

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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COMMANDER'S CORNER

By Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve
 At our department's encampment this Spring I was appointed Patriotic Officer for the Department of North Carolina – SUVCW. What in the world does that person do? The national website says:

The activities of the Department Patriotic Instructor should include: (1) Presenting information on such items as - (a) Civil War military, civilian and other great American leaders, (b) National and state holidays, (c) The United States Flag, (d) Duties of citizenship such as voting, (e) Great Civil War battles and battles of other wars, and (f) Great American artifacts and sites; (2) Providing public displays and orations on patriotism as called upon; (3) Providing awards of recognition to deserving individuals as deemed necessary or ordered by



the Camp. In addition the activities of the Department Patriotic Instructor should also include: (1) Sending information to each Camp Patriotic Instructor on topics which should be stressed at Camp meetings; (2) Writing items for the Department newsletter as desired by the Department Commander.

Where to start? Because our Logan camp meets at Bennett Place State Historic Park in Durham we have my favorite patriotic theme right in our face at the Park, the Unity Monument. We must dedicate ourselves, today, to the huge task of overcoming the polarizing of our political and economic lives and seeing ourselves as one people in these United States. That's what our ancestors fought and died for in the Civil War, one people, under God.

Another patriotic duty for all of us in the SUV is to honor the service and sacrifice of our ancestors in the war. I was very moved to take part in the Memorial Day weekend ceremony at the Raleigh National Cemetery where as Commander I placed a wreath on a Union soldier's grave. After the ceremony brothers Bob Farrell and Larry Jones went with me to place flags on two Union soldier's graves at the historic Oakwood Cemetery.

Your participation in camp activities will not only honor your Civil War ancestor, it will pay you back in gaining gratitude and understanding of

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how our country was saved for us by their service.

July Guest Speaker Makes Familiar Place Fascinating

A familiar place and a familiar face will lead the Logan Camp program for its July 5 meeting. State historic site interpreter,



Jeremiah DeGennaro, will take us on a tour of Bennett Place State Historic Park and connect the events that happened there during the war with their location on the site. Jeremiah led us on a fantastic tour of Greensboro's Civil War sites this year and all who attended were greatly enlightened on the events of April, 1865, which led to the historic conclusion of the war at Bennett Place farm. You will not want to miss this opportunity to envision history by a real expert.

**Major General John A Logan
The Savior of Raleigh**

Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve was the guest speaker for our May 3 meeting at Bennett Place. It was time, he said, to take a look at our camp's name sake and see why he is so prominent in SUVCW lore.



Many camps are named after him; two statues honor him in Washington DC and Chicago; and, he is an important figure in local history in our area of North Carolina.



Major General John A Logan
Courtesy of The Henry Ford's photostream

Among contemporary Civil War scholars he invokes little interest or mention. But history records support Logan as a brave citizen soldier, a steadfast officer of high appointments up to the Corps level in Sherman and Grant's armies, a powerful politician at the state and national level who brought crucial support to the election and re-election of Lincoln, an early commander of the GAR after the war, and perhaps the founder of Memorial Day as a tribute to those who gave their lives in America's wars.

Logan was born in Illinois in 1826. Without military training he became an officer in the Mexican-American War. After commanding an Illinois regiment in the early part of the Civil War, he moved up the ranks of command by heroic

and competent service at Bull Run (attached to a Michigan regiment), Fort Donelson, Belmont, Corinth, and Vicksburg (where after the battle and siege he served as military governor).

He commanded the Army of the Tennessee at the Battle of Atlanta, after which he returned to Illinois to help Lincoln win the 1864 election. After the election he returned to command through the Carolinas Campaign.

He is prominently represented in the Cyclorama painting in Atlanta.



At the end of the war, when he was military governor of Raleigh, he saved the city from being burned to the ground by angry union soldiers reacting to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He placed several batteries of guns across the road they were using to advance upon the city and threatened to shoot them down. They knew he would fire so they went back to camp.



Logan served in various high elected offices representing his beloved Illinois. He was a Republican state representative, a U.S. House Representative, and a U.S. Senator. He ran for Vice President of the U.S. in 1884, but his ticket lost.

Logan died in 1886 and his body was laid in state at the U.S. Capitol before burial in a National Cemetery.



John A. Logan

His son, John Jr., won a Medal of Honor in the Philippine-American War.

A Rare Artifact – A Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor

At his May 3 talk on General Logan, Commander Reeve surprised the camp with the display of a real Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded to Matthew Bickford for his heroism at the Battle of Vicksburg in 1863. Bickford was a Corporal in Company G, 8th Missouri Infantry.



Matthew was born in Peoria County, Illinois in 1839. His citation says, "Gallantry in the charge

of the volunteer storming party." Matthew is a ancestor of Commander Reeve's cousin who lives in Chapel Hill and who inherited the medal. Bickford died in 1918 and is buried in Bellingham, Washington.



As an item of interest, Bickford's medal was issued in 1894. He was one of many recipients who was contacted by the US government in 1894 and invited to turn-in his medal awarded during the war for a "newer, better" version.

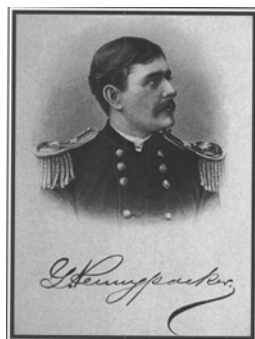
Daughters of the Union

By Genie Coats, Organizing Regent
Pennypacker Chapter
National Society of the Daughters of the Union



Back in 2003, a few of us female Civil War enthusiasts realized that there was no venue for our interest here in this part of North Carolina, but there certainly were and are plenty of historic sites and events still to be studied and enjoyed. In order to be taken seriously and included in the above, we formed the Galusha Pennypacker Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the Union.

The society is celebrating it's centennial as I write. We chose General Pennypacker as our namesake because he is considered The Hero of Fort Fisher, and at that time was still distinguished as the youngest general on either side of the Civil War.



We now annually participate in the celebration at Fort Fisher, reenactments at Bentonville, the unity ceremony at the Bennett Place, laying of a wreath at the grave of a Civil War soldier on Memorial Day at the Raleigh National Cemetery, and any other special occasions being offered around the eastern part of our state.



Daughters of the Union booth at the Bennett Place
NC Historic Site 247th Anniversary

Our membership includes women from Orange County eastward. Direct and collateral ancestry proofs are accepted for membership.

We invite wives, sisters, daughters and other significant female others of the John Logan Camp to join us.

Contact Genie Coats at 919 876-2482 or coatsgenie@nc.rr.com for more information.

Anniversary and Memorial Day weekend activities

The Logan Camp had display tables at two very important local events: the 147th anniversary of the surrender of the last Confederate army at Bennett Place State Historic Park which was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Park, and a Memorial Day weekend salute to American soldiers who fought in all of our Country's wars.

Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve, Treasurer Larry Jones and SVC Dan Hopping provided artifacts to display on the tables. The artifacts bring the visitors to our booth and open the conversation. We even provide Tootsie Roll lollipops for the kids. We will do almost anything to get the visitors to our booth and start the conversation. This allows us to ask if they have ancestors that fought for the Union. If so, we start the process to sign them up. Since the Bennett Place Historic Site brings visitors from all over, we have the chance to send the prospective members to the various Camps near

where they live. Chaplain Kent Hinkson, PCC Bob Ferrell and Secretary Myron Miller also helped with the visitors at the booth. Brother John Guss, the Bennett Place Site Manager brought General Sherman to life for the reenactment of the Surrender and Brother Jeremiah DeGennaro, the Bennett Place Site Historian portrayed a Union Cavalry Sergeant and was a tour guide.



Raleigh National Cemetery

Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve, Treasurer Larry Jones and Past Commander Bob Farrell also participated in Memorial Day weekend ceremonies at the Raleigh National Cemetery in Raleigh.



Brother John Guss, portraying Gen Sherman discussing the war with a young recruit



Brothers Reeve and Farrell at Raleigh National Cemetery



Brother Jeremiah DeGennaro portraying a Cavalry Sergeant and leading a tour of visitors

Brothers Reeve, Jones and Farrell went from the Raleigh National Cemetery ceremonies to the historic Oakwood Cemetery where they placed flags on two Union soldiers' graves.



Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve (right) and SVC Dan Hopping (left) at the booth





School in Durham, NC, at their honor ceremony on May 4.

LtCol Dave Garnish of Clayton High School (near Raleigh) stated,

"Thank you very much for supporting our NJROTC unit with the Sons of Union Veterans Award. The cadets work really hard to earn the awards and we only give them to the most deserving cadets.

Recipient - Ens Stephanie Batista, Date - 4 May 2012.

Logan Camp Supports Junior ROTC Programs

By Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve

Our Camp participates in a popular SUVCW activity, supporting Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps programs in area high schools. This support is in the form of providing awards to deserving cadets for outstanding performance during the year in their school work and service to their unit. The SUVCW says our definition of a deserving cadet is one that ***"shows a high degree of patriotism to his/her Nation and has demonstrated a high degree of academic performance and leadership."***

Brother Bob Ferrell coordinates this highly rewarding activity of the Logan Camp, staying in touch with over 11 high schools in central North Carolina, providing them with award medals, certificates and sometimes presenters if it is requested.



Ens. Stephanie Batista receiving SUVCW Award

Also from Sanderson High School Air Force ROTC came this letter.

*From: David Sammons <dsammons@wcpss.net>
To: CWFan2 <CWFan2@aol.com>
Sent: Mon, May 14, 2012 12:57 pm
Subject: AFJROTC Sons of Union Veterans Of the Civil War*

*Dear Mr. Farrell,
Thank you and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War for your support to the AFJROTC awards program. Per your request the following info and digital picture is attached. The award was presented at the Sanderson High School Annual Military Ball that took place on 4 May at the Wake County Shrine Club. The 2012 recipient is Cadet Victoria Trifaro. Thanks again for your support.*

Very Respectfully,

Colonel Dave Sammons
*Senior Aerospace Science Instructor (SASI)
AFJROTC NC-939 Sanderson High School*



Camp Commander Reeve awarding the SUVCW ROTC Award at Riverside High School

As Camp Commander I was honored this year to make the JROTC award at Riverside High



Cadet Victoria Trifaro Receiving the SUVCW Award

Finding Your Civil War Ancestor

By Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve

Commander Reeve shared with camp brothers by email that he had found his Civil War ancestor on his father's side, **Samuel T Reeve**. 1st Sergeant Reeve served with the 80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company G. He was the Commander's great, great uncle born in 1831 at Edwardsport (Knox County), Indiana.

Commander Reeve's cousin, Matthew Rector (a historic site restorer and avid re-enactor), found pictures of **Sam Reeve's** gravestone and marker on-line. Reeve and Rector had searched for almost 20 years to find a member of their father's family that had fought in the war.

The 80th Indiana fought many engagements, including:

Organized at Princeton and Indianapolis, Ind., and mustered in September 8, 1862. Left State for Covington, Ky., September 9, thence moved to Louisville, Ky. Attached to 34th Brigade, 10th Division, Army of the Ohio, September, 1862. 34th Brigade, 10th Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November, 1862. District of Western Kentucky, Dept. of the Ohio, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 23rd Army Corps, Dept. Ohio, to August, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army Ohio, to June, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army Ohio, to February, 1865, and Dept. of North Carolina to June, 1865.

*Pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky October 1-15. 1862. **Battle of Perryville**, Ky., October 8. Moved to Lebanon, Ky., and duty there till December. Pursuit of Morgan to the Cumberland River December 22, 1862, to January 2, 1863. Duty at Elizabethtown, Ky., till March, and at Woodsonville till August. Pursuit of Morgan June 20-July 5. Burnside's Campaign in East Tennessee August 16-October 17. March over Cumberland Mountains to Knoxville August 16-September 3. Duty at Kingston till December 5. Action at Kingston November 24. Moved to Nashville, Tenn., December 6, thence march to Blain's Cross Roads and Mossy Creek. Mossy Creek, Talbot Station, December 29. Operations in East Tennessee till April, 1864. **Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign** May 1 to September 8. Demonstrations on Rocky Faced Ridge and Dalton, Ga., May 9-13. **Battle of Resaca** May 14-15. Advance on Dallas May 18-25. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against **Kenesaw Mountain** June 10-July 2. Pine Hill June 11-14, Lost Mountain June 15-17. Muddy Creek June 17. Noyes Creek June 19. Kolb's Farm June 22. Assault on Kenesaw June 27. Chattahoochie River July 3-17. Decatur July 19. Howard House July 20. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. **Battle of Jonesboro** August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Pursuit of Hood into Alabama October 3-26. Nashville Campaign November-December. Columbia, Duck River, November 24-27. **Battle of Franklin** November 30. **Battle of Nashville** December 15-16. Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17-28. At Clifton, Tenn., till January 16, 1865. Movement to Washington, D.C., thence to **Fort Fisher, N. C.**, January 16-February 9. Operations against Hoke February 11-14. Fort Anderson February 18-19. Town Creek February 19-20. **Capture of Wilmington** February 22. **Campaign of the Carolinas** March 1-April 26. Advance on Goldsboro March 6-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 21.*

*Advance on Raleigh April 10-14.
Occupation of Raleigh April 14.
Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of
 Johnston and his army. Duty at
 Salisbury till June. Mustered out June 22,
 1865. Recruits transferred to 129th
 Indiana Infantry.*

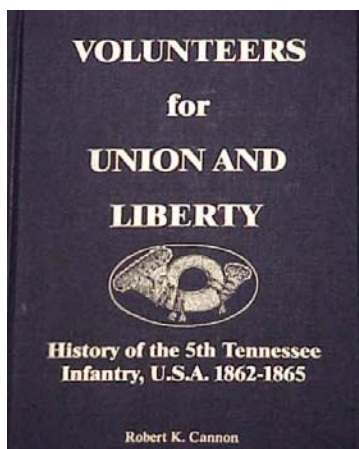
The Regiment lost during its service 6 Officers and 64 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 171 Enlisted men by disease. Total 242.

There are many resources you can use to find a Civil War ancestor, besides any family genealogy you might have. There are the national archives, state archives, regimental histories and personal histories that you can find on-line to search. When you can't find anything, look for numbers to call for help at the various historical/archive sites; they are often experts on helping you find records. The Commander recommends you look for family or hometown cemeteries that might locate your ancestors; he wishes he had done that a lot earlier.

Private John M. Phillips Co. B, 5th Tenn., Inf. Regt. U.S.A.

By Brother H Edward Phillips

When thinking of the Civil War, many of our peers do not really understand that there were many southern families that supported the Union cause. However, all one has to do is study the history of East Tennessee and it is readily apparent that belief in Union and its preservation were paramount to many native Tennesseans.



According to oral tradition, the Phillips family in Roane and Anderson counties in East Tennessee were not only strong unionists, but

were even anti-slave. As I understand, there were two anti-slave Baptist preachers in our family. Further, the same oral tradition underscores that the Phillips boys grew up on stories of their grandfather Clemmons Phillips from North Carolina who helped forge our nation during the War for Independence.

These stories hold true when one researches the stories of **Isaiah Phillips, Sr.** and his sons and three son-in-laws who travelled Native American trails through East Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky to join the Union Army in the summer of 1861.

My great-great grandfather, **John M. Phillips**, who was thirty-seven when he joined in 1862 left behind his family farm, his wife **Emily Angeline** and their five children (including my great-grandfather – **James Allen Phillips**).

Though the **Battle of Shiloh** had taken place in West Tennessee, the war had not fully reached every little hill and hollow in East Tennessee by 1862. Nevertheless, the need for men was apparent as the war was raging throughout the South.

My great-great grandfather's pay records indicate that he mustered into service on November 18, 1862, for the duration of three years. However, upon closer inspection, it appears that he was on Company B's rosters as early as August 31, 1862. He was also on the rolls of the 1st Reg. of the Middle TN Cavalry, Co. F for November and December of 1862.

The 5th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment (also called the 5th East Tennessee Infantry Regiment) was organized at Barbourville, Kentucky and Harrison, Tennessee from February through March 1862. **John M. Phillips** would have come into the unit during the **Cumberland Expedition** and subsequent retreat to Greenupsburg, Kentucky. The unit had not seen much action by this point and was basically in a reserve situation while in Louisville, Cincinnati and then Nashville.

Duty for the 5th in Nashville consisted of guarding the State Capitol building and the environs of Nashville against enemy activity. Duty in Nashville lasted until April of 1863 when the 5th, under the command of Colonel Shelly was ordered to Carthage. They were in Carthage, Tennessee until August of that year. Thereafter,

the 5th was ordered to move further east to McMinnville, Tennessee on August 31st.



Col. Shelly, Commander, 5th Tenn

Again, elements of the 5th had been engaged in small skirmishes, but there was no major action. The 5th then marched to Chattanooga from September 13 – 20, 1863. The unit reached Chattanooga on the last day of the **Battle of Chickamauga**, Georgia, which is in close proximity to Lookout Mountain. Even though the unit was in Chattanooga, for many East Tennessee boys, this was a chance to be back home – or at least pretty close to home.

The 5th was about to see action. Upon arrival in Chattanooga, its primary duty was to stop Federal units retreating from Chickamauga from leaving Chattanooga. There was no fallback position beyond this quite city. The Federal units had to be reformed and the 5th was in position on the Southside of Lookout Mountain at a crossroads, near a bridge crossing Chattanooga Creek.

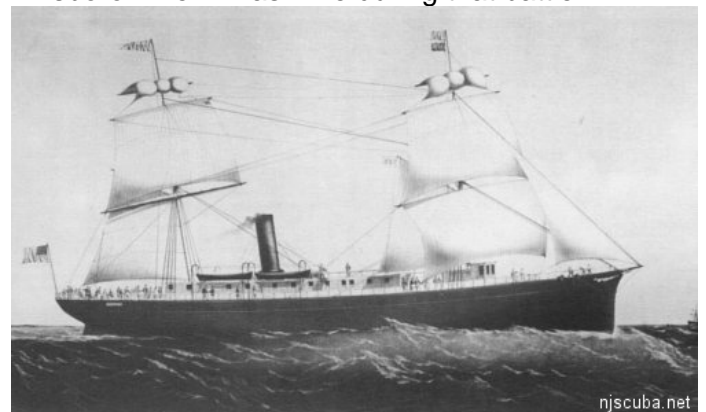
On September 22, 1863, eight companies of the 5th were still on the Southside of Lookout Mountain near a railroad, it was here that at about noon, they were attacked by Confederate forces and after being engaged for one and half hours, they fell back to a more favorable position, which was a lower point on the mountain. They remained in position until September 24, 1863, when they were withdrawn into the city itself.

From October 9th through April of 1864, the 5th had been stationed at various points between Chattanooga and Knoxville, including Kingston and finally Loudon County, Tennessee. On April 10, 1864 the 5th was given orders to move south toward Atlanta to join General Sherman's campaign against the city. Presumably around the end of August 1864, my great-great grandfather either deserted or transferred to another Regiment. His payroll documents list his official date of desertion as May 4, 1864. The roster for the 5th lists him as 'removal denied'. The name John M Philips shows up on several Cavalry regiment rosters during this time.

Why he went over the mountain is really a guess. However, I have to earnestly believe that because he was less than thirty miles from his home county, his loving wife and his five young children – his decision was not too difficult to make.

My great-great grandfather enlisted when he was my age at the time I researched his history and later obtained his payroll records. He was thirty-seven with responsibilities that must have weighed heavy on his heart and mind. If he deserted he walked home to his family and his farm. Was it right – in terms of his commitment to his country, the answer is a resounding "no". In terms of his family – he did what he believed was right.

The 5th went on to distinguish itself in the Atlanta Campaign, suffering heavy casualties on May 14, 1864, as it took the first lines of Confederate Rifle positions at Resaca. Colonel Shelly reported that six officers wounded, sixteen men killed, ninety-two wounded and fourteen missing. The unit served at the Battle of Spring Hill, the Second Battle of Franklin, was under fire on Hillsboro Pike in Nashville during that battle.



njscuba.net

In January and February of 65 the 5th was sent to Washington DC by way of Kentucky, Cincinnati, Maryland and West Virginia. They were then transported to Fort Fisher, NC on the just built Coastal freighter Creole from Washington D.C. where they helped capture and occupy Wilmington, North Carolina. They advanced on Raleigh (April 9 – 14) and were at the surrender at Bennett's House in Durham on April 26, 1865.

My great-great grandfather missed these adventures . . . but I have to think, maybe his life was spared because of his decision. I will never truly know.

<http://www.fifthtennessee.com/index2.html>

150 Years Ago

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

July 1, 1862 Naval assault on Fort McAllister, Georgia.

Battle of Malvern Hill or Battle of Malvern Cliffs - Robert E. Lee [CS] attacked George B. McClellan [U.S.], whose men made a gallant stand in front of the James River. Lee called off his attack after failing to break the Union line.

Casualties:

Union	3214
Confederate	5355

President Lincoln signs the Pacific Railway Act, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad and subsidizing it with federal funds.

5000 Confederates attack at Booneville, MI and are routed by 827 Union troops under Col Sheridan.

General David Hunter organizes the 1st South Carolina Regiment. It will later become the 33rd U. S. Colored Infantry.

United States public debt exceeds \$500 million for the first time.

July 2, 1862 Earl Van Dorn is given command of the Military District of Mississippi.

Lincoln issues a call for 300,000 3-year enlistments.

US Congress passes legislation requiring every US officer and government official to swear allegiance to the US Constitution.

July 3, 1862 Sterling Price [CS] assumes command of the Army of the West.

July 4, 1862 Until July 24th CS Col John Morgan leads his cavalry in to Kentucky and captures 1200 prisoners.

July 6, 1862 Major General Ambrose Burnside leaves North Carolina by boat and heads to Harrison's Landing.

July 7, 1862 Battle of Hill's Plantation Arkansas.

July 8, 1862 Abraham Lincoln visits with George McClellan at Harrison's Landing Virginia

July 9, 1862 John Hunt Morgan [CS] turns back federal troops and takes Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

July 11, 1862 President Lincoln names Henry Halleck General-in-Chief.

Ulysses S. Grant [US] ordered to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Mississippi and other western troops.

July 12, 1862 Congress authorizes the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action for non-commissioned officers and privates who "...distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier like qualities...". While the military is almost evenly split on the creation of the medal, politicians are strongly for it.

John Hunt Morgan [CS] and his raiders seize Lebanon, Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln writes a letter to the Congressmen from the border states, warning them of his upcoming Emancipation Proclamations. In it he states, "I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually."

July 13, 1862 Battle of Murphreesboro, Tennessee.

Abraham Lincoln reads a draft of the Emancipation Proclamations to Secretary of State William Seward and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, both strong abolitionists. Seward begins talking about the problems it will cause. Welles sits there dumbfounded.

July 14, 1862 Adjutant General Samuel Cooper [CS] imposes stricter adherence to conscription laws.

U. S. Senate passes a bill creating West Virginia.

July 15, 1862 The C. S. S. Arkansas sails past the federal fleet on the Mississippi River with guns ablaze, destroying three ships.

July 16, 1862 We are coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More appears in the Saturday Evening Post. Written by James Sloan, the marching song was intended to help raise volunteers following Lincoln's request to Congress that it increase the size of the army to 500,000 men.

July 16, 1862 John Hunt Morgan wires Kirby Smith "Lexington and Frankfurt ... are garrisoned with Home Guard. The bridges between Cincinnati and Lexington have been destroyed. The whole country can be secured and 25,000 to 30,000 men with join you at once.

July 17, 1862 Congress passes the Second Confiscation Act, or The Confiscation Act of 1862. This allows for confiscation of property from people who participate in the war.

July 21, 1862 In a tersely worded telegram, Braxton Bragg informs Jefferson Davis that he will move his army in force from Tupelo, Mississippi to Chattanooga,

July 23, 1862 Moving his men by railroad from Tupelo, Mississippi, Braxton Bragg reappears in Chattanooga, Tennessee after a journey of more than 770 miles. It was the largest troop movement by rail during the war for the Confederates.

Major General Henry Halleck becomes commanding general of the United States Army.

July 28, 1862 Railroads introduce the mail car, allowing mail to be sorted as a train travels.

July 29, 1862 Naval assault on Ft. McAllister Georgia.

Belle Boyd was arrested as a Confederate spy. She was released a month later on lack of evidence.

July 30, 1862 The term Copperhead is used for the first time in writing by the Cincinnati Gazette. It was used to indicate people who would not admit they were Southern sympathizers, and "peace at any price" Democrats. People who did admit Southern sympathies were called "dough-heads." The paper used the term when referring to members of the Indiana Democratic Convention.

July 31, 1862 In response to Union General John Pope's order that citizens be shot as spies, Confederate President Jefferson Davis orders Pope's officers be held as felons and not prisoners-of-war.

July 31, 1862 Braxton Bragg [CS] and Kirby Smith [CS] meet in Chattanooga to agree on strategy against the Army of the Ohio.

August 1, 1862 John Hunt Morgan leads a Confederate raid into Kentucky.

August 2, 1862 The U. S. Congress passes the first federal income tax, 3% on earnings greater than \$800 dollars.

August 4, 1862 Ambrose Burnside [US] arrives at Aquia Creek. As they arrive his men are sent forward to join John Pope [US].

August 5, 1862 Battle of Baton Rouge. Major General John Breckinridge [CS] lost to Brigadier General Thomas Williams [US].

Union forces under Joseph Hooker retake Malvern Hill with only light Confederate resistance. These troops withdraw the next day.

August 6, 1862 Battle of Kirksville, Missouri.

August 6, 1862 Union Brigadier General Robert McCook, ill and riding in an ambulance, is attacked by Confederate raiders between Athens, AL and Descherd, TN. He dies from his wounds.

August 9, 1862 Battle of Cedar Mountain [US] or Battle of Slaughter Mountain [CS].

Other names: Cedar Run, Cedar Run Mountain, Southwest Mountain.

Stonewall Jackson [CS] defeats Nathaniel Banks [US].

August 13, 1862 Robert E. Lee issues orders in preparation for the Army of Northern Virginia's movement north to engage John Pope's [US] Army of Virginia.

August 14, 1862 Under orders from Halleck, McClellan withdraws from the Peninsula.

August 16, 1862 Carter Stevenson [CS] appears at the entrance to the Cumberland Gap in eastern Tennessee.

George McClellan completes the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, ending the Peninsula Campaign. His men land at Aquia Creek, VA and Alexandria, VA, within the week, but most are reassigned to John Pope's Army of Virginia.

Don Carlos Buell orders William "Bull" Nelson to assume command of federal forces in Kentucky.

Brigadier General Charles Stone is released from prison in New York.

August 17, 1862 J. E. B. Stuart assumes command of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia.

August 21, 1862 Braxton Bragg crosses the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

August 22, 1862 General Benjamin Butler [US] authorizes the enlistment of "free Negroes"

August 26, 1862 Fitzhugh Lee [CS] captures the rail depot at Manassas Junction setting in motion a chain of events that culminate in Second Manassas.

August 27, 1862 Battle of Kettle Run Virginia.

Stonewall Jackson [CS] destroys Army of Virginia supply base at Manassas Junction

August 27, 1862 With Stonewall Jackson on his flank, John Pope is forced to withdraw from the Rappahannock. Pope does not realize that roughly half the Confederate army is between his position and Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1862 Federal Bureau of Printing and Engraving begins operations.

Battle of Groveton - Stonewall Jackson [CS] engages Rufus King [US] near Manassas after eluding John Pope [US].

Braxton Bragg [CS] leaves from north of Chattanooga, heading to join Kirby Smith in Kentucky.

Robert E. Lee and James Longstreet arrive at Manassas from the peninsula.

August 29, 1862 General P. G. T. Beauregard assigned to command the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

August 30, 1862 Second Manassas[CS] or Second Bull Run[US]. General John Pope [US] lost to General Robert E. Lee [CS]. General James Longstreet's [CS] 28,000 man assault on August 30 was the largest simultaneous assault of the war in this Confederate victory.

Union losses 13,830
Confederate losses 8,350

Also includes: Manassas Plains, Gainesville, Virginia.

August 30, 1862 Battle of Richmond - In an impressive victory, E. Kirby Smith [CS] defeats William "Bull" Nelson [US]

Casualties and captured
Union 5353
Confederate 451

2012 Events Calendar

July 5 Regular Meeting:
What happened at Bennett Place? Talk & Tour
By Site Historian, Jeremiah DeGennaro

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

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