

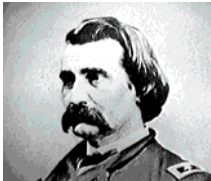
THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE



THE CYCLORAMA

"A National SUVCW Award winner for best camp newsletter of 2011"

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



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COMMANDER'S CORNER

Happy New Year to all brothers and readers out there!

Only one major battle was fought in the winter during the Civil War, the Battle of Stones River in Tennessee. There were, of course, a number of engagements in the normal time for winter in the South but in most cases those were smaller units while the armies went into winter camps, preparing for the movement and campaigns of the spring and fall. My great grandfather fought in the Stones River battle on New Year's Eve. My great uncle was mortally wounded at Honey Hill on November 30, 1864, but in an area (Hilton Head, SC) that today host vacationers and golfers fleeing the northern weather, not to mention our weather here in the North Carolina Piedmont.



Many of our ancestors suffered in all seasons of the year, however, and winter encampments were almost as dangerous and deadly as the battles. Disease and illness claimed more soldiers than the bullet or cannon shell..

These thoughts and remembrances sustain our honoring our ancestor(s) by belonging to The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Our commitment to them and our Camp is why we call each other brother. And brothers, that's why I encourage you to attend our meetings and volunteer for our activity and outreach efforts.

We're going to have a super program on January 19: the brief installation of your officers for the year, and an excellent guest speaker: Patrick Schroder, Appomattox Park Historian. After the talk we will visit with each other and Patrick at a dessert social. We will most likely have Departmental Commander, Jerry Devine, to help install the officers for 2012.

We have plans for programs and activities this year that I think you'll like. There will be both guest speakers and area tours, letting you know what went on in this area of NC during the Civil War.

There will not be a dues increase this coming year. Brother Larry will be glad to accept your \$45 dues payment which we hope you will pay by the 1st week of February.

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“There’s General Grant,” One Illinois soldier to another. “I guess not,” was the reply. “That fellow don’t look like he has the ability to command a regiment, much less an army.”

**January’s Meeting
Your Attention Is Urgently Needed!!**

In an effort to open the 2012 Camp year with a stellar presentation we have had to make some needed changes to our routine schedule. I will begin with the details and further on provide the reasoning for the changes.



Speaker
Civil War Author/Historian
Patrick A. Schroeder
Historian at Appomattox
Court House

Topic
Zouaves: America's
Forgotten Soldiers

Date
Thursday, January 19, 6:30
PM

Location
United Church of Chapel
Hill
1321 Martin Luther King
Blvd

Pre meeting Gathering

Awaiting confirmation. You will receive a future E-mail

As you can see there are some major changes in the details which resulted with the Commander’s efforts to bring us a nationally known speaker. The only opening in Patrick’s schedule was the above date which was arranged only to find that the Bennett Place auditorium was unavailable that night. The result is a change in the week, and location which after you have heard Patrick’s talk I am sure that you will find a small price to pay.

Further on in this newsletter you will find the 2012 Camp Schedule which you should find exciting

**Civil War Author/Historian
Patrick A. Schroeder**

Schroeder was born January 1, 1968, at Fort Belvoir, VA, and was raised in Utica, New York, until he was 13. Patrick attended Stuarts Draft High School in Augusta County, VA. In the spring of 1990, he graduated *Cum Laude* with a B.S. in Historical Park Administration from Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV. He has a M.A. in Civil War History from Virginia Tech.



From the summer of 1986-1993, Patrick worked as a seasonal living history interpreter at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. In 1993, he wrote *Thirty Myths about Lee’s Surrender*, which is currently in its twelfth printing. From 1994–1999, he was employed at Red Hill, the Patrick Henry National Memorial.



Patrick has written, edited and/or contributed to more than twenty-five Civil War titles including: *More Myths About Lee’s Surrender*; *The Confederate Cemetery at Appomattox*; *Recollections and Reminiscences of Old Appomattox*; *Tar Heels*; *Sailor’s Creek: General Custis Lee Captured with Controversy*; *Civil War Soldier Life: In Camp and Battle*; *A Duryee Zouave*; *We Came To Fight: A History of the 5th NY Veteran Vol. Inf., Duryee’s Zouaves*; *Campaigns of the 146th Regiment New York State Volunteers*; *Pennsylvania Bucktails*; *The Bloody 85th*; *The Life of General Ely S. Parker: Least Grand Sachem of the Iroquois and Grant’s*

Military Secretary; Appomattox County; and With the 11th New York Fire Zouaves: In Camp, Battle and Prison.

Patrick resides in Lynchburg, VA, and he has worked as an independent researcher, author, historian, and tour guide. He has been the Historian at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park since 2002. In an effort to protect sites relevant to the Appomattox Campaign, Patrick has set up the "Appomattox Fund" with the Civil War Trust, to save land important to the climatic events of April 1865.

The Times They are A 'Changing

By Bob Farrell, PCC

At the November 15 meeting of the North Carolina Historical Commission presided over by Secretary, NC Dept. of Cultural Resources, Linda A. Carlisle, the commission unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, North Carolina Department to place a memorial monument to the four Union Corps which participated in the last significant engagement of the Civil War and North Carolina, the Battle of Bentonville.

The discussion preceding the vote was limited to the technical aspects of the project and when the vote was recorded each member agreed it was long needed. One member, who again was in favor of Union troop recognition, recalled his attendance at a similar 1999 where the occasion was far less harmonious.

Each of the five North Carolina Sons of Union Veterans Camps and their members aligned with the 261 Camps within the United States applaud the Historical Commission of NC for their progressive attitude and willingness to recognize the Civil War combat soldier regardless of his affiliation

"I didn't know that !!

By Bob Farrell, PCC

With tattered edges, slightly faded newsprint, unidentifiable smudges and folds still marked with yellow where Scotch tape once bound the edges, the first printing of the Stars and Stripes shows its 150 years as Wednesday marked the birthday of a military newspaper now more than 50,000 editions strong.

Yet, as one of only three known original copies in existence, many marvel at the journey the four-page broadsheet must have taken from its creation in an abandoned Bloomfield, Mo., newspaper office during the first tumultuous year of the Civil War to forgotten debris littering the attic of an Indiana couple's new house and home again to Southeast Missouri.



It is the centerpiece of the Stars and Stripes Museum and Library located on Highway 25, just south of Bloomfield.



The community-built endeavor recognizes the part organizers believe the town must have played in the birth of a news source created for

American armed forces members serving abroad during times of war. It has provided a link between the home front and battlefield during every major American conflict in the last century and a half.

There's nothing like the Stars and Stripes. It has covered every war, from the War Between the States to the present. It will go on for years and years, as long as our boys are stationed in foreign countries."

GAR Building to Get Makeover

By Bob Farrell, PCC

One of Detroit's most notable vacant landmarks, the historic Grand Army of the Republic Hall at Cass and Grand River, is about to get new life.

Brothers Tom and David Carleton and their partner Sean Emery purchased the GAR Building this week from the City of Detroit for \$220,000.

They said today they plan to start a cleanup of the building immediately, including sealing the roof against snow and water damage this winter. When the building reopens in 2013 after a \$2-million to \$3-million renovation, the partners plan to move their media production firm, Mindfield, to the top two floors of the GAR Building. They hope to rent out the ground floor for retail and a restaurant, as well as dedicate some space to a memorial to Civil War veterans.

Designed by architect Julius Hess in the castle-like Romanesque style popular in the day, the GAR Building was built in 1899 as a meeting hall for Union Army veterans. As those veterans died off, the building took on other uses, but closed more than 30 years ago. The interior has suffered considerable water damage over the years and needs a complete renovation.

“The building itself is structurally sound,” Emery said. “Obviously, there’s a lot of interior damage that needs to be rectified. All in all it’s got strong bones, and we look forward to making it great again.”

The building has a personal connection for the Carleton brothers, who had two ancestors fight for the Union Army during the Civil War.



The Grand Army of the Republic Building was built as a place for Detroit's Union Civil War veterans to hang out. It was built like a castle to signify the strength of the union they fought so hard to protect.

Bell From Confederate Ship is Back Home in N.C.

PLYMOUTH, N.C. One history buff from the North and another from the South maneuvered a heavy Confederate ship's bell into the Port O' Plymouth Museum on Wednesday.

Speaking instructions to each other in their distinct accents, Daniel McAuliffe of Worcester, Mass., and Jimmy Hardison of this northeastern North Carolina town pushed a dolly holding the bell, packed in a wooden box, through narrow passageways to the museum's rear display room and hefted it onto a table.

"I reckon that'll do it," Hardison said.

Placement of the bell was a friendly effort between North and South, unlike the circumstances back in October 1864. That's when Union Lt. William Cushing used a small boat to shove a torpedo into the bow of the CSS Albemarle, blowing out a hole big enough to drive a wagon through.

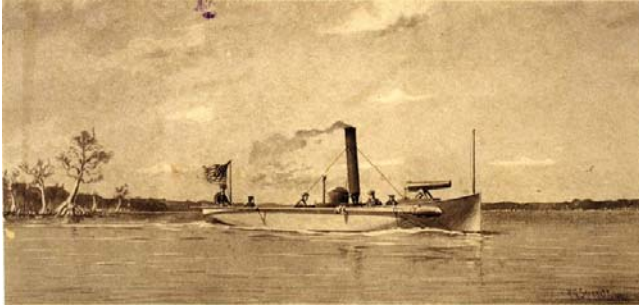


The ship sank into the Roanoke River muck, ending its successful six-month campaign against the Union blockade in the Albemarle Sound.



The bell, which has gone back and forth between Worcester and Plymouth in recent years, is back on loan to the local museum for 10 years. McAuliffe acknowledged that interest in the war

is much greater in the South, where the battles largely were fought and where many descendants of Confederate soldiers still live in the same county.



On the ironclad Albemarle, the bell sounded when to go forward or backward and marked watch changes, among other things. Life on the Albemarle was lived by the bell, said Harry Thompson, curator of the privately funded museum. This bell came from a church and was about three times larger than the typical ship's bell of the time, he said.

Schoolchildren from throughout the region and many others come to the museum, housed in an old train station, to see wall-to-wall artifacts from the 1864 Battle of Plymouth. Most of them are on loan from Hardison, who has spent his adult life searching the region for Civil War relics.

Gilbert Elliott was a 19-year-old lieutenant from Elizabeth City when he built the Albemarle in a cornfield just up the Roanoke River from Plymouth. During several battles, hundreds of cannonballs from Union ships bounced off the Albemarle's armor, and its ironclad strength allowed the Confederates to retake Plymouth and control the Roanoke River. In one battle, the USS Miami fired a round at close range, only to have the shell bounce off the Albemarle back onto the Miami, killing its commanding officer.

"She was feared by the Union," McAuliffe said.

The Union retook Plymouth a few days after the ship's sinking.

The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial of Worcester got the bell from the widow of Horace James, a Union chaplain from Worcester who supervised the Freedman's Colony of Roanoke Island.

Tom Harrison, a board member of the Washington County Historical Society, tried but

failed to get the bell about 20 years ago. In 2001, he discovered it had been moved from the Grand Army museum to the Worcester Historical Museum, which was willing to make a loan. Harrison drove 14 hours there to get it. It remained in Plymouth until this past April, when the bell went back to Worcester for the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War. Its return Wednesday begins a new chapter.

The CSS Albemarle was raised and brought to Norfolk, where it was eventually sold as scrap for \$1,600.16, Thompson said. Only three known artifacts survive: the bell, a cannon stored at a naval facility in Norfolk and the smokestack on display at the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City.

By Jeff Hampton
The Virginian-Pilot
November 17, 2011



Jimmy Hardison, left, a board member of the Washington County Historical Society, and Daniel McAuliffe, on the Board of Trustees for the G.A.R. Memorial in Worcester, Mass., lifts the bell from the Confederate ironclad the CSS Albemarle onto a table at the Port O' Plymouth Civil War Museum. McAuliffe delivered the bell Wednesday, Nov. 16, 2011, from Massachusetts as part of a 10-year loan to the Plymouth museum.

Remembering Your Ancestor

Your Commander Roscoe has specifically asked that you submit a biography of the ancestor that you based your application into the Sons of Union Veterans, and any other Civil War veterans in your lineage, to the editor of your Newsletter. It is his earnest desire to acquaint your fellow members with your ancestor in

addition to placing this bit of history on our web page with those already listed.

There is a distinct advantage in adding this biography to our webpage as it opens the whole Internet to genealogists searching for a family line or historians assembling information on a particular Regiment.

For those who have not already composed a biography for their ancestor and would like some assistance, your Editor is ready willing and able to aid you.

In response to the Commanders request I will begin by introducing you to Richard W. Farrell.

**Sergeant Richard W. Farrell
Co. C., 123rd New York Volunteers**

Richard W. Farrell, like so many others in Washington County, stepped forward to answer President Lincoln's call for an additional 300,000 soldiers. Born in Ireland 22 years earlier, this fair skin, 5' 5", blue eyed, brown haired, clerk enlisted July 28, 1862 in his hometown of Whitehall, New York for a period of three years as a private. He was mustered in to Captain Augustus Vaughan's Co. C. on August 14, 1862; as a private. It would appear that he performed some administrative duty as the majority of the Regiment mustered in on September 4, 1862. That day he was promoted to third Sergeant. The 123rd New York enlisted all its ten companies within the county and was forever known as "the Washington County Regiment"

The regiment left Washington County on September 5 and proceeded to Washington, DC. by way of New York City. They began learning their trade in the defense of Washington as part of the 12th Corp. A few months later they moved to the support of Burnside at Fredericksburg, Virginia and later Burnside's famous "Mud March." They saw their first combat at the Battle of Chancellorsville where the Regiment suffered severe losses. During that fight on May 3, Richard received a wound to the head which required examination by the regimental surgeon Mr. Lysander Wilcox Kennedy, and then hospitalization and he returned to his unit in mid May. This action was soon followed by the battle of Gettysburg where the unit spent the majority of their time in the area of Culp's Hill

In the fall of 1863 the 12th Corps, including the 123rd New York, moved to the Western Theater.

The 11th Corps plus the 12th Corps were joined to form the 20th Corp as part of the forces under Major General William T. Sherman. Soon they found themselves in the Campaign for North Georgia which quickly moved towards the Atlanta area. After participating in much of the action about Kennesaw Mountain, on June 22, 1863 the 123rd NY while acting as Brigade skirmishers were fallen upon by Hood's whole army. They were forced to fall back and the losses were 47 men killed, wounded and captured. July saw them involved in the Battle of Peach Tree Creek and the Siege of Atlanta.

After the Surrender and Occupation of Atlanta, Sherman moved east on his March to the Sea with the 20th Corp in addition to the 14th as the left wing and the 15th and 17th Corps as the right wing. After a 305 mile march, Sherman affected the Siege of Savannah which fell December 21, 1864. In January, the Union forces turned north to begin the Campaign of the Carolinas. Although there was no major fighting there was a lot of skirmishing hard labor and retribution on the Birthplace of the Confederacy..

By March, Sherman had reached North Carolina and had fought at both Averasboro and Bentonville

Today, there is a monument at Bentonville to the 123rd on private land upon which the Regiment passed over on their march to what would be their position. Upon being resupplied at Goldsboro, the troops moved toward the Capitol, Raleigh. Following the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnson, the 123rd NY headed North to Richmond and Washington DC where they were the leading Regiment of the Grand Review of the Army of the Cumberland. The Washington County Regiment mustered out of Union service on June 8, 1865 at Washington, DC. Regimental losses during service: 6 Officers and 66 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 95 Enlisted men by disease. The total was 167.

At that time it must be assumed that Richard Farrell returned to his native Village of Whitehall. To date I have been unable to learn anything of him for the next two years. On March 8, 1867, he married Margaret E. Satterfield Tarble the widow of Joy J. Tarble. Margaret's first husband had been honorably discharged from the 124 Illinois Volunteers. He served as a private, sergeant and musician. After their marriage the couple moved to Chicago.

Subsequent to moving to Illinois, Richard applied for a pension based on the wound to his head which he had received at Chancellorsville claiming headaches, vertigo and deafness in both ears. He was ultimately awarded two dollars a month. At that time of his death, February 21, 1897, Richard was employed as a traveling salesman selling Cigars. With Margaret's death ten years later on September 3, 1907,



Tarbel, Richard and Margaret all are interred at West Aurora Cemetery.

Curiosity Heightened

By Bob Farrell, PCC

At our last monthly meeting, Brian Reckless shared with us numerous Civil War artifacts but the one that generated the most questions was his Union Officers smoking cap.

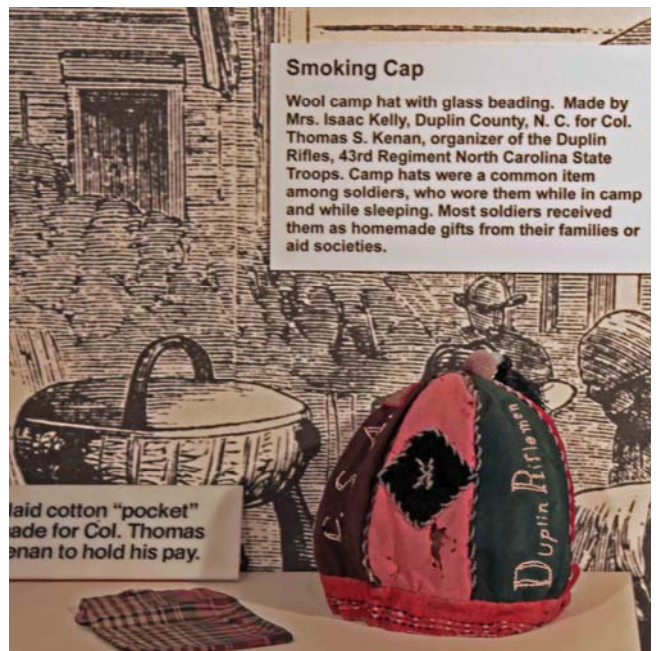
Brother John Guss noted there was one in the Bennett Place collection for comparison. Many of us left for home curious to the purpose of a smoking cap. The following is briefly what I could assemble on this strange item.

First checking Wikipedia I found the following:

Smoking Caps were worn by men while smoking to stop the hair from smelling of smoke. They were also kept the head warm. They were popular in the period 1848 – 1880, usually worn by gentlemen in the privacy of their home. They are similar to the smoking jacket, though their use, even in Victorian times, was not necessarily widespread



Display items from the collection of Brian reckless presented at our November meeting - Smoking cap is in the foreground



Smoking cap in the Bennett Place Historical Site Museum

A far better description more relevant to our Civil War interests would be as follows:

The mark of the Victorian genteel , the mid 19th century smoking cap was an especially comforting accessory to many a socially minded officer of the more leisurely geared life of winter camp. A demonstration of individuality with a frequently rich gaudiness, the smoking cap, designed and stitched by loving hands, offered a most popular remembrance from home when shipped to the front.

Examples of these highly prized 'camp' or smoking caps may be seen in the more advanced public and private collections with published illustrations appearing in both of Time Life's "Echoes of Glory" volumes.



This item was recently offered at \$475. and can be seen in photograph 3367

I hope this affords you insight to smoking caps and the era where gentlemen sat, smoked and leisurely contemplated their affairs.

Cleaning Old Headstones

By Bob Farrell, PCC

In the past I have published articles on the proper approach and methods to restore the looks of old headstones. There are many different methods and as you would expect different results. The ones that clean the stones best are often the most abrasive to the stone conversely the ones that did not attack the stone were not as effective as most people would prefer.

I was recently sent the following article by Matt Farina, member of the Pinehurst North Carolina and Albany New York, Civil War Roundtables. I am sure some of you will remember that Matt has been a guest speaker.

Although, we cannot attest to the worth of this product it is obvious by the agencies that are using it that they have tested it thoroughly prior to endorsing.

For those of you who attend to the grave sites of your ancestors you may wish to look into this product for your own needs. As a Camp it might be a worthwhile project to seek out and rejuvenate certain grave sites in the area.

Any Volunteers other than myself?

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- United States Naval Academy MD
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Civil War Seminar

By Bob Farrell, PCC

The greatest value in Civil War education is the following event. I can attest to this personally having only missed the first three years which were prior to my coming to the old North State.

At least some of the speakers should already be familiar to you and I encourage you to Google the names of the others. This is a stellar listing of Civil War historian.

What makes it the greatest value in Civil War education is the fact that it is entirely free and I ensure you well worth the two hour trip to Farmville.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL APPOMATTOX COURT
 HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK and
 LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY FREE CIVIL WAR
 SEMINAR

"1862: A YEAR OF BATTLES"

JARMAN AUDITORIUM
 LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY
 FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA
 Saturday, March 3, 2012

Schedule

8:45 a.m. Doors open
 9:10 a.m. Introduction by Dr. David Coles,
 Associate Professor and Chair, Department of
 History, Political Science, and Philosophy,
 Longwood University
 9:15 a.m. John Quarstein - Richmond
 Saved: The 1862 Peninsula Campaign
 10:15 a.m. John Hennessy – Second
 Manassas: Revisiting Return to Bull Run
 11:15 p.m. Thomas Clemens - General Ezra
 Carman and the Maryland Campaign of 1862
 12:30 Lunch (*Most eat at the student cafeteria
 for under \$7, excellent, BF*)
 1:45 p.m. Thomas McGrath -
 Shepherdstown: Last Clash of the Maryland
 Campaign, September 19-20, 1862
 2:45 p.m. Frank O'Rielly
 Fredericksburg: Winter War on the
 Rappahannock

No reservations necessary. Signs will be posted on the Longwood University Campus. For directions to the campus go to www.longwood.edu.

For more information contact Dr. David Coles at 434.395.2220 or Patrick Schroeder at 434.352.8987, Ext. 32.

Commander Announces 2012 Events Schedule

Commander Roscoe and your fellow officers have worked diligently to put together a schedule of events, meetings and group outings that is unequaled in the Department. Please put these dates on your calendar immediately so as not to find later in the year that you have double booked the day.

You will note that the day has been selected but the details are lacking. As we get closer to the events you will get complete details.

The commander and your officers have worked very hard to make 2012 a year to remember

2012 Events Calendar

January 19 Regular Meeting:

Zouaves: America's Forgotten Soldiers by
 Appomattox National Park Historian: Patrick
 Schroeder

February 12 Road Trip:

Chaos & Collapse in Greensboro presented by
 Jeremiah DeGennaro, Historic Interpreter at
 Bennett Place

March 1 Regular Meeting:

North Carolina in the Civil War, Battle of
 Aversboro.

March 31 Camp Function

Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State
 Historic Site National Park Day

April 15 Road Trip:

Aversboro Battlefield and area, Tour and
 Museum.

April 28-29 Camp Function

Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State Historic Site
147th Anniversary of Surrender, 50th Anniversary of Bennett Place

May 3 Regular Meeting: The savior of Raleigh, our very own Maj Gen John A Logan. Guest Speaker

May 26 Camp Function
Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State Historic Site
Memorial Day Celebration, American Armies Through the Ages

June 10 Road Trip:
Bentonville Battlefield, Guided tour.

July 5 Regular Meeting:
What happened at Bennett Place? Talk & Tour
By Site Manager John Guss

August Road Trip:
Battles in Our Backyard, Raleigh to Hillsborough, 1865.

September 6 Regular Meeting:
Battle of Antietam

October Road Trip:
Visit to the recently opened Appomattox Unit of the Museum of the Confederacy with the Bennett Place Staff

November 1 Regular Meeting:
Election of officers and guest Speaker, The GAR.

December (early) Camp Function
Holiday social with spouse or guest.

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 January and February 1862. This list contains a brief look at the turmoil of a two month period early in the War.

January 1, 1862 Minister to Great Britain John Slidell and Minister to France, James Mason are released from Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts and allowed to continue their journey, effectively ending the Trent Affair
Massachusetts

January 1, 1862 Stonewall Jackson begins the Romney Campaign from Winchester, Virginia

January 4, 1862 Jackson takes Bath (now West Virginia) West Virginia

January 6, 1862 Stonewall Jackson shells Hancock, MD for 2 days from the West Virginia side of the Potomac West Virginia

January 10, 1862 With McClellan ill, Abraham Lincoln calls a White House meeting with Irvin McDowell, William Franklin, Salmon Chase, Edwin Stanton, and Thomas Scott. Lincoln told them "...if McClellan is not going to use the Army anytime soon, I would like to borrow it."

January 10, 1862 Federal forces under "Old Ben" Kelley withdraw from Romney West Virginia

January 10, 1862 Battle of Middle Creek Kentucky

January 11, 1862 Simon Cameron resigns as Secretary of War

January 14, 1862 Confederates under Stonewall Jackson take Romney West Virginia

January 15, 1862 Edwin Stanton becomes Secretary of War following the resignation of Simon Cameron

January 19, 1862 Battle of Mill Springs Kentucky

January 19, 1862 General Felix Zollicoffer is shot and killed when he accidentally crosses the Union line and speaks to Col. S. S. Fry [US] at the battle of Mill Springs Kentucky

January 26, 1862 General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered west to become second-in-command to Albert Sidney Johnston

January 30, 1862 USS Monitor, the first ship featuring a turreted center gun, is launched. The design changes naval warfare forever

February 2, 1862 Captain David Farragut leaves Hampton Roads aboard the USS Hartford en route to assume command of military operations on the southern Mississippi River

February 4, 1862 Confederate forces in Fort Heiman withdraw to Fort Henry, across the Tennessee River Tennessee

February 6, 1862 Battle of Fort Henry Kentucky

February 8, 1862 Battle of Roanoke Island. Ambrose Burnside captures Roanoke Island with an amphibious force, taking some 2,765 Confederates as prisoners North Carolina

February 7, 1862 Jackson withdraws from Romney and returns to Winchester West Virginia

February 9, 1862 Union Brigadier General Charles Stone arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, New York and placed in solitary confinement. He was not told the reason for his confinement

February 10, 1862 Securing Roanoke Island, Ambrose Burnside's navy destroys a small squadron of Confederate vessels in Pamlico Sound. North Carolina

February 10, 1862 Navy Secretary Gideon Welles forms an organization to review inventions and technical developments. The group eventually became today's National Academy of Science

February 16, 1862 Battle of Ft. Donelson General Ulysses S. Grant demands the unconditional surrender of the garrison from an old friend, Simon Bolivar Buckner Tennessee

February 13, 1862 General John Floyd assumes command at Ft. Donelson

February 17, 1862 General John Floyd arrives in Nashville after leaving Simon Bolivar Buckner to surrender at Fort Donelson

Fall of Nashville, February, 1862

February 18, 1862 The first Congress meets in Richmond, Virginia. Prior to this time, legislative duties had been carried out by secessionist convention Virginia

West Virginia Constitutional Convention adopts the first constitution of the state of West Virginia West Virginia

February 20, 1862 William Wallace "Willie" Lincoln dies. The 12-year-old son of U. S. President Abraham Lincoln probably had typhoid fever.

February 21, 1862 In the "battle" of Valverde, Federal forces under Colonel E. R. S. Canby are driven into Fort Craig by Brigadier General H. H. Sibley.

February 22, 1862 Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as the first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America. Alexander Stephens is inaugurated Vice President.

February 23, 1862 Ulysses S. Grant orders William Nelson to advance on Nashville Tennessee

February 25, 1862 "Bull" Nelson enters Nashville, Tennessee, first Confederate state capital to fall into Union hands. Don Carlos Buell accepts the city's surrender. Nathan Bedford Forrest provides a rear guard for Hardee's Army of Central Kentucky as it withdraws to Alabama. Tennessee

February 28, 1862 Ford closes the theater for renovation

The Battle of New Madrid / Island No. 10 After withdrawing from New Madrid Confederates control Island No. 10, blocking shipping on the Mississippi. Over 5,000 Confederate soldiers on the island surrender to Major General John Pope on April 8.

"...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