

*THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE*



# THE CYCLORAMA

**THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN CAMP #4  
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**



*Commander:* Roscoe Reeve  
*Sr. Vice Commander:* Daniel L Hopping  
*Jr, Vice Commander:* John R Harman  
*Treasurer :* Larry Jones  
*Chaplain:* Kent Hinkson

[rereeve@bellsouth.net](mailto:rereeve@bellsouth.net)  
[Hopping@nextretailgroup.com](mailto:Hopping@nextretailgroup.com)  
[jrharman1@hotmail.com](mailto:jrharman1@hotmail.com)  
[clj223@aol.com](mailto:clj223@aol.com)  
[kenthinkson@yahoo.com](mailto:kenthinkson@yahoo.com)



### Commander's Corner

By Commander Roscoe Reeve

One of the fascinating things we have learned about the Union soldier in the Civil War is that he came with all sorts of uniforms and equipment. In the early years of the war a number of regiments had grey uniforms, to emulate the typical military academy dress, but it wasn't long before all realized they could be shot by their own in such a colored uniform. We also have learned that Union soldiers had food problems just like their adversaries. My great grandfather complained all the time, to his family back home, about the "life of a soldier", poor food, no food, and no shoes or socks that would fit.

Supplying an army must have been an impossible task. After each battle the roads and woods were covered with discarded clothes and equipment



that soon became desperately needed. Food supplies were often spoiled and uneatable, favoring the indestructible hardtack. Foraging was unreliable. Ammunition delivered was often for the wrong firearms/artillery and gunpowder was often dangerously unstable.

I can sympathize with the quartermasters as I try to supply you with opportunities and activities that appeal to your interests. We are missing out on exposure/recruitment opportunities because not enough of us

Camp members step forward to participate. I hope you will make a new commitment to attend our program meetings and help us man a table at encampments and celebrations. I think you will find our July 14<sup>th</sup> meeting a fascinating experience with our knowledgeable and entertaining guest speaker being our own Brother, Dan Hopping.

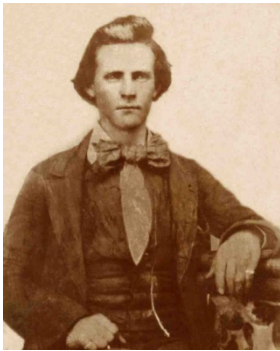
Hope you are enjoying the summer. Imagine wearing a CW uniform in these 90+ degree sweltering days. See you at Bennett Place at 6:30pm on July 14, or earlier at Durham Pizza at 5pm.

### Our July 14<sup>th</sup> Program

By Dan Hopping

I will present the life of my Great Grandfather, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Coursen Jones Stright who served three years in the 4th Iowa under such generals as Dodge, Carr, Grant, Sherman and Logan. I will bring many artifacts and papers including Coursen's Diary.

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Schoolteacher Coursen  
1858

Coursen Jones Stright was the son of a pioneer Methodist circuit rider, preaching in the Indiana wilderness. His mother was a descendent of Richard Warren of London, who came to America aboard the Mayflower in 1620. Seven of Coursen's ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, one of whom was a Chaplain

under General Washington at Valley Forge. Four of his ancestors were minute men called out by Paul Revere. Coursen was born in 1837 in Northwest Pennsylvania and before the Civil War, he was a school teacher in Indiana.

In May of 1860 Coursen was an Indiana delegate to the Republican Convention in the Chicago Wigwam that nominated Abraham Lincoln to run for the presidency. He was in the building when the photo below was taken.



The Wigwam during the 1860 Republican Convention

From the convention, he traveled west to Cass County, Iowa where he had purchased a farm sight unseen. He traveled by train to Davenport with other delegates and brass bands and then to the end of the western bound tracks from where he took a stage coach to Des Moines. From there he hitched three successive rides on buggies going west and from Audubon, Iowa walked the last twenty miles to his new farm.

In June of 1861, he walked off his farm 40 miles to Council Bluffs, leaving his first crop in the field. There he enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa Volunteer Infantry as 4<sup>th</sup> sergeant under Colonel Dodge (as

in Dodge City). He was given an old Prussian Musket and a black uniform.

Coursen served three years and 3 months in the 4th Iowa. He was in 27 battles and under fire 156 days. He was in all the Western battles to Lookout Mountain and in the entire Atlanta Campaign.



Coursen 1862

After the March 1862 battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where he was wounded, he was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt, "H" Company commander since he was the highest rank in the company left alive after the battle. During this battle the 4th Iowa had run completely out of ammunition and was retiring with full colors

to the supply wagons. They were met by Gen Dodge who ordered them to charge with bayonets. They did, and that charge routed the confederates who did not know they had no ammo. The battle for the Arkansas territory was one of the first major battles that the Union won. It stopped the Confederates from controlling the territories west of the Mississippi,



Coursen 1863 after Vicksburg

After the battles for Vicksburg, he received a 30 day furlough. He hitched a ride on a steamboat and then a series of trains to get home and marry his sweetheart. After the wedding he had to hitch rides on supply trains through Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee to get back to his troops.



Coursen's Wedding photo taken right after the battles for Vicksburg

He was soon back with Company "H" in time for the battle of Cherokee Station, Alabama, leading up to Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

He served in 27 major battles including all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign and was wounded in the Battle of Atlanta. If you look carefully at the right hand photo on the masthead of this Newsletter – you will see the opening scene of the Atlanta Cyclorama which is the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa rushing from the lower right to recapture the DeGress battery on July 22nd. Below is the rest of the DeGress Battery image showing our General Logan and his XV Corps charging to recapture the battery. Coursen is one of those men.



Image from the Atlanta Cyclorama

He served until 17 September 1864 where he mustered out, wounded, just before the March to the sea. He died of natural causes two days after Christmas in 1904. He was an active GAR member and attended most GAR encampments until 1903. He had seven daughters.

I have his diary of his trip to the 1860 Chicago Republican Convention and his trip out to Cass County Iowa. I also have his wartime diary of the Atlanta Campaign from the battle of Resaca through the battle of Atlanta. I also inherited his letters, papers, eyeglasses, sword, watch, inkwell, GAR medals and encampment ribbons as well as other Civil War items. His diary is fascinating and I am publishing it as part of his history.



**LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM AT BENNETT PLACE ON MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND**

By Roscoe Reeve

Brothers of the Logan Camp manned a table at Bennett Place Historic Site Living History Program on Memorial Day weekend, May 28, experiencing heavy interest on the part of the public in Civil War artifacts provided by Commander Roscoe and the letters of his ancestor provided by Brother Myron, along with his new book. Brother Kent helped with answering questions and SVC Dan, in his Revolutionary War outfit provided both support to the Camp table and his Civil War uniform with firearms and equipment.

Brothers Dan (in the uniform of the NC Revolutionary War Militia) and Jeremiah (dressed as a Union soldier) gave talks to the public with firearm demonstrations every hour on the hour. Re-enactors also represented the Spanish American, World War I & II, and Vietnam soldiers.

Ladies baked 19<sup>th</sup> century cakes that were out of this world, on 19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen equipment.



The guests at the Bennett Place Remembrance enjoyed the program.

Given that a huge rain had occurred the night before, there was good attendance by the public at the event, with children and adults asking lots of questions about the wars and artifacts.

All Brothers should look forward to Brother Dan's presentation at our July regular meeting with wearing his Civil War uniform and sharing his artifacts and knowledge of his ancestor.

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### From the Commander in Chief

By Bob Farrell, PCC

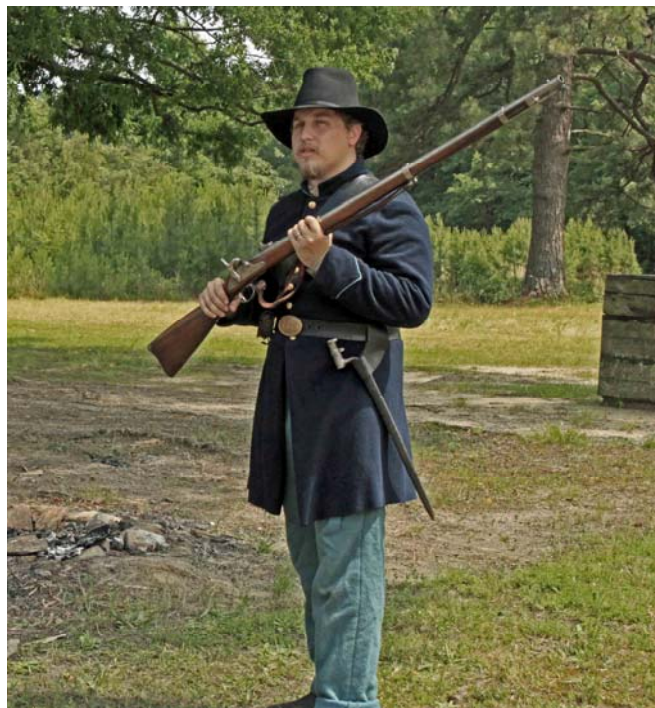
Within a few hours of mailing the May Newsletter, I received the following from the SUVCW CIC, Brad Schall.

*Brothers, Outstanding newsletter. One of the best I have received this year. Brad Commander-in-Chief*



Although this e-mail was addressed to me, the sender, it should be considered a message to the whole camp. Although I as editor put together the major portion of the articles the real skill comes at the hands of our Senior Vice Commander and Co-Editor, Dan Hopping. Without Dan's talent ours would just be another lifeless newsletter void of color, columns and eye appeal.

This is not the first time we have received attention from the National SCVCW and hopefully not the last. Speaking for myself and I believe also for Dan, we enjoy providing you with an outstanding newsletter and it is our hope that you enjoy it as well and consider it one of the benefits of being a proud member of the MG John A Logan Camp.



Brother Jeremiah instructing the visitors on the manual of arms and firing of the Civil War Musket

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## Artifact Corner

**Abraham Lincoln's opera glasses go up for auction**

By Mark Duell

9th June 2011, Source: Mail Online

It's a unique piece of history from the Civil War and the first ever assassination of a U.S. president.

Now the black and gold opera glasses believed to have been used by Abraham Lincoln on the night he was fatally shot are going up for auction in New York and are expected to sell for up to \$700,000.

Sotheby's auction house believes they were found by an Army officer after a fatally wounded Lincoln was carried from Ford's Theatre in Washington D.C. in April 1865 before he died the next day.

The glasses were kept in the Army officer's family for years until they sold for \$22,000 in 1979 and in 2002 for \$424,000 - both of which were records for Lincoln artifacts, reported the Washington Post



His German-made prized possession is part of an auction in New York June 19 that includes other Civil War items such as a flag from the Confederate warship CSS Alabama.

It is 'unusual' for Sotheby's to be handling four or five six-figure items all on the subject of the Civil War at the same time, an auction house spokesman said.

Lincoln was shot in the presidential box of Ford's Theatre by actor John Wilkes Booth, before he was examined by a doctor and carried across the street to Petersen's Boarding House where he died.

Captain James M. McCamly was serving as a city guard on the night Lincoln was shot and he found the glasses in the street after helping carry Lincoln across the street.

As Lincoln was being transported, the opera glasses - perhaps still in Lincoln's hands, perhaps tangled in his clothing - fell to the street,' an auction catalogue note.

Gloria Swift, former curator of the Park Service's Ford's Theatre collection, doubts the story that the glasses would have been on Lincoln's person as he crossed the street.

But Sotheby's told the Washington Post that the glasses have been tested twice by the collectors' market - and have 'both times comes through with flying colours'.

### Find your family's Civil War draft history online

Recently we discovered that draft records had been made accessible thru [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com). This new source of Civil War records may well be the avenue to discovering a long elusive ancestor. Therefore we offer the following

( For those not subscribing to Ancestry, keep in mind you may access it free at the [Olivia Rainey Library](http://Olivia Rainey Library) in Raleigh)

NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	SEX	COLOR	OCCUPATION	STATUS OF CIVIL (including by law, birth, or naturalization)	FEDERAL MILITARY SERVICE
Conroy	Washington	35	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	33	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	29	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	25	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	21	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	17	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	13	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	9	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	5	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	1	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	33	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	29	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	25	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	21	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	17	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	13	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	9	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	5	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	
Conroy	Washington	1	M	W	Blacksmith	By Law	

By SHARON TATE MOODY

The Tampa Tribune  
Published: May 19, 2011

Most genealogists are familiar with World War I and II draft registrations, but few realize that the country's first draft actually was for the Civil War.

Congress passed the Enrollment Act of 1863 requiring males ages 20 to 45 who were citizens or had applied for citizenship to register for service in the Union Army.

Those who were physically or mentally impaired, the only son of a widow, son of infirm parents or a widower with dependent children were exempt.

When a man was drafted, he could hire a substitute or pay \$300 for an exemption. That latter provision was very controversial and even resulted in a riot in New York on July 11, 1863, when the first inductee names were called. Rioters burned the office of the provost marshal (the man in charge of enforcing the draft),

destroyed railroad lines and cut telegraph lines. The rioting lasted a week and resulted in the deaths of more than 100 people.

Enrollment required the man's name, place of residence, age as of July 1, 1863, race, occupation, marital status, and place of birth. No family information was requested.

Until recently, these records were available only at the National Archives, but Ancestry recently added them to their website as a part of the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

Ancestry's files are not forms filled out by the men themselves but rather are digitized ledger books into which clerks entered their information.

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## Adventures in the National Archives

By Peter Sinclair \*

*Editor's note: For those of us who have yet to pass thru the doors of the National Archives, I felt that Peter's experience might be of great help.*

After this year's trip to Washington, I stayed on for a few days with friends and decided to see if I could learn how to access Civil War pensions at the archives. So here's what happened: You enter the building on the Pennsylvania Avenue side and have to pass through security, sign in and get a temporary visitor card. Then you have to register and read the instructions on a computer, have your photo taken and you get a one-year registration card, on which you can also get credit for Xerox copying (it has a magnetic bar code).



I then chose to look up 3 local veterans from the Ryegate area and was told to look them up first at footnote.com to get the file number information. This site may also be accessible from your home computer. You can get to the pension index from

there and if you are lucky can find the pension record card. You have to fill in a request form with those file numbers, Company and regiment information, as well as your registration number. You can turn in 4 forms at each turn in period and there are 3 or 4 of these a day depending on which day you come. I turned mine in at 1:30 pm and was told to go upstairs to get the files at about 2:30. Before you do so you need to put almost everything you have in a locker that requires a quarter; you get the quarter back later. You can take some notes to the file reading room, but not a folder, and a camera, but not the case, and you can't take pens either, only pencils.

Upstairs I found a room with about 50 people sitting at desks looking at the files they had requested. I went to the end of the room and awaited my turn, and when I gave them my name and registration number, they gave me the first of my requested files.



You have to sign a receipt and time. The files come in big brown envelopes, and you find a vacant desk and go through the file. As I had requested pension files there were all the forms and various depositions proving the validity of the pension claim including documents from officers in the regiment. There was also data on when the veteran had died and from what and whether wife or children or parents were applying for pensions. In other words, not only a lot of interesting information about the family but also from the veteran's friends and colleagues about him and his injury.

You can copy anything with your digital camera or go to a Xerox machine and make copies currently at 25 cents per page. They give you one file at a time. I had requested 3 but only 2 had come. I was recommended to go the Find desk downstairs

about the 3rd. It showed up 10 minutes later after my complaint. It had been confusingly filed as the wife of the veteran who died in 1864 had remarried a nonveteran and then another veteran who died finally in 1905. So his file (actually hers) was quite large and quite interesting. Then before leaving the reading room, you have to have everything you have copied gone through by the staff to see if you have deliberately or accidentally included something you shouldn't. Everything is put in sealed green bag. You can then go to the locker room and get your other stuff and take everything to the exit, get the green bag opened, and then sign out.

It was fun but being my first time was not that easy. I had some extra time when waiting for the files and through footnote looked up some colored regiments. It turned out that some members of the 34th had signed up in 1865 for a \$100 bounty and this was credited to the state of CT. Dave Curtin has found similar information for the town of Stowe, VT, and I have read that Sherman was not happy with this practice when he got to South Carolina in 1865.

**\* The Camp Griffin Gazette  
Green Mountain Civil War Round Table  
Vol. XIX, No. 6– June 2011**

### **New Wilmington marker honors U.S.C.T.**

By Bob Farrell, PCC

Wilmington Mayor Bill Saffo and area Civil War reenactors formally unveiled Wilmington's newest highway historical marker – a salute to African-American soldiers who died in the Civil War.



The marker on the 2100 block of Market Street commemorates members of the "United States Colored Troops" buried in the nearby Wilmington National Cemetery. About 500 African-American soldiers and their white officers are believed to be buried there, many in unmarked graves.

The Union Army and Navy staged a successful effort to capture Fort Fisher in Wilmington in January 1865, eliminating the South's largest blockade running port and entry of supplies to the Confederate Army.

USCT units engaged in the actions included the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, and 39<sup>th</sup> regiments. These soldiers and their white officers faced a determined enemy and possible execution if captured, as several captured Confederate officers claimed.

The Confederates statements were not official Confederate policy, but they offered some insight, saying that if the blacks were free men, they would not be killed. If they were former slaves, they would be treated as house burners and robbers, and would be killed, as would Union officers.



Several hundred USCT are thought to be buried in Wilmington, although the exact number is unknown. The Wilmington National Cemetery records burials of 92 members of the USCT, including those who died in combat and those who later succumbed to disease. The burials include 88 African American soldiers and four white officers. This is the largest USCT burial ground in North Carolina.

"They gave everything they had for national unity and for personal freedom," said Jim Steele, manager of the Fort Fisher State Historic Site.

"Their service and their sacrifice will not be forgotten again."

## The Wheeling Conventions

Compiled by Dan Hopping, SVC

On May 23, 1861, Virginia voted to approve secession from the Union. The Western part of Virginia, however, was strongly in favor of preserving the Union and had few slave holders.

In Western Virginia, especially near the Ohio River, ratios against secession were as high as 20 to 1. Wheeling, Virginia was the seat of the Union fever and the people of the area seemed to think that if Virginia could secede from the Union, then they could secede from Virginia.

Actually they repealed the Ordinance of Secession passed by Virginia, and established the Restored government of Virginia, which ultimately authorized the counties that organized the convention to become West Virginia.



The Restored Government was recognized by the Union, including President Lincoln, as the State of Virginia with its capital in Wheeling. In part motivated by early Union successes, including the Battle of Philippi Races, it was preceded by the Clarksburg Convention and led to the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia.

Electing representatives to the Second Wheeling Convention was by popular vote in each county. Members of the existing Virginia General Assembly from the territory were automatically added to the role. Arthur Boreman was selected President of the body. The Convention quickly laid

out a declaration of causes regarding the new state, and this was approved on the fifth day.

Immediately after drafting the causes of the separation, the representatives of the Western counties established the rules of government for the state. They also selected the first set of executive officers to govern the state, selecting Francis Pierpont as governor on June 20th.

On August 6th, the Second Wheeling Convention reassembled to discuss the means by which West Virginia would separate from Virginia.

*...do ordain that a new State, to be called the State of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the following-described boundary: beginning on the Tug fork of Sandy river, on the Kentucky line...*

The new state kept the 39 counties that formally belonged to Virginia and just inserted a new state level of government.

On August 20, 1861, the Second Wheeling Convention presented an ordinance laying out the means to create the state of West Virginia. When the ordinance was approved, the convention was adjourned and was replaced by the State Constitutional Convention that met in November.

The primary difference between the Second Wheeling Convention and the State Constitutional Convention was to change the name of the state from Kanawha to West Virginia. The Kanawha is the largest river in the territory of the new state

## Satterlee Military Hospital and the Sisters of Charity

From Department Commander

*Great job on the May newsletter. As an aside regarding Father Corby of Notre Dame. There is a statue of him on campus at Notre Dame that is identical to the one on the Gettysburg Battlefield. The ND students know their football better than their history and refer to the upraised armed statue as 'Fair Catch' Corby, obviously mistaking the upraised arm as a fair catch call rather than the Catholic blessing.*

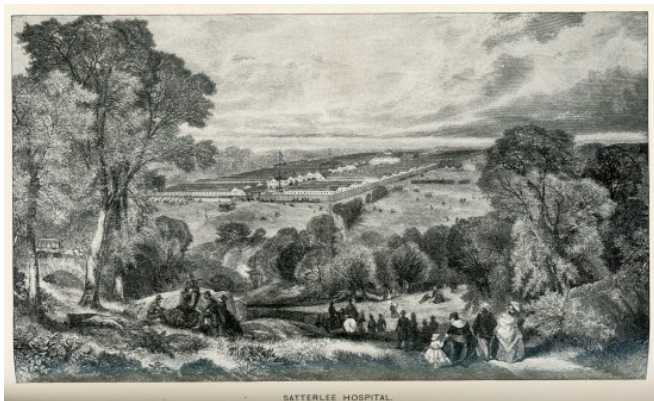
*The priest chaplains did a great job, but the 600 some Nuns who served as nurses did more to dispel anti catholic bias in both sections of the country than any other group before or since.*

*Keep up your good work,  
in FC & L,  
Jerry D*



by Christine McCullough-Friend

As we begin to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, one example of this service that should be highlighted is the work of the Daughters of Charity (formerly Sisters of Charity) at Satterlee Military Hospital. The sisters ministered to thousands of wounded and dying Civil War soldiers from 1862 until the hospital closed in 1865.



The 12-acre site where the Satterlee Hospital was located in West Philadelphia, bounded roughly by 40th to 44th Streets, from Spruce to Pine Streets, was at that time very rural, far removed from the cramped and crowded conditions of urban Philadelphia. The 'pure country air' afforded the soldiers an opportunity to rest and recover from their wounds.

The hospital, initially called West Philadelphia Hospital, was renamed Satterlee Military Hospital in honor of Richard Smith Satterlee, a distinguished army surgeon. The surgeon in charge was Dr. Isaac Hayes, an Arctic explorer before he joined the army. The hastily constructed buildings were completed in just over 40 days. The 2,500-bed facility was not quite finished when 22 Daughters of Charity arrived on June 9, 1862.



Initially, the hospital was fairly ill equipped, especially with regard to the accommodations for the sisters. Beverages were served in wash pitchers and the food in basins. The sisters ate their meals earlier than the officers, sharing just four eating utensils reserved for officers' use. The chapel was so small that some sisters had to exit the room so others could enter and receive Holy Communion.

Satterlee Hospital became a self-contained city when a tent city was built on the grounds in 1863. The hospital increased its capacity to accommodate 4,500 wounded soldiers. A 14-foot high fence surrounded the property, which now sprawled south to Baltimore Avenue and west to 46th Street. On the grounds there was a post office, clothing store, laundry facility, carpenter shop, printing shop, dispensary, library, and three kitchens referred to as restaurants.

Although the official capacity of Satterlee was 4,500, the actual capacity exceeded this number. After the Battle of Bull Run, the wounded arrived by the hundreds. After the Battle of Gettysburg, they arrived by the thousands, swelling the hospital population to more than 6,000. During the Battle of Gettysburg, the greatest number of wounded were admitted to the hospital in a single month. The following month of August saw the greatest number of deaths in any one month, averaging at least one per day. In just one year, patients consumed more than 800,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of butter and 334,000 quarts of milk.

During the war, more than 100 Daughters of Charity passed through the doors of Satterlee Hospital, ministering to the wounded soldiers' spiritual and medical needs. The tiny chapel was soon expanded to seat 400 worshippers. Many soldiers often arrived several hours before mass to obtain a seat. Several wounded soldiers contributed generously to outfit the chapel properly, purchasing a set of stations of the cross and taking great pains to decorate the chapel for feasts and special occasions.

The hospital's chaplain was Father Peter McGrane who was stationed at St. Patrick's at 20th and Locust Streets. Every day, Father McGrane traveled from St. Patrick's to Satterlee to say mass, hear confessions, instruct and baptize and frequently arrange for burial. He labored throughout the war ministering to the wounded and dying. Archbishop James Wood also visited Satterlee several times to confirm many adult converts.

The practice of military medicine during the war was an eye-opening experience. The wounds caused by the new and improved artillery met the outdated medical practices of understaffed field hospitals, resulting in an epidemic of needless deaths. Conditions began to improve with the advent of permanent army hospitals like Satterlee, staffed by experienced surgeons and dedicated sisters.

During its four-year existence, more than 50,000 wounded soldiers were treated at Satterlee. The contributions made by the medical professionals and the Daughters of Charity who staffed the hospital are immeasurable.

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### 150 Years Ago

Compiled by SVC Dan Hopping

When we learned about the Civil War in History Class, much was left out. This month we focus on happenings of May and June 1861. This list contains a brief look at the turmoil of a two month period early in the War.

**July 2, 1861** General Robert Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland and moves towards Harpers Ferry.

**July 4, 1861** The Kansas Flag is introduced  
Kansas

**July 4, 1861** Louisiana Bishop, Leonidas Polk is put in charge of the Confederate Department Number 2.

**July 11, 1861** Battle of Rich Mountain West Virginia

**July 11, 1861** Sterling Price, Confederate governor Claiborne Jackson, Nathaniel Lyon, and Francis Blair meet at Planters' House in St. Louis to discuss a truce. Lyon was quoted as saying "This means war" after the talks end abruptly Missouri

**July 13, 1861** Battle of Corrick's Ford. While directing his rear guard General Robert Garnett is shot and dies minutes later. He is the first general to die during the Civil War

**July 17, 1861** The U. S. begins issuing demand notes commonly called "Greenbacks"

**July 17, 1861** Battle of Scary Creek West Virginia

**July 21, 1861** (First) Manassas (Confederate) - (First) Bull Run (Union). About 25 miles southwest of Washington the first major battle of the Civil War pits Irvin McDowell [US] against P. G. T. Beauregard [CS] and Joe Johnston [CS].

**July 22, 1861** George B. McClellan [US] ordered to Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac following the defeat at Bull Run.

**July 22, 1861** In a proclamation, Jefferson Davis accepts Tennessee as a member of the Confederacy.

**July 23, 1861** Major General John Dix ordered to take command of the Department of Maryland; Brigadier and General William S. Rosecrans ordered to take command of the Department of the Ohio.

**July 25, 1861** With his troop's enlistment expiring, Robert Patterson is relieved of duty in the Shenandoah Valley. He had failed to hold Joseph Johnston in Winchester to prevent Johnston from moving east to support Beauregard at Bull Run.

**July 25, 1861** The U. S. Congress approves the use of volunteers to put down the rebellion.

**July 25, 1861** The Crittenden Resolution passes in Congress. This states the Preservation of the Union is the reason for the Civil War.

**July 26, 1861** George McClellan appointed commander, Army of the Potomac, replacing Irvin McDowell. Some sources give the date as July 27, the day he received the orders.

**July 31, 1861** 11 Union officers are submitted to Congress to be promoted to brigadier general.

**August 1, 1861** Tennessee votes to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States of America Tennessee.

**August 3, 1861** Off the coast of Virginia a Union naval officer ascends in a tethered balloon to look at Confederate controlled Hampton Roads. It is the first balloon ascent from a ship in naval history.

**August 5, 1861** Abraham Lincoln approves a wide variety of bills passed during a special session of Congress including a new issue of

bonds, tariff increase and the first direct income and real estate tax.

**August 6, 1861** First Confiscation Act or The Confiscation Act of 1861 allows federal to seize property used in the insurrection, essentially freeing slaves forced to participate in the Confederate war effort.

**August 6, 1861** Second Session of the Second Wheeling Convention is called to order.

**August 6, 1861** Lt. Bull Nelson of the U. S. Navy is ordered to build a camp where Kentucky residents can train for service in the Kentucky militia. Nelson names the camp for the owner of the property in Garrard County, Captain Dick Robinson.

**August 7, 1861** John Bankhead Magruder burns the village of Hampton, near Fort Monroe. General Benjamin Butler had been planning to use it to house "contraband." (Butler's word for slaves).

**August 7, 1861** The Maryland legislature adjourns without seceding, but votes to reconvene in September.

**August 10, 1861** Battle of Wilson's Creek [US] - Battle of Springfield [CS]. Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon [US] is killed in the Confederate victory.

**August 15, 1861** General George McClellan assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

**August 15, 1861** The Department of Kentucky and the Department of the Cumberland are combined under General Robert Anderson.

**August 17, 1861** George Thomas appointed brigadier general of volunteers.

**August 19, 1861** Henry Halleck promoted to Major General.

**August 20, 1861** The pro-Union Second Wheeling Convention calls for the creation of the state of Kanawha West Virginia.

**August 21, 1861** Second Wheeling Convention adjourns.

**August 24, 1861** President Davis names James M. Mason as commissioner to Great Britain and John Slidell as commissioner to France.

**August 26, 1861** Battle of (Kessler's) Cross Lanes. General John Floyd routs an Ohio regiment Virginia

**August 26, 1861** General Benjamin Butler leads a successful amphibious landing on Cape Hatteras North Carolina

**August 26, 1861** King Kamehameha IV proclaimed the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands during the Civil War.

**August 27, 1861** Union forces take fortifications on Cape Hatteras North Carolina.

**August 28, 1861** Ulysses S. Grant is given command of federal forces in Southern Illinois and Southeastern Missouri.

**August 30, 1861** John C. Fremont declares martial law in Missouri and frees slaves of Missouri Confederates.

**August 31, 1861** Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard are promoted to full general.

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### Dates to Remember

By SVC Dan Hopping

#### Meetings of the Logan Camp #4

July 14	<b>Regular</b> Speaker Dan Hopping
August 11	Business
September 8	<b>Regular</b> Speaker John Guss
October 13	Business
November 10	<b>Regular</b> Speaker Brian Reckless
December 8	Business

**July 16-17, 2011** Union Occupation at Bennett Place. Bennett Place NC Historic Site will hold the annual "Union Occupation" living history event at Bennett Place with guest authors, Chris Crabb with his recent book **Facing Sherman in South Carolina** and Jim Wise, **On Sherman's Trail**. We are currently working on other authors and displays.

**The Logan Camp is working to get volunteers**

**to man a table at this event. Please contact Commander Reeve if you can help out at this event.**

**July 23-24, 2011 "War Comes to the Mountains"**

This program will be held at the Zebulon Vance Birthplace State Historic Site, 911 Reems Creek Rd., Weaverville, N.C.

Description Times and activities for this living history program will be announced later.

For information contact the site at 828-645-6706.

**July 27, 2011 HISTORIAN RE-EXAMINES NUMBER OF DEATHS OF NC'S CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS**

New research reveals surprising findings about the number of North Carolina soldiers who died during the Civil War. Josh Howard, Research Historian at the N.C. Office of Archives and History, has spent more than a year spearheading the North Carolina Civil War Death Study. The project has uncovered information that changes long-standing figures about the state's losses. Virginia, South Carolina and Ohio are conducting similar research.

Howard will highlight his investigations and share stories he has discovered during History à la Carte: Recounting Civil War Sacrifices on **Wednesday, July 27, at 12:10 p.m. at the N.C. Museum of History in Raleigh.** He will explain how he researches the topic and will discuss some of the soldiers' unusual experiences. Admission is free. Bring your lunch; beverages are free.

Howard has painstakingly examined not only official military records, but records from hospitals, cemeteries, churches, prisoner-of-war camps, pensions and more. He has combed through archival and newspaper accounts, diaries, census data and other sources to try to determine military deaths among North Carolina Confederate and Union units.

Howard notes that traditional accounts of Tar Heel deaths did not include the approximately 2,000 African American and white North Carolinians who died serving in the Union army.

**August 27, 2011 "Flags Over Hatteras"**

Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum, 59200 Museum Dr., Hatteras, NC

Special exhibits related to the Civil War are open

to the public daily, free of charge, in connection with the "Flags Over Hatteras" Conference (a ticketed event) and related events being held in Hatteras Aug. 22-28, 2010.

The "Flags Over Hatteras" observance commemorates the Battle of Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, Aug. 28-29, 1861.

This is a major public event commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first Union victory of the Civil War.

The "Flags Over Hatteras" events also explore "The Capture of the Fanny" and "The Chicamacomico Races" in October 1861.

For operating schedules or for information about the exhibit, contact the Museum at 252-986-2995.

For information about the "Flags Over Hatteras" project, visit the Web site at:

<http://flagsoverhatteras.com>.

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*"....If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us...."*

*John A. Logan*



## The Cyclorama

The Cyclorama is the official Newsletter of the SUVCW North Carolina John A Logan Camp #4 and is published before the regular bi-monthly meetings.

Staff and contributors  
 Bob Farrell, PCC, Editor  
 Dan Hopping, SVC, Assistant Editor  
 Roscoe Reeve, Camp Commander

Readers are encouraged to submit articles, photographs and events for publication