Nov. 1 — Gen. W. T. Sherman, with the railroad behind him repaired, draws his Union forces together at Atlanta, preparatory to advancing on Savannah in his famous "March to the Sea."

Nov. 1 — Announcement is made in the Northern press that the South will arm 300,000 slaves for a part in the forthcoming spring campaign, each to receive his freedom and 50 acres of land at the close of the war.

Nov. 3 — Confederate Gen. N. B. Forrest strikes the Union base at Johnsonville, Tenn., and the following day opens a fierce shore bombardment against enemy ships patrolling the Tennessee River at that point, causing the destruction of the paddle-wheelers U.S.S. Key West and U.S.S. Tawahi, the steamer U.S.S. Elfin, as well as several transport steamers and a large quantity of supplies.

Nov. 7 — In a message to the Confederate Congress, President Davis expresses opposition to the general arming of slaves and says he would drill and arm only those already employed in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments.

Nov. 8 — Northern voters indicate their support of President Lincoln's Union-Republican ticket by returning him to the White House, giving him a strong majority over his opponent, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Andrew Johnson, former Governor of Tennessee, is elected Vice President.

Nov. 11 — Union Gen. J. M. Corse directs his division in the destruction of fortifications, factories and bridges at Rome, Ga., and starts for Atlanta to join Sherman.

Nov. 12 — The C.S.S. Shenandoah, continuing her world cruise in search of Union ships, captures and burns the schooner Lizzie M. Stacey, laden with pine-salt and iron, in mid-Atlantic, near the equator, registering her third prize in six days.

Nov. 15 — Sherman destroys the military resources of Atlanta and starts for Savannah with an army of 55,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 2,000 artillerymen organized into two wings, each with 20 days' rations.

Nov. 18 — The largest exchange of prisoners in many months gets under way at a point on the Savannah River. Included are many Union soldiers confined at Andersonville.

Nov. 19 — The C.S.S. Chickamauga, returning from a successful raid to sea, is attacked by four Union blockaders as she lies at anchor in the early morning fog under the guns of Fort Fisher on the North Carolina coast, but the raider, aided by guns in the fort, succeeds in breaking clear and making her way up Cape Fear River to Wilmington.

Nov. 23 — The two wings of Sherman's army merge at Milledgeville, Ga., having deceived the Confederates, now under the overall command of Gen. W. J. Hardee, as to whether their true objective is Macon, Augusta, or Savannah.

Nov. 25 — Radicals siding with the South fail in a program of incendiarism designed to destroy the St. James, St. Nicholas, LaFarge House, Metropolitan, and other large hotels in New York City.

Nov. 25 — Writing from Acapulco, Commodore C. H. Poor of the U.S.S. Saranac in the Pacific Naval Squadron warns that the French are seizing American shipping destined for the Juarez forces.

Nov. 26 — Confederate Gen. Joe Wheeler, pursuing Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry during its raid to burn the bridge over Brier Creek near Waynesboro, Ga., as a part of the "March to the Sea" drive, surprises the camp of the 8th Indiana and 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, forcing the Federals to abandon their mission.

Nov. 26 — Union Gen. John A. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, issues orders for the New York incendiaries, if caught, to be brought before a court-martial or military commission for trial and, if convicted, to be executed "without the delay of a single day."

Nov. 27 — An explosion and fire, believed to have been caused by a Confederate coal torpedo, damages the steamer Greyhound on the James River in Virginia and narrowly misses killing Union Gens. Ben Butler and Robert C. Schenck. Admiral David Porter and other officers holding a conference to plan an expedition against Fort Fisher.

Nov. 28 — The C.S.S. Florida, brought into Newport News by the U.S.S. Wachusett on Nov. 11 following her capture at Babia, Brazil, sinks in nine fathoms of water after colliding with the Army transport Alliance.

Nov. 30 — A joint Army-Navy force sent up the Broad River to cut the Charleston-Savannah Railroad and establish contact with Sherman is attacked at Honey Hill near Grabamville, S. C., by the Georgia militia under Gen. G. W. Smith and driven back to its boats with more than 700 killed, wounded, and missing.

Nov. 30 — As a part of the Nashville Campaign started by Confederate Gen. John B. Hood on Sept. 18 in the hope of drawing Sherman north out of Georgia, Union Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the field forces opposing the Confederates, orders a delaying action at Franklin, Tenn., to rebuild bridges and get his troops across the Harpeth River. In a late-afternoon charge compared by some to that of Pickett at Gettysburg, the Southerners drive the Federals back and force them to withdraw to Nashville.
VALOR TO BE COMMEMORATED

SIX CONFEDERATE GENERALS lost their lives in the November 30, 1864, battle of Franklin, Tenn. This fiercely fought contest, in which John B. Hood strove vainly to destroy the Federal army of George H. Thomas, lasted barely 2 hours. Yet more than 8,500 casualties resulted; included among the dead were Gens. Pat Cleburne, S. R. Gist, H. B. Granbury, O. F. Strahl, John Adams, and J. C. Carter. At no other battle of the Civil War were so many general officers killed.

Shown at left is a part of the Confederate Cemetery at Franklin where 1,496 Southern soldiers were buried. At right is the Carter House, which was used as Federal headquarters during the battle and which today is a national shrine.

A three-day commemoration at Franklin, beginning November 28, will mark the centennial of this tragic engagement. Included in the program for the first two days are tours, exhibits, a firepower demonstration by re-activated units, and an evening concert by the Vanderbilt University Glee Club. On November 30, the climactic day of the commemorative ceremonies, a parade and memorial service will be followed by an evening banquet at the Brentwood Country Club. James Robertson, executive director of the National Commission, will be principal speaker.

Inquiries relative to the program should be directed to the Carter House, Franklin, Tenn.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CIVIL WAR BOOKS, one of the most imposing of the National Commission's many projects, continues to progress satisfactorily. Four of the fifteen sections have already been completed and submitted to National Commission headquarters; at least three other sections will be finished by the end of this year. When finally published, the bibliography will contain an annotated listing, cross-referenced and indexed, of approximately 20,000 titles. A list of the bibliographers and their respective sections is available on request from the Commission offices.

PROFESSOR PAUL W. GATES of Cornell University has completed his manuscript on the impact of the Civil War on American agriculture. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., is now preparing the study for publication next year. This volume will be the first of the National Commission-sponsored Impact Series to appear. Fourteen other volumes in the series are underway at present.

A CORRECTION FROM VIRGINIA

The statement in last month's newspaper that the plaque honoring New York's Col. Lewis S. Payne was "perhaps the only memorial to be erected to an individual during the Centennial years" brought a prompt and appreciated response from Ivan Butterworth, chairman of the Dinwiddie County (Va.) CWCC.

On September 20 of this year, in the Dinwiddie Circuit Courtroom, over 200 persons attended the unveiling ceremonies for a plaque honoring the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott. "Old Fuss and Feathers," who commanded the Union forces in the first months of the Civil War, was a native of Dinwiddie County. At the bottom of the elaborate marker is the motto: "He dared to do what he believed right."

At left is a photograph of the new plaque. Flanking the bronze tablet is Edgar A. Wyatt, IV (left), editor of the Petersburg Progress-Index, and Mr. Butterworth.

We are happy to learn that other individuals have been singled out for recognition during these commemorative years.
NOMINATIONS FOR AWARDS by the National Commission have flowed into this agency's offices in a steady stream ever since requested in a recent newsletter. The National Commission urges state centennial agencies in particular to recommend those local centennial committees deserving of recognition. In making nominations, please supply a full summary of each group's achievements, as well as the name and address of the group's chairman. The National Commission's Sub-committee on Awards will hold its final meeting early next year; all awards will then be made at the Eighth National Assembly in Springfield, Ill., May 1-4, 1965.

GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE was the subject of a program sponsored last month in Bristol by the Rhode Island CWCC. Main speaker for the evening was Gen. Leonard Holland, the state's adjutant general, who centered his remarks on Burnside's conduct at the battles of Fredericksburg and the Crater.

CIVIL WAR EXHIBIT IN WISCONSIN

A Historymobile exhibition of Civil War momentos has begun a two-year tour of schools and communities throughout Wisconsin. Sponsored jointly by that state's Historical Society and Centennial Commission, the giant exhibit may be found on week days in school yards and on weekends in shopping centers. The above photographs show a portion of the massive display in the 52 x 12 foot van.

At left is a Confederate soldier's uniform, canteen, spur, bedroll and musket. The Stars and Bars in the background is one of the Southern flags captured by Wisconsin units.

In the center is a partial replica of a hut used by Federal soldiers for winter quarters. All accoutrements shown were used by Badger troops in the conflict.

At right, two eager young applicants strike poses in the re-created studio of a Civil War photographer. Behind them is a mannequin wearing the uniform of a Zouave officer. Photographs of Wisconsin soldiers line the wall.

The "Wisconsin in the Civil War" exhibit had its premiere at the 1964 State Fair in Milwaukee. Nearly 100,000 persons viewed the many items from a bygone but unforgettable age.

PRELIMINARY PLANS for the April, 1965, commemoration at Appomattox have been announced by James J. Geary, executive director of the Virginia CWCC. The program marking the centennial of Lee's surrender to Grant will be under the co-sponsorship of the Virginia Commission and the National Park Service. Scheduled tours of the restored village, a concert by a nationally known musical organization, and an address by a prominent figure will highlight the observance. There will be no re-enactment of the events at Appomattox.

ANOTHER NEW PUBLICATION of the Michigan CWCC is now being distributed. This one, entitled "Michigan Labor and the Civil War," is a statistical and analytical study of workers in the Wolverine State during the war. Professors Albert A. Blum and Dan Georgakas co-authored the 31-page pamphlet.
CIRCLE ROUTE DEDICATED

Recently, more than 200 persons braved overcast skies at Winchester, Va., to attend dedicatory ceremonies officially opening the Shenandoah Valley Circle Tour. This tour, another project of the Virginia CWCC, enables a tourist or student to make a round-robin swing (via U. S. 11 and 340) of the major battle sites in the Valley of Virginia.

Members of the "re-activated" 8th Ohio Cavalry (top) view one of ten permanent outdoor maps that have been placed along the tour route. The maps measure twelve square feet in size and are multi-colored for better comprehension of the movements they depict. The bottom photograph shows Cong. John O. Marsh, Jr., delivering the principal address at the program dedicating this new attraction.

Virginia CWCC director, James J. Geary, was quoted as saying that the Shenandoah Valley Circle Tour would remain as one of his commission's "most worthwhile contributions to Civil War lore."

THE FINAL MEETING of the New England Conference of state Civil War Centennial Commissions will be held Saturday, November 7, on the campus of Boston College. Mary V. Darcy, executive secretary of the Massachusetts CWCC, is in charge of the all-day program. Among the featured speakers at this conference will be Congressman Fred Schwengel, vice chairman of the National Commission, and Edmund C. Gass, the National Commission's assistant executive director.

THE VERMONT CWCC held an observance October 19 commemorating the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Vermont troops were vitally involved in this climatic engagement of the Second Valley Campaign, and an internationally known painting to Vermont soldiers in the battle covers a wall in one room of the State House in Montpelier. Principal speakers at this recent program were Professors Louis Morton and Robert H. Chastney.

WASHINGTON'S DEFENSES

The unusual amount of interest generated by this bulletin's news items on Fort Ward, near Alexandria, Va., has also called attention to several other restored forts in the Washington area. For the benefit of those who have written National Commission headquarters regarding the capital's Civil War defenses, pictured above are two photographs showing Park Service-maintained sites.

On the left is the interior of Fort Stevens, which guarded the main northern approach to Washington. It was here that President Lincoln risked danger to view Jubal Early's 1864 thrust at the city. At right can be seen a portion of recently restored Fort Marcy. One of the largest Federal bastions on the Virginia side of the Potomac, Fort Marcy protected vital Chain Bridge and the western avenue into Washington.