



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 May 1, 2014
6:30 pm at Bennett Place

of the April 26-27, 2014. The Blue/Grey Ball will be held the evening of the 26th in Hillsborough, NC starting at 7pm. Tickets are still available and it's a fundraiser for the new museum that is being built at Bennett's place that will replace the one presently on site.

COMMANDER'S CORNER

By Camp Commander Paul Hesse
 Well I don't know about you, but I am sure glad "spring has sprung". Depending on your location, winter has been long and cold. Here in the south it's been unusually cold and wet. Ice and snow more than we are used to here in NC.



Since our last meeting at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham, we have been very busy with SUV activities and planning for the coming months. In the newsletter you will see what is scheduled for the coming year.

The BIG event and the most significant in North Carolina for the SUVCW in 2015, will be the 150th anniversary of the surrender of the civil war at the Bennett Place State Historic Site. The entire month of April 2015 will be dedicated to that major event. The John A. Logan Camp will host the SUVCW Department of North Carolina Encampment during that same time period. We are proud to do so and it is a "once in a life time event" to host that encampment during those festivities. John Guss who is a John A. Logan Camp member and Site Manager of Bennett Place is working with us to lay out an exciting agenda for the encampment the weekend of April 11, 2015.

The 149th anniversary is planned for the weekend

Recently we had a spring clean up at Bennett's Place Saturday April 5th for National Civil War Park Day.

The NC encampment for the five camps was held Saturday April 12th in New Bern, NC. If you have not received a copy of the minutes, just let me know and I will get them to you via email.

The John A. Logan Camp is sponsoring eleven high schools in the area with certificates and metals for awards to be given to JrROTC cadets this April and May. We have been doing this for some time and the schools participating have grown in numbers. This is a great tribute to history and our youth. We hope it will encourage some to better understand the history of the Civil War.

Our next Camp meeting will be held May 1, 2014 at Bennett Place. We have a guest speaker so please show your support by being there. We meet at 5pm at the Bennett Point Grill, less than a mile from Bennett Place prior to our meeting. Guests are welcome and "the more, the merrier".

I would like to thank Myron Miller our secretary and Larry Jones our treasurer for their hard work and effort in getting our membership rolls in order. They were tireless in their efforts. Thank

you Brothers Myron and Larry.

Again we look forward to seeing you and your participation in all SUV activities and events. Be safe.

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

By David Ragsdale

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."

To help us understand this time and place, Brother George Ragsdale provide our program on May the first.

Civil War Park Day

By Dan Hopping, PCC, SVC

On April 5th, The National Civil War Park Day brought out the volunteers and supporters of the Civil War Parks across the country. At Bennett Place, the Logan Camp provided three members to help with getting the site ready for the summer visitors. Paul Hesse, Larry Jones and Dan Hopping provided assistance in disassembling fallen trees and preparing the garden for spring planting.



Historic Interpreter Diane Smith operating the 1860 vintage cultivator

In Memoriam



Lee Shartle Harford Jr., Ph.D, Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army (RET), of Hope Mills passed away on Friday, March 14, 2014 in Cape Fear Valley Medical Center.

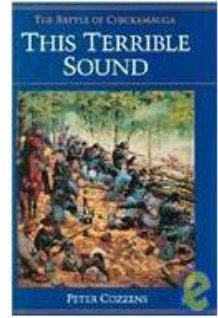
Throughout his illustrious career, Lee taught U.S. History, world civilizations history and military history courses at the United States Military Academy, the Virginia Military Institute, the Georgia Military College and the Georgia Institute of Technology, educating over 3,000 college students in history. He also served as the Command Historian of the U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command at Fort Monroe and continued to serve as the Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve from 1992 until his death.

Lee's infectious love for history led him to join several prestigious societies to include the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), the Confederation of Union Generals (COUG), the North Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution (NCSSAR), the North Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution (NCSR), the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York (VCASNY) and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (FIL).

THE FOG OF WAR – Essay & Review

By Roscoe Reeve

A current common phrase among military historians, the *fog of war* concentrates on the confusing and unpredictable nature of battle. That when things get going in battle, leaders often lose control of their soldiers and a grasp of what they should do about their situation, from



corporals to generals. The more accurately we learn about battle – as opposed to uninformed traditional rosy pictures painted by journalists and historians of the past – the more we can understand why *fog* happens.

Of course you don't even need to be a Civil War re-enactor to see that *fog* in the encounters of 1861-1865 was literal as well as conceptual. Civil War weapons quickly turned the engagement landscape into walls of smoke. In just a few volleys it was almost impossible to know where things were – such as the enemy – and where you were going. Many soldiers liked hilly terrain that could provide pockets of shelter and some clearer view, even if only for a few feet.

Add to gun and cannon smoke the fog of obstructed view on many Civil War battlefields, East and West. While many older wars in Europe fought battles on clear fields, the typical Civil War engagement was on a mix of clear farm fields, rocky slopes, forests and deep dense thickets. Try planning a strategy of troop movement in those environments.

Finally, consider the reliability and role of information available to a commander or recruit when the bullets and shells started to fly. If you couldn't see things then you had to rely on what your mind and senses told you, and, what others said was happening, and what you should do about that. Again, this was the plight of general down to private.

The best understanding that I have gotten of these factors comes from a book by Peter Cozzens, a US State Department Foreign Service Officer, called This Terrible Sound (The Battle of Chickamauga), 1994, University of Illinois Press, paperback. Never so clearly in my vast readings on the Civil War have I grasped the fog, provided by Cozzens in unprecedented

detail of the Chickamauga battle near Chattanooga in 1863.

I hoped to find some detail on how my great grandfather's regiment (90th OVI) did in the battle and I was rewarded (?) with a big dose of their *fog*. At one point they were placed to protect a battery, but when Confederate troops appeared on their flank – surprise! – they folded and ran, leaving battery alone and exposed. Sigh. Who could blame them? Well, there was lots of folding and running on both sides. Why? There were too many surprises and too much misinformation.

In the book you follow along as decisions are made, or not made, in the embrace of *fog*. Troop units missing, troop units broken up and dispersed in different directions, orders ignored, orders not given, and an awful terrain. These factors of course, plagued both sides and their commanders, Rosecrans and Bragg.

Brigades and divisions were lost in the woods and thickets. Strategy often relied on unified movement to attack the enemy in effective ways (i.e., flanking) but that didn't happen when officers had lost control and sight of their men, or had no idea in what direction they were facing or moving.

Since we tend to award "winner" and "loser" to battles (that provoke argument among veterans and historians until our day) a good dose of accurate detail, based on good sources, is the way to appreciate *fog* and to understand the outcomes of Civil War engagement without having been there.

I highly recommend [This Terrible Sound](#) to you brothers of SUVCW. As we honor our ancestor(s) we should also strive to understand his experience and sacrifice.

Thoughts on Recent News

By Paul Hesse, Cmdr. John A. Logan Camp

Recently I was saddened by the news of the triple homicide in Kansas. The alleged perpetrator was a former North Carolina resident who had stirred up much debate while living here in the '80s. His name, Frazier Glenn Miller, Jr., some of you may recognize as a KKK organizer and member. He was arrested here in 1986 and served three years of his time and was then released. During his time here he was very out

spoken against certain cultures and religious beliefs. He was angry, if not hateful, against Jews, blacks, our government and almost all who did not share his views. He had support in certain pockets of the state and country. He ran for various political offices from 1984 to 2010 but failed. He had only 7 votes cast in his direction from a pool of two million in one of his runs for office.

Nevertheless, he continued on with his chant of "Heil Hilter", his anger, his marches and his anti Jewish, anti African American views. He is now in his early 70s, having started his political thought process in his 20s. He has fought his hateful cause for over 50 years and still appears to be more hateful and violent than ever. In Kansas he shot and killed three innocent victims in front of a synagogue and a Jewish owned nursing home, none of whom, as it happened, were Jewish, but rather Christian. He was aiming, though, for Jewish targets. These three people were in the "*wrong place at the wrong time*".

Because this country was founded on freedom of speech and religion, everyone, in theory, is considered equal. Everyone is entitled to his/her opinion and views, but apparently it is not an idea that Glenn Miller believes. Although the familiar Confederate Battle Flag of the Civil War fought on the platform of states' right (including the right to own slaves), the neo-Nazi party to which Miller belonged, adopted the Confederate battle flag, essentially "hijacking" it to represent his hate filled ideas about African Americans, Jews, and many other minority groups as well as being strongly anti government.

In an effort to honor our ancestors, preserve history, teach and carry on the history of this country, descendants of both sides of the Civil War, have created organizations to do just those things. The Civil War soldiers and the history of the Union is supported and represented by the SUV/DUV, sons and daughters of Union veterans while the soldiers and history of the Confederacy and its role in history is represented and supported by the SCV/DCV, sons and daughters of Confederate veterans. Both want to make sure that history of the Civil War and the sacrifices of those who fought and were otherwise affected by it, is kept correctly in perspective and shared without hatred and malice. Yes, some still would like to continue the argument, but all in all, most have respect for

their ancestors' places in history and want to carry their organizations' flags in good taste and with honor.

Let us recognize that, while the flag associated with the Confederacy is hurtful and offensive to many, the fact remains that it is a part of history for all Americans.

Let us preserve our history **without** preserving the anger and animosity voiced by a few. Let our minds, hearts, and souls take us to a peaceful existence so that history is maintained without espousing violence and death. To do otherwise would be an insult to both flags involved in the Civil War as well as to those who fought, who died, who lost loved ones and land in that war. Let no hate filled persons or organization hijack history for their own agenda. The likes of Glenn Miller and his use of the Confederate flag is meant to perpetuate an anger and hatred that does not move the country forward, nor does it honor either the heritage of the sacrifices of the Union or the Confederate soldiers.

It's time to **honor** our history with all its positives and negatives without **dishonoring** each other.

Upcoming Events

April 26 and 27, *Many Roads to Surrender: 149th Anniversary of the Largest Surrender of the Civil War*

Saturday, 10 am - 4 pm

Sunday, 10 am - 3 pm

Join the Bennett Place staff as they showcase the five major surrenders of the American Civil War. Historians from our National Park Service will make presentations on the major surrenders of the war to include Appomattox, VA, Bennett Place, NC, Citronelle, AL, New Orleans, LA, and Doaksville, OK. Military and civilian living historians will be encamped around the Bennett Farm demonstrating life during the time of the end of the American Civil War.

The annual Unity Monument wreath laying ceremony will take place on Sunday with special presentations and guest speakers.

April 26, The 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.

May 24-25 Memorial Day Remembrance: The American Soldier Through the Ages.

Following the American Civil War a “Decoration Day” began in communities across America remembering those Union soldiers who gave the ultimate sacrifice. Senator John A. Logan, a former Union officer on staff with Major General William T. Sherman, was instrumental in making this a formal national day honoring our fallen soldiers, which became Memorial Day.

Join military living historians representing the American soldier of all time periods throughout our nation’s history. Program is Saturday 10am-4pm, and Sunday 10am-3pm.

The Logan Camp will have a recruiting booth Saturday and Sunday with artifacts on display.



Logan Camp recruiting booth in 2013



Sunday Parade on Memorial Weekend 2013

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 Avera'sboro Battlefield

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 PCC Hopping and not the Camp.
SUVCW Wooden Coins are not transferable.

PCC 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.

February 1, 1864 The U. S. House passes legislation reinstating the rank of Lieutenant General in the United States Army.

February 3, 1864 William Tecumseh Sherman, having moved to Vicksburg by boat, begins the Meridian Campaign in Mississippi

February 5, 1864 Sherman enters Jackson, Mississippi

February 6, 1864 William Sooy Smith [US] leaves Memphis to join the Meridian Campaign in Mississippi

February 7, 1864 Union forces enter Jacksonville, Florida

February 9, 1864 109 Union officers led by Colonel Thomas Rose escape from Libby Prison on the banks of the James River in Richmond. 59 reach Union lines.

Union Major General John Schofield assumes command of the Department of the Ohio

February 10, 1864 President Lincoln tries to rescue 6 horses from the White House stables during a fire. He is unsuccessful.

February 14, 1864 Federals take Meridian. They continue their "work," tearing up railroad infrastructure and destroying locomotives, but there is little Confederate General Leonidas Polk can do.

February 17, 1864 The CSS Hunley destroys the USS Housatonic with a torpedo in Charleston Harbor. The Housatonic sinks without a loss of life. The Hunley also sinks, killing 9 men.

February 20, 1864 Battle of Olustee - Near Ocean Pond outside the town of Olustee Brigadier General Truman Seymour [US] attacked Brigadier General Joseph Finegan [CS]. Although evenly matched, the Confederates won.

February 22, 1864 Battle of Okolana. Other Names: Ivey's Farm, Ivey Hill.

Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] defeats W. Sooy Smith [US], attempting to join Sherman's Meridian Campaign.

February 26, 1864 Battle of Dalton (First Dalton) - General George Thomas [US] demonstrates against Joe Johnston's [CS] entrenched line.

February 24, 1864 Braxton Bragg becomes Jefferson Davis' chief of staff.

February 27, 1864 Federal prisoners begin arriving at Camp Sumter in Andersonville, Georgia

February 29, 1864 U. S. Congressional legislation revives the rank of lieutenant general.

General Judson Kilpatrick splits his force in two detaching 500 men under Ulric Dahlgreen to attack Richmond from the west

March 1, 1864 Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, turns back a force of 500 cavalry under Ulric Dahlgreen, 2 miles west of Richmond. General Judson Kilpatrick had called off a planned assault earlier in the day.

March 2, 1864 Fitzhugh Lee [CS] traps Ulric Dahlgreen's cavalry following a raid on Richmond, killing Dahlgreen and 109 of his men.

U. S. Senate confirms Ulysses S. Grant as Lieutenant General.

March 4, 1864 The Confederate States of America adopts the Stars and Bars as its official flag.

March 9, 1864 Ulysses S. Grant promoted to Lieutenant General and given command of all active United States forces.

March 10, 1864 Grant meets George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia.

March 12, 1864 Three days after it happened, the order making Lieutenant General Grant general-in-chief is announced. General Henry Halleck is relieved of duty at his own request.

March 12, 1864 Nathaniel Banks [US] begins the

Red River Campaign in Louisiana.

March 12, 1864 Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the armies of the United States.

March 14, 1864 Banks captures Fort De Russy, Louisiana.

March 15, 1864 Moving men and vessels up the Red River, the Union Army arrives at Alexandria, Louisiana.

March 16, 1864 Sterling Price takes command of the Confederate District of Arkansas.

March 16, 1864 Nathan Bedford Forrest begins a raid into West Tennessee and Kentucky.

March 17, 1864 William Tecumseh Sherman, meeting with Grant in Nashville, is promoted to Military Division of the Mississippi commanding the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland and the Department of the Arkansas. Major General James McPherson is promoted to Sherman's old position, commander of the Army of the Tennessee

March 21, 1864 Abraham Lincoln signs legislation allowing Nevada and Colorado to become states even though they don't meet population requirements.

March 23, 1864 From Little Rock, federal troops under Frederick Steele moved south to join Nathaniel Banks.

March 23, 1864 Several congressmen request George Meade be removed as commander of the Army of the Potomac

March 24, 1864 Nathan Bedford Forrest seizes Union City.

March 26, 1864 Major General James Birdseye McPherson assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee.

April 4, 1864 Battle of Elkin's Ferry Arkansas - Major General Philip Sheridan moves from command of an infantry division in the Army of the Cumberland to command cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.

April 7, 1864 James Longstreet recalled to

Virginia.

April 8, 1864 By a vote of 38 to 6, the U. S. Senate approves the 13th Amendment and sends it to the states for ratification.

April 9, 1864 Battle of Sabine Crossroads and Battle of Mansfield.

General Richard Taylor [CS] defeats General Nathaniel Banks [US], halting his advance to Shreveport.

April 10, 1864 Battle of Prairie D'ane.

Moving south through Arkansas, General Frederick Steele engages Confederate forces before being driven back to Little Rock, Arkansas.

April 9, 1864 Battle of Pleasant Hill - Retreating from the loss at Sabine Crossroads, Nathaniel Banks [US] is slammed by Richard Taylor [CS] early in the afternoon. In spite of initial Confederate success, Banks managed to organize a counterattack that turned the tide in favor of the Yankees.

Ulysses S. Grant issues campaign orders. He tells George Meade [US], "Wherever Lee goes, you will go there." Similar orders are issued to William Tecumseh Sherman

April 10, 1864 Nathaniel Banks and Frederick Steele begin to withdraw to Grand Ecore and Little Rock respectively. Kirby Smith [CS] arrives to take command of the Confederate forces, ordering Richard Taylor to withdraw to Mansfield, effectively ending the Red River Campaign.

April 12, 1864 Battle of Fort Pillow - Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] defeats [US]. Following the defeat, Forrest's men massacre most of the occupants of the fort. They were black.

April 13, 1864 Admiral David Porter arrives at Grand Ecore.

April 17, 1864 Ulysses S. Grant ends prisoner exchanges with the South. He felt the practice was "...prolonging the conflict".

Bread riot in Savannah, Georgia

April 18, 1864 Battle of Poison Spring - Sterling Price [CS] and John Marmaduke [CS] raid US

supply wagons heading for Grand Ecore to relieve Nathaniel Banks [US] failed expedition. After heavy fighting the federals were forced to withdraw.

General P. G. T. Beauregard is ordered to take command of the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia.

April 20, 1864 The War Department announces a reduction in the amount of rations received by Confederate prisoners in response to reports of mistreatment of Union prisoners
General P. G. T. Beauregard [CS] is relieved of command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida so he can assume command of the Richmond (Virginia) defenses.

Culminating a three-day attack that included the appearance of the new Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle, General R. F. Hoke captures Plymouth, North Carolina and a large amount of badly needed supplies. Federal losses totaled 2800 men.

April 21, 1864 General Nathaniel Banks withdraws from Grand Ecore to Alexandria.

April 22, 1864 The motto "In God We Trust" approved for US coinage (Coinage Act of 1864).

April 23, 1864 Battle of Monet's Ferry and Battle of Cane River Crossing

Nathaniel Banks retreating federal column is harassed by Confederates

April 24, 1864 Battle of Marks' Mill - Confederates attack federals retreating to Little Rock, Arkansas.

April 26, 1864 Admiral David Porter's fleet is badly damaged in engagements with on-shore Confederates. The fleet had become trapped by low water following Porter's rescue of Nathaniel Banks at the end of the Red River Campaign.

April 27, 1864 Northern armies break winter camp in preparation for the Spring campaigns

April 30, 1864 Battle of Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas. Jefferson Davis's son Joe dies following a fall from the Confederate White House

May 1, 1864 Federal troops return to Alexandria. Heavy skirmishing will continue for days.

May 4, 1864 The final Spring Campaign of the Civil War began as the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan River in Virginia and three smaller armies (Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland) pushed deeper into Georgia.

The radical Wade-Davis Reconstruction Act passes in the U. S. House.

May 7, 1864 Battle of the Wilderness - Ulysses S. Grant [US] is badly beaten on the field by Robert E. Lee [CS] but rather than retreat, Grant advances to Spotsylvania Court House. This was one of the bloodiest Civil War battles.

Losses
Union: 17,666
Confederate: 7,750

May 5, 1864 The Army of the James under General Benjamin Butler [US] lands at Bermuda Hundred and City Point, east of Petersburg. The Army is comprised of nearly 40,000 men.

May 6, 1864 A half-hearted attack by the Army of the James on the Southside Railroad is repulsed by George Pickett [CS].

The Atlanta Campaign opens

In the first engagement of the Atlanta Campaign, a division from the Army of the Cumberland strikes a Confederate regiment at Tunnel Hill and easily overpowers the outnumbered Rebels.

May 7, 1864 Army of the James briefly seizes the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

May 9, 1864 General John Sedgwick [US] is killed by a Confederate sharpshooter during the battle of Spotsylvania. He is replaced by Horatio Wright.

Coming out of Snake Creek Gap, General James McPherson runs into a Rebel force at Resaca that was stronger than expected. He returns to the gap rather than attack.

Stephen D. Lee [CS] is ordered to take command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, but there is little to command.

Battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

May 11, 1864 Battle of Yellow Tavern. J. E. B. Stuart [CS] is mortally wounded in losing to Phillip Sheridan.

Battle of Rocky Face Ridge Dalton, Georgia and Battle of Dug Gap Georgia.

May 13, 1864 The first soldier is interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

May 15, 1864 Battle of Resaca, Georgia.

Battle of New Market, Georgia - Major General John Breckinridge [CS], using a ragtag force that included VMI cadets attacked Franz Sigel's [US] line near the north fork of the Shenandoah River. Sigel eventually withdrew to Strasburg.

May 17, 1864 Battle of Adairsville, Georgia.

May 18, 1864 Skirmish at Woodlands (Barnsley Gardens and Resort), Georgia.

May 19, 1864 Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. In an inconclusive battle, General Ulysses S. Grant [US] and Robert E. Lee [CS] battle for days southwest of Fredericksburg.

Losses
Union 18,399
Confederate 9,000

May 24, 1864 Sheridan's Raid on Richmond.

May 19, 1864 Congress passes legislation creating the Official Records.

May 20, 1864 President Lincoln signs the legislation creating the Official Records.

May 25, 1864 Battle of New Hope Church, Georgia. "Fighting Joe" Hooker runs into John Bell Hood's entrenched line in Paulding County

May 26, 1864 Territory of Montana is formed from the Territory of Idaho.

May 27, 1864 Battle of Picketts Mill, Georgia.

May 28, 1864 Battle of Dallas, Georgia.

May 31, 1864 A small convention in Cleveland of Republican abolitionists unhappy with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and other things, nominates John C. Fremont for president.

June 1, 1864 Skirmish at Allatoona Pass, Georgia on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

June 2, 1864 Ordered to pursue and destroy

General Nathan Bedford Forrest, General John Sturgis leaves Memphis with a force of 8,100 men.

June 4, 1864 Joe Johnston withdraws from the Dallas-New Hope line to Lost Mountain - Pine Mountain - Brushy Mountain.

June 6, 1864 Battle of Old River Lake, Arkansas.

June 7, 1864 The Republican (National Union) Convention opens in Baltimore, Maryland.

June 8, 1864 The Republican National Convention nominates Abraham Lincoln to run for President and Andrew Johnson to run for Vice-President.

June 8, 1864 President Lincoln, nominated for a second term, calls for an amendment abolishing slavery.

Congress forbids the private minting of gold coins

June 10, 1864 Battle of Brice's Crossroads [US]. Battle of Tishomingo Creek [CS].

June 11, 1864 Following the battle of Brice's Crossroads, Forrest's men pursue the federal retreat and take hundreds of prisoners.

June 12, 1864 Battle of Trevilian Station. Phil Sheridan strikes Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton, trying to reach Hunter at Charlottesville. In spite of initial success, he is turned back.

Finally admitting defeat at Cold Harbor, Ulysses S. Grant begins crossing the James River

Battle of Cold Harbor - Robert E. Lee [CS] defeats General Ulysses S. Grant [US] and General George Meade [US]

June 14, 1864 While observing the Union maneuvers, Confederate General Leonidas Polk is killed at Pine Mountain by an artillery shell from a Parrot gun when Sherman orders the 1st Iowa battery to scatter the Confederate Officers on the distant Pine Mountain.

The U. S. S. Kearsarge weighs anchor off the coast of France near Cherbourg, waiting for the Alabama

June 15, 1864 Battle of Petersburg - William F. Smith [US] and Winfield Scott Hancock [US], with a combined army of nearly 30,000 men are held off by General P. G. T. Beauregard with about 4,000 men. Union force only gain Battery No. 5 and about a mile of the Dimmock Line.

General Sherman, learning of the defeat at Brice's Crossroads, writes Edwin Stanton "But Forrest is the very devil, ...There never will be peace in Tennessee till Forrest is dead."

June 18, 1864 Battle of Richmond Turnpike, Virginia as part of the Siege of Petersburg

Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia

June 19, 1864 Following an hour battle off the coast of France, the CSS Alabama sinks after being hit by several rounds from the guns of the USS Kearsarge. An English yacht rescues the crew

June 22, 1864 Battle of Meade Station and Siege of Petersburg
Battle of Kolb's Farm

To prevent Joe Hooker [US] and John Schofield [US] from outflanking the Confederate Army, General John Bell Hood [CS] attacks, without orders.

June 25, 1864 Engineers begin digging a tunnel from Union lines under Confederate entrenchments

June 27, 1864 Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

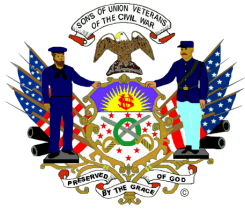
June 28, 1864 The Fugitive slave laws are repealed by the U. S. Congress.

June 30, 1864 Salmon P. Chase resigns as Secretary of the Treasury.

"...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
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David Ragsdale
Roscoe Reeve

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

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 Hopping at web@suvwcamplogan.org