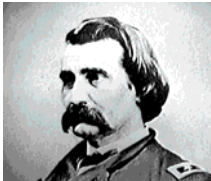


THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE



THE CYCLORAMA

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



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The Commander's Corner

November brings officer elections, for our camp, to serve in 2012. The same officers that have served you this year have been nominated to serve you again next year. Be sure you set aside the 2nd Thursday in January for the installation (January 12). But first make sure you're at the election of officers on November 10 at Bennett Place and you'll be awarded with another excellent guest speaker.



It seems very strange to people today that regimental officers were elected during the war, for volunteer regiments. Many commanders were elected to lead regiments before anyone put on a uniform and

the elected mostly had no experience or training in military affairs, especially combat. While it's not surprising that this sometimes led to disaster, it may even be more surprising that many were brave, resourceful, creative and successful officers who later became command officers. True that high command officers (division, corps, army), on both sides, were West Point graduates, but at the brigade and regimental level elected officers were *works-in-progress* who had demonstrated bravery, success and perhaps a great deal of luck.

My great grandfather's Commanding Officer was a local businessman and his company officers were teacher, miner and a sheriff. Politicians were appointed Colonels to lead their local regiments after pulling many strings at state capitals or at the War Department in Washington.

Elected officers were followed by poorly trained recruits because about all the officers could figure out to do was march their men up and down and figure out how to load and fire a musket or rifle. Even in 1864 my great uncle was only trained about 17 days before he was committed to battle in South Carolina.

The downside of these amateur officers was well demonstrated at 1st & 2nd Manassas but keep in mind my hero Colonel Chamberlain of Gettysburg fame:

The Cyclorama	Page
Contents	
Commander's Corner	1
Newsletter Gains Recognition	2
September Meeting	2
November Speaker Is Reckless	3
One of the Most Courageous Exits	3
Now is the time	4
Today's Atlanta Cyclorama	5
Meet Civil War Artist John Paul Strain	6
Newly-Found Civil War POW Camp	6
War Leaves Watermark on Monument	7
Northern Town Celebrates Status	9
Artifact Corner	10
150 Years Ago	10
Dates to Remember	12



He was a professor of rhetoric at Bowdoin College in Maine. He became one of the most famous officers of the war on the Union side.

I hope your camp officers serve you well. I'm deeply grateful to each of them for their effort and holding me up.

Logan Newsletter Gains National Recognition

At our September meeting we were honored with the presence of the North Carolina Department Commander, Dr. Jerry Divine. In this his annual visit, he reviewed the significant events that occurred during the 2011 National Encampment at Reston, VA.

Commander Jerry told of his being requested to present the Marshall Hope Award for best Camp Newsletter on behalf of the MG. John A. Logan Camp which he had with him that evening.



He then requested that the co-editors of the

Logan Newsletter - PCC -Bob Farrell and SVC Dan Hopping - come forward and at that time he presented the certificate and a streamer to be attached to the camp flag. This new streamer joins the Rippey Best New Camp Award 2008

September Meeting

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

Bennett Place Site Manager, Civil War reenactor, historian, movie star, Logan Camp member and all-around good guy, John Guss brought to life with slides and his artifact collection the history of the 48th New York Volunteers, Perry's Saints.



At the opening of his talk, John indicated this was the first time that he had used this PowerPoint presentation and asked forgiveness for problems he anticipated. As you would expect John brought it off without a hitch. Each and every slide brought us closer to the 48th and allowed us to better understand the movements and courage all of this Brooklyn Regiment. It should be noted here that at the time of the 48th's organization Brooklyn was the largest city in America.



As a charter member* of the 48thNY reenactment group John has developed a deep

interest in the original "Perry Saints" and we are indeed fortunate to have this champion of Civil War history in our group.

*Brother Larry Jones is also a charter member of this group

November Speaker Is Reckless

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

This month's speaker has been known all his life to be reckless, however, his collection of Civil War artifacts certainly cannot be considered foolhardy. Brian Reckless, the owner of a Benjamin Moore paint store located in the Cross Creek Shopping Center in Durham began his obsession to collect all sorts of antiques and artifacts at his father's side at the age of 10. Even today, as they walk throughout Brian's home, they enjoy recalling when and where they purchased a particular item.

Each room in Brian's home is crowded with all sorts of collectibles; however, much of it is devoted to the military with a huge emphasis on Civil War items. A visit to his paint store will allow you to see some of the larger items (Like this London phone box) in his collection that are just too large to be kept at home.



Brian will expose us to a portion of his collection and how he came about accumulating these items. Everyone is encouraged to come out and meet this Reckless collector.

One of the Most Courageous Exits in American History

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

When he died at age 65 in July, 1885, Ulysses S. Grant ended one of the longest public vigils in American history. The beloved former president and Civil War hero maintained his dignity despite a final year that included the loss of his entire net worth and a terminal case of throat cancer. Grant capped those arduous last months by willing himself to compose and edit his memoirs, pounding out nearly 300,000 words at the same time he was in agony from the cancer.



The subsequent publication of Grant's memoirs by his friend Mark Twain rescued the general's widow from financial ruin when it became a best seller

Grant endured and defied unspeakable pain in his last year of life. Bracelen Flood quotes from a letter sent by Grant describing his attempts to drink water: "If you can imagine what molten lead would be going down your throat that is what I feel when swallowing."

In the summer of 1884, just weeks removed from the collapse of a Wall Street firm he had affixed his name to, his wife, Julia, and other family members grew concerned over Grant's failing health. It wasn't until months later, when Grant's personal physician returned from a trip abroad, that he finally submitted to an exam and learned the grim prognosis.

So bad was the pain that Grant required steady doses of cocaine and water applied to his tongue and throat. His condition was torturous, but not unexpected. During the Civil War, Grant

discovered cigars and became a prodigious smoker. On the second day of the Battle of the Wilderness, he smoked 20 cigars. He maintained his smoking habits in the White House and beyond.

Even after his diagnosis, Grant didn't immediately give up cigars. Only the threat of not finishing his memoirs convinced him to quit.



The other partner in Grant's investment firm, Ferdinand Ward, absconded with Grant's fortune and those of many of the firm's clients, all without the former president having the slightest inkling until it was too late. Grant had entered into the venture at the urging of his son Ulysses Jr., but Ward was the investor who drove the enterprise.

In May of 1884, Ward's fraudulent scheme collapsed. At the time, Grant & Ward had \$17 million worth of liabilities and assets of less than \$70,000.

In a letter to his niece, Grant wrote, "Financially the Grant family is ruined for the present, and by the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated."



Grant was ruined. Soon enough, he would learn that he didn't even own the house he and his family thought they had purchased at 3 East 66th Street. Instead, the Grants learned that Ward, who had also played a lead role in that transaction, had again lied, negotiating a mortgage that allowed Ward to pocket \$50,000 of the purchase price.

Ailing and humiliated, Grant reconsidered a proposition he had declined on earlier occasions: writing about his military life, and particularly his days leading the Union army. Soon enough, he agreed to four magazine articles for The Century magazine. Bolstered by the deft editing of Robert Underwood Johnson, Grant soon came to enjoy his work. With some guidance from Johnson, his early, dry accounts sprang to life, filled with detail but without distracting hyperbole.

For those who may think of Grant as a successful general who faded from view after a presidency filled with scandals, Bracelen Flood provides a forceful reminder of the admiration and love Grant evoked.

In addition to the 1.5 million people who attended his funeral in New York, Grant warranted a 68-page obituary New York Times. Bloomingdales sold more than six miles of black crepe the day he died.

And, of course, his two-volume memoirs became popular and acclaimed as soon as they were published, allowing his beloved Julia to live in comfort years after his death.

With that, Grant made one of the most courageous exits in American history

Now is the time to show you are a "Son of Union Veteran"

By Roscoe Reeve, CC

During the period between 1861 and 1865 your ancestor answered the call of his country. He stood tall and marched off to do his duty. This courageous act should make you proud.

On Tuesday, November 15, you have the opportunity to answer the call and stand tall. You have the occasion to make your ancestor proud of you.

On that Tuesday your support and presence is needed to reinforce the North Carolina SUVCW Monument Committee at its meeting with the NC Historical Commission. This meeting will take place at 10:00 a.m. at the Museum of History, 5 East Edenton Street, at which time our committee will make a presentation to seek the approval of the department's monument proposal to place a tribute to Union forces that participated in the Battle of Bentonville.

The location of the meeting should be convenient to all camp members, so if you've got the time the committee could sure use your support, by attending.

This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to erect a monument to the American soldier of 1861 in North Carolina.

Today's Atlanta Cyclorama

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

These giant panoramic paintings were the movies of the late 19th century, meant to give people the feeling that they were standing in the center of a historic event. The battle of Atlanta is one of only two Civil War cycloramas remained in the country, the other being in Gettysburg, and now people here want to mess with it.

You are reading the award winning Logan Camp Newsletter "The Cyclorama" named for the exhibit in Atlanta that was once owned by our namesake MG. John A Logan



The Atlanta Cyclorama has been thrilling audiences in its present location since 1921. The heart of the exhibit is a circular, 125-year-old oil painting on five panels of Belgian linen that depicts one of the great battles of the Civil War. It is so big it could nearly cover a football field, and it hangs like a curtain four stories high in a big,

circular building in Grant Park adjacent to the Atlanta Zoo



After paying \$10, a visitor takes a theater seat along with 200 others for a narrated, 20-minute ride on a rotating platform in the middle of the room. On a weekday, the place will be either nearly empty or packed with field-tripping school kids stunned as they ponder a W.P.A.-era project that stretches out 30 feet from the base of the painting.

There have been renovations over the years, the last in 1996 which include models of dying soldiers, ripped-up railroad tracks and dusty shrubs give 3-D life to the 1864 Battle of Atlanta. But the cyclorama and the dated Civil War museum that is part of the attraction might not be good enough anymore. There is talk of moving it elsewhere in the city. A new location might give the cyclorama more pop. Or, barring a move, maybe there is simply a better way for the cyclorama to tell the story of Atlanta's place in the Civil War.

Mayor Kasim Reed's task force on the matter met last month. There will be more talk. Messing with the cyclorama is not a popular idea. Downplaying the history of the Civil War in Atlanta has been the objective of several recent city administrations.

"They try this every once in a while," said the woman who runs the gift shop, where Lincoln stovepipe hats go for \$10 and Confederate memorabilia always outsells the Union souvenirs. She was forbidden by officials from speaking publicly, but she said she personally thought that moving it was the dumbest idea she'd heard in a while.

The biggest forces against a move are likely to be the people who live in the tight-knit community of Grant Park. They love their cyclorama.

Meet Civil War Artist John Paul Strain

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

The Logan Camp pleased to announce that historical artist John Paul Strain will be at Ashley's Art Gallery, Fuquay - Varina, on Saturday November 12, 2011. If you purchase a John Paul Strain canvas from Ashley's between now and the event John Paul will enhance it while you watch. (spaces are limited) This will allow you to spent 15 to 20 minutes talking with a really amazing person! As you probably know, he is one of the top artists painting today.



Lee's Headquarters at Gettysburg

Mr. Strain's newest creation is **Lees Headquarters at Gettysburg**, pictured above. If you aren't ready to purchase or have just run out of wall space, you are most welcome to simply stop by, view the paintings and visit with John Paul. Rick Mullen is always a gracious host. Remember that Rick's early donation of a raffle painting to our Camp resulted in our being on a FIRM financial footing that continues today.

Archaeologists Comb Newly-Found Civil War POW Camp

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

When word reached Camp Lawton that the enemy army of Gen. William T. Sherman was approaching, the prison camp's Confederate officers rounded up their thousands of Union army POWs for a swift evacuation — leaving behind rings, buckles, coins and other keepsakes that would remain undisturbed for nearly 150

years.

Archaeologists are still discovering unusual, and sometimes stunningly personal, artifacts a year after state officials revealed that a graduate student had pinpointed the location of the massive but short-lived Civil War camp in southeast Georgia.



Discoveries made as recently as a few weeks ago were being displayed Thursday at the Statesboro campus of Georgia Southern University. They include a soldier's copper ring bearing the insignia of the Union army's 3rd Corps, which fought bloody battles at Gettysburg and Manassas, and a payment token stamped with the still-legible name of a grocery store in Michigan.

"These guys were rousted out in the middle of the night and loaded onto trains, so they didn't have time to load all this stuff up," said David Crass, an archaeologist who serves as director of Georgia's Historic Preservation Division. *"Pretty much all they had got left behind. You don't see these sites often in archaeology."*

Camp Lawton's obscurity helped it remain undisturbed all these years. Built about 50 miles south of Augusta, the Confederate camp imprisoned about 10,000 Union soldiers after it opened in October 1864 to replace the infamous Andersonville prison. But it lasted barely six weeks before Sherman's army arrived and burned it during his march from Atlanta to Savannah.

Barely a footnote in the war's history, Camp Lawton was a low priority among scholars. Its exact location was never verified. While known to

be near Magnolia Springs State Park, archaeologists figured the camp was too short-lived to yield real historical treasures.

That changed last year when Georgia Southern archaeology student Kevin Chapman seized on an offer by the state Department of Natural Resources to pursue his master's thesis by looking for evidence of Camp Lawton's stockade walls on the park grounds.

Chapman ended up stunning the pros, uncovering much more than the remains of the stockade's 15-foot pine posts. On neighboring land owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he dug up remnants of the prisoners themselves — a corroded tourniquet buckle, a tobacco pipe with teeth marks in the stem and a folded frame that once held a daguerreotype.

"They're not just buttons and bullets," Chapman said. "They're little pieces of the story, and this is not the story of battles and generals. This is the story of little people whose names have been forgotten by history that we're starting to piece together and be able to tell."

A year later, Chapman says he and fellow archaeology students working at Camp Lawton have still barely scratched the surface. In July, they used a metal detector to sweep two narrow strips about 240 yards long in the area where they believe prisoners lived.



They found a diamond-shaped 3rd Corps badge that came from a Union soldier's uniform. Nearby was the ring with the same insignia soldered onto it.

The artifacts also yield clues to what parts of the country the POWs came from, including the token issued by a grocery store in Niles, Mich., that customers could use like cash to buy food. Stamped on its face was the merchant's name:

G.A. Colbey and Co. Wholesale Groceries and Bakery.

Similarly, there's a buckle that likely clasped a pair of suspenders bearing the name of Nanawanuck Manufacturing Company in Massachusetts.

Hooks and buckles that appear to have come off a Union knapsack also hint that, despite harsh living conditions, captors probably allowed their Union prisoners to keep essentials like canteens and bedrolls.

The Georgia Southern University Museum plans to add the new artifacts to its public collection from Camp Lawton in October along with a related acquisition — a letter written by one of the camp's prisoners on Nov. 14, 1864, just eight days before Lawton was abandoned and prisoners were taken back to Andersonville and other POW camps.

The letter written by Charles H. Knox of Schroom Lake, N.Y., a Union corporal in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, was purchased from a Civil War collector in Tennessee. Unaware that Camp Lawton will soon be evacuated, Knox writes to his wife that he hopes to soon be freed in a prisoner exchange between the warring armies.

He doesn't write much about conditions at the prison camp, but rather worries about his family. He tells his wife that if she and their young son need money for food or clothing, there's a man who owes him \$9. Knox also gives his wife permission to sell the family's cow.

Brent Tharp, director of the campus museum, said his growing collection from Camp Lawton has definitely drawn Civil War buffs to visit from far beyond southeast Georgia.

Associated Press
August 18, 2011

War Leaves Watermark on Iconic Monument

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

Following President Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers to quell the Southern rebellion, Washington D.C. looked more like a military camp than the nation's capital.

Prior to and during the Civil War, construction

stopped on the Washington Monument. During this time, one of the nation's prized monuments was a shell of its eventual grandeur.

Work began on the monument in 1848. Coincidentally, Lincoln, at that time a little known Illinois senator, was on hand that July 4 for the laying of the cornerstone.

The monument to Washington, the country's first president, would eventually become an obelisk towering over the city that bears his name. By 1856, work stopped on the Washington monument as political turmoil, lack of funds and sectional strife between North and South overweighed any attention for a memorial, even one for the "father of the county." Most people were concerned whether there would still be a unified country.

When the war started in April 1861, the Washington monument had stood dormant at 152 feet of its eventual 555 feet for seven years.



With so many troops in Washington, there was an overwhelming need to find a place for them. The grounds around the Washington monument served as a place for Union soldiers to camp.

The 62nd New York Infantry's headquarters was located near the monument. The New Yorkers often drilled with the unfinished memorial

towering overhead.

The hillside on which the Washington monument stands was also used as an area for grazing cattle and even a slaughterhouse. Meat was even hung in the uncompleted Washington Monument to cure.

Standing only at 152 feet tall, the Washington monument looked quite odd on the horizon. Mark Twain said the monument "looked like a hollow, over-sized chimney." Despite its odd look, the monument was still a popular tourist attraction. When meat wasn't hanging in the interior, visitors climbed the interior scaffolding for a commanding view of the Capital.



After the Civil War, the Washington monument remained in a dormant state. People from both North and South wanted the monument finished but there was little money available to donate toward the resumption of construction.

It wasn't until 1879 that construction again commenced. Today, one can clearly see where construction ceased prior to the Civil War and where it began post-war.

Prior to the Civil War, marble was used from a quarry in Baltimore, Md. After the Civil War, four rows were laid with marble from Sheffield, Mass. Difficulty in getting delivery of the Massachusetts marble forced the resumption of supplies from another quarry near Baltimore.

The laying of the capstone occurred on December 6, 1884. After years of delay and war the dedication of this massive monument came

to pass on a cold, windy and almost unbearable February 21, 1885....

And now for the Bonus Question.

See answer later in this issue.

What metal was selected for the capstone??
gold, silver, copper, aluminum or lead

Northern Town Celebrates Status as Last Confederate Holdout

By Brother Bob Farrell, PCC

The firefighters in Town Line are one sign of the New York hamlet's unusual history. Sporting a Confederate flag on their uniforms, they are known as the "Last of the Rebels."



That is because this Erie county town near the Canadian border at Buffalo seceded from the United States at the start of the Civil War in 1861. One hundred and fifty years later, the town is still trying to figure out why.

The only church hall in town was filled past capacity recently for a party marking the 150th anniversary of this northern town's decision to side with the South during the Civil War. Cannons sit in the parking lot. Ladies are in elaborate dresses while gentlemen swelter in woolen soldiers' uniforms.

Brandon Adkins, who has strapped on an authentic battle sword, likes to tell people he's a natural-born Confederate from upstate New York.



Many in Town Line, like history teacher Ray Ball, also find it hard to believe. "I was very surprised when I first heard it 10 years ago. I thought, 'No way. Come on.'"

As the story goes, townspeople gathered at the local schoolhouse just after war broke out and voted 80-45 to secede from the Union. Shortly after, according to Ball and local folklore, five local men headed south and joined the Confederate Army.

"The country was literally coming apart at the seams," he says, "and the seams tore much farther north than most people realize."

Locals are still unsure why Town Line, just minutes from Canada, took such a dramatic step. Ball points out that residents supported Abraham Lincoln for president just the year before. Most were German immigrants without connections to the American south.

"They had nothing to do with slavery here," Ball says. "So it had to be something beyond that, considering they voted the way they did."

Karen Muchow, who runs the local historical society, has researched the story for years without finding the answer. But, she says, after the Civil War ended, Town Line's secession from the Union was conveniently forgotten.

"I think it was embarrassment, on some parts, that it happened," says Muchow. "There are no records that we know of. There could be in

someone's attic. Or were, and therefore destroyed so there are no names. Which may well have been on purpose."

Life went on. Residents paid federal taxes and opened a U.S. Post Office. Then, in 1946, right after World War II, a local newspaper unearthed the story.

Word spread throughout the country and telegrams flooded in, hounding the town to "rejoin" the Union. Even President Harry Truman wrote an open letter, urging residents to roast veal as a peace offering. Bowing to pressure, the town scheduled a vote.

Back at the 100th anniversary celebration, the crowd watched grainy film footage of long-dead relatives dropping ballots into a box and then lowering the town's rebel flag, which had flown, on and off, for 85 years.

As an act of unity, an Abraham Lincoln impersonator leads the crowd in the Pledge of Allegiance while facing both U.S. and Confederate flags in the front of the church - a salute to Town Line's self-proclaimed status as the "the last holdout of the Confederacy."

** Editors Note*

This story was distributed both by the well known Christian Science Monitor and little known "NC Rumors" a site that claims "Following Republican, Tea Party, Libitarian and Conservative Candidates in NC." It can only be presumed that they feel by publishing this story it will restore the glory of the South and rationalize succession.

Capstone Answer

It was a three thousand, three hundred pound capstone of aluminum! One of the rarest metals on earth at the time!

ARTIFACT CORNER



Cannon ball fragment, canister, musket and minie ball found by Commander Reeve in a Farmer's field near Vicksburg, Mississippi about 1948.

Please email a picture of one of your artifacts to Brother Dan or Bob and tell us all about it.

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.

November 1, 1861 George McClellan promoted to General-in-Chief

November 2, 1861 President Lincoln relieves John C. Frémont from duty. Missouri

November 4, 1861 U. S. Navy enters Port Royal Sound South Carolina

November 4, 1861 Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson assumes command of the Shenandoah Valley District Virginia

November 7, 1861 Battle of Port Royal
Union naval forces under Flag Officer Samuel DuPont secure an inlet between Charleston and Savannah including the island of Hilton Head South Carolina

November 7, 1861 Battle of Belmont

U. S. Grant [US] defeats Gideon Pillow [CS]. Grant's men are then routed by B. F. Cheatham [CS].

Losses:

U. S. 607

C. S. 641

November 8, 1861 Battle of Ivy Mountain Bull Nelson [US] defeats Capt. Andrew Jackson [CS] in early Kentucky battle. Additional action near Pikeville the following day. Kentucky

November 10, 1861 With the approach of a significant Union force in Kentucky, Unionists in East Tennessee revolted, burning railroad bridges to delay a Rebel advance.

November 8, 1861 British mail packet Trent, carrying James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate commissioners to London and Paris, is halted in the Bahama Channel by the U.S. warship San Jacinto.

November 9, 1861 Major General Henry Halleck is given command of the states east of the Mississippi and Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell is put in command of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

November 13, 1861 Rev. M. R. Watkinson from Ridleyville writes Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase asking the motto "God, Liberty, Law" be added to all currency to "...place us openly under the Divine protection we have personally claimed"

November 15, 1861 William Tecumseh Sherman is replaced by Don Carlos Buell at the head of the reorganized Department of Ohio. Sherman had assumed command as senior officer when Anderson was relieved of duty.

November 15, 1861 Second pro-Union rebellion in East Tennessee, centered in the Chattanooga area Tennessee

November 19, 1861 Henry W. Halleck assumes command of Union forces in Missouri.

November 20, 1861 Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase instructs James Pollock of U. S. Mint in Philadelphia that "the trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins."

November 23, 1861 U. S. San Jacinto docks in

Boston and John Slidell and James Mason are removed to Fort Warren.

November 26, 1861 West Virginia Constitutional Convention convenes in Wheeling West Virginia

November 27, 1861 Passengers from the Trent arrive in London and report the ship had been boarded

December 7, 1861 Stonewall Jackson destroys the West Virginia side of Dam Number 5 on the Potomac River, disrupting the C&O Canal and impacting the Union's ability to repair the B&O Railroad. Maryland

December 9, 1861 Clement Vallandigham sends a resolution to Abraham Lincoln, asking for "all proclamations, or orders... relating to the pending contest" Ohio

December 10, 1861 John T. Ford leases the First Baptist Church on 10th St. in Washington and turns it into a theater. Built in 1833, the church had been vacant since 1859, when the church merged with the nearby Fourth Baptist Church.

December 13, 1861 Battle of Camp Allegany

December 13, 1861 In a cabinet meeting, Lincoln and Seward discuss Ohio Representative Clement Vallandigham.

December 19, 1861 Great Britain officially complains to the United States over the seizure of two Confederate commissioners

December 20, 1861 The Select Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War is seated.

December 20, 1861 Battle of Dranesville Virginia

December 21, 1861 Abraham Lincoln signs a bill creating the Navy Medal of Honor, America's first medal. It is to be presented to sailors or marines who "...distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other seamanlike qualities..."

December 23, 1861 At a Cabinet meeting President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward present their response to the British note protesting the Trent Affair

December 26, 1861 U. S. Secretary of State William Seward apologizes to Great Britain for

the actions of the San Jacinto in the Bahama Channel.

Dates to Remember

By SVC Dan Hopping

Meetings of the Logan Camp #4

- November 5 Opening or Phase 2 of the Story of North Carolina at The NC Museum of History
 - November 10 **Regular Meeting**
Speaker Brian Reckless
Election of officers
 - November 11 Wreaths Across America
Raleigh National Cemetery
 - November 15 NC SUVCW Proposal to NC Historical Commission
 - December 8 Business meeting
-

"....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.

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

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