MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY FOR 1862 ................................ SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AS WAR DEVELOPS

Oct. 1 - President Lincoln travels by special train to Harper's Ferry to meet Gen. McClellan and review the several corps of the Army of the Potomac.

Oct. 1 - Western Gunboat Fleet, operating in the past under the jurisdiction of the Union War Department, is transferred to the Navy Department and renamed the Mississippi Squadron.

Oct. 2 - The Confederacy is reported to be raising a large fleet of war steamers in Europe and to be constructing a steam ram at Liverpool.

Oct. 3 - Union naval forces bombard and capture the harbor and city of Galveston, Texas.

Oct. 4 - The press announces that the Confederate Congress has been presented a joint resolution terming the Emancipation Proclamation a "gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare" and should be counteracted "by such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

Oct. 4 - After two days of fighting against an army under Union Gen. Rosecrans at Corinth, Miss., a force under Confederate Gen. Van Dorn retires to Holly Springs. Close to 5,000 men are killed and wounded during the battle.

Oct. 8 - Although vastly outnumbering the Confederates, Buell's army, with only a part of its troops engaged, misses an opportunity to achieve a significant victory in fierce fighting against Bragg at Perryville, Ky.

Oct. 9-12 - In his second ride around McClellan, Confederate Gen. Jeb Stuart makes a daring raid to Chambersburg, Pa., with 1,800 of his cavalrymen, covering 126 miles and returning with more than 500 horses.

Oct. 12 - Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas," convinced that the South should pursue a policy that will produce an effective Navy, leaves Charleston for England on the blockade runner Herald to buy vessels for the Confederacy.

Oct. 14 - The Richmond Enquirer, terming Antietam the most drastic Union defeat of the war, predicts an early peace.

Oct. 21 - Bledsoe's Landing and Hamblin's Landing in Arkansas are burned by the Federals in reprisal for attacks by Confederate guerrillas on the mail steamer Gladiator.

Oct. 25 - A landing party from the U.S.S. Ellis, under command of young Lieutenant William B. Cushing, destroys large Confederate salt works at New Topsail Inlet in North Carolina said to be large enough to supply all of Wilmington.

Oct. 30 - The Union Navy Department announces it will give $500,000 for the capture and delivery of Semmes' dreaded Confederate commerce raider Alabama, or $300,000 for its destruction.


A DIGNIFIED PROGRAM, topped off by the return to Washington after 98 years of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, drew 3,000 persons to Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac Sept. 22, the centennial of the date on which the historic document first was issued.

The hour-long program, supported by a sunshiny day of moderate temperature, included a 10-minute talk by United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson and a recorded message from President Kennedy. The last half of the ceremony was telecast to the nation.

In a symbolic presentation, the Emancipation Proclamation was returned to the national capital by Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, where it has been preserved (more)
since 1864. It will remain on exhibit at the Library of Congress for one month.

Called to order by Dr. Allan Nevins, chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission and led off by invocation by the U. S. Senate, the program included two original compositions -- a poem written especially for the occasion by Archibald MacLeish, world renowned poet, and a musical score by Ulysses Kay, Negro composer from Arizona. Music was supplied by the U. S. Marine Band.

Other features included songs by Miss Mahalia Jackson, nationally known gospel singer, and a talk by Judge Thurgood Marshall of the United States Court of Appeals.

In his message, the President urged the nation to move further toward the goal of individual freedom. He also praised the Negro for having "never stopped working for his own salvation" and for retaining his loyalty to the United States and to democratic institutions.

The same note was voiced by Ambassador Stevenson, who added:

"Today -- just a century later -- freedom is again at stake. This time the whole world-wide society of men is perilously divided on the issue. National independence has swept the earth like wildfire, but individual freedom is still the great unfinished business of the world today. Once more we doubt whether the human experiment can survive half slave and half free. Once more we feel, as men did in Lincoln's day, that the future of mankind itself depends upon the outcome of the struggle in which we are engaged."

He recalled that Lincoln, in his day, was bitterly attacked for his unwillingness to take the straight partisan line, to claim all virtue for the North and all evil for the South.

"His sense that issues might be relative and ambiguous," the ambassador said, "roused men of rougher certitude to furies of denunciation, and Lincoln was accused of weakness, even of treachery, because he could not go along with the single-minded jingoism of much of the propaganda of his day. So today, there is a danger that those who do not see things in the stark contrasts of black and white will be denounced as feeble and even treacherous."

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, a Virginian by birth who died in 1866 after serving as a Confederate general and the Governor of Louisiana, was recently memorialized in both print and bronze by the Centennial Committee of West Baton Rouge Parish, smallest parish in the state.

A bronze statue of the general was erected on the courthouse grounds at West Baton Rouge, and a little later a marker was unveiled on the site of the plantation from which he went as a voluntary exile to Mexico at the close of the war. In addition, a biography of the soldier and statesman has been made available in the library of the community, and a booklet on his past has been compiled.

VIRGINIA'S CIVIL WAR COMMISSION has enlisted the aid of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in its search for letters, diaries and other documents pertaining to the war. Copies of items found will be made by the Chamber for deposit in the State Library.

TENNESSEE will be one of the best marked states in the Union at the close of the Centennial.

A major goal of its Centennial Commission is the erection of markers to tell the story of certain campaigns and raids, to show the birthplaces of Union and Confederate general officers in the state, to point out the location of training camps and staging areas, and to describe several minor isolated engagements. A majority of these already are in place and are described in a Marker Guide recently published by the Tennessee Historical Commission at Nashville. The guide is available at 50 cents per copy.

The commission is planning to publish on Jan. 1, 1965, a Tennessee Civil War anthology compiled by its chairman, Stanley F. Horn, and a military history of Tennessee during the war. Already in print are a guide to the Civil War in that state, a pamphlet on the reactivation of Confederate and Federal units formed there, and a pamphlet giving specifications for uniforms and insignia of both sides.
THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, one of the major contests of the war, will be recalled in that community, Dec. 9-15, with a schedule of events ranging from dinners to exhibits and battlefield tours.

One of the highlights of the program, as tentatively planned, according to Dr. Ralريفd E. Sumner, chairman of the Fredericksburg Civil War Centennial Commission, will be the unveiling and dedication of a marker to Clara Barton. The guest speaker at that time will be Gen. Alfred N. Gruenther, president of the American National Red Cross.

Other speakers will include W. C. "Dan" Daniel, former national commander of the American Legion; Virgil Carrington Jones, author and lecturer; James H. Brewer, historian and author; Dr. Ina Woestemeyer VanNoppen, author and lecturer, and Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

From Wednesday through Saturday nights, a play, "The Lady of Lyons," first staged at Fredericksburg by the Washington Artillery on Dec. 8, 1862, just prior to the battle, will be presented in the Dupont Theater at Mary Washington College.

KEARNEY- STEVENS CEREMONY

The battle of Chantilly, Va., a deadly, late-afternoon engagement that cost the Union two major generals on the heels of the second battle of Manassas, was recalled in a ceremony of waving flags, memorial talks, and the notes of "Taps" on its centennial date, Sept. 1.

A program sponsored jointly by the Centennial Commissions of New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Fairfax County, Va., was held around the two markers, shown, that designate the spot near which the two generals, Philip Kearny and Isaac Stevens, fell.

Several officials were on hand to represent both New Jersey and New York. An Army color guard and the National Park Service participated.

A MARKER ON THE SITE OF PRISON CAMP MORTON, at 21st and North Meridian Streets in Indianapolis, will be dedicated in a ceremony Oct. 7. The program will be sponsored jointly by the Marion County Civil War Committee and the Indiana Centennial Commission.

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KY., will be commemorated Oct. 3-5 by an original pageant staged by a cast of more than 100 under the sponsorship of the Centennial Commission of Madison County, which boasts many historical "firsts."

To launch the program, a street parade made up of marching bands, drill teams and other groups will be held at Richmond the afternoon of Oct. 3. At 8 o'clock that evening, the first performance of the pageant, "Echoes of the Past," will be presented.

A GUIDE TO FEDERAL ARCHIVES RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR has been completed by National Archives and soon will be published by the Government Printing Office.

Meanwhile, work is proceeding on a similar guide pertaining to the archives of the Confederate States Government. This is under the direction of Henry P. Beers, who is interested in locating official records, especially those not in recognized depositories. Anyone who can be of help is urged to contact him at: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
PATHOLOGY EXHIBIT DEDICATION

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, founded as the Army Medical Museum back in 1862, has arranged this exhibit at 701 Independence Avenue S.W. as a demonstration to the public of the work it carried on during the Civil War.

Now complete, the exhibit will be formally dedicated at ceremonies observing the agency's centennial on Nov. 13. The public is invited.

Included in the exhibit are thousands of items showing the total development of the field of pathology during the war, the actual conditions of military camp and hospital life, and actual specimens of bone and tissue accumulated then.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, the "Pathfinder of the Seas" and a Confederate naval officer during the war, became the second distinguished Southerner to be signally recognized here recently by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In a ceremony at the U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office, a plaque citing the highlights of his career was presented to the Navy by Mrs. Robert Bachman, president-general of the U. D. C. A luncheon at which were a number of distinguished guests followed.

Last year the U. D. C. presented a portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee that now hangs in the Blair House, the quarters of visiting notables while in this country.

VARIETY is the word that describes the activity of the St. Mary Parish Centennial Committee of Franklin, La. It is planning:

1. To erect a marker to Jefferson Davis, because the Confederate President, as a two-year-old boy, moved there with his father.
2. To reclaim the visible boilers of the C.S.S. Diana, sunk in Bayou Teche by Union gunfire.
3. To publish a comprehensive history of the parish.
4. To erect a flagpole in front of the courthouse and to fly from it a 9 by 12 foot Confederate battle flag throughout the Centennial.

It already has recovered the silk flag of the St. Mary Cannoneers, a local group that lost its banner to the 13th Connecticut in 1863. The flag had been presented by the ladies of Franklin.

TONAWANDA MEMORIAL

This monument, erected in the heart of Tonawanda, N. Y., on May 30, 1910, is to be the focus of attention in that community next year.

On Memorial Day, the 53rd anniversary of its erection, it will be rededicated by the Civil War Centennial Commission of the Tonawandas in conjunction with the United Veterans Council of that area.

The Centennial Commission now is raising funds to erect a monument in North Tonawanda as a memorial to Colonel Lewis S. Payne of the 100th New York Volunteer Regiment, one of the most famous scouts of the war.