

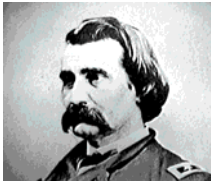
THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE



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**



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

rreeve@bellsouth.net
Hopping@nextretailgroup.com
jrharman1@hotmail.com
myron.miller@mindspring.com
cli223@aol.com
kenthinkson@yahoo.com



COMMANDER'S CORNER

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE Author Unknown

*Breathe not a whisper here;
 The place where thou dost stand is hallowed ground;
 In silence gather near this upheaved mound -
 Around the soldier's bier.*

*Here Liberty may weep,
 And Freedom pause in her unchecked career,
 To pay the sacred tribute of a tear
 O'er the pale warrior's sleep.*

*That arm now cold in death,
 But late on glory's field triumphant bore
 Our country's flag; that marble brow once bore
 The victor's fadeless wreath.*

*Rest soldier, sweetly rest;
 Affection's gentle hand shall deck thy tomb
 With flowers and chaplets of unfading bloom
 Be laid upon thy breast.*



April was a busy month of activities for our Camp, including the commemoration of the 147th anniversary of the Confederate surrender at Bennett Place. In May we can anticipate a month of remembrance, and the meaning of Memorial Day. We'll participate in Memorial Day weekend at Bennett Place where the soldiers of all American wars will be honored. On Memorial Day

our members will have the chance to participate in honoring the dead at a cemetery in Raleigh.

In May of 1865 the war was technically over, the final surrenders accomplished. Confederate soldiers were mostly released to return home and our Union ancestors were transported to sites to be mustered out of their regiments, if they were volunteers. The mood for most Union soldiers was somber, with memory of the dead President Lincoln and all the losses they witnessed. They were also, of course, relieved to have survived and proud of their contributions. Our own namesake, General Logan, thought that honoring the living and the dead should be a dedicated day of remembrance, Memorial Day.

We, the Sons of Union Veterans, honor our ancestors who served their country in the war. We do it not with bitterness or proposals of revenge, but rather with pride and dedication to the principles of liberty and union for our country.

The Cyclorama	Page
Contents	
Commander's Corner	1
2012 Encampment held in Salisbury, NC	2
North Carolina in the Civil War	4
Land Mines in the Civil War	5
Philander Coburn Ellis & 1st MN Infantry	6
Balloons in the Civil War	8
150 Years Ago	9
2012 Events Schedule	11

If you have a Union ancestor we invite you to join us as a brother.

You don't live in North Carolina's piedmont long before you realize you're surrounded by history. Much has happened here, but NC is not famous for its Civil War engagements. Even with my self-assigned label as a "buff", I went for several decades living in NC thinking only of Forts Fisher and Macon.

Having joined a SUV camp with a focus on having experts present at our meetings, I have learned lots about the other conflicts that occurred in NC, right here, even, in our backyard. When our camp moved to Bennett Place State Historic Park, to hold meetings, we stood on NC Civil War history.

2012 Encampment held in Salisbury, NC

By Daniel L Hopping, Newsletter Editor
 Images from the City of Salisbury
 and from Shirley and Doug Elwell

This year's NC SUVCW was hosted by the MG John Gibbon/1st Sgt. Daniel Burke Camp #2 and held at the Rowan County Public Library in Salisbury, NC. CC Michael Thompson, Council Member Charles Augur and Camp Secretary Craig Hipkins handled the details of planning the meeting.



Rowan County Public Library

All of the North Carolina SUVCW Camps were represented. The meeting started with the registration and inspection of credentials at 9:00 am and opening of the Encampment at 10:00 am. The meeting closed before 1:00 pm and we had a great lunch of Chicken and dumplings,

BBQ, corn, green beans and Iced Tea. After lunch we had a presentation on the Salisbury Confederate prison which stood nearby our meeting place.



This picture is an indication of the hospital conditions in the Salisbury Prison. In the background you may note the dead being loaded onto a cart for burial in the trenches with a swing and a heave.

Ed and Sue Curtis gave their presentation on the "History of the Salisbury Confederate Prison" and a tour of the site was available after the encampment.



Ed and Sue Curtis presenting the history of the Salisbury Prison

The prison was an 1839 cotton factory that was converted early in the war. At the time, the city of Salisbury had a population of about 2,000. The city was also a supply depot for the Confederacy.

The prison had the capacity to hold 2,500 men however at its peak occupancy in 1864 it held over 10,000 Federal Troops. The National Monument at the cemetery is inscribed with the number 11,700 dead. Prisoners being held at other prisons were transferred to Salisbury when fighting got too close to the other prison. The facilities at the prison were "horribly inadequate and unsanitary" for the large numbers.

The library setting for our meeting was beautiful and several items of business were completed at the Encampment.



Attendees at the 2012 North Carolina SUVCW Encampment, Photo by Becky Maris

On the subject of the Bentonville Monument, I would like to present the report from the Chairman of the Monument Committee which was presented at the Encampment.

Chairman Doug Elwell's Report on the Status of the Bentonville Monument: Shortly after the 2011 Encampment, Department Commander Jerry Devine established a committee to pursue the erection of a monument to Union Soldiers. The Monument Committee consisted of the Department Commander, Brother Douglas Elwell, Brother Wendell Small, Brother Steve Sayko and Brother Roscoe Reeve; Brother Elwell to serve as chairman and Brother Small as treasurer.

A proposal was put together by the chairman and put before the NC Historical Commission in November 2011. It was approved unanimously with a minor wording change.



Meanwhile, pledged donations from the Brothers in North Carolina were called for by Brother Small. Total pledges as of 5 April 2012 were \$7,113 of which \$5158 had been collected. Some of the money pledged has been donated

from outside North Carolina but the largest portion is from the Brothers of the Camps in the state.

To raise additional money, a Bentonville Union Monument Medal was approved by the Committee at a cost of \$824 for 100 medals. Each medal would be sold for \$20. The funds were fronted from the pledges received and all money received from metal sales will go into the fund for the monument.



In further talks with the Bentonville Site Manager, Donny Taylor, the chairman was made aware that funds had been collected for the purpose of a Union monument in the early to mid-1990s. Those funds were put in the custody of the Bentonville Historic Association (BBHA). After talking with the BBHA President Milton Britt about making a donation to our monument effort, Mr. Britt checked with his Board of Directors and said they would send us a check for the original amount plus interest.

It now seems likely that we will have collected more than required to fund the erection of the monument. The Union Monument Committee will provide the Department Commander with recommendations for overage after the monument at Bentonville has been erected, dedicated, and a small maintenance fund established.

2013 Encampment

The 2013 Encampment is an orphan as yet. We do not have a host Camp for the event but we have resolved that the Encampment should coincide with the Dedication of the new Monument in the spring of 2013 as close as possible to the anniversary of the battle.



Department Secretary Wendell Small giving report

Brother Wendell Small was recognized for his outstanding service to the Department. John France takes over this important office for 2012.



The Door Prizes were outstanding.



Officers being sworn in

March Meeting North Carolina in the Civil War

In the March meeting, Jeremiah DeGennaro gave us an insightful account of the happenings in North Carolina in the Civil War. Of particular interest were the activities in and around Greensboro after the surrender at Bennett Place.

The Nominating Committee Chairman Br. Small read the list of nominations for officer positions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Jerry Devine for CDR | (Camp #1) |
| Dennis St. Andrew for SVC | (Camp #1) |
| Daniel Hopping for JVC | (Camp #4) |
| John France for S/T | (Camp #1) |
| Doug Elwell for DC | (Camp #1) |
| Yale Mooers for DC | (Camp #3) |
| Sam Moore for DC | (Camp #4) |
| Steve Sayko for DC | (Camp #5). |



PDC. Doug Elwell moved that all the uncontested officers of Devine, St. Andrew, Hopping, and France be approved by acclamation. The motion passed.

For the office of Department Council, Elwell, Mooers, and Sayko were elected as Department Council members.

Acting Commander St. Andrew read the names of Commander Devine's Appointed Officers:

- Thomas N, Rightmyer, Chaplain;
- Roscoe Reeve, Patriotic Instructor;
- Lee Harford, Historian;
- Travis Masters, Eagle Scout coordinator;
- Douglas Elwell, Monument Chairman.



Jeremiah began work as Historic Interpreter III at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham,

where he conducts research and interpretation of the largest surrender of the Civil War. Greensboro's role in the last few weeks of the war has been a subject of great interest for Jeremiah since he first became aware of the story, and continues to research Greensboro's chaotic month of April, 1865.

Jeremiah also is a re-enactor at the Bennett Place NC Historic Site.

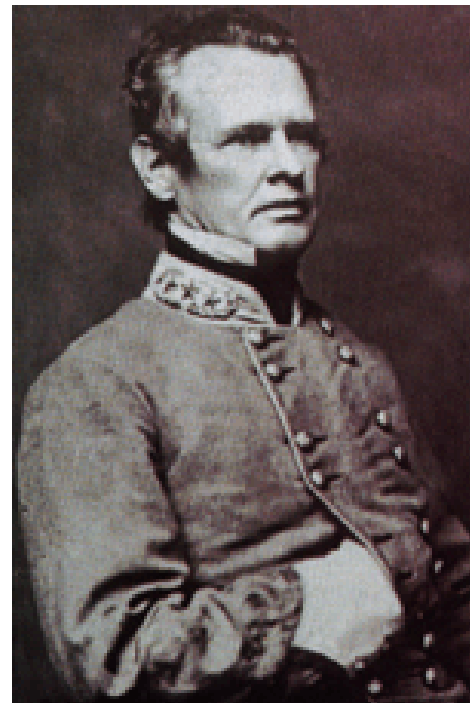


8 inch Columbiad Artillery shells. The shell on the right still has part of the fuse

During the retreat from Yorktown, Rains found loaded 8- and 10-inch Columbiad artillery shells equipped with sensitive fuse primers in a broken-down ammunition wagon. These were ones laid in the road just below the surface. They were very effective.



Jeremiah DeGennaro explaining the loading of a musket to a crowd at the 2011 Memorial Day Remembrance



Confederate Brig Gen Gabriel Rains

During the next winter Rains spent weeks designing a primer that would explode from the very light pressure. He lost the forefinger and thumb of his right hand during this time. After this Rains decided to use a pressure of 7lb to activate the mine. By spring these confederate mines were being used throughout the area.

By 1864 Rains had deployed over 1,300 mines on the approaches to Richmond that the confederates could explode with trip wires.

By the end of the war, over 2,000 of Rains' mine were deployed causing many casualties.

Land Mines in the Civil War

By Daniel L Hopping, SVC

On the 4th of May 1862, a cavalry scout riding along a road near Yorktown, VA was killed when his horse stepped on a land mine. He was the first casualty of a pressure activated land mine. Confederate Brigadier-General Gabriel J. Rains had his men take artillery shells and bury them just below the surface of the road to explode when stepped on.

In 1960 five landmines with Rains fuses were recovered 98 years after they were laid. They were still active and still dangerous. The black powder was still dry and ready to blow. Mines still continue to be an incredibly dangerous tool of warfare.

Philander Coburn Ellis and the 1st Minnesota Infantry Regiment

By Myron Miller, Secretary

Of the 262 men of the First Minnesota whose sacrificial charge on July 2, 1863 saved the center of the Union line, one of those killed was Philander Coburn Ellis. General Robert E. Lee had ordered two Confederate brigades, with about 1600 men each, to attack the Union line on Cemetery Ridge. It was into the face of the closest of those two brigades, the Alabama Brigade, that the charge was made on this unit that vastly outnumbered the First Minnesota. The men of the First Minnesota were not faceless; this is the story of one of those men killed in that charge.



Philander Coburn Ellis was my great great uncle. He was born on January 28, 1833 in the small town of Mayfield, Maine (which, by the way, no longer exists). He was one of ten children, the son of John and Susan Ann Ellis. There were seven boys and three girls in that family. In 1841, his parents moved the family in their covered wagon from Maine to Crawford County,

Pennsylvania in the northwestern part of the state. Some years later, he went to Minnesota to find work, and that's where he was in 1861 when President Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion. On April 29, 1861, P. C. Ellis became a member of Company I, First Minnesota Infantry, at age 28.

Of the four boys in his family, four were to serve in the Union Army. His brothers Benjamin and Enoch served in Company K of the 150th Pennsylvania Infantry, which served in Washington, DC as President Lincoln's body guard unit. In time, one of their nephews joined them in that company. The other brother, Nathan Ellis, who was a student at Hillsdale College in Michigan when the conflict started, with his entire class joined Company K of the 2nd Michigan Cavalry. P. C. Ellis's brother-in-law, Samuel K. Miller, joined the 211th Pennsylvania in 1864.

.Ellis was wounded in the first battle in which the First Minnesota was involved, the Battle of Bull Run. He was wounded and captured and taken to a prison in Richmond. From there he was sent to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. He was paroled and returned to his unit on December 22, 1862 and was involved in all the battles in which the First Minnesota fought up to and including the Battle of Gettysburg.

The heroic story of the performance of the First Minnesota on July 2, 1863 is well known, but a summary is worth repeating. The First Minnesota had been placed at Cemetery Hill where General Sickles had vacated as Sickles' Third Corps went into the Peach Orchard. The men of the First Minnesota became greatly concerned when they saw Sickles' men finally give way and, though starting to retreat slowly, began to rush back in disorder past the First Minnesota, with the two Confederate brigades close behind. It was at that time that General Hancock came upon the scene and saw that those Confederate brigades were heading for the slope toward the Union lines. General Hancock, seeing the First Minnesota, called out "What regiment is this?" Colonel Covill replied "First Minnesota." Hancock then ordered the First Minnesota "Charge those lines." Hancock needed desperately the time needed to bring up reinforcements, and knew he had to sacrifice the First Minnesota to do that.

The 262 men of the First Minnesota then charged down the slope, with bayonets blazing, into the face of the Alabama Brigade, vastly

outnumbered. The ferocity of that charge by the First Minnesota stunned the men of the Alabama Brigade, charging with their bayonets and, despite taking terrific losses as they flew into the face of the enemy, they managed to stop the advance of the Alabama Brigade. That attack by the First Minnesota lasted long enough that General Hancock was able to get the reinforcements needed to hold the Union line. Finally those brave souls who survived that charge returned to their previous position, to fight again the next day.

As those 47 men (of the original 262) returned to their starting point for the charge, P. C. Ellis was found dead on the field by his tent mate, Samuel Seymour. Seymour later said that "Philo," as he was called by many, was dead, with a smile on his face, as if all was well. Fortunately for the family, Seymour wrote a letter to Philo's mother, Mrs. S. A. Ellis, in Hartstown, Pennsylvania, describing his feelings about the tent mate he had lost. Mrs. Ellis had four sons in the Union Army, and one can understand the apprehension she felt for those four men who were serving. Philander was special to her, for he was to be the one who would care for her in her later years.

She had lost her husband in 1862, when the couple took a trip back to their old home area in Maine to visit friends and family. During that visit, John Ellis died suddenly and was buried in Greenville, Maine, so her heart was heavy even before she got the letter from Seymour. This letter has been kept in the family since 1863 and included in a family history and genealogy published by my great uncle, Milo H. Miller, in 1935 on the Ellis family.

*July 11, 1863
Mrs. S. A. Ellis
Hartstown, Pa.*

Dear Madam,

P. C. Ellis was fighting for his country and doing his duty like a good soldier and an honorable man. He was my tent mate ever since he came back to the army, and a better man or a kinder-hearted, quiet, good companion I never expected to find. He was shot through the head on the charge made by our regiment on the enemy's line on the evening of the 2nd of July near Gettysburg, Pa. He never knew he was hurt. Our losses were severe..(at this point the letter is folded and can't be deciphered)..and three companies

were not in the fight, only 92 left after the fight. I found him on the way back to the lines a short time after the charge but he was dead. He was my dearest friend. I felt lonely. We buried him decently and marked his grave. He was the first one laid in one large grave next to a large oak tree on the field. I saved his wallet and some few papers. All the rest were lost.

I lost all of my things while attending to the wounded, and have had no chance to write since, for we have been following the enemy and are now before them, in line of battle.

We expect a hard battle tonight or in the morning. There were only five men and one sergeant left in our company that went into battle on the 2nd of July. How many will be left after this fight who can tell, but we fight in a just and good cause, and feel willing to die like men if that be our fate, or bear with the pains of wounds if wounded.

We have had some very hard marches since the battles near Gettysburg and I almost wish sometimes I had poor Philo's place. Then all would be at peace. Daniel Webster, our other tent mate, was wounded in the right knee but not dangerously. I expect he has written to some of Ellis's friends. I opened this letter [the last letter from Philo's mother to him] to get your address and this is all the paper I have or can get now. The first opportunity I will give you more particulars.

Ellis fought like a man, always did his duty, and died as a soldier wishes to die when his time comes, with his face to the foe and a smile on his face as though all is well. We checked the enemy then and whipped them the next day handsomely. Took many prisoners.

All we regretted was that our companions were not there to share our victories. It must be hard for a mother to lose such a son as Philo, but such is the fortune of war. May he enjoy all the blessings of the next life. He deserves it if anyone does. I do not know how I can send this but I will try. I knew Ellis for the last few years at Minneiska, Minnesota.

*Yours respectfully and sincerely,
S. O. Seymour*

Balloons in the Civil War

By Daniel Arnold Hopping

Balloons were first used for military purposes by the French in 1794. The first large-scale military use of balloons was by the Union army during the American Civil War, organized in the summer of 1861, and put into use in the spring of 1862.



Thaddeus Lowe in 1865

Professor Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt Lowe (8/20/1832-1/16/1913) was appointed Chief Aeronaut of the Union Army Balloon Corps (a civilian authority) by President Lincoln in July 1861. Prior to the war, Lowe piloted a 103' diameter balloon with an 11.5 ton lift capacity from coke gas named the 'Great Western' from Philadelphia to New Jersey on June 28th, 1860. This flight was delayed from November 1859 due to an insufficient supply of coke gas. Damage from wind prevented his attempt at a trans-Atlantic flight in September of 1860. On April 19th 1861, two days after Virginia seceded from the union, Lowe made a second test flight with his smaller balloon 'Enterprise', and his flight misdirected to South Carolina where he was put under house arrest as a Yankee spy. Upon his return home, he received word from the secretary of the treasury to come to Washington with his balloon.

In a demonstration for President Lincoln on July 17th 1861, Lowe used a telegraph from his balloon Enterprise. Lowe designed the first U.S. balloon for military use, the Union, which was ready on August 28th. On September 24th 1861, Lowe took the Union to an altitude of 1000 ' near Arlington, Virginia, and telegraphed intelligence

on Confederate forces located three miles away. This was the first use of a forward observer to spot targets outside of the guns line of sight. Lowe was assigned with the corps of topographical engineers and was making maps from an aerial vantage aboard the Enterprise prior to this.

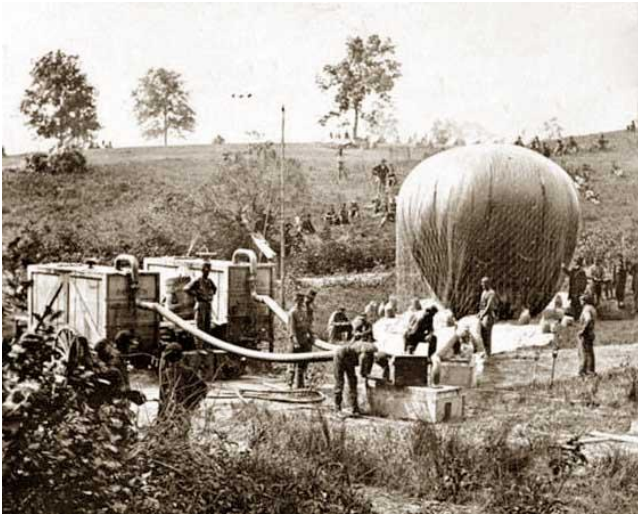


Thaddeus Lowe ascending in the Enterprise at the Battle of Fair Oaks – Photo By Brady

Lowe was directed to build additional balloons—the Intrepid, Constitution, United States, Washington, Eagle, and Excelsior. These balloons could reach an altitude of 5,000' and varied in size from 15,000 to 32,000 cubic feet.

Early use of balloons in the civil war was limited by the supply of coke gas, requiring balloons to return to towns to refuel. This problem was solved by building hydrogen gas generators that used iron filings and sulfuric acid, which were designed by Lowe. Moved aboard a converted coal barge, the General Washington Parke Custis, with the balloon Washington, this barge became the first aircraft carrier on the Potomac.

The Union use of balloons had an impact on confederate forces, and they took steps to conceal their camps. The Confederate army also used balloons of their own in the spring of 1862, lifted by hot air due to the lack of a supply of lifting gas, the first made from cotton, and the second from dress silk of various colors. A confederate balloon observed union positions from a tethered position on April 13th 1862, and when his balloon tether was cut to free an entangled member of the ground crew on its next flight, the confederate troops fired on it but missed.



Hydrogen being used to fill balloon at Fair Oaks

The balloons were eventually assigned to the army corps of engineers, and there was some upset over a civilian making more than the captain in charge, resulting in a reduction of Lowe's pay. Lacking support, Lowe resigned in 1863.

150 Years Ago

When we learned about the Civil War in History Class, much was left out. This month we focus on happenings of May and June 1862. This list contains a brief look at the turmoil of a two month period early in the War.

May 1, 1862 Infantry under Benjamin Butler [US] begin entering the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Brigadier General Sherman is promoted to Major General.

May 3, 1862 New Technology General McClellan's troops send up an observation balloon near Yorktown Virginia and the

Confederates fire at it but miss.

May 4, 1862 New Technology Yorktown, VA falls and is occupied by McClellan's troops where they find Land Mines. This was the first use of land mines in warfare. They were shell buried a few inches below ground and fitted with friction fuses to explode when stepped on.

'Stonewall' Jackson starts the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

May 5, 1862 Battle of Williamsburg - Major General James Longstreet [CS] nearly defeats Major General "Fighting Joe" Hooker [US] during a rear-guard action.

Casualties: Confederate 1,603, Union 2,239

May 7, 1862 Battle of West Point or Battle of Eltham's Landing

General William B. Franklin [US] skirmishes with General John Bell Hood [CS]

May 8, 1862 Battle of McDowell - Stonewall Jackson defeats Robert Milroy in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia

May 9, 1862 General David Hunter [US] frees the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida

Confederates withdraw from Norfolk, destroying the base as they leave and join in the defense of Richmond, Virginia

May 10, 1862 Federal mortar boats, shelling Fort Pillow, are attacked by a makeshift Confederate fleet. The U. S. responds in force, with ironclads. Although the 8 Confederate boats manage to sink 2 ironclads (the Cincinnati and Mound City) the battle of Plum Run Bend or Plum Point ended when the Rebels withdrew to Fort Pillow Tennessee

May 10, 1862 Confederates destroy Naval Base at Pensacola Florida

May 11, 1862 Confederate soldiers scuttle the C.S.S. Virginia when she runs aground near Norfolk Virginia

May 15, 1862 Battle of Drewry's Bluff, also called the Battle of Proctor Creek

May 15, 1862 Benjamin Butler issues Order Number 28, directing his troops to treat any

woman who insults them as they would a woman "plying her avocation" This implied she was a prostitute and it was this order that led to his title, the "Beast of New Orleans".

May 19, 1862 Lincoln rescinds David Hunter's emancipation of the slaves in his department and uses the opportunity to call for a gradual emancipation

May 20, 1862 Lincoln signs the Homestead Act, giving citizens 21 years or older who have never borne arms against the union or aided its enemies the right to buy 160 acres of land in the West

May 23, 1862 Battle of Front Royal Virginia

May 24, 1862 New Technology The Union Army's portable telegraph system is first employed in the Peninsular Campaign.

May 25, 1862 Battle of Winchester, Stonewall Jackson [CS] defeats Nathaniel Banks [US] Virginia

May 25, 1862 Halleck arrives outside of Corinth. It has taken him 26 days to march 20 miles, virtually unopposed.

May 27, 1862 Battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia drives Confederates out of that area

May 30, 1862 Confederate General Beauregard evacuates Corinth, Mississippi ending a month long siege.

June 1, 1862 Battle of Seven Pines [US] and Battle of Fair Oaks [CS], Virginia. Casualties: Union 5031, confederate 6134

May 31, 1862 Joseph E. Johnston severely wounded during the Battle of Fair Oaks

June 1, 1862 Jefferson Davis replaces wounded Army of Northern Virginia commander Joseph E. Johnston with Robert E. Lee

June 1, 1862 Robert E. Lee issues the first orders bearing the name Army of Northern Virginia

June 2, 1862 James Andrews escapes Swims Jail, Chattanooga. He is recaptured the next day
This is the Great Locomotive Chase

June 4, 1862 Confederates evacuate Fort Pillow, now a lone garrison on the Mississippi in northern Tennessee.

June 5, 1862 Abraham Lincoln is authorized by Congress to establish diplomatic relationships with the "Negro nations" of Haiti and Liberia.

June 6, 1862 Battle of Harrisonburg Virginia

Following a naval battle on the Mississippi where Union rams and gunboats easily defeated a Confederate navy, Federal forces occupy Memphis, Tennessee

U. S. Brigadier General Jeremiah Sullivan captures Jackson, Tennessee.

June 7, 1862 James Andrews is hanged in Atlanta; he led the Great Locomotive Chase.

Benjamin Butler has William Mumford executed for tearing down the U. S. flag from the Mint in New Orleans.

Union forces shell Chattanooga from the north side of the Tennessee River.

June 8, 1862 Battle of Cross Keys, Battle of Union Church

While Robert Ewell [CS] defeated John Fremont [US], Stonewall Jackson guarded Ewell's rear against an attack by James Shields [US].

June 9, 1862 Battle of Port Republic - Leaving a brigade to protect against action by Fremont, Robert Ewell [CS] crosses the Shenandoah in support of Stonewall Jackson [CS] in his action against James Shields [US], resulting in a Confederate victory.

June 10, 1862 General Henry Halleck assigns Ulysses S. Grant, Don Carlos Buell, and John Pope to corps commanders

June 12-15, 1862 J. E. B. Stuart "rides around the Union Army," raiding supplies and battling small groups of Yankees during the Peninsula Campaign.

June 16, 1862 Battle of Secessionville, South Carolina and Battle of Fort Johnson

Brigadier General H. W. Benham [US] attacks forces under Brigadier General Nathan "Shanks"

Evans near Charleston South Carolina

June 17, 1862 Battle of St. Charles
Battle of White River Arkansas

June 17, 1862 Congress frees all slaves in territories of the United States

The commands of John C. Fremont [US] and Nathanael Banks [US] are consolidated under John Pope [US]. Fremont resigns.

Braxton Bragg assumes command of the Army of Mississippi, relieving P. G. T. Beauregard Mississippi

June 18, 1862 6 members of Andrews Raiders are hung in Atlanta
The Great Locomotive Chase

June 18, 1862 Union forces capture the Cumberland Gap Virginia

June 19, 1862 Lincoln signs the bill forbidding slavery in U. S. Territories

June 21, 1862 Ulysses S. Grant ordered to Memphis to become district commander Tennessee

June 23, 1862 Robert E. Lee plans a counterattack against Union forces preparing to lay siege to Richmond at the Dabbs House Virginia

June 25 to July 1, 1862 A series of closely linked battles known as The Seven Days Battle or The Seven Day Retreat start near Mechanicsville as the Army of the Potomac begins its advance to Richmond. Virginia

June 25, 1862 Battle of Oak Grove, Battle of The Orchards. Joseph Hooker [US] tries to push forward to gain ground for better positioning of McClellan's siege guns Virginia

June 26, 1862 Battle of Mechanicsville [CS] – also called: Battle of Beaver Dam Creek [US] Battle of Ellerson's Mill [Alternate], Battle of Ellison's Mill [Alternate: misspelling]

Daniel Harvey Hill [CS] attacks Fitz-John Porter [US]. Virginia

June 26, 1862 Major General John Pope assumes command of all Union forces in the

state of Virginia with the exception of the Army of the Potomac. This is now called the Army of Virginia

June 27, 1862 Battle of Gaines Mill [US] Battle of First Cold Harbor [CS] Battle of the Chickahominy [Alternate] John Bell Hood [CS] and George Pickett [CS] breakthrough Fitz John Porter's [US] line, forcing Union troops south of the Chickahominy River and severing McClellan's supply line to Eltham's Landing (White House, West Point)

June 29, 1862 Battle of Peach Orchard, Battle of Orchard Station [Alt.] Battle of Allen's Farm [Alt.] Virginia

During the Battle of Peach Orchard Confederate Brigadier General Richard Griffith is killed by an artillery blast Virginia

June 30, 1862 Battle of Frayser's Farm Battle of White Oak Swamp

2012 Events Calendar

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, The speaker will be our very own Maj Gen John A Logan Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve (There will be a very special, once in a lifetime, artifact display, don't miss it!)

May 26, 2012 *Camp Function* *Memorial Day Remembrance.*

The Logan Camp will have a booth at this important event

Following the American Civil War Memorial Day began in small communities across America, which recognized those soldiers who gave the ultimate sacrifice. Following the war, General John Logan, a Union officer on Major General Sherman's staff, was instrumental in making this federal legislation possible. Join American soldiers with a "United States Military Through the Ages" memorial program.

Program is at the

Bennett Place State Historic Site,
10am-4pm.

Admission is FREE and donations are graciously accepted

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.

"...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

Daniel A Hopping, Historian
Daniel L Hopping, SVC, Editor
Myron Miller, Secretary
Roscoe Reeve, Camp Commander

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