

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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Reminder
Next meeting is February 6, 2014
6:30 pm at Bennett Place

COMMANDER'S CORNER

By Dan Hopping

Our next meeting will be on Thursday the 6th of February. Several of us will meet for dinner at the Bennett Point Grill near Bennett Place at 5:00 pm.



The meeting is at Bennett Place and starts promptly at 6:30 pm. At the November 2013 Camp meeting a slate of officers was proposed, approved and elected. I want to thank the folks for serving the camp and honoring their ancestors who fought for our country.

At the February meeting we will install our officers for 2014.

Camp Commander	Paul Hesse
Senior Vice Cmdr	Dan Hopping
Junior Vice Cmdr	John Harman Jr.
Secretary	Myron Miller
Treasurer	Larry Jones
Chaplin	Kent Hinkson
Camp Council	Roscoe Reeve
	Sam Moore
	Russell Wunker

As we approach the Bennett Place 2015 Sesquicentennial there are many opportunities for our camp to support Bennett Place. We will

participate in work days and major Union related events. We will once again have a joint meeting with the Chapel Hill SCV.

The four most important activities coming up for our camp are:

- Civil War Park Day on April 5th
- The North Carolina Department Encampment in New Bern on April 12th
- Having a booth at the Bennett Place commemoration on April 26th and 27th
- Having a booth at the Memorial Day Weekend at Bennett Place on May 24th, 25th

We have an Opportunity to participate in the National History Day in North Carolina. I will present this opportunity at the meeting. Promoting the study of history is one of our most important obligations.

We are all invited to attend the George Washington Dinner on February 15th. This dinner is hosted by the Raleigh Sons of the American Revolution and will include members of several heritage groups. I have attached the invitation to this newsletter.

November Program

Our November 2013 program was provided by Bennett Place Historic Interpreter Diane Smith. Diane spoke about how the war changed the lives of the families left behind. She discussed how, as the war progressed, the new roles that women undertook to continue to provide for their families, what substitutes they came up with, and

how the social barriers were broken as the women banded together to help each other get through the crisis.

Diane is a historic interpreter at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham where the scene of the largest surrender of the American Civil War occurred. She has an expertise in the study of the life of civilians of 19th century America. She is the director of the Tar Heel Junior Historians Bennett Place Chapter. She continues to pursue her passion for history and educating the public through living history, lectures, and research.



The following is an excerpt from her presentation.

Before, During and After the American Civil War - Civilians and their struggles

By Diane Smith

NC reluctantly joined the confederacy in May of 1861. At first a wave of confederate patriotism swept the state, units were formed by boys eager to fight the supposed short war. NC provided 125,000 soldiers for the confederate army—more than any other state in the south.

The South was more rural with many people living on farms or on large plantations. The North was more industrial and more people lived in large cities with access to the many different types of industry.

When the war started, there were only eleven Southern states as compared to twenty-two Northern states. The lack of industry in the South would soon prove to be a problem.

The patriotism that spurred the men to enlist, also spurred the women to do their part for the cause. Women sent husbands, fathers, sons, brothers and suitors off to war, leaving them alone to tend to the farm, handle the finances, and take on roles they had never imagined having to perform before.

Women banded together and used their talents and resources to supply the soldiers with desperately needed and wanted items. Even Governor Vance realized the importance of the ladies' aid and sent requests to the local newspapers

Ladies' aid societies were established throughout the state to provide for their soldiers needs and they also would put advertisements in their local newspapers. They gathered at common meeting places in order to accept donations, work on their contributions and organize fund raising events like musical concerts. Some of the typical donations included: sheets, pillow cases, bandages, socks, shirts, gloves, blankets, food and hospital stores. Often soldiers wrote home to their families asking for needed items.

Unit commanders often acknowledged the ladies efforts by sending recognition into the newspapers.

The patriotic fervor eventually died down and women had to learn to live without the help of the men on the farms. They dealt with speculators, inflation, hunger, and general deprivation.

City dwellers found circumstances during the war especially difficult. Not having their own food and resources at hand, many families left their homes in town to live with relatives in the country. So many refugees came to Hillsboro that the Burwell School (once a girl's school) became a safe house and nicknamed "the Beehive" in reference to the overcrowded conditions.

In some cases, women took paid work and at times completely left the farm and their families to earn money. The wool and cotton mills employed women as weavers and spinners and some took to rolling cartridges. Other women,

bound to their farms by children or chores, sewed together uniforms for the state.

A Union blockade of Confederate ports and the breakdown of roads and railroads made it difficult to import manufactured goods, coffee, tea, cloth, etc. Prices soared. Shortages of things like nails and glass were missed first, but then came shortages of food and clothing. Women capable of working in the small kitchen gardens were not always capable of handling the enormous task of field work. The amount of food produced during the war dropped drastically, transporting the food became increasingly difficult over poorly maintained roads. Even getting seeds to plant became difficult to obtain. Women no longer able to support themselves sought governmental aid, and learned to be creative in devising substitutions for missed items.

The Confederate government began an impressment policy to supply the army with food. Crops taken to market were bought at highly inflated market prices or even confiscated. Women at home could no longer afford to feed their own families. At the beginning of the war a barrel of flour in NC cost on average \$18, by the end of the war the barrel cost around \$800.

There were many attempts for the relief of soldier's families. Money that was given usually didn't even cover the high prices for provisions, and many women found it difficult to find someone to sell goods at reasonable process. Complaints and requests flooded the desk of Gov. Vance.

Speculators were another problem. These men would buy up large amounts of food and sell at high prices.

In April 1863, a Tax-In-Kind law was passed to supply the military with much needed provisions. It required the payment of 1/10 of all farm produce that could be transported over long distances. This drained food resources all over the south. Appraisers were appointed to collect from the farmers in each county. In OC this new tax was applied for poor relief.

There were three commissioners in each tax district, they decided who needed corn, and how much. It allowed a county to buy back only what it would have given to the tax-in-kind. Farmers took their corn to certain millers, they shelled it and then disposed of it at \$6 per bushel to

soldiers wives and other poor people. Anyone requesting this relief had to obtain authorization slips from a member of the relief committee. These attempts were initially successful, but there were too many poor to provide for and by 1864, there was no corn to be had under these conditions.

In 1863, there were 508 women and 735 children in OC receiving aid. Soldiers wives were allowed 1-2 bushels of corn a month in 1863, by 1865 they were only allowed 1 bushel per adult, ½ per child.

These hardships led many women to act out. There were bread riots or female riots as they were known in many areas. In Salisbury a group of women demanded merchants to sell flour at government prices, when the merchants refused; the women took hatchets, broke in the building and stole flour, salt and molasses.

In trying to feed their families, ladies were set to the task of fending for themselves. They sought basic necessities for life, and used ingenuity to diversify what little food they had. They lived by the motto, "make do or do without"

Ersatz or substitute items became the rule. Coffee substitutes were made from dried okra seeds, parched corn, wheat, rye and peanuts. Tea was brewed from blackberry vines and sassafras. Sugar, a beloved commodity, was sorely missed. Sorghum was the preferred source for a sweetener, and honey was acceptable as well. One lady from Alabama suggested boiling the juice of a watermelon for making sweet syrup.

These home experiments were reported to local newspapers and they caught on quickly.

Meat was scarce, as well as the salt and sugar used for preserving the meat. Stories of women scooping up the dirt from the bottom of the smokehouse, and covering their hams with it were not uncommon.

Leather was also difficult to get. Shoes were made of wood, cornhusks and squirrel skin to provide some sort of protection during the winter. Along the same lines, tallow for candles became scarce. Confederate candles were produced with wicks dipped beeswax and pine tar then wrapped around a bottle of corncob.

A poem, no doubt of Northern origin was passed

by a NC soldier to his family in a letter which read:

*The ladies down south they do not deny
They used to drink the coffee and now they
drink the rye
The ladies in Dixie they are quite in the dark
They used to buy indigo and now they bile the
bark.*

Before the war, ladies could go to the local store and purchase cloth for dresses. Inexpensive material was imported from Calicut India (called Calico). Even though NC had the largest textile industry in the south, mills were only producing war materials. Often, looms and spinning wheels were no longer used, and stored in attics, so during these difficult times, they were brought back out and a new generation of women were put to the task of figuring out these devices and producing their own yarn and cloth. What were produced on these looms were often a coarse material then colored using natural dyes---walnut hulls, logwood, madder root, etc. Mordants (used to set dyes) were made from homemade materials as well—copperas for example was created by soaking iron nails in vinegar. What a lady would not wear in public prior to the war became a badge of honor, for women and men alike.

The Manufacture of Homespun:

*Dear Sir, to one who truly loves his country, it
is very encouraging to see with what alacrity
our women are encouraged in the
manufacture of homespun.*

One lady wrote lyrics to the tune of the song Bonnie Blue Flag...

*Oh yes I am a southern girl and glory in thy
name
I boast of it with greater pride than glittering
wealth or fame
I envy not the northern girl her robes of
beauty rare
Though diamonds grace her snowy neck and
peals bestud her hair
Harrah, harrah for the sunny south so dear
Three cheers for the homespun dress that
southern ladies wear*

*My homespun dress is plain I know
My hat's palmetto too
But then it shows what southern girls for
southern rights will do.*

A Sunday Ride

By Paul Hesse

I had just received an e-mail from a fellow rider suggesting that we “get on those Gold Wings” and ride.

Impulsivity is sometimes a good thing? Grab the riding gear, out the door and “start those engines”. It felt like an alarm went off for a fire drill. Slide down the pole and off to the rescue. Sunny, bright and 50 degrees is good for January 19th.



Why waste it watching a playoff football game when one has the option of riding the back roads of NC and Va.



As agreed upon Doug Poole and myself meet in Clarksville, Va. We then press on to Farmville, Va. to meet another rider Walter Smoley for that GWRRA (Gold Wing Restaurant Riders Association) eat and meet. Both are Va./J associates.

We point our bikes up I-15 and go north by buffalo herds, the smell of burning wood in fireplaces, open sky and pastures with horses and cattle. Nice scenery, nice company. Chit-chat on our CBs and solve the all the world's problems. We also notice we are the only bikes on the road for miles. In fact we hardly pass any vehicles at all along the 60 mile route.



We arrive in Farmville, meet Walter, eat and greet and off again to Appomattox, civil war history land.

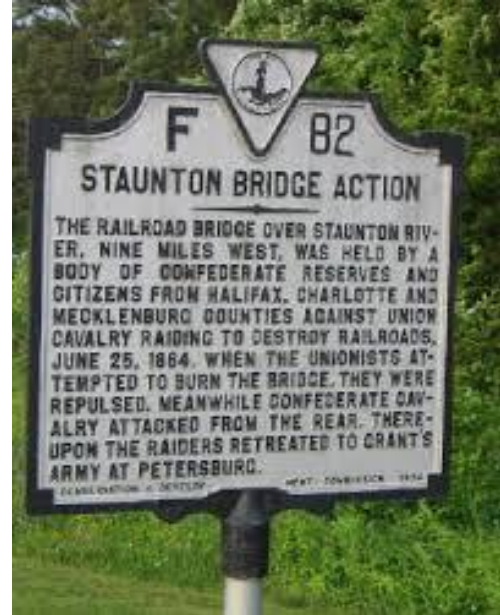


We pass by a civil war battleground that was referred to as the *high bridge* that both North and South fought over for strategic ownership of the railroad. General Lee lost the war and surrendered while retreating from Richmond to Danville, Va. Along these RR tracks. His supply train was captured by the Yankees. We zig-zag our way south towards home over the back roads with no cars and or traffic to be seen. Red tail hawks are our only company. (I am completely lost by the way).

We pass through another civil war battleground called the Staunton River Bridge or what is known as the battle of *boys and old men*.

Once again a battle fought over a RR supremacy. This is near Clover, Va. I am following a Gold Wing and a 2012/1600 BMW. (Walter has a 2002 Gold Wing in his garage with

76k for sale). So I guess we can say he is still GWRRA member?



I arrive home @ 5:45 with just over 230 miles ridden in just a little over 4 hours from start to finish. What a great way to spend a Sunday, January afternoon. With great company, fresh air, civil war history lessons and good memories. This is what riding on 2 or 3 wheels is all about.

Ride safe.

Carolina Blue: Unionist Support in North Carolina and Appalachia 1861-1865

By David Ragsdale

Abraham Lincoln said, "Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy." Those words, spoken at his first inauguration in March 1861, rang true to most citizens of northern United States as well as some areas in the south. The American Civil War was, as most civil wars are, a complicated issue. The war involved some difficult issues and in some instances, irreconcilable issues. The Tar Heel state and Appalachia would not be exempt from the devastating effects of civil war.

Despite the fact that North Carolina was a member of the Confederate States of America, she was a somewhat *reluctant* member. The relationship between North Carolina and the Confederacy was not particularly cordial. Throughout the state, pockets of union sympathizers resisted the call to confederate arms. This was especially true in western North Carolina, as well as east Tennessee, southwest

Virginia, northern Georgia and northern Alabama. East Tennessee, where unionist was actually the *majority* of the population, was considered as enemy territory by the Confederate government.



In understanding the unionist sentiment in North Carolina and Appalachia it is important to know just who the unionist were, why they supported the union, what groups were involved in unionist activities and what impact that unionist groups had in the area both on the civilian level or as members of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

In the late 1850's and early 1860's, citizens in many southern border states were torn by the prospect of civil war. Most of North Carolina and Appalachia were not a union majority as some have claimed, but rather a house divided. In states like Kentucky, the issue of secession divided every single county. The state had a secessionist governor, a unionist legislature, two rival armies, and a frightened populace. Several states had their share of 'wait-a-bits,' or people who could not decide on which side of the issue to support, thus avoiding *any* position. Wilkes County, North Carolina was considered one of the most pro-union counties of North Carolina, and was referred to as the "old United States. Eastern Tennessee, a hotbed of union activity, threatened to break away from the rest of Tennessee and form a pro-union state. Unionism was the majority doctrine in east Tennessee by a margin of 2-1 and Vice President Andrew Johnson was an advocate of East Tennessee breaking away as did West Virginia in 1863. Peace societies flourished in north Alabama and north Georgia. In North Carolina, the *Heroes of America* was founded as a secret society and was tireless in efforts in aiding the union cause. Several states in the region actually voted not to call a convention regarding secession.

By 1861, only the state of South Carolina had no formal opposition to session.

In North Carolina, several prominent newspapers were pro-union before 1861 including the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Raleigh Standard*. The *Richmond Inquirer* in Virginia referred to North Carolinians as a "nest of traitors."

Two significant events occurring in 1861 completely changed the political landscape regarding the issue of secession in North Carolina and Appalachia: The attack on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's call for troops from southern states. Only after these events did North Carolina solidify behind the South. When President Lincoln requested North Carolina's share of troops, Governor John Ellis responded by saying, "You will get no troops from North Carolina." The call prompted several other states to suddenly fall firmly in the Confederate camp. North Carolina newspapers spread the word. The *Raleigh Standard* reported, "Unionist would fight for the South if attacked." The *Fayetteville Observer* reported the events as "dreadful news." Until Fort Sumter, most unionists believed that war would never actually come. Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for southern troops brought the confederacy from a concept to a reality. Post-Sumter unionist in western North Carolina failed to find leadership. Unionists were now afraid to speak out against the Confederacy. According to one Ashe County unionist, "No one's life or property was safe if it was known that he was in sympathy with the union." Western North Carolina was far more unionist than the rest of the state. It is quite ironic that once the state committed to the Confederacy, the mountaineers' ratio of eligible men in service was one in fifteen. The statewide ratio was one in nineteen. Shortly after the start of the Civil War, an old man in Yancey County spoke for a great many North Carolinians when he said "When the war came, I felt awfully Southern."

There were so many factors involved in the subject of unionists that there was no "typical" unionist. Geography and slavery were obviously two important factors but were certainly not the only issues among unionist. In Border States such as Kentucky and Maryland, slavery was not illegal until the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. Early in the war, Lincoln feared these

states might be tempted to join the confederacy. Slavery was so repulsive to many southerners that they aligned themselves with the unionist cause. Many unionist were old line Whigs, some were Americans of African descent, who obviously had a stake in the union cause. Economic concerns were often a central point of being unionist. Many middle class whites were bitter toward slave owners and thought that they had too much power and influence.

The wealthy and extreme poor tended to side with the confederates. Some unionists were simply pacifist who did not wish to fight. In Guilford, Forsyth, Randolph, and Davidson counties for example, the feeling was not so much anti-confederacy as anti-violence. Many people in the state realized that North Carolina, or for that matter the South, were not economically prepared for war. No people were less prepared for war than North Carolinians. The Tar Heel state was dependent upon the North and England for practically all manufactured articles. In 1860 there were only 3,689 manufacturing establishments in the state employing only 14,000 people. Some North Carolinians were simply loyal to the concept of a United States. Many had ancestors that had fought in the Revolutionary War. There was simply no prototype unionist. The concept of the unionist was as complicated as the war itself. Several groups, both military and civilian, were involved in the union cause. Soon after the war began, peace societies began to appear in the confederacy. Three groups, *The Peace and Constitutional Society*, *The Peace Society*, and the *Order of the Heroes of America* grew into well-developed disruptive forces that some historians say seriously undermined the Confederate war effort although the degree of effectiveness is not really known for sure. The *Order of American Heroes* was begun as a secret society, thought to have been organized as early as December 1861. The organization became popular in North Carolina, east Tennessee and southwest Virginia. It is believed to have been organized by union sympathizers Henderson Adams and Horace Dean? W.W. Holden, editor of the *Raleigh Standard* was perhaps the orders most prominent "hero."

He was a well-known union advocate, who worked tirelessly for the union cause. In the

gubernatorial election of 1862 Holden backed moderate Zeb Vance. The order protected deserters, prisoners and spies. They also wrote letters to confederate soldiers encouraging them to desert. The group would induce the soldier with offers of free passage, protection and exemption from further military service. Members of the group were also known as "Red Strings" because they would wear red strings on their lapels to identify themselves. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant also belonged to the order. The counties of Ashe, Forsyth and Buncombe were particularly strong Red Strings counties Order found that attacking CSA President Jefferson Davis's suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* the draft and a new tax did not endear southerners to the cause.

African-Americans were also a group with unionist sentiments. Black mountaineers made up ten percent of the total mountain population. African-Americans helped the cause in a variety of ways including spying, feeding and harboring deserters, and providing scouting reports to Union troops. One union officer, Albert Richardson, praised African-Americans he encountered in western North Carolina. "We learned that every black face was a friendly face." From a military standpoint North Carolina was home to eight Union regiments, four white and four black. The black regiments consisted of: the 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery; the 1st Regiment Infantry; the 2nd Regiment Infantry and the 3rd Regiment Infantry. The black regiments saw duty primarily in eastern North Carolina. The white regiments consisted of: the 1st Regiment Infantry; the 2nd Regiment Infantry; the 2nd Mounted Infantry and the 3rd Regiment Mounted Infantry. All of these units were formed in 1863 or 1864. The black regiments were organized and participated in the east while white regiments were organized in Knoxville, Tennessee and saw action in the western counties.

By 1863, the mid-point of the Civil War, unionist sentiment began to rise again. As the war went on it became obvious that the north would eventually prevail. Some citizens suggested that North Carolina broker its own peace with the union. Governor Vance had been pro-union until the start of the war. During the later stages of the war he tried to convince Jefferson Davis to pursue peace. Peace groups flourished in the later stages of the war. Desertion rates

were high. By 1865 the American Civil War was over. After a painful re-construction period, North Carolina was re-admitted to the Union.

In December 1866, the North Carolina General assembly passed an amnesty act designed to avoid revenge that could poison the atmosphere in North Carolina for years. The amnesty covered not only military officers and enlisted men, but civilians as well.

The North Carolina Supreme Court determined that the act was the most effective means to end vendettas and acts of private retribution. The southern conservative elite however, refused to guarantee protection to unionist and blacks. Republicans became a coalition of white unionist, so called "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags" and African- Americans. This gave traditional unionist much clout after the war. President Andrew Jackson appointed W. W. Holden, the most prominent Red String, as acting governor.

"To form a more perfect union." Those words from the constitution emphasize what this conflict was about. The American Civil War cost the lives of thousands of Americans. It split a nation" states even immediate families. The unionist movement in the south was a civil war in the midst of a civil war. The reasons people had for becoming unionist varied greatly. Slavery and class were certainly factors that southerners were forced to confront. Some reasons were borne out of pride, economics, religious beliefs, family, geography or a combination of all. The end of America's bloodiest conflict allowed Americans to pursue a "more perfect union."

Grand Ball

By John Guss

Bennett Place is hosting a **Grand Blue & Gray Ball, Bennett Place Museum Benefit on Saturday evening April 26, 2014 from 7pm-11pm** at the Old Historic Murphey School between Hillsborough and Durham, North Carolina.

This is a fundraiser to help Bennett Place reach the goal of \$50,000 (Currently they are at \$37,000) for the new renovations to the museum exhibit gallery, which will open April

2015 during the 150th Anniversary of the Surrender at Bennett Place, one of the final commemorative events of the American Civil War.



The Huckleberry Brothers Band will be the featured band with dance lessons being offered by the caller Mr. Pat Haggerty. This is all included in the \$50.00 per couple and \$30.00 Individual price of admission. Refreshments of food and drink will be served.

There will also be a Silent Auction of a variety of merchandise to include prints, admission tickets to historic sites and museums, sports memorabilia, and many more terrific items donated by supporters and companies. If you would like to contribute something to the Silent Auction it would be greatly appreciated.

The dress code is preferred Union or Confederate Military or Civilian of the Civil War era, but we certainly encourage those who don't have this attire to come in modern semi-formal dress (men-coat and tie and women-dresses) or you can even seek out a sutler/clothier.

Please contact Bennett Place for tickets to the Ball and any additional information.

Camp Logan Incentive Program

At the May 2nd meeting CC Hopping announced a new program to recognize camp members who contribute to the wellbeing and growth of the

camp or of our host, Bennett Place. The goal is to encourage (bribe) our members to become more active for the good of the camp.

For each day or half day of participation supporting our camp in a camp event or a Bennett Place Union related or neutral event, a camp member will receive an extremely valuable SUVCW Wooden Coin.

Famous Wooden Coin



Upon receipt of ten of these incredibly valuable and historic Wooden Coins, the member can redeem them for their choice of one of the following items.

SUVCW Challenge Coin



Sesquicentennial SUV Challenge Coin



Sesquicentennial Signature Event Medal



The SUVCW Letter opener with box has been added to the awards



There is a catch of course; SUVCW Wooden Coins will only be awarded during the next regular meeting of the Camp after the qualifying event. This is a blatant bribe to get members to attend the meetings.

Eligible events for 2014 include:

March 15 – Tentative private tour at Averasboro Battlefield

March, first week - Work day at Bennett Place for the Garden

April 5 - Civil War Park Day at Bennett Place, Rain day will be the 12th.

April 12 – NC Department Encampment in New Bern.

April 26, 27 - Bennett Place 149th Surrender Anniversary, Camp will put up a recruiting booth.

April 26th – Grand Blue and Grey Ball

May 24, 25 - SUVCW booth at Bennett Place 149th Remembrance Day

September 18 – Work Day at Bennett Place to help prepare for the Harvest Fair.

September 20, 21 - TAR HEEL Harvest Fair & Farmer's Market at Bennett Place.

December 6, 7 - Christmas in the Carolinas During the Civil War at Bennett Place.

To be Determined – Joint meeting with SCV in Chapel Hill.

Anytime - Contributions of \$100 or more to the [Bennett Place Museum Fund](#) Contributions are tax deductible

The cost of this program is born by CC Hopping and not the Camp.

SUVCW Wooden Coins are not transferable.
CC Hopping is not eligible for the program

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 2, 1863 President Lincoln is invited to make a few remarks at the dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Union troops secure Brazos Santiago, Texas on the Mexican border. CS General Henry Allen is elected Governor of Louisiana.

November 4, 1863 Braxton Bragg orders James Longstreet to Knoxville to operate against Ambrose Burnside. Longstreet is the last of the generals that complained to Jefferson Davis about Bragg.

November 6, 1863 Battle of Droop Mountain - General William Averill [US] defeats General John Echols [CS]. Union troops occupy Brownsville, Texas.

November 7, 1863 Battle of Rappahanock Station and the Battle of Kelly's Ford - George Meade, re-armed and re-supplied, crosses the Rappahannock and begins advancing on the Army of Northern Virginia. Although only two engagements were large enough to be called battles, heavy skirmishing marked the day. Union troops attacked at dusk with bayonets. Fort Sumter again falls under heavy shelling. It will last until November 10.

November 8, 1863 Bragg appoints Major General John Breckinridge to command Harvey Hill's corps.

November 9, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln goes to a play, "*The Marble Heart*". John Wilkes Booth is the star.

November 11, 1863 Benjamin Butler [US] returns to active duty, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina

November 12, 1863 In response to former Louisiana Congressman Benjamin Flanders, Lincoln states "...the act of secession is legally nothing and needs no repealing." Following a couple of quiet days, federal shelling of Fort Sumter resumes.

November 15, 1863 Moving east from the Mississippi, General William Tecumseh Sherman arrives in Stevenson, Alabama with four divisions. Sherman then confers with Grant in Chattanooga.

November 16, 1863 Battle of Campbell's Station, Knoxville - Ambrose Burnside [US] withdraws following an attack by James Longstreet [CS].

November 18, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln, William Seward and Frank Blair, along with diplomats, foreign visitors, a military guard and a Marine band leave Washington D. C. on a "special" 4-car train organized by the B&O Railroad for the trip to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

November 19, 1863 At the dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg President Lincoln delivers a two-minute speech. Immediately following the speech he calls it a "flat failure." The speech is known today as the Gettysburg Address

November 20, 1863 Federals began heavy bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina. It will continue, off and on, through December 4.

November 22, 1863 Completely unaware of the federal build-up in Chattanooga, Braxton Bragg detaches Buckner's Corps and orders him to join Longstreet in Knoxville, Tennessee

November 23, 1863 Action at Orchard Knob, Chattanooga, Tennessee

November 24, 1863 Battle of Lookout Mountain and the Battle Above the Clouds - Joseph Hooker [US] engages forces under Carter Stevenson [CS] on the slopes of Lookout Mountain in Tennessee.

November 25, 1863 Battle of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga - Three Union armies attacked the Army of Tennessee atop Missionary Ridge, east of downtown Chattanooga. Patrick Cleburne stopped William Tecumseh Sherman from the north, although outnumbered 10 to 1. Joe Hooker was seriously delayed by burnt bridges and failed to hit the southern end of Bragg's line near Rossville, Georgia. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland struck the center, breaking Bragg's line and forcing a retreat. Sheridan, ordered to pursue, was stopped dead in his tracks by William Hardee's rear guard action.

November 26, 1863 Battle of Ringgold Gap - Patrick Cleburne's [CS] rear guard action against Joseph Hooker [US] following the defeat at Missionary Ridge gives Braxton Bragg time to establish a line in Dalton, GA

November 26, 1863 George Meade crosses the Rapidan River attempting to turn Lee's right flank, starting the Mine Run Campaign

November 27, 1863 General John Hunt Morgan [CS] escapes from the Ohio State Penitentiary

November 27, 1863 General William French [US] 5th Corps is attacked by Edward Johnson

[CS] and his Confederate division near Payne Farm. Virginia

November 28, 1863 In Dalton, Georgia, Braxton Bragg telegraphs his resignation to President Davis.

November 28, 1863 Ulysses S. Grant orders William Tecumseh Sherman to advance on Knoxville, Tennessee and relieve Ambrose Burnside.

November 29, 1863 Battle of Fort Sanders (earlier known as Ft. Loudon or Loudoun) General G. K. Warren, ordered to move to Lee's right flank, arrives at his position late and decides to dig in and wait until morning.

November 30, 1863 President Davis accepts Bragg's resignation and appoints William Hardee in temporary command of the Army of Tennessee

G. K. Warren [US] decides not to attack the reinforced Rebel line near Mine Run.

December 1, 1863 Battle of Ripley, Mississippi - In a letter to Jefferson Davis, Bragg admits that he (and Davis) erred in leaving him in command after Chickamauga.

December 2, 1863 Meade withdraws to north of the Rapidan, ending the brief Mine Run Campaign in Virginia.

December 3, 1863 James Longstreet begins a two-day withdrawal from Knoxville to Greeneville following the Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee

December 4, 1863 Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. Freedman's Village, for 1,100 freed slaves, is dedicated on the grounds of Robert E Lee's plantation at Arlington, Virginia.

December 6, 1863 William Tecumseh Sherman enters Knoxville, Tennessee formally ending the siege of Knoxville. The Union now controls Tennessee.

December 8, 1863 Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction offers a full pardon to any Southerner who participated in the rebellion as long as they took a "prescribed oath"

December 8, 1863 Confederate senator Henry S. Foote of Mississippi severely criticizes President Jefferson Davis for both his military and civilian policies

December 14, 1863 Battle of Bean's Station Federal forces probe Longstreet's lines near his winter camp. After several days of heavy skirmishing, Longstreet struck the Union line on Dec. 14, driving Brigadier General James Shackleford back about 1.5 miles before he made a stand. Union forces withdrew that evening.

December 9, 1863 Ambrose Burnside is relieved of command (Department of the Ohio).

Unhappy with proposals from the mint director, Salmon Chase recommends the words "In God We Trust" be added to the design of the new one, two and three-penny coins.

December 16, 1863 Joe Johnston is ordered to take command of the Army of Tennessee in Dalton, Georgia

December 22, 1863 Leonidas Polk is ordered to take command of the Confederate Army of Mississippi.

December 27, 1863 Joe Johnston takes command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee in Dalton

January 2, 1864 The Confederate Congress confirms George Davis's (no relation) appointment to Attorney-General

January 11, 1864 The 13th Amendment (ending slavery) to the Constitution is proposed by Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.

January 20, 1864 Abraham Lincoln instructs Arkansas commander General Frederick Steele to permit elections following the proposed anti-slavery constitution of the state.

January 22, 1864 William S. Rosecrans is ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri, replacing John Schofield.

Arkansas selects pro-Unionist Issac Murphy as provisional governor, pending elections to be held that spring.

January 23, 1864 Trade restrictions for Missouri and Kentucky are lifted

January 25, 1864 Confederates organize a government around General Henry W. Allen. Its capital is Shreveport, Louisiana. Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] attacks and defeats William Smith [US] near Meridian, Mississippi.

January 26, 1864 Battle of Athens, Alabama Local elections are permitted in Tennessee where the federal government feels it is in control of the state

January 29, 1864 The *Sir William Wallace*, a steamer filled with northern goods, falls under attack as it moved down the Mississippi River towards New Orleans.

"...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

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



The Cyclorama

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