

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

With the 150th commemoration of the Civil War has come the recurring conflict over symbols and meanings. Usually it revolves around the Confederate flag and the various monuments, in countless southern towns, depicting Confederate soldiers.

There have been numerous requests to ban public display of the stars and bars and to take down the statues. The main issue has been that the Confederate flag and monuments "defend slavery" and they are an affront to African-Americans whose ancestors were the victims of this cruel practice. It has not helped that in the past and our time white extremist hate groups have adopted the flag for their public displays and activities.

We SUVCW brothers in North Carolina can understand this issue. For decades we had been turned down in our efforts to establish a monument at Bentonville Battlefield to honor the Union soldiers who fought and died there. Finally this year the State historical commission



approved the monument. Times have changed the political sensitivity of this decision.

Many Confederate monuments were built and placed by organizations both honoring the soldier but also "The Cause", the right of the southern states to succeed from the Union and to own another human being as property. The Cause is still supported today by a number of people but it is mostly seen as a defense of slavery by a majority of citizens, north and south, and considered indefensible.



I feel honoring all soldiers who fought and died in the Civil War by a monument is supportable and appropriate. But I not only feel that preserving the union and freeing the slaves was right, I also feel that The Cause of the Confederacy was wrong and should not be the purpose and theme of a public monument. Wouldn't it be great if

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southern towns erected monuments to the African Americans who helped build their community and suffered bondage so contrary to our democratic principles?

September Program The Battle of Antietam

On September 6th at 6:30 p.m. our own Larry Jones will provide us with a perspective on the Battle of Antietam.



The Battle of Antietam, by Kurz & Allison, depicting the scene of action at Burnside's Bridge

Larry is a Maryland native and has had an active interest in the Battle of Antietam since his first visit there 50 years ago as a Boy Scout during the Civil War Centennial. This interest led him to be a Civil War re-enactor for 10 years in the 1990's at which time he was involved in the movies "Gettysburg" and "Glory".

He discovered that he has four Confederate ancestors from NC who fought at Antietam in every phase of the battle. In recent years he has participated in several Chambersburg Civil War seminars that featured the battle of Antietam.

This July he attended a five day seminar in which he was able to again walk the battlefield with noted historians learning more details about the intense fighting there. Larry has been a member of the John Logan SUVCW camp since October 2007.

Brother Larry is a career Law Enforcement Officer (40 yrs) and trainer and has a BA degree in Criminal Justice from Rollins College in Fla.

He will give a brief overview of the Maryland Campaign and other factors (political, foreign

intervention etc) that led up to the battle on September 17, 1862. This background perspective provides insight into why the battle had such a critical significance. He will briefly discuss the advantages, disadvantages, strengths and weaknesses of each army and will diagram the position of the armies and the battle plans of General's Lee and McClellan prior to the battle.



Fallen soldiers at Antietam, 1862, by Gardner and Gibson.

Larry will show how the battle unfolded and discuss the fighting in the key areas which are most familiar. He will discuss reasons why the casualties were so high causing the battle to be the bloodiest day in American military history and will also discuss briefly the weapons used, noted units on the field and the common soldier.

At the conclusion he will review the aftermath of the battle and its political implications.

We will be treated to a brand new video on the Battle called "The Witness Tree" that is soon to be aired on the PBS channel.

July Tour of the Bennett Place

By Dan Hopping

For our regular July Camp meeting, the Bennett Place State Historical Site Historian, Jeremiah DeGennaro, took us on a tour of the site and connected the events that happened there during the surrender in April of 1865 with their location on the site.

In February, Jeremiah led us on a fantastic tour of Greensboro's Civil War sites 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.

This month Jeremiah gave us many insightful perspectives on the events during the surrender negotiations. Most of us have been at the site for meetings, surrender anniversaries and other events for years and still were surprised at the number of things we did not know about the Bennett Place events. Jeremiah's depth of knowledge on the Civil War is amazing.



Outside the farmhouse discussing the interactions between the Cavalry Commanders



Jeremiah started his tour on the old Hillsborough Road in front of the

The tour started with the details of the positioning of the two generals on the old Hillsborough Road.

We then got a near eyewitness feeling for the events outside the farmhouse while the surrender negotiations were under way. I did previously not understand the tense interaction between the two cavalry Commanders and their troops. Jeremiah made us feel like we were there.



Sketch made at the time of the confrontation between the Cavalry Commanders

Jeremiah gave us an insider tour of the buildings at Bennett Place. He explained the meetings by the armies and showed us the sketches by the illustrators who were at the meeting and gave us a feeling for the time.



Inside the Bennett Parlor where the surrender took place



In the Bennett Family Kitchen where the family stayed during the negotiations

We are very grateful to the Bennett Place State Historic site for their Hospitality to the SUVCW over the years.

Artifact Corner

By Dan Hopping

Cousen Jones Stright walked off his Cass County, Iowa farm almost 60 miles to Council Bluffs, leaving his crops in the field and enlisted in the 4th Iowa volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas he was promoted from fourth Sergeant to 1st Lt and company commander because everyone else above him in the company was dead or wounded.



Lt Stright's candleholder

I am lucky enough to have inherited many of his Civil War keepsakes. One of them is this campaign candlestick that he carried throughout the war. I have one half of the pair of collapsible brass candlesticks used to write his paperwork as a company commander and to fill in his dairy day by day. I have that dairy and a number of pages of his company's documents written by the candle light.



Bottom of the Candle holder



Coursen's candlestick with a reproduction set to show how they were stored in the closed unit.



Coursen's candlestick with the reproduction set closed for carrying or storage.

There were a number of different types of candlesticks issued during the war and this one seems to be the one issued to officers for use on their campaign desk in the evening. A civil War officer had about an hour's worth of reports and documents to work on each night he was in camp. Each time his company draw equipment, he had to write it up, even if it was only a pair of pants for a member of his company. Some time long ago this set was split up – probably between two family members and the other half of the set has been lost.

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.

September 1, 1862 - Battle of Britton's Lane Tennessee

Battle of Chantilly - Union Major General Phillip Kearny [US] is shot and killed when he crosses Rebel lines while riding his horse. Gen Issac I. Stevens [US] is also killed

Astronomer Ormsby M. Mitchel [US] is ordered to command the Department of the South.

September 2, 1862 Kirby Smith enters Lexington, Kentucky

General Lee's army is joined by General D. H. Hill which gives him 70,000 men. He had lost 30,000 to disease, combat and stragglers.

General John Pope is replaced by Ambrose Burnside, following the disaster at Second Bull Run, combining the Army of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac under George McClellan

September 3, 1862 Confederate forces capture Frankfurt, the capital of Kentucky

September 5, 1862 Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia enters Maryland

September 6, 1862 Army of Northern Virginia enters Frederick, Maryland

Battle at Washington, NC

September 8, 1862 Moving north through Maryland Confederates destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy River

September 9, 1862 General Robert E. Lee issues Special Order No. 191

Samuel P. Heintzelman is put in command of defenses south of Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry Stonewall Jackson takes 12,000 prisoners

September 13, 1862 George McClellan's men find a copy of Lee's Special Orders No. 191 issued on September 9, detailing deployment of Confederate troops during the initial phase of the invasion of Maryland, including the attack on Harper's Ferry. McClellan thinks this is a trap and delays taking advantage of the information.

September 13, 1862 W. W. Loring advances down the Kanawha Valley. Federal forces evacuate Charleston.

September 14, 1862 Brigadier General Samuel Garland [CS] is mortally wounded during the Battle of Fox's Gap, dying later that day. Later that day, Major General Jesse Reno [US] is also mortally wounded a few feet from the spot where Garland fell.

George McClellan reacts to finding Special Order No. 191 with attacks on the gaps in South Mountain, forcing Lee to reorganize at Sharpsburg

Casualties:

Union	1,813
Confederate	2,685

September 17, 1862 Battle of Munfordville

After being initially repulsed by a federal garrison of 4,000, Braxton Bragg [CS] laid a brief siege. Federals surrendered on the 17th.

September 15, 1862 With the fall of Harper's Ferry, Stonewall Jackson begins sending men to Robert E. Lee, preparing to face the Army of the Potomac at Sharpsburg.

September 17, 1862 Battle of Sharpsburg (Confederate)
Battle of Antietam (Union)

Army of the Potomac under McClellan [US] defeats the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee [CS], resulting in the bloodiest day in American history.

Union losses: 12,401 men

2,108 dead
9,540 wounded
753 missing

Confederate losses: 10,406

1,546 dead
7,752 wounded
1,108 missing

September 19, 1862 Battle of Iuka
William Rosecrans [US] beat Sterling Price [CS] who withdrew when scouts report a column under the command of Edward O. C. Ord was advancing from the Mississippi.

September 20, 1862 Skirmishes at Shepherdstown, Ashby's Gap, Williamsport, and Hagerstown, as Confederates under A. P. Hill covered the retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia from Sharpsburg. Lee would keep a heavy cavalry presence in the area until October.

September 22, 1862 Following the preemptive strike at Antietam President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in states or portions of states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863

September 23, 1862 Newspapers in the North print the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

September 25, 1862 While blocking the Texas coast, the U. S. Navy encounters a Rebel regiment at Sabine Pass. After a Union shelling Rebels withdraw.

September 24, 1862 14 governors declare their support for the President and emancipation from a conference in Altoona, Pennsylvania

September 25, 1862 Don Carlos Buell arrives in Louisville, KY, beating Braxton Bragg to the Ohio River.

September 27, 1862 The Confederate Congress passes the Second Conscription Act, authorizing the President to draft men between the ages of 35 and 45

The first all-black regiment in United States history is formed in Union-controlled New Orleans from "free Negroes." While their technical name is the First Regiment Louisiana Native Guard they call themselves "Chasseurs d'Afrique". The name translates to "Hunters of Africa."

September 29, 1862 General William A. Nelson gets into an altercation with General Jefferson C. Davis at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky. Davis returns later with a gun and shoots and kills Nelson. A court-martial acquitted Davis

George Thomas offered command of the Army of

the Ohio. He refuses; unaware that Abraham Lincoln had made the offer after receiving a plea for Thomas from 20 officers in the Army of the Ohio.

October 1, 1862 David Dixon Porter is given command of the Mississippi Squadron

Major General John Pemberton replaces Earl van Dorn at the head of the reorganized Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana

Abraham Lincoln visits Harper's Ferry on his way to Antietam Virginia

October 2, 1862 Abraham Lincoln arrives at George McClellan's headquarters in Sharpsburg Maryland

October 4, 1862 Battle of Corinth

Earl Van Dorn [CS] and Sterling Price [CS] attack William Rosecrans [US] northern perimeter, driving it back to a reinforced line. Rosecrans successfully defends the city

October 4, 1862 Richard Hawes is inaugurated as Confederate governor of Kentucky. Braxton Bragg attends.

October 5, 1862 Battle of Hatchie Bridge [US] Battle of Metamora [CS]

Other names: Hatchie; Davis Bridge

Edward Ord [US] discovers Confederates retreating from Corinth. When Ord was severely wounded fighting paused as command passed to Stephen Hurlbut [US]. Sterling Price [CS] was able to escape.

October 7, 1862 Battle of Lavernge Tennessee

October 8, 1862 Battle of Perryville, Kentucky Casualties:

Union	4,211
Confederate	3,396

Braxton Bragg [CS] and Don Carlos Buell [US] fight the largest battle on Kentucky soil. The battle is generally regarded as a draw, although Buell claimed victory. Less than half of Buell's men participated because he did not know a major battle was taking place less than 2 miles from his headquarters

October 12, 1862 J. E. B. Stuart "rides around McClellan's Army" for a second time

October 10, 1862 Battle of Harrodsburg.

October 16, 1862 Six men, Wilson W. Brown, Daniel Dorsey, Martin Hawkins, William Knight, John Porter, John Wilson, John Wollam and Mark Wood escape from the Fulton County Jail in Atlanta, Georgia. As members of Andrew's Raiders they would all receive the Medal of Honor.

October 16, 1862 Major General Ulysses S. Grant is given command of the Department of Tennessee.

October 18, 1862 Battle of Lexington

John Hunt Morgan's [CS] raiders captured a federal garrison before moving to the southwest Kentucky

October 23, 1862 Bragg moves south through the Cumberland Gap, essentially escaping the Army of the Ohio

October 24, 1862 Don Carlos Buell [US] is relieved of command from the Army of the Ohio for his failure to pursue Bragg [CS] following the Battle of Perryville. William Starke Rosecrans is ordered to replace him.

The XIV Corps, better known as the Army of the Cumberland, is created from the Army of the Ohio.

October 25, 1862 Major General Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the 13th Army Corps and the Department of Tennessee

October 26, 1862 Major General Samuel Heintzelman [US] is put in command of Union forces protecting Washington D. C., replacing Nathaniel Banks

October 30, 1862 Major General William Rosecrans assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland

October 30, 1862 Major General Ormsby Mitchel [US] dies from yellow fever, Beaufort

2012 Events Calendar

September 6 Regular Meeting:
Program on the Battle of Antietam by Camp Treasurer Larry Jones

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.

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