

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

SOMEBODY'S DARLING

*God knows best. He was somebody's love;
 Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
 Somebody wafted his name above,
 Night and morn on the wings of prayer.
 Somebody wept when he marched away,
 Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
 Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
 Somebody clung to his parting hand.*

As the battle 150th commemorations come up we are more aware now of what true sacrifice our ancestors made in the war. My great grandfather's youth was stolen and he suffered depression for the rest of his life. His brother, my great Uncle, died from a mortal wound at Honey Hill in South Carolina, two and a half months after the battle.

If the songs from that time have not clued us, modern historical writers today have accounted and profiled the horror, chaos and carnage of the war's engagements. As the war went on the battle casualties got worse and worse. The rifle and canister became more deadly, but exceeded



by the fate of the wounded soldier in a post-battle "hospital" or a winter camp.

The life and fate of the ordinary soldier (extremely well described in Allen Guelzo's book, Fateful Lightning) was interesting and often horrific. In battle they could hear the pervasive buzz of the minie balls as they flew by and the thud of hitting human or horse flesh. The overwhelming explosion noise of cannons, the screams, the smoke and confusion. They were often lead by officers who had no training or sense of tactic and who often froze in terror without a clue as to what should be done next or who took them the wrong way into certain death or capture.

But let's not forget the home front, the sacrifice, sorrow and fright of mothers, fathers and siblings. The posted battle lists of wounded and dead soon took the perceived glory and enthusiasm out of soldier's homes. And as we know, they were mostly just boys.

As we continue to honor our Union ancestor we are called to understand ever better the cost of their service. I hope it inspires you to do that by participating in our Camp meetings and activities.



This is the last call for volunteers for an officer position in the camp. If any camp brother would

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like to serve as an officer he should let me know as soon as possible before our November meeting on the 1st.

Our November Program

"It is well that war is so terrible, we should grow too fond of it."

Lee to Longstreet at Fredericksburg.



Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve will speak at our November meeting on the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11- 15, 1862. One of the worse defeats of the Union Army during the war, it is like looking at a train wreck to recall the mistakes and missed opportunities of Fredericksburg. As usual, the common soldier and line officer paid the price.



Camp members will be invited to participate in a discussion of the battle and its effect on the war.

Besides leading the Logan Camp, Commander Reeve is a lifelong student of the Civil War. His great grandfather fought in the western campaigns as an infantry sergeant. He has been a member of the Chicago, Raleigh and Durham Civil War Roundtables and has taught classes on

the Civil War at the high school and university level. He has a personal collection of civil war artifacts, firearms, books, prints, diaries and letters.

"The town caught fire in several places, shells crashed and burst, and solid shot rained like hail."

James Longstreet

September Program was on The Battle of Antietam

On September 6th Larry Jones provided us with an expert and detailed perspective on the Battle of Antietam.



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.



He gave 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 provided insight into why the battle had such a critical significance.



He discussed the advantages, disadvantages,

strengths and weaknesses of each army and diagramed the position of the armies and the battle plans of General's Lee and McClellan prior to the battle.

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

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

We then were treated to a brand new video on the Battle called "The Witness Tree", a moving and inspirational view of the Burnside Bridge engagement thru the eyes of a tree that stood during the battle, and stands to this day, next to the bridge, and witnessed the numerous assaults on the bridge by Burnside's forces on the Union left.

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.

Here is a list of books about Antietam recommended by Larry

LANDSCAPE TURNED RED by Stephen Sears, well written classic about the battle.

ANTIETAM THE SOLDIERS BATTLE by John Michael Priest, has good detail about individual soldiers during the battle

ANTIETAM REVEALED by Dennis Frye, written as individual numbered facts which follows the Maryland Campaign and Antietam battle, very interesting, lots of information you probably don't know

ANTIETAM, SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND HAPERS FERRY: A BATTLEFIELD GUIDE by Ethan Rafuse, an outstanding new guide written by a former instructor at West Point and who does battlefield staff rides for Army officers. I have done a walking tour with him at Antietam, his analysis of the battlefield situations are brilliant. This is an indispensable text if you are going to visit the battlefield or just want to learn about the battle.

ANTIETAM-THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LEGACY OF AMERICA'S BLOODIEST DAY by William Frassanito.

This is a classic if you like photos. The author walked the battlefield until he was able to identify where the period photos of the battle were taken. He then shows you the period photo and a modern one of the location.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, THE BLOODIEST DAY by Ted Alexander. This is a good book if you don't know much about the battle and want a good overview. Ted is the Chief Historian for the Antietam battlefield.

If the members have the military channel on cable the series "Battlefield Detectives" has an excellent episode about Antietam and on History International there is a show "Ten Days That Unexpectedly Changed America" that has also has an excellent episode about Antietam.

The CD that I showed during my talk I bought at the bookstore in the visitors center at Antietam. The contact information is <http://thecivilwarphotographer.com/> phone number 301-834-5364, email airphoto@myactv.net

Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mi

By Dan Hopping

My ancestor, 1st Lt
Coursen, Jones
Stright was H
Company
Commander in the 4th
Iowa Volunteer
Infantry. The 4th Iowa
was part of the 3rd
Brigade, 4th Division
of the 15th Army
Corps under Major
General William T.
Sherman.



They were in a very bloody battle at Pea Ridge Arkansas back in March of 1862 where Coursen was wounded on the 2nd day of that battle. In that battle he was a fourth Sergeant but most of the Regiment's officers were killed and Coursen was promoted to 1st Lt. Since the battle of Pea Ridge the 4th Iowa engaged in many skirmishes on their way to Helena Arkansas by July 14th where they built a fort and engaged in constant skirmishing.

In November the 4th IOWA marched out on an expedition against Arkansas Post and on December the 21st, Coursen and the 4th Iowa departed Helena, Mo. on the Steamer John J. Roe.

Samuel Clemmons was a cub pilot on this boat in the fall of 1857 when the boat was fairly new. The following image is an 1860 advertisement for the Roe.

The Roe sank in 1864 later with the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry aboard losing 165 horses.

Clemens' comments: *I served a term as steersman in the pilot house. She was a freighter. . . It was a delightful old tug and she had a very spacious boiler-deck--just the place for moonlight dancing and daylight frolics. She was a charmingly leisurely boat and the slowest one on the planet. Up-stream she couldn't even beat an island; down-stream she was never able to overtake the current. But she was a love of a steamboat.*

- Mark Twain's Autobiography

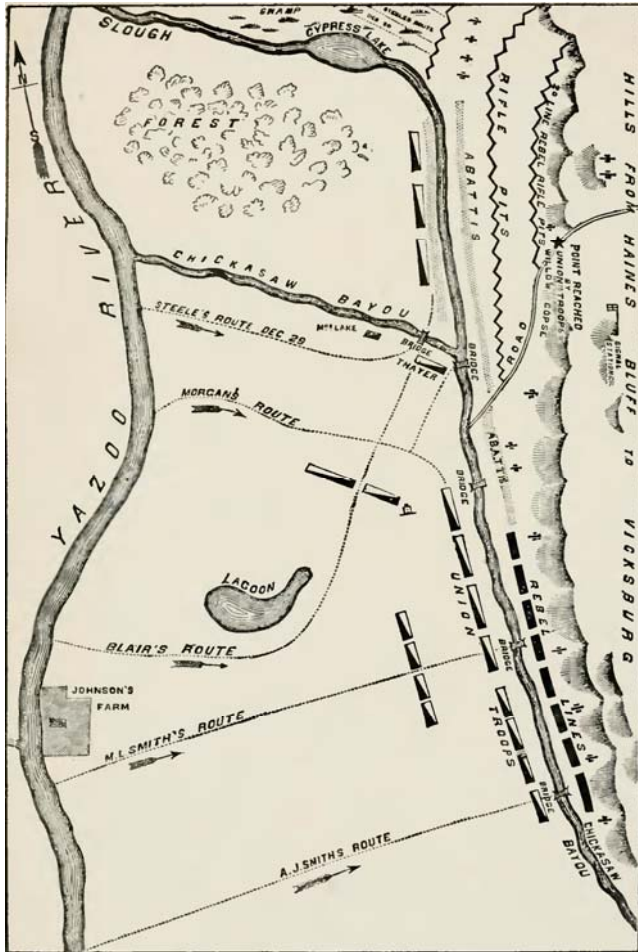
The 4th Iowa dropped down the Mississippi river to Friar's Point on the left bank of the Mississippi below Helena to rendezvous with Sherman's force, then on the 22nd to Gaines Landing and Milliken's Bend on the 23rd and the mouth of the Yazoo on the 25th.

On Christmas 1862 Coursen landed on the West bank of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Yazoo River. Admiral Porter and hundreds of transports and gunboats clogged the river. Over 60 steamers transported the men and guns.

The entire army was distributed and moved out in 4 columns. Steele's Division was above the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou.

Gen Sherman wrote in his report:
"During the night of the 27th the ground was reconnoitered as well as possible, and it was found to be as difficult as it could possibly be from nature and art. Immediately in our front was a bayou passable only at two points--on a narrow levee and on a sand which was perfectly commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters that line the levee or parapet on its opposite bank. Behind this was an irregular strip of bench or table land, on which was constructed a series of rifle pits and batteries, and behind that a high, abrupt range of hills, whose scarred sides were marked all the way up with rifle trenches, and the

crowns of the principal hills presented heavy batteries." A county road ran along the base of the hill and provided easy movement of the Rebels to any point that needed to be reinforced.



While the troops were cutting roads through the timber, the 17th Missouri was sent across the Yazoo to disperse about 400 Rebel sharpshooters who were impeding the progress of the gunboats toward Haines Bluff.

12 28 1862 Report of Colonel James A. Williamson, Commander of the 4th Iowa Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the battle before Vicksburg on the 28th and 29th instant by the fourth Iowa Infantry.

Early on the morning of the 28th I took the position assigned me on the right of the brigade. In obedience to the orders of the general commanding the brigade I detailed 30 men from my regiment, under

command of 1st Lt. E C Miller, of Co G, to act as pioneers and skirmishers. Of these 30 men 1 was killed and 5 wounded during the day. The regiment remained in position on the right of the brigade all day, at intervals under the fire of the enemy's artillery, without becoming generally engaged. Late in the evening the regiment fell back with the brigade to the transports and re-embarked during the night and moved down the river 2 or 3 miles.

At daylight on the 29th the regiment again debarked and took the advance of the brigade, marching about 2 miles, to a point near where General Morgan's division was engaging the enemy. At this point the regiment was commanded to halt, where it remained until about 3:30 o'clock, when I received orders from the general commanding the brigade to charge the enemy's entrenchments, about one-half mile distant, near the base of the hill. There is near the base of the hill a slough, or, more properly, a swamp, which could only be crossed at one place (a narrow causeway which had been constructed), and at that only be the flank of the regiment. As the head of the column emerged from the crossing it became exposed to a terrific fire of musketry from the entrenchments in front and also to a fire from the enemy's batteries on the right and left flanks. These batteries were so situated as to perfectly command this

point. After effecting the crossing the head of the column filed right, the left coming forward into line, the right resting on and inside (the side next to the enemy) of a strong abatis, which had been formed by the enemy for his own protection. Here I was informed by the general commanding the brigade that contrary to his orders the regiment was not supported by others, and that I should hold the position I then had until he could ascertain if support was coming, providing I could do so, leaving me to judge of that matter for myself. I held the position about thirty minutes under a fire which cannot be described. At the end of this time, seeing that I had no support and that none was coming; that my regiment was the only one on the

field; that my officers and men were suffering dreadfully from a fire which could not be returned effectively, I gave the order to fall back, which was accomplished in good order though with great loss.

The regiment went into this action with 480 men and officers, of whom 112 were killed and wounded.

Among the killed was Lieut. E C Miller, of Company G, who had command of the 30 men on the 28th. No braver officer has fallen in his country's cause. Under any circumstances the loss of so many brave men is a matter to be deeply deplored, but in this instance it is doubly painful, as no advantage commensurate with the loss was obtained.

The officers and men of the regiment join me in tendering the general commanding the brigade our earnest, heartfelt thanks, both for the part he took in the charge, going as he did at the head of the column, and for the manner in which he spoke of the action of the regiment in the field.

It would be invidious to speak of individual acts of bravery, as all did well. Every officer and man did his whole duty and regretted that he could do no more.

Hereto attached you will find a list of the killed and wounded.

*I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
J. A. Williamson,
Colonel, Commanding 4th Iowa Infantry.*

Colonel Williamson

Civil War Union Brigadier General, Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient. Born in Columbia, Kentucky, he was chairman of the Iowa State Democratic Committee when mustered into the Union Army as a 1st lieutenant at the start of the Civil War. He fought at the Battle of Pea Ridge, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and appointed Colonel in command of the 4th Iowa Infantry in May 1862. On December 29, 1862 at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, he led his regiment against a strongly entrenched Confederate position. Even after being seriously wounded, he continued to hold his ground when all support units had been withdrawn. For this action, the

siege of Vicksburg, the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, he was promoted Brigadier General in January 1865. After the war, he was elected chairman of the Iowa Delegation and served as commissioner of the General Land Office. For his actions at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, in December 1862, he was awarded the Medal of Honor on January 17, 1895. He died at Jamestown, Rhode Island.

(bio by: John "J-Cat" Griffith)

12 29 1862 Report of Brig Gen J M Thayer, 3rd Brigade.

Brief report of the action of my brigade, being the third, of Steele's Division, in conjunction with General Morgan's division, on the 29th instant:

"About 2 p.m. on the 29th I received an order from General Steele to move my brigade, composed of five Iowa regiments and the first Iowa Battery, forward to the support of General Morgan. On reaching General Morgan I dismounted and directed all officers mounted to do the same, as we would be sure to draw the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters if mounted. The fourth Iowa, Col J. A. Williamson, was on the right. I took my place at the head of the column and moved forward by the right flank. We crossed the bayou and went over the enemy's outside works. I then directed Colonel Williamson to deploy his regiment to the right and extend them as skirmishers. We were still advancing in front of the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries and crossed over a high rail fence. On seeing the ground I at once formed my plan to move up the hill, when looking back for my other regiments, to my amazement none were to be seen and none coming, for I could then see back to the point from which I had started. I could not account for it. I had supposed that five regiments were following me. I found myself within the enemy's works with but one regiment. I then went back to the entrenchments, where I had seen, as we went over, a regiment of our troops lying in the ditch, entirely protected from the Rebel fire. I ordered and begged them, but without effect, to come forward and support my regiment, which was now warmly engaged. I do not know what regiment it was.

On returning to Colonel Williamson I observed our forces, which had entered the works away to my left, retiring, which of course added to our extreme peril. The fourth Iowa was then drawing the concentrated fire of all the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits. I directed Colonel Williamson to hold the position, if possible, till I could get up reinforcements, but if he could not, to retire. Being on foot and completely exhausted, and the distance back so great, before regiments could be moved forward Colonel Williamson was compelled to bring off his regiment, which he did in good order. It was nothing but slaughter for it to remain. During the time it was there 7 men were killed and 104 wounded.

On inquiring of Colonel Abbott, of the thirtieth Iowa, which was next in line to the fourth Iowa, why he did not follow the fourth, I found that after I had started he had been ordered by General Steele in person to turn off to the right to take another position. I had directed the commander of each regiment to follow the proceeding one. The second regiment of my column being turned aside it broke my line, cutting off four regiments without my knowledge, leaving the fourth Iowa going ahead alone.

The conduct of Colonel Williamson, his officers, and men through this trying ordeal is worthy of the highest praise.

Before I left I had placed my battery, the First Iowa, at the disposal of General Morgan, where it was actively engaged the rest of the day.

*I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,
John M. Thayer
Brigadier-General, Commanding*

"The hill that the 4th Iowa charged was manned by four regiments and a Battery of Confederate Brig Gen Stephen D. Lee. Gen Lee's report stated: "They evidently had excellent guides, attacking us at every point where it was possible to reach the road." Confederate Colonel W. T. Withers commanding the hill reported: "About noon it became evident that the enemy intended

to attempt to carry our center by storm, and the 17th and 26th Louisiana and a 6-pounder gun were hurried from the right to aid in repelling the attack. The enemy crossed the dry bed of the lake at two points and made a formidable attack on the center, but were repulsed with great slaughter."

On December 30th All troops remained on line but firing was limited to sharpshooters on both sides.

At 11 am the next day a flag of truce is sent to the confederate lines asking for 4 hours suspension of hostilities to allow for the burial of the dead. The truce was granted.

This was not a happy New Years Eve.

Losses in these engagements were:

Union losses	1,776
4th Iowa	112
Confederate Loses	207

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.

November 1, 1862 Napoleon III tries to get France, England and Russia to cooperate in ending the War

November 2, 1862 Naval assault on Ft. McAllister

Ulysses S. Grant begins the First Vicksburg campaign

Moving south, east of the Mississippi, Ulysses S. Grant enters La Grange and Grand Junction.

For the first time since the party was founded, Republicans lose seats in Congress.

November 5, 1862 Lincoln orders McClellan to be relieved of command because he did not pursue Lee following the Confederate loss at Antietam

Battle at Barbee's Crossroads, Virginia. General Alfred Pleasonton's Union Cavalry of 1,500 attack Gen Wade Hampton's 3,000 troops forcing the confederates to withdraw.

November 6, 1862 Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens are elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Confederate States of America

Confederates James Longstreet and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson are promoted to Lieutenant General

November 7, 1862 Ambrose E. Burnside assumes command of the Army of the Potomac, relieving George B. McClellan

Braxton Bragg reorganizes the Department of Mississippi, creating two corps, one under William Hardee and one under Leonidas Polk

November 8, 1862 Benjamin Butler [US] is relieved of duty in New Orleans because of his total disregard of the civilian population. Nathaniel Banks is chosen to replace him. Butler closes all breweries and distilleries to retaliate against civilians

November 14, 1862 Ambrose Burnside reorganizes the Army of the Potomac command structure into three Grand Divisions with the Right Grand Division under Major Edwin Vose Sumner, Central Grand Division under Joe Hooker and the Left Grand Division under William B. Franklin

November 15, 1862 Confederate Secretary of War George Randolph resigns over President Jefferson Davis's control of the War Department

November 17, 1862 Burnside's Right Grand Division, under the command of Edwin Vose Sumner arrives north of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg.

November 19, 1862 Naval assault on Ft. McAllister

November 20, 1862 The Army of Mississippi is renamed The Army of Tennessee

November 21, 1862 James Seddon becomes Confederate Secretary of War

Union General Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, VA threatening to shell the city. The population evacuates.

November 24, 1862 Joseph E. Johnston [CS] assumes command of a reorganized Department of the West with two armies under him, Bragg's

Army of Tennessee and Pemberton's Army of Mississippi

November 28, 1862 Battle of Cane Hill

Battle of Boston Mountains

James Blunt [US] defeats John Marmaduke [CS]

November 29, 1862 John Magruder assumes command of Confederate forces in Texas

December 1, 1862 On the first day of the new Congress President Abraham Lincoln proposes 3 amendments to the U. S. Constitution. First, all slaves would be gradually emancipated until 1900. Second, slaves freed during the war would remain free. Third, the United States would pay for consensual colonization

Official US reports shows that the Union has furnished 1,355,087 troops to the war by this date.

December 7, 1862 Battle of Prairie Grove

Thomas Hindman [CS] attacks Francis "Frank" Herron [US] advancing from Wilson's Creek in an attempt to defeat him before joining James Blunt's [US] men. Blunt reached the Confederate line just as Herron was considering withdrawal, resulting in a Union victory

John Hunt Morgan captures a federal garrison in Hartsville, killing and wounding 1000 before 1800 men surrendered

December 10, 1862 U. S. House passes a bill allowing the creation of the state of West Virginia

December 11, 1862 One of the most controversial orders of the Civil War is issued by Ulysses S. Grant -- Special Order 11, expelling Jews from his department.

Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] leaves Columbia, Tennessee in an attempt to disrupt Ulysses S. Grant's line of communication in the advance on Vicksburg

Federal forces occupy the city of Fredericksburg,

December 20, 1862 Commonly known as the Goldsboro Expedition, the Union Army in North Carolina under John G. Foster pushes into the state in an attempt to sever railroad supply lines to Virginia.

December 13, 1862 Confederate General T. R. R. Cobb dies during the battle of Fredericksburg. South Carolinian Maxcy Gregg is mortally wounded and dies two days later.

Battle of Fredericksburg

General Ambrose Burnside and the Army of the Potomac are soundly beaten by Lee's Army of North Virginia.

Losses at Fredericksburg

Union	12,700
Confederate	5,300

December 14, 1862 Battle of Kinston, North Carolina. 10,000 Union troops under Brig Gen John Foster route 4,000 confederate troops under Brig en Nathan Evans. This is part of the Goldsboro campaign.

Losses at Kinston

Union	260
Confederate	525

December 16, 1862 In a Republican caucus Senators vote 13-11 support a resolution calling for the resignation of William Seward.

December 17, 1862 Battle of Goldsboro Bridge North Carolina

Republicans vote to ask for a reconstruction of Lincoln's cabinet. During the meeting, Secretary of State William Seward and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, resign.

December 18, 1862 Forrest's [CS] cavalry turns back a detachment of Union cavalry near Lexington.

In preparation for his assault on the Confederate fortress at Vicksburg, Ulysess S. Grant reorganizes his forces into 4 Corps (13th, 15th, 16th, 17th) under John A. McLernand, William T. Sherman, Stephen A. Hurlbut and James B. McPherson respectively

December 19, 1862 An evening meeting at the White House, 8 Republican Senators and Lincoln's Cabinet discuss the reorganization of the Cabinet.

December 20, 1862 General Earl Van Dorn [CS] strikes a federal supply depot at Holly Springs capturing 1500 prisoners and destroying 1.5 million dollars of military supplies Mississippi

U. S. 15th Corps under William Tecumseh Sherman boards transports at Memphis to sail down the Mississippi to Chickasaw Bayou. Ulysses S. Grant called off a supporting campaign over land because of continued Rebel raids

Salmon Chase offers his resignation. Lincoln rejects both Seward's and Chase's resignations.

December 21, 1862 John Hunt Morgan leads a raid against William S. Rosecrans' supply lines in Kentucky

President Davis visits Vicksburg, Mississippi

Seward resumes his duties as Secretary of State

December 22, 1862 Salmon Chase resumes his duties as Secretary of the Treasury

December 23, 1862 Jefferson Davis issues a general order proclaiming Benjamin Butler an "enemy of mankind" and authorizing his immediate execution if captured

December 26, 1862 Sherman's expedition lands near Steele's Bayou on the Yazoo River Mississippi

December 28, 1862 Battle of Elk Fork Tennessee

December 29, 1862 Battle of Chickasaw Bayou

William Tecumseh Sherman [US] tries to assault a strong Confederate position atop a series of bluffs north of Vicksburg held by John Pemberton [CS]

December 30, 1862 Ford's Theater gutted by fire

December 30, 1862 The U. S. S. Monitor founders in heavy seas off Cape Hatteras. 16 men die and the remaining are rescued by the Rhode Island, her escort. The boat is towed to port. North Carolina

December 31, 1862 Battle of Parker's Cross Roads

Near Lexington General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] tries to break through a federal line after successful raids on Grant's supply lines and communications. As he begins to drive the Union troops back he is attacked from behind, losing 300 men.

December 31, 1862 Battle of Stone's River [US]

Battle of Murfreesboro [CS]

Braxton Bragg forces William Rosecrans to retreat, but Rosecrans returns to defeat Bragg on January 2, 1863.

Casualties	
Union	13,249
Confederate	10,266

December 31, 1862 Lincoln signs the act approving admission to the United States for West Virginia

2012 Events Calendar

November 1, 2012 **Regular Meeting:**
 Election of officers and Commander Roscoe Reeve discussing the battle of Fredericksburg.

January 3, 2013 **Regular Meeting:**
 Installation of officers

"....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

Article submission Guidelines

Format	Word .doc
Font	Arial
Font size	11
Space before paragraph	None
Space after paragraph	None
Line spacing	1.0
Columns	one
Alignment	left
Images	prefer .jpg

We will resize the image to fit the format

Articles are due by the Friday evening after the monthly Board meeting.

Please send submissions to the Editor,
 Dan L Hopping at web@suvwcamplogan.org



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

