raguet, five companies of the 7th Texas Mounted Rifles under Maj. Powhatan Jordan and three additional cannons. The Union forces were led by Col. John P. Slough of the 1st Colorado Infantry, with units under the command of Maj. John M. Chivington. In the action on March 26, Chivington had three infantry companies and one mounted company of the 1st Colorado and a detachment of the 1st and 3rd U.S. Cavalry regiments.

During the main battle on the 28th, Slough commanded, in person, nine companies of the 1st Colorado, a detachment from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd U.S. Cavalry regiments and two artillery batteries. Chivington commanded five companies of the 5th U.S. Infantry, one company from the 1st Colorado, James Hobart Ford's independent company from the 2nd Colorado and some New Mexico militiamen.

Prior to the battle Union forces performed a forced march from Denver, over Raton Pass, to Fort Union and then to Glorieta Pass, covering the distance of 400 miles in 14 days. Combat commenced shortly after their arrival at the battlefield, leaving them little time to recuperate.

Apache Canyon

Pyron's force of 300 camped at Apache Canyon, at one end of Glorieta Pass, leaving a picket post of 50 men at the summit of the pass. Chivington led 418 soldiers to the pass and, on the morning of March 26, moved out to attack.

After noon Chivington's men captured the picket post and found the main force behind them. Chivington advanced on them, but their artillery fire threw him back. He regrouped, split his force to the two sides of the pass, caught the Confederates in a crossfire, and soon forced them to retire. Pyron retired about a mile and a half (about 2=1/2 kilometers) to a narrow section of the pass and formed a defensive line before Chivington's men appeared. The Union forces flanked Pyron's men again and punished them with enfilade fire. Pyron ordered another retreat, but the withdrawal of the artillery caused the Confederates to become disorganized and start fighting in separate clusters of men. Chivington ordered a mounted Colorado company to make a frontal charge against the artillery; this succeeded in capturing several Confederates and scattering the rest. Not knowing if Confederate reinforcements were nearby, Chivington then retired and went into camp at Kozlowski's Ranch to await Slough with the main body. His small victory was a morale boost for Slough's army.

No fighting occurred the next day, as needed reinforcements arrived for both sides.

Scurry's troops arrived at 3:00 am on March 27, swelling the Confederate force to about 1,100 men and five cannons; as senior officer present, he took command of the entire Confederate force. Thinking that Slough would attack again and expecting Green to arrive in the Union rear at any time, Scurry chose to remain in place for the day, digging rifle pits.

Slough arrived early in the morning of March 28 with about 900 more men, bringing the Union strength to 1,300.

Glorieta Pass

Both Scurry and Slough decided to attack on March 28 and set out early to do so. Expecting the Confederates to remain in Apache Canyon, Slough sent Chivington with two infantry battalions, under Lewis and Wynkoop, out in a circling movement with orders to go hide out at Glorieta Pass and hit the Texans in the flank once Slough's main force had engaged their front.

Chivington did as ordered and his men waited above the pass for Slough and the enemy to arrive.

However, instead of remaining at Apache Canyon as Slough had expected, Scurry advanced down the canyon more rapidly than Slough had anticipated. Scurry believed the Union force was retreating to Fort Union.

TO BE CONTINUED

**VISIT THE
MCHENRY COUNTY
CIVIL WAR ROUND
TABLE WEB SITE**

www.mchenrycivilwar.com

DON PURN WEB MASTER

**READ THE
MCHENRY COUNTY
CIVIL WAR ROUND
TABLE MONTHLY
NEWSPAPER**

**THE CIVIL WAR
REPORTER**

KEITH FISHER EDITOR

