



# THE CYCLORAMA

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE  
**GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN CAMP #4**  
**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**



**Commander:** Paul Hesse  
**Sr. Vice Commander:** Daniel Hopping  
**Jr. Vice Commander:** John Harman  
**Secretary:** Myron Miller  
**Treasurer:** Larry Jones  
**Chaplain:** Kent Hinkson

[empirehesse@nc.rr.com](mailto:empirehesse@nc.rr.com)  
[Hopping@nextretailgroup.com](mailto:Hopping@nextretailgroup.com)  
[irharman1@hotmail.com](mailto:irharman1@hotmail.com)  
[myron.miller@mindspring.com](mailto:myron.miller@mindspring.com)  
[clj223@aol.com](mailto:clj223@aol.com)  
[kentthinkson@yahoo.com](mailto:kentthinkson@yahoo.com)



**Reminder**  
**Next meeting is August 7, 2014**  
**6:30 pm at Bennett Place**

intact as it was in the 1800-1900s. The name of the movie is *Union Bound* based on the diary of a union soldier who was a POW, but escaped with the help of slaves. "Everything in the movie is documented and is real, real" says director Harvey Lowry.

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

By Camp Commander Paul Hesse

Hello everyone and I hope that the summer months have treated you all very well? Many topics to discuss since we last met, one being the renovation of Bennett's Place museum and conference center. Br. John Guss has been informing us about the brand new facility and how it will affect us in the future. Our next meeting August 7th will take place at our normal location, but our future meetings will need to be relocated temporarily during the "face lift" of the building. We need suggestions and all input is appreciated. It will not be functional to the public or for meetings until May of 2015.



Of course our camp will be hosting our state encampment in April of 2015. With the news that Bennett's Place will not be functional for that April schedule, we will need to find an alternative site for that Saturday, April 11<sup>th</sup>. There have been suggestions placed in the *suggestion pot* and we can discuss that our next meeting in August. It will also affect our meetings for our camp in the fall (2014) and spring (2015).

Also have you kept up with the Civil War movie being filmed right here in Durham at Stagville Plantation? It opened in 1799 with an infrastructure of Georgian architecture. The plantation held its prominence until the end of the civil war. At one time it was the largest plantation in the south, encompassing 30,000 acres with 900 slaves (1860). It now hosts 71 acres. The producers of the film choose the site because it is site

For those of you looking for a "get away" in our local area, West Virginia, *Wild and Wonderful* and in Southwest Virginia, *Virginia is for Lovers* are promoting tours, motorcycle rides and just civil war historical sites for you to enjoy. In West Virginia.

**[tourmorgntown.com](http://tourmorgntown.com),**  
**800-458-7373**

and in Wytheville & Marion, Virginia between I-77 and I-81

**[clawofthedragon.com](http://clawofthedragon.com)**  
**877-347-8307 or**

**[www.VisitWytheville.com](http://www.VisitWytheville.com)**

**and or again**

**[ron@visitvirginiamountains.com](mailto:ron@visitvirginiamountains.com)**  
**276-646-3306.**

**These are very nice day trips or over nighters at your convenience.**

I am looking forward to seeing you August 7<sup>th</sup> at Bennett's Place and please bring your creative ideas for our camp. All input is needed and the more activity, the more successful, the more fun is had by all.

## The Story of Samuel K. Miller

Member of the 211<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania and subsequently Mounted Pioneer Corp attached to Union IX Corps

By his Great-grandson of Myron Marcus Miller Samuel K. Miller was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania in 1822, son of John Miller and Elizabeth (Shriver) Miller. In 1824, he moved with his family to Petersburg, Springfield Township, Mahoning

County, Ohio. He spent his early years attending school in that village. During his teen years and into his 20s, he worked as a drover, assisting an older brother drive cattle and hogs from Ohio to markets in Western Pennsylvania and beyond. Fortunately, he began to learn the cabinet-making trade, a fortuitous choice of career, as it turned out.

In his early 20s, he left Eastern Ohio and worked his way through the Midwest as far as Minnesota, plying his trade as a furniture and cabinet maker, but also becoming involved in construction, using the woodworking skills he had acquired in previous years. By his early 30s, he returned to the East, this time to live near a sister who had married and migrated to northwestern Pennsylvania, near the small towns of Adamsville and Hartstown, both in Crawford County. There he met his wife-to-be, Silence Ford Ellis. They were married in 1857, then had children in 1859 and 1863.

In 1864, Samuel, now age 42, made the decision to join the Union Army, despite having a wife and two small boys at home. He was motivated to join because of his strong motivation to save the Union. He was influenced by the fact that the four brothers of his wife, Ellis brothers, had all entered the service by that time. One of these, Philander Coburn Ellis, was killed in the charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, which deeply saddened his wife and the rest of that family. Two of the brothers-in-law served in Washington, D.C., as Abraham Lincoln's bodyguards as part of a company of the 150<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment. The fourth brother-in-law had been attending Hillsdale College in Michigan, where the entire senior class volunteered as a unit.

Samuel enlisted into the 211<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment in September 1864 and was sent to Bermuda Hundred as part of the Petersburg Campaign. After being involved in combat with his regiment for several months, he was assigned to the newly-formed Mounted Pioneer Corps, a 25 man unit assigned to the Headquarters Ninth Army Corps under General Parke. He was chosen for that duty because of his woodworking and construction skills, plus his maturity at age 42. The Mounted Pioneers were considered so valuable to the Ninth Army Corps that they had horses and no weapons. Samuel had a horse and an ax. During battles, his unit was taken a mile or two from the scene of the battle to be safe. Their role was to keep the army moving by building and repairing bridges, roads, railroads, hospitals, etc.

Samuel served throughout the Petersburg Campaign and was near Appomattox at the time of the surrender on April 9, 1865. His unit remained in that area for a while to repair railroads and provide other services that enable Grant's forces to move to City Point. Samuel was sent to City Point, then to Alexandria,

Virginia where he finished his service and returned home to his town of Hartstown, Pennsylvania in June 1865.

Following the war, he returned to his cabinet-making work in and near his community in Crawford County and raising his two sons. Among his woodworking assignments was the making of coffins, from which he evolved into undertaking. In 1878, because of the good contacts he had kept with those who had been his officers and then leading Republicans in the county, he was made postmaster of Hartstown, Pennsylvania until 1885, when the national leadership was assumed by the Democrats. Interestingly, his son Myron Manson Miller (my grandfather) became postmaster in 1897 and served until 1940.

For his remaining years, he continued his cabinet-making and was recognized as one of the esteemed citizens in that community. He died in 1896, but left a legacy of descendants who were imbued with a sense of service and loyalty to their country.

The story of Samuel's service in the Civil War, and a holistic look at his wife are now included in a book entitled ***The Soul of a Soldier: the True Story of a Mounted Pioneer in the Civil War***, authored by his great-grandson Myron Marcus Miller in May 2011 and available through Xlibris, Amazon, Barnes & Noble and many other online book retailers. The description of the book can be found at: [www.myronmiller.com](http://www.myronmiller.com)

#### **A Mounted Pioneer in the Civil War**

On December 28, 1864, my great grandfather, Samuel K. Miller, assigned to the Army of the Potomac, wrote to his wife Silence in Hartstown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania:

*"Silence, I am not with my regiment (211<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteers) any more. A week ago this morning....I was detailed by General Parke of the Ninth Army Corps of the Potomac to the Mounted Pioneer Corps. I will explain to you as well as I can what we have to do. In the first place, we have horses to ride wherever we go if not more than a mile. There are 25 men in the company. Wherever there is a bridge to build or repair, we have to do it, also go with the provisional train, help them through, fix bridges, etc. We carry no guns or arms of any kind, for we will not be placed in any danger of the enemy. The work is middling hard, but what signifies work if a man is in safety. This is a permanent detail for one year or more. I am well-pleased with my position. The reason they detailed me was they wanted men that were steady and did not get drunk, etc....  
...when our day's work is done, we have no more to do until the next day. We never get up until seven o' clock. We also have a man*

*to do our cooking. All we do is to go to the cook shanty and get our plates and tin cups, get our grub and then go to our tents, eat and carry our dishes back and they are all washed and kept there until the next meal. We get soft bread every day, roast beef, sometimes fried pork, also baked beans... The beauty of belonging to the Pioneer Corps is that you have no luggage to carry. It is all handled by our wagons that are in the corps. I was chosen as an axeman. Some carry picks, some spades, etc."*

Samuel was 42 years old when he volunteered and placed in the 211<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company A on September 2, 1864. He left behind his wife Silence [yes, that was her name], and two boys, Myron age five and Milo age one. His unit was sent to Petersburg, where he experienced combat as an infantryman.

Fortunately for Samuel, General Parke had the wisdom to form a unit of pioneers who would build and repair, but not fight.

Before Samuel and others from the regiments of the Ninth Army were chosen to be Mounted Pioneers, other types of organization had attempted to do the work described by Samuel. Now that General Parke had his own Mounted Pioneer Corps, he had significant flexibility and speed in using the mounted pioneers. By pulling that unit some distance from battles, he could rely on having an experienced, well-trained unit, without losing them in battle.

One pioneer unit of note was the Pioneer Brigade, established by General Rosecrans earlier in the war. Although that unit has some successes, those pioneers also fought, and thus whatever talent had been assembled, there were losses of those pioneers after the battles. Apparently, General Parke, himself a U.S. Army Engineer and graduate of West Point, knew from his extensive experience in combat before becoming the leader of the Union IX Corps (after the Battle of the Crater), the value of having dedicated pioneers.

There were other pioneers as part of the Union IX Corps, but they were the ones who had to undertake the very dangerous work of making way for the infantry attacks by clearing the way through the enemy fortifications. Those men were the first to face enemy fire.

Samuel benefitted from a fortunate circumstance which led him to being assigned to the Mounted Pioneers. Arthur C. Huidekoper, from a prominent family in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, was a Captain of Company A (Samuel's unit) of the 211<sup>th</sup> Regiment, selected Samuel for this service because of Samuel's age (42 at the time) and knowledge of

carpentry and bridge building. Captain Huidekoper knew of Samuel and his reputation in Crawford County. He would have seen Samuel's work and knew of his character. Incidentally, Captain Huidekoper later was instrumental in having Samuel assigned as postmaster in Hartstown, Pennsylvania in 1878.

## Why?

By Paul Hesse

Our country just celebrated its birthday this past July 4<sup>th</sup>, marking its 238th year since we declared our independence from Great Britain. The Revolutionary War took many lives on both sides, and was a statement of American independence from the British forged by a desire for freedom for its people. The founding fathers carefully and thoughtfully laid the foundation for this country in the *Declaration of Independence*. Eleven years later in 1787, the constitution was drafted and finally ratified. Since that time we have grown into a "powerhouse of a country"; recognized globally by all.



Over time, our nation has had many internal struggles, the most serious of which was the Civil War, which challenged the beliefs and values of the North against those of the South. For four years, each side struggled under the banners of different flags, trying to command the other to accept its arguments or else! The bloody conflict over the differing belief systems resulted in an estimated total of 620,000 lives lost. Families were torn apart, property was lost, the country was broken apart, and a President eventually assassinated (April 14, 1865) before the final Southern army surrendered and the country was once again under a single flag of stars and stripes. Once again we were a *United States of America* and a difficult period of reconstruction began in the devastated South.

Since that conflict, the United States of America has fought many times to maintain our rights of freedom from others who demonstrated a hostile attitude towards us and/or who threatened our security. World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War of the

'50s and '60s, and other more modern threats have challenged us, but each challenge has been met by those willing to lay their lives on the line for country. Unified under the "Stars and Stripes," we have raised our flag as a show of force against aggression as a statement of unity. Our country, with all its diversity of beliefs and opinions, has often traveled a bumpy road, but has remained unified and committed to a sense of pride in all we have accomplished.

**Why** then do we see some Americans raising the Confederate "Stars and Bars" alone high on a flagpole on July 4th with no "Stars and Stripes" visible? One property owner here in Oxford, NC had the Confederate battle flag flying above the North Carolina state flag and no showing of the red, white and blue flag of our 50 states? I recently found myself behind a pick-up truck and followed it into a nearby parking lot whereupon I asked the young man driving it, why he had a huge Confederate flag attached by a flagpole to the tailgate of his truck. I told him I was a US Navy veteran and could not understand why he did not fly or represent the flag that represents this country, *his country*. His answer was, "I do not like blacks or Hispanics". I was hoping for "I fly this flag to give representation to my ancestors who fought for this flag". I must say that I did not like his answer. His response appeared to be based on hatred, racism and anger. Maybe I was asking too much? However, I know many, *very good people* who honor the Confederate flag, sons/daughters of the Confederacy (S/DCV) for ancestral reasons and likely a sense of pride in their cultural history.

I then asked him, "**Why** will you not fly the current **United** states of America flag on your truck along with your Confederate flag"? He just looked at me, with no response. I thought of all the sacrifices made in the first American war- the war for Independence from England (13 colonies) to establish a *United* States of America and in which perhaps the young man had ancestors fighting. I thought of all the conflicts in the last 238 years in our efforts to remain a united and independent country. I thought of the many thousands of lives lost fighting and still fighting for our current, accepted flag of this country.

Memorial Day or Decoration Day as some call it, was initiated after the Civil War by Gen. John A. Logan, May 5, 1868. It was to honor both the northern and southern veterans who gave their lives in the four years (1861-1865) that this country was divided. May 30th was the official day of recognition since it was the most *prominent time* flowers would be blooming for decoration purposes. President Lyndon Johnson in 1966 gave official recognition to Waterloo, NY as the home of Memorial Day since it appears they were the first to decorate graves of both the northern and southern veterans in 1866. In 1971 it became a national holiday representing all veterans of all the wars fought for this country and its flag. **Why** then do

we have individuals who do not respect our current flag? Were they not taught the **Pledge of Allegiance** in school? Do they not hear and sing along the song representing our current nation at a sports event? **Why** is there such a total or lack of respect to fly a flag other than the Stars and Stripes on July 4th or Memorial Day or any day of the year?



At Bennett Place in Durham, NC in April, 1865, Generals Sherman and Johnson came to terms for an historic Civil War agreement stands a granite Monument. The monument consists of two tall white Corinthian columns, one representing The Confederacy and one representing The Union. The columns are joined at the top by a bridge with the text "UNITY" flanked by two shields.



Every year on Memorial Day there is a service and tribute to "UNITY." All branches of the military from all time periods are represented and the participants march *together* in military file to honor all veterans of all wars from the Revolutionary conflict to the present. Our SUV camp in North Carolina, John A. Logan participates in this ceremony every year.

The efforts by so many to maintain the integrity and unity of this country, and its acknowledgement of a combined strength and values world-wide should not

be futile. The stars and stripes flag is our national flag representing the unity of all 50 states, and is our *bedrock* national symbol. It should be honored and respected by **all** who live under its protection. To honor this flag honors the valiant efforts of all those who made the *ultimate sacrifice* for its cause.



Cmdr. Paul Hesse,  
John A. Logan Camp (SUV), NC

## The Battle of New Market

By Paul Hesse

Nestled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia is a sleepy little town called New Market.



Located about 4.5 hrs ride from Durham along I-81 the town becomes a *beehive* of activity the 2nd weekend of May annually when the reenactors show up to recreate the look, feel and noise of the original battle.

The event is to honor civil war veterans from both sides, but the focus is the ten students from VMI who were killed during the battle. The youngest 15 and the oldest was a teacher, 29 years of age. They were pressed into battle due to the shortage of men fighting for the south in May of 1864. With no combat experience, they were ordered to cross an open, wet wheat field in the middle of the day against cannon and rifle fire. During their assault, all of the students lost their shoes in the mud, but pressed on. The field is known as the "*field of lost shoes.*" None of these young recruits hesitated or stopped.

Thirty seven VMI students were also wounded, but survived. Over a two day period, the confederates did not win because of poor leadership by a one star general in charge. Post battle Major Gen. Franz Sigel lost his only star and was demoted in rank by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.



In the battle reenactment my role is to operate one cannon of four with the 1st NY Light Artillery on the high ground of the battlefield. This strategic position is Bushong's Hill which overlooks the wheat field where the VMI cadets bravely marched on to try to capture a Union cannon. The cannons are of Wiedrich's battery a reenactment group from Erie, Pa. It is the same battery that my two ancestors were assigned to from Buffalo, NY in 1861.



My great grand-father fought the entire war, and survived his 1st battle in Gettysburg, Pa. He later fought here in NC at the battle of Bentonville and was here for the surrender in Durham at Bennett's Farm, April 1865. He later married the commander's daughter. Is it not a small world sometimes? Here I live in the same area that my great grandfather, Jacob Wegner fought and lived to later raise a family.

All and all it was a wonderful historic reenactment of sorts, with both sides representing the efforts of their ancestors to a great degree. Weather was great, cool (70) considering one wears a wool uniform for two days and sleeps in a canvas tent.

**Major General John A. Logan Camp 4  
Annual Camp Activity Information  
July 2014**

We have had a very busy year as you can see from part of our annual report to the Department. Brother Myron Miller, our Secretary, did an outstanding job of documenting our activities for the last twelve months.

Date	Event
August 2013	Regular camp meeting. Speaker John Guss, Bennett Place Site Manager. Topic was "Gettysburg, the Inside Story." After John's presentation, Paul Hesse gave a talk about his experience at the Gettysburg reenactment in July 2013. He was able to meet up with the reenactment group for the 1 <sup>st</sup> NYLA Battery I (Weidrich's Battery) the unit to which Paul's great-great-grandfather belonged.
September 24, 2013	Joint meeting with the Chapel Hill Kirkland chapter of the SCV, held at the American Legion facility in Chapel Hill. The program title was "A New Dawn of Peace and a Nation Reunited." John Guss from Bennett Place presented a superb, very interesting history lesson of the final moments of the war in North Carolina.
September 26, 2013	A work day at Bennett Place where a number of the members of Camp 4 participated. Because we are able to use the Bennett Place facility for our meetings, this is a form of repayment.
September 28-29, 2013	Participation in Bennett Place's <b>Tar Heel Harvest Fair &amp; Farmer's Market</b> . The Fair drew a large crowd during those two days and we were very visible.
November 2013	Publication of our award winning newsletter <i>The Cyclorama</i> .
November 6, 2013	Feature of our November meeting was a presentation by Diane Smith, a historic interpreter at Bennett Place Historic Site. Her topic was "Life on the Home Front: Before and During the Civil War."
February 6, 2014	At this meeting, the officers for 2014 were installed. Two new brothers were initiated. Also, we voted to provide prizes for the Middle School and High School of \$100 each. The prizes will be for their writing on Civil War topics. A raffle is being conducted to support the Bennett Place Museum.
April 12, 2014	Participation in the NC Department

	encampment.
April 5, 2014	Participated in the National Civil War Park Day. Our work helped to prepare the Bennett Place site for the summer visitors.
April 26, 2014	Participation in the <b>Grand Blue &amp; Gray Ball, Bennett Place Museum Benefit</b> , a fund raising ball to provide support for the Bennett Place Museum
April 26-27, 2014	We joined the Bennett Place staff as they showcased the five major surrenders of the Civil War. Camp 4 had a recruiting booth.
May 1, 2014	At this regular meeting, Brother Dave Ragsdale gave a presentation on the role that North Carolina played in the Civil War efforts in the mountain region of the State.
May 2014	Several of our members visited a number of area high schools to present the national SUVCW JROTC award to deserving outstanding cadets.
May 24-25, 2014	During the Memorial Day events, Camp 4 had a recruiting and presentation booth at the Bennett Place 149 <sup>th</sup> Remembrance Day

**150 Years Ago**

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

**July 1, 1864** Abraham Lincoln appoints William Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine, as Secretary of the Treasury. He is immediately confirmed.

Already passed in the U. S. House, the Senate approves the Wade-Davis Reconstruction Bill 26-3 with 20 abstentions. Lincoln will pocket veto the bill. Radical Republicans had been unhappy with Reconstruction efforts in Louisiana and Arkansas requiring 10 per cent of previous voter's approval to restore a state.

**July 2, 1864** Joe Johnston evacuates his Kennesaw Mountain position and moves to the Smyrna Line.

**July 4, 1864** "Retreating Joe" Johnston, as he is now called in the Richmond papers, withdraws to his previously prepared Chattahoochee Line.

Lincoln signs a law granting a \$100 bounty for each year of a soldier's enlistment.

**July 5, 1864** Horace Greeley receives a letter with a Confederate proposal for peace negotiations to be held in Canada. He forwards the letter to President Lincoln.

Jubal Early [CS] crosses the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry and enters Maryland with a division of men. He begins heading east to Washington.

**July 6, 1864** Federal commanders in Washington D. C. begin recalling troops to defend the city from Jubal Early.

**July 8, 1864** Army of the Ohio under General John Schofield [US] crosses the Chattahoochee River at Sope (Soap) Creek.

**July 9, 1864** Battle of the Monocacy. General Lew Wallace [US] with an irregular force of 6,000 men is routed by Jubal Early's 10,000 man battle-hardened division.

**July 11, 1864** Jubal Early reaches Washington D. C. suburbs. In the past few days, however, more than 20,000 Union soldiers from various commands have arrived to defend the city. Commanding the Union forces are Generals Quincy Gillmore and Horatio Wright.

**July 12, 1864** Jubal Early withdraws from Washington D. C.

**July 14, 1864** Battle of Tupelo or Harrisburg. General A. J. Smith [US] repulses repeated, uncoordinated attacks by Generals Stephen D. Lee [CS] and Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS], who retire at noon. Smith, short of supplies, withdraws to Memphis the following day.

**July 14, 1864** Crossing the Potomac at White's Ford near Leesburg, Jubal Early's division returns to Virginia.

**July 16, 1864** General Jubal Early leaves Leesburg and heads west to the Shenandoah Valley.

**July 17, 1864** General Joseph E. Johnston relieved of command of the Army of Tennessee. John Bell Hood replaces him. Hood had been publically criticizing Johnston as too cautious for some time. (Editor's note – Johnston was right and replacing him with Hood was one of Davis' top ten worst decisions)

**July 18, 1864** Horace Greeley is sent to Canada to negotiate an end to the Civil War. Lincoln gives him broad powers to come to a settlement, only requiring that it include the restoration of the Union and a renunciation of slavery. The Confederates would not accept these conditions

**July 20, 1864** Battle of Peachtree Creek. Three days after taking command, General John Bell Hood [CS] attacks George Thomas as he crosses Peachtree Creek. The attack was poorly organized and was three hours late due to confusion of Hood's orders giving Thomas time to consolidate his forces and bring up artillery. Hood blamed Hardee and Hardee blamed Hood.

#### **Union force**

20,139 with 1,600 killed or wounded

#### **Confederate force**

18,832 with 2,500 killed or wounded

**July 22, 1864** Battle of Atlanta. Hood's Second Sortie. Major General William Hardee [CS] hits James McPherson's [US] line from the south while Major General B. F. Cheatham [CS] attacks his corps along its wide front. During the Battle of Atlanta, Major General James McPherson, commander of the Army of the Tennessee is killed when he accidentally crosses Confederate lines. Major General W. H. T. Walker [CS] is killed by Union forces while scouting a position before the Battle of Atlanta

**Union losses** 3,722

**Confederate losses** about 8,000

**July 24, 1864** Second battle of Kernstown. Jubal Early's [CS] move to the Shenandoah Valley is blocked by George Crook [US], at least for a while. After a violent assault on the Union left by John Breckinridge the federal line broke and pulled back to Harpers Ferry

**July 26, 1864** W. T. Sherman appoints O. O. Howard commander of the Army of the Tennessee

**July 26, 1864** General George Stoneman leaves from Kennesaw Mountain to raid Macon, Georgia.

**July 28, 1864** Battle of Ezra Church. Hood made a third charge losing another 2,500 men with no affect. Hood moves back into Atlanta and the siege will soon begin.

Hood's lack of "caution" has cost the confederacy over 13,000 irreplaceable men and has had no effect.

The Fugitive slave laws are abolished.

**July 30, 1864** Battle of the Crater or Crater Battle. After blowing explosives at the end of a 586-foot tunnel which in turn ignited four magazines, Union troops advance to the Crater at Petersburg. After 4 hours, though, they are forced to withdraw.

**Union losses** 3,798

**Confederate Losses** 1,500

**Aug 1, 1864** Phil Sheridan [US] is named commander, Army of the Shenandoah.

**Aug 3, 1864** Gordon Granger lands on Dauphin Island and invests Fort Gaines, one of two forts defending Mobile.

**Aug 5, 1864** 18 Union ships sail past the entrance to Mobile Bay. The C. S. S. *Tennessee*, prize ironclad of the Confederate Navy awaited the attack. As the U. S. S. *Tecumseh* sinks Admiral David Farragut orders " *Damn the torpedoes! Four bells. Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!*" His flag vessel *Hartford* took the lead. The ships destroyed the Confederate fleet.

**Aug 7, 1864** Battle of Moorefield. This is the last major engagement in West Virginia during the Civil War.

**Aug 8, 1864** Fort Gaines, which is at the entrance to Mobile Bay, surrenders.

**Aug 9, 1864** Federals lay siege to Fort Morgan at Mobile Bay.

**Aug 10, 1864** Joe Wheeler [CS] begins raiding in North Georgia with his cavalry.

**Aug 14, 1864** Second battle of Dalton, GA. The Union prevails.

**Aug 17, 1864** General John Bankhead Magruder appointed commander of Confederate forces in Arkansas.

**Aug 19, 1864** Battle of the Weldon Railroad. After gaining the railroad, 5th Corps commander G. K. Warren [US] spread out over a mile of track, then turned north towards Petersburg, but Henry Heth's [CS] Confederates stopped them. A counterattack by A. P. Hill the next day contained Warren's advances, but in the end federal troops still controlled the railroad.

President Lincoln meets with Frederick Douglass for a second time. He asks for Douglass's assistance in moving slaves north in case the war is unsuccessful.

**Aug 21, 1864** Forrest liberates Memphis. Almost 2,000 Confederates occupied Memphis for a few hours during the day, nearly capturing Major Generals Stephen Hurlbut and C. C. Washburn. The raid forced troops operating in the area to withdraw to Memphis, giving Forrest free reign to raid William Tecumseh Sherman's supply lines.

**Aug 23, 1864** Fort Morgan, last of the Confederate forts on Mobile Bay, falls into federal hands following a spectacular barrage.

**Aug 25, 1864** Battle of Reams Station. A. P. Hill [CS] continued his attempts to retake the Weldon Railroad, a vital supply link from Petersburg to North Carolina. Hill drove back the 2nd Corps under General Winfield Scott Hancock and although the battle is considered to be a Southern victory, Hancock's men continued to hold its position on the railroad.

**Aug 27, 1864** Forward elements of Sherman's army move south to cut Hood's last supply line to Atlanta, the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 28, 1864** Almost 60,000 Union troops are moving south, west of Atlanta to Jonesboro, Georgia, trying to outflank John Bell Hood and cut the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 30, 1864** Sherman's army descends in force south of Atlanta. Hood responds by sending corps under Patrick Cleburne and Stephen Lee to defend the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 31, 1864** Democrats nominate George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-president. Although the party platform called for an immediate end to the war McClellan advocated continuing the conflict.

**Sep 1, 1864** Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia. This is the final battle of the Atlanta Campaign; General William Hardee [CS] attacks O. O. Howard's [US] Army of the Tennessee west of the city of Jonesboro. North of the battle John Schofield cut the Macon and Western at Rough and Ready and Hood's Army was in jeopardy. The battle was joined the second day by large numbers of Union troops. Hardee withdraws at nightfall to join Hood at Lovejoy Station.

**Sep 1, 1864** Confederates begin the evacuation of Atlanta.

**Sep 2, 1864** Fall of Atlanta. The city is surrendered to Union forces by Mayor James Calhoun.

**Sep 4, 1864** John Hunt Morgan is shot dead by federal troops fleeing the home of a woman who had betrayed him. (Greenville, Tennessee)

**Sep 5, 1864** Voters in Louisiana who had taken an oath of loyalty to the United States ratified a state constitution abolishing slavery.

**Sep 5, 1864** Tennessee Unionists meet in Nashville to restart the state government and plan participation in national elections that fall.

**Sep 7, 1864** W. T. Sherman [US] orders the evacuation of Atlanta.



**Sep 10, 1864** Joe Wheeler [CS] returns to Confederate lines following a raid into North Georgia.

**Sep 16, 1864** Meeting in Charles Town, Ulysses S. Grant and Phil Sheridan discuss the problems in the Shenandoah Valley with Jubal Early's [CS] Corps.

**Sep 17, 1864** John C. Fremont withdraws from the race for President.

**Sep 19, 1864** 3rd battle of Winchester. (Opequon Creek) Phil Sheridan [US], with a force of 40,000 men, strikes Jubal Early's [CS] 14,000 man Confederate army north of Winchester. Sheridan simply overpowered the Confederates. General Robert E. Rodes was mortally wounded in the conflict.

**Sep 22, 1864** Battle of Fisher's Hill. George Crook's [US] 8th Corps overpowers Jubal Early [CS] marking the start of Phil Sheridan's [US] destructive Shenandoah Valley campaign.

**Sep 23, 1864** To please Radical Republicans before the Election of 1864, Lincoln asks Montgomery Blair to resign as Postmaster General, which he does later in the day.

**Sep 25, 1864** Jefferson Davis visits General John Bell Hood at Palmetto. Hood asks permission to relieve William Hardee.

**Sep 27, 1864** A small Confederate force under "Bloody" Bill Anderson attacks Centralia, Missouri. 24 Union soldiers are killed in the town and another 116 are killed in an ambush.

**Sep 28, 1864** President Davis approves Hood's request to relieve William Hardee.

**Sep 30, 1864** Battle of Fort Harrison and the Battle of Poplar Springs Church. G. K. Warren's [US] 5th Corps and John Parke's [US] 9th Corps are attacked by A. P. Hill [CS] at Squirrel Level Road southwest of Petersburg. Warren and Parke did extend the siege lines.

**Oct 2, 1864** Battle of Peebles' Farm. Hoping to extend his line westward south of Petersburg, George Meade pushed towards the Southside Railroad. Fighting occurred at various farms throughout the rolling hills with most of the action occurring at Wyatt's, Peebles, and Pegram's farms, Chappell House, Poplar Spring Church and Vaughan Road Southeast of Richmond, Fort Harrison was the main bastion of a string of Rebel defenses. 3,000 men under George Stannard [US] swarmed over the fort, capturing it in less than 20 minutes. Robert E. Lee directed a counter-attack the following day that failed to regain the position.

**Camp Logan Incentive Program**

At a previous 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 SUCVW 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.

**SUCVW Challenge Coin**



**Sesquicentennial SUV Challenge Coin**



**Sesquicentennial Signature Event Medal**



The SUCVW 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

**April 5** - Civil War Park Day at Bennett Place, Rain day will be the 12<sup>th</sup>.

**April 12** – NC Department Encampment in New Bern.

**April 26, 27** - Bennett Place 149<sup>th</sup> Surrender Anniversary, Camp will put up a recruiting booth.

**April 26<sup>th</sup>** – Grand Blue and Grey Ball

**May 24, 25** - SUVCW booth at Bennett Place 149<sup>th</sup> 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

*"...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 Major General John A. Logan Camp #4 SUVCW Department of North Carolina and is published before each regular meeting.

Staff and contributors

Paul Hesse  
Daniel L Hopping  
Myron Miller

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](mailto:web@suvwcamplogan.org)