MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY FOR 1863 .................. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AS WAR DEVELOPS

June 3 - To strengthen the growing peace movement in the North, Lee sets his army in motion from Fredericksburg for an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

June 4 - Union observers in balloons above the Fredericksburg area notice heavy clouds of dust caused by the marching of continuous bodies of troops, and also that many of the Confederate camps formerly in sight have disappeared. This occurs as Hooker makes a reconnoissance across the Rappahannock in an effort to determine what Lee is about.

June 9 - In the largest cavalry action of the war, Pleasanton's Union horsemen battle with those of Jeb Stuart at Brandy Station, Va., in an all-day fight that leaves the Confederates in possession of the field. But the Federal cavalry gain confidence from the experience, as well as definite knowledge of what Lee is planning.

June 9 - Union ships continue bombardment of Vicksburg, dropping nearly 200 shells a day on the city.

June 10 - Federal gunboats launch a concerted attack against Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, but fail to break the defense at that point.

June 13 - Confederate Gen. Ewell attacks Winchester, Va., and causes severe loss of men, guns and wagons to the Union occupying force under Milroy.

June 14 - Federals fail in a renewed assault on Port Hudson as the Vicksburg campaign continues.

June 14 - Union troops destroy the towns of Eunice and Gaines Landing, Arkansas, in retaliation for guerrilla activities in the area.

June 15 - Preparing for Lee's invasion of the North, Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 100,000 militia to be mustered for six months' service.

June 19 - Acting in cooperation with Lee's army, Mosby's guerrillas are reported near Chambersburg, Pa.

June 19 - Union cavalry drive Jeb Stuart's horsemen out of Middleburg, Va., but fail to press attack after Confederates take defensive position.

June 23 - Fighting under difficult conditions, troops under Union Gen. Rosecrans and Confederate Gen. Bragg open a week's campaign in the vicinity of Tullahoma, Tenn.

June 24 - Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren is detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to relieve Rear Admiral S. F. du Pont as commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

June 26 - Confederates are reported by the press to have occupied Gettysburg with 10 regiments of infantry and with cavalry and artillery.

June 26 - Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote dies in New York of a wound received in the Mississippi campaign.

June 26 - Newspapers announce that Gen. Hooker has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac and succeeded by Gen. George G. Meade.

June 27 - Lt. Charles W. Read makes a raid in the Portland, Me., harbor and captures a revenue cutter, but is overtaken and he and his crew made prisoners.

June 28 - As Lee invades Pennsylvania, the U.S. Navy is called upon to defend Washington and the cities along the coast.

June 28 - Confederate horsemen from Stuart's cavalry capture 140 wagons and 800 mules within 15 miles of Washington.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JUST COMPLETED AT BOSTON, MASS. has gone into the records as one of the best held by the Centennial Commission since it first was created in 1957.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates were present from 27 states and the District of Columbia. Some came from as far away as California.

"The Commission is highly gratified at the outstanding success of the program," commented its executive director, James I. Robertson, Jr., upon his return to Washington. "The fact that some of the delegates traveled a great distance to attend the Boston meeting is an indication of the continuing and deep interest in the Centennial.

"The Commission owes a real debt of gratitude to those who took part in the panels which were a feature of this year's program. The excellence of their presentations was a great contribution."

One of the highlights of the program, delegates agreed, was the boat trip taken the afternoon of their final day in Boston to Fort Warren, the old Civil War fort still standing in the harbor there. Another was the talk at a banquet that night by Governor Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts.
A 44-PAGE BOOKLET TELLING THE PART PLAYED BY WOMEN in the Civil War was officially released by the National Commission at the close of its recent assembly in Boston.

Entitled "Our Women of the Sixties," the booklet was written by Mrs. Sylvia G.L. Dennett and Miss Katharine M. Jones, both well-known authors and both members of the Centennial Commission's Women's Committee.

"The part played by women in the Civil War," Dr. Allan Nevins, chairman of the Commission, wrote in the foreword, "offers a story at once tender and heroic, grim and poetic. It is so full of stirring feats and saddening tragedies, and it is so quintessential a summarization of the passionate response of Northerners and Southerners to what each side believed a sacred cause, that we tend to think of it as a detached chapter in our national history."

Copies of the booklet are available from the National Commission at 700 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 25, D. C., without charge.

THREE NEW RECEPIENTS of the Centennial Medallion, the National Commission's highest award, have been announced, as follows:

The Richmond Civil War Centennial Committee, for its extraordinary contribution on a local level.

The United States Navy, for its diving and salvage operations at Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for restoring the Civil War locomotive, "The General," and making it available to the American people through public tours.

The awards will be presented this summer.

MEETING PLACES FOR THE TWO REMAINING ASSEMBLIES of the National Commission have been selected. The seventh of the annual meetings will be held in 1964 at Atlanta, Ga., and the eighth and final in 1965 at Springfield, Ill. Further details will be announced later.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, will not lose sight of the stirring days when Morgan's cavalry came galloping through that area, only to lose its leader through capture.

Under sponsorship of the Columbiana Historical Association, a commemorative program will be held there July 24-28. Towns nearest the site of Morgan's capture -- Lisbon, Wellsville and Salinesville -- will take part in opening the ceremonies on the 24th. A full reenactment of the capture and surrender will be held on July 28 on the actual site, with more than 1,000 men in Civil War uniforms participating.

JUST AS MORGAN SAW IT

This table in the old Buckner mansion at Brandenberg remains set just as it was on the day in July, 1863, when Gen. John Hunt Morgan and some of his officers sat down at it to dine with Col. Robert Buckner, a cousin of Confederate Gen. Simon B. Buckner, while on their famous raid through Ohio.

It will be a key point of interest in a centennial program to be held there on July 13. This was arranged by the Louisville Centennial Committee and will be participated in jointly by Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

"I visited at this home a couple of weeks ago," recently wrote Frank G. Rankin, chairman of the committee, "the old gun pits are still visible in the yard and the house is a marvelous place in its commanding location overlooking the river."

A delegation will leave Louisville on the "Belle of Louisville," a paddle-wheeler, at 9 a.m. that morning and will arrive in Brandenberg around 1 p.m. in time for a barbecue. The speaker for the occasion will be Dr. A.D. Kirwan, professor of history at the University of Kentucky. Those who wish to take the trip should contact Chairman Rankin at P.O. Box 1861, Louisville 1, Ky.
History has recorded that the brilliant military officer, Robert E. Lee, able assistant to Gen. Winfield Scott, the Union commander, refused in 1861 to accept office as head of the Federal army in the field. This refusal, as amply related on markers there today, took place on the site of the present Blair House, across the street from the White House. But what route did Lee follow when he returned to "Arlington," his home across the Potomac River?

A map recently uncovered in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic archives by Elwood Bear, Jr., a member of its Civil War Centennial Committee, and Hulen Stuart, local Civil War expert, gives the answer. As Artist Garnet Jex has shown here with a dotted line, he rode across the 14th Street Bridge and turned right along a path skirting the southern side of the Potomac and continued on to "Arlington" by a road that approached the rear of the old mansion. Also shown are the sites of (1) the Blair House, (2) "Arlington," (3) Long, or 14th Street, Bridge, (4) the present Pentagon building, (5) Roosevelt, then Mason's, Island, and (6) the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown.

This map, as well as three other rare ones concerning the Washington area, are included in an exhibit opened to the public by the Arlington Historical Society at the Hume School on Arlington Ridge Road, only a short distance from the Pentagon. It will remain open certain days of the week throughout the summer.

VICKSBURG'S COMMEMORATION PROGRAM, scheduled for June 30-July 4, is expected to attract people from all over the nation. A committee headed by Judge Ben Gulder has been at work on plans for months.

One feature of the program will be a three-day seminar beginning July 1. It will be made up of lectures, discussions, and field trips. Prominent historians will take part.

The program will open June 30 with a memorial service at the Vicksburg National Military Park. A giant parade will take place the morning of July 4, followed that night by a fireworks display depicting the siege of Vicksburg.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS at Winchester, Va., is becoming one of that state's leading Civil War attractions.

Opened in recent years by the Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc., it drew 1,150 visitors during the first three months of this year, an increase of 70 per cent. It is open to the public daily without charge.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Thomas Birch oil painting of a sea battle between two ships has found its way to the White House. It is owned by the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, now sponsoring a massive Civil War Naval exhibit at 219 South Sixth Street in that city, and was loaned to President Kennedy after newspapers announced that he was looking for painting of a naval engagement for his office.

The painting hangs to the right of the President's desk. It is shown in the inset as it was displayed by J. Welles Henderson, chairman of the Museum, before leaving for the White House.

A Philadelphia lawyer interested in ships since childhood, Mr. Henderson originated the idea of the Museum, personally collected many of the items to be found there, and opened it to the public in 1961. It is open seven days a week. Last year it attracted 15,000 visitors.

In the Civil War exhibit, according to its director, John W. Jackson, are to be found sections concerning the H.L. Hunley, first submarine to sink a ship; the Alabama; Fort Monroe; artifacts from the Modern Greece, blockade runner scuttled on the North Carolina coast; naval weapons; paintings and prints on the Port Royal and Charleston action off the South Carolina coast; Farragut, with emphasis on the action at Mobile and New Orleans, as well as a large collection of contemporary sheet music.
ONE MAN'S DREAM

A giant collection of Civil War artifacts and memorabilia ranging from uniforms to prints, all assembled by Frank A. Palumbo of Chicago, was opened to the public recently at Kenosha, Wis., where it is on indefinite loan to Carthage College.

At the dedicatory ceremonies, more than 300 persons were present. The principal address was made by James I. Robertson, Jr., executive director of the National Centennial Commission.

In this photo, the crowd in attendance is shown as it milled through the exhibit in the college auditorium following the dedicatory program.

THE MANY QUESTIONS CHILDREN ASK ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR will be answered in a handbook soon to be published by the National Commission. It will be written by Executive Director James I. Robertson, Jr.

The specific purpose of the handbook will be to meet the thousands of requests for information on the war received from school children by the Commission and all other Centennial agencies. In it will be summarized all the major aspects of the war, from causes to consequences, from military to social. It will have in the neighborhood of 64 pages and will be heavily illustrated.

Publication has been set for midsummer. The handbook then will be distributed without charge to all interested persons.

THE STORY OF A GERMAN REGIMENT that fought over much of the South will be told in an exhibit of 100 water colors, drawings and field sketches to be exhibited by the Sheldon Swope Art Gallery at 25 South Seventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind., through June 30.

These colors and sketches of the 32nd Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, were all done by one of its members, Adolf Metzner. They have never been shown before.

THE AMERICAN HISTORY CARAVANS of High Point College at High Point, N. C., will get under way June 5 with a study of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

For two weeks, those who enroll will meet daily for classes. Then, on June 23, traveling in station wagons and carrying camping equipment, they will move to Fort Monroe, for lectures by Dr. Chester Bradley, curator of the Casemate Museum; to Yorktown, where Charles Hatch, historian, will serve as guide; to Richmond, for a tour of battlefields and the Confederate Capitol; to Fredericksburg, for two days of study in that area, and finally, on June 30, to Gettysburg, where they will take part in the Centennial commemoration program planned there.

FORT SUMNER MARKED

A MARKER ON THE SITE OF OLD FORT SUMNER near Sumner, Md., was erected recently by the Citizens Committee of that community. Captain Eugene H. Breitenberg, Troop Information Officer, Military District of Washington, was the principal speaker. He is shown here in uniform as he addressed the crowd in attendance.

This fort, named after Union Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, was one of the line of fortifications thrown up during the Civil War as one of the outer defenses of Washington. A modern housing development has crept in upon the site to such an extent that it would have been obliterated but for the marker.