

THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE

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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COMMANDERS REPORT

Apologies to All

Please accept my apologies for the tardy issue of "The Cyclorama"

Anyone would think with two months between issues that there would be more than enough time to produce a timely and informative newsletter.

My time has had many demands on it these last sixty days and something had to slide and the newsletter fell victim along with other chores.

With a bit of luck we will return to a more informative and timely Cyclorama

Two Junior Members Receive Belated Induction

By Bob Farrell

The setting was the Capital City Chop House, the date was May 2ed, and the occasion was a family gathering and birthday party for our own Senior Vice Commander, Brother Dennis.

Among the guests were grandsons Patrick McRitchie and Dale McRitchie who have been Junior Members of the Logan Camp since December 2007. However, due to the fact that they live in New York State they had never been formally inducted in to the order.

It was my honor to have been asked to conduct a surprise initiation for these two outstanding young men. Taken unaware, the boys were asked to stand and touch the small flag brought along for this special occasion. Together the three of us recited the induction Creed as prescribed. If I do say so myself it was a lovely ceremony and it was quite apparent that our two Junior Members were duly impressed as were the adults present.

It is occasions like this that justify the efforts of the office of the Camp Commander

This Month's Program

By Bob Farrell

This month's speaker comes to us with wonderful credentials. Both his professional career and

Civil War interest has been recognized by all to whom he has come in contact with. North Carolina is fortunate in that Matt has chosen the Old North State for his winter address. **"Jashuia Chamberlain his Wounding and Death 50 years later"** will be his topic. He submits the following biography.

Matt Farina is a recently retired pediatric cardiologist and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at Albany Medical College in Albany, NY. His interest in the Civil War goes back to childhood and a visit to the Gettysburg battlefield at age 10 years. While standing at the high watermark in front of Cushing's battery, I guess I had one of those mystical experiences that many visitors have. I read avidly about Civil War history and military history in general.

When I went off to college, all that was laid aside, but years later in 1988 my wife, Nancy, accepted a position at headquarters for the American Physical Therapy Association in Alexandria, VA. With me in Albany and Nan in Alexandria, we had a 12 year long-distance relationship, seeing each other every 3-4 weeks.

Nan suggested one time we tour a battlefield, Manassas. My interest in the Civil War was rekindled. In 1889 I joined the Capital District Civil War Round Table in Albany and discovered other enthusiasts. I subsequently served 4 years as treasurer, 4 years as president, and I have been the editor of the newsletter for 8 years. When we retired last year, we bought a winter home in Southern Pines, NC. I discovered the Rufus Barringer Civil War Round Table there, and have become editor of their newsletter.

I have presented Civil War medical topics to Round Tables in New York, Vermont, Maine, North Carolina and Melbourne, Australia. I did not have any relatives in the Civil War. However Nancy's great grandfather, John Parsons, was an outstanding officer in the Union Army and commanded the 187th Pennsylvania Regiment at the end of the war. We have recently discovered he was a hero of sorts. His exploits were touched upon in a copy of the eulogy that was read at his funeral in 1913.

It is interesting to note, like all hospitals around the country, the Albany Medical Center where Matt practiced has grown considerably however it has its roots as the Ira Harris Army Hospital. Ira Harris was a war time US Senator and father of Clara Harris, guest of Major Henry Rathbone, both of whom were present in the Presidential Box at Fords Theater, April 14, 1865

Success at Bennett Place

By Bob Farrell



Again in 2009, Bennett Place, was the setting for the Second Annual Encampment of the North Carolina Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. A perfect day greeted all the Brothers who had traveled from every corner of the state

Department Commander Ewall conducted the Departments business with prompt efficiency which led to harmony on all issues. A number of matters were discussed and many of those

required further investigation and volunteers came forward to undertake the research.

One of the most important functions of the event is the election of the Department officers. Commander Ewall agreed to serve at least one more year to the delight of all. The Logan Camp can once again be proud of its membership with its willingness to step forward when required. Brother Dennis St. Andrew was nominated for Department Senior Vice Commander and another Brother, Dan Hopping, was nominated for Department Junior Vice Commander. A unanimous vote elected the slate of officers for the forthcoming year.

We are proud of our two brothers who displayed their willingness to assume a strong leadership role in the Department of North Carolina. However it should be no surprise to any of us after having observed their untiring efforts on behalf of the Logan Camp.

After the business meeting had ended, we were treated to a tour and an interpretation of the Bennett Place facilities by our host, Jeremiah DeGennaro, a member of the Bennett Place staff.

SUVCW Department of North Carolina Minutes of the second annual encampment April 18, 2009.

The meeting was opened by Department Commander Douglas Elwell. He asked Secretary the Rev. Thomas Rightmyer to lead in prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance, and the American's Creed were recited.

The roll of officers was called, and the credentials of delegates reported.

The Secretary and Treasurer' reports were approved as presented.

Old business:

The proposed amendment to the national constitution reported on Department Order One February 25, 2009 was approved unanimously.

The Department of North Carolina, with all of its Officers and Brothers seated there on the 18th day of April 2009, met in annual Encampment and voted unanimously in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War;

Department flag:

\$310 has been contributed to this fund. The flag alone will cost about \$700, the total cost including staff and stand will be about \$800. Commander Elwell recommended that flags for camps should be a first priority, then a department flag.

New business:

By unanimous vote the department approved an amendment to the Department Bylaws to authorize the Department Commander to appoint additional Department Officers in accordance with the National Regulations, Chapter II, Article IV, Sections 1 and 3.

The question of the status of appointed Department Officers was referred to the Department Council for recommendation at least 60 days before 2010 Encampment. There is an apparent conflict between the opinion of the national secretary and the text of the national regulations.



By unanimous vote the Department approved an amendment to the Department Bylaws to permit Junior and Junior Associate members in those camps who want to have them.

The question of the status of adult Associates was referred to Department Council for recommendation at least 60 days before 2010 Encampment. The national regulations do not clearly deal with the question of the status of adult Associates in determining the number of delegates to the Department and National Encampments.

A proposal that all past NC camp commanders have membership in the Department Encampment was referred to Department Council for recommendation at least 60 days before 2010 Encampment. The SUVCW in North Carolina first organized as a single camp-at-large. Members and Past Camp Commanders of this camp organized additional camps-at-large and in 2008 the Department. The national regulations do not appear to make provision for our particular case.

The Secretary reported on letters received from other SUVCW departments and camps:



After a short recess Commander Elwell expressed the Department's thanks to the Logan camp for serving as hosts and for preparing encampment commemoration medals for the Charter Encampment and this encampment. They are available to those who were present at a cost of \$10.00 from Logan camp. Brother Dan Hopping prepared the medals and Commander Elwell thanked him and gave him an SUVCW challenge coin.

Commander Elwell spoke about the proposal for a monument at the Bentonville battlefield and suggested formation of a committee on historical monuments. After thorough discussion several brothers present offered to consult further on this proposal.

Commander Elwell announced a department policy that expenditures of department funds greater than \$100 must have Council approval.

On motion the officers nominated by the Department Council, acting at the Department Commander's order as Nominating Committee were elected:

Commander	PDC Douglas P. Elwell	PCC Ruger Camp 1
Senior Vice Commander	Dennis Charles St.Andrew	Logan Camp 4
Junior Vice Commander	Daniel Hopping	Logan Camp 4
Dept Secretary and Treasurer	PCC Thomas N. Rightmyer	Ellis Camp 3)
Council:		
	CC Alonza Bryan Salter	NC Volunteers Camp 5
	PCC Samuel A. Moore, Jr.	Logan Camp 4)
	PCC Yale W. Mooers	Ellis Camp 3

Commander Elwell announced that he would make appointments to appointed offices at a later date.

The officers were installed by Commander Elwell according to the ritual of the SUVCW.



On motion the Senior Vice Commander, Junior Vice Commander and Council members – as many as the national constitution and regulations permit - were elected delegates to the National Encampment to be held at Louisville, KY, August 13-16, 2009. All present members of the Department were elected as Alternates and the Department Commander

was authorized to sign credentials for any Alternates serving as Delegates. Department Commander Elwell is a ex officio member of the national encampment.

Next meeting of the Department will be April 10, 2010. NC Volunteers Camp 5 offered to host the meeting at New Bern.

After a prayer by PCC Rightmyer the Encampment was adjourned.

The brothers present then visited the Bennett House, the site where General Sherman received from Confederate General Johnston the surrender of Confederate forces in the south-east April 26, 1865.

Question Answered

By Bob Farrell

When discussing events in the life of President Andrew Johnson, Speaker Dean Teitelbaum seldom is at a loss for facts. During the course of the Q & A period following Dean's talk the question was posed "*Was President Johnson on the reviewing stand during the Grand Review*"

Much to everyone's surprise neither our Speaker or anyone in the audience could recall ever having seen the President's name associated with that event. Have you??

As fate would have it I had been reading Sherman's "Memoirs" and the next morning was at that point in narrative where he was discussing the Grand Review. Sherman mentions mounting the podium and shaking hands with the then President. This was immediately after his celebrated snub of Secretary Stanton. Also, Sherman notes that in addition to the President the members of the Cabinet were also present.

I, and I suspect many others have focused on the military aspects of the Grand Review and have given little thought to the political figures assembled that day.

Intriguing Facts

By Bob Farrell

I would like to take this opportunity and assert the privilege of an editor to introduce you to a couple of little known facts that I discovered recently while reading "Chancellorsville" by Stephen Sears.

Often while discussing the Chancellorsville campaign we hear of Kelly's Ford, Germana Ford, Ely's Ford and US Ford. Most of the Fords on both the Rappahannock and Rapidan River were named after the owners on whose land they were located. Then why the US Ford?? Well, the answer is quite simple it took its name from the nearby abandoned United States Gold Mine.

This appears to be rather simple answer which now begs the question why was there a gold mine in that area? As they say one question leads to another.

History Repeats Itself

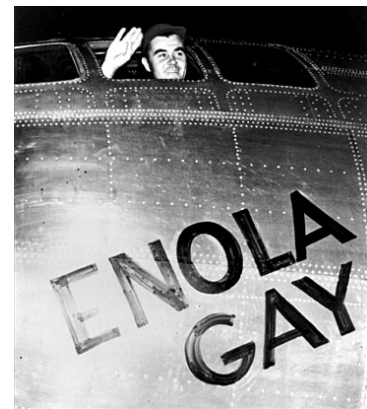
By Bob Farrell



Most of us have seen the art that decorated the planes of General Chennault's Flying Tigers. Or the famous P51 adorned with the voluptuous "Lucky Lady" or in the Pacific Theater where the "Enola Gay" which brought an end to the War

Now you are beginning to wonder how does this relate to our interest in the Civil War?? Well on the Monday that preceded the battle of Chancellorsville, at Hooker's HQ on Stafford Heights behind Fredericksburg Professor Thaddeus S.C. Lowe's aerial reconnaissance balloon "**Washington**" rose majestically to observe the enemy.

What is little known of the "**Washington**" that on one side was an enormous portray of the first president and on the other side the name in ornate red, white, and blue lettering. Despite the fact that some felt it looked more like a carnival attraction than a machine of war. So we now discover another military first can be directly attributed to the Civil War



A verbatim transcript of an article on my great-great-granduncle, Mancil V. Root.

By John R Harman

Cedar Rapids Republican, August 29, 1926, front page
Mancil Root: Youngest Civil War Veteran

Cedar Rapids Man Enlisted as Drummer When 11 Years Old; Blessed by Abraham Lincoln

By A. H. Koop

It was a beautiful morning in May, 1864. On dress parade before a flag-draped reviewing stand in front of the Capitol building, Washington, D.C., the 36th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was aligned, awaiting the final word of their president before marching to the front.



As the door of the Capitol opened, and the tall, gaunt form of Abraham Lincoln appeared, surrounded by staff and cabinet officials, every soldier stiffened to attention.

Ascending the platform, the president spoke briefly to the regiment, admonishing the soldiers to be brave, to fight courageously for the right, encouraging them with news that the end of the conflict was near.

Concluding with a word of "God speed," and waving aloft a small flag as the troops started to march away, the attention of the great man was suddenly arrested by two little boys gazing up at him with eyes that shone with worship. One of the boys carried a drum, the other a fife. Both were dressed in the blue of the Union Army.

Leaping from the platform, the president approached the youngsters.

"Surely you two little boys are not going to war," the kindly voice asked.

"You bet we are," sturdily replied the younger of the pair. Giving each of the youngsters a hearty handclasp, Abraham Lincoln gained the reviewing stand with a bound, and with upraised hand gave the command "Hold!"

The line of soldiers stopped.

Then, in a voice trembled with emotion, with the tears streaming down his unashamed cheeks, "Father Abraham" spoke:

"You are brave young soldiers, willing to sacrifice your lives for your country and for your people. Good by, good soldiers, good by!"

Proudly cherishing the words of their hero, the two little boys marched off to the war with their regiment, one trilling bravely on his fife, the other valiantly beating time with his drum.

Behind them, still waiving his little flag, Abraham Lincoln watched until the regiment passed out of sight.

Three months before this never-to-be-forgotten scene in Washington, a large crowd had gathered in a little town in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

And among the crowd was Mancil V. Root, the little drummer boy, then a lad of 11 years old. From a strap around his neck was suspended a red drum, a proud possession made for Mancil by his father several years before, and on which the youngster had become quite proficient.

DRAMATIC SCENE

The occasion of the meeting was to conduct a “rally” to raise 50 volunteers for the Union army. The last draft of the war was about to be carried out, and each county was ordered to raise a given number of men, either by draft or enlistment.

After a number of speakers had exhorted the crowd for volunteers and 48 of the required 50 had stepped forward, the recruiting officer announced he would give them just two hours to provide two more recruits. If two more men failed to volunteer, it would be necessary to draft that number.

Rolling away on his little drum, while Will Barker, a boy of 14, did the “fifing,” Mancil revolved a big problem in his mind.

His father, a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Eagles, had been killed in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. His brother, a captain in the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, was away at the front and his mother, confronted with the task of supporting herself and three small children, was about to lose the old home unless something happened, and happened quickly.

For the little home had been mortgaged, and mortgage and interest in the amount of nearly \$500 were almost due, and there was no money to pay. All the little surplus had gone to the doctor to care for Mancil's younger sister, slowly dying from tuberculosis.

As the recruiting officer tried to tempt the men in the crowd by telling of the \$300 offered each volunteer by the government, an additional \$200 from the state, and a \$50 premium from the county. Mancil suddenly saw the solution of all his mother's troubles.

Here was his chance to do something big for his mother and his country as well.

Climbing to the speaking platform, the little fellow held up his hand for silence, and amid a deep hush, declared he “wanted to enlist.” As the crowd broke into loud cheers, many an older man turned away, shamed by the bravery of the boy with the red drum.

The recruiting officer told Mancil he feared the government wouldn't take a boy his age, but when he had heard the story, promised to do what he could. Lieut. James Greeley of Company E also agreed to help, and drove the boy home to get his mother's permission.

Broken-hearted, weeping, the mother listened to the plea of her son, but refused to give her boy up. Finally, however, she agreed to sign the papers after Lieutenant Greeley had explained that this was the last call for volunteers, that the war was ending rapidly, and that the regiment might not even leave the state. The officer promised Mrs. Root he would look after Mancil as his own son.

So a telegram was dispatched to the governor of the state for a special permit for Mancil to join the army as a drummer boy, and a reply soon came stating he would allow the enlistment if Mancil was in the best of health.

THEATER OF WAR

The next morning Company E entrained for Fond du Lac, Wis., and with it went Mancil and his red drum and Will Barker and his fife. After being “sworn-in,” the entire regiment were assembled at Madison, and formally mustered in as soldiers.

For three months Mancil camped with his regiment at Madison, learning the many duties that fell on the shoulders of even a drummer boy. His little red drum was sent back home, and in its place a regulation army drum was issued. He was also instructed in first aid, and a "kit" assigned to him.

Then came the great day when the regiment was ordered south.

With colors flying, drums beating time to the pounding of hearts, the troops entrained for Washington, where three days later Abraham Lincoln bade them farewell.

His thoughts a conflict between worry over his mother and the joy of getting to the front, Mancil Root boarded the boat with his comrades and sailed to Belle Plaines, Va., where the regiment was ordered to march to Cold Harbor.

Here camp equipment was issued the men, and Mancil was given a pistol and 100 shells, which he prized next to his beloved drum.

But the pleasures of camp life were suddenly cut short. The Confederate army started a sudden attack.

And little "Stub" Root has suddenly become a man, performing all the tasks capable of his 4 feet 7 inches. He assisted the doctor in caring for the wounded, administering chloroform while the doctor amputated a shattered leg or arm, dressing minor wounds without assistance, and helping the ambulance drivers.

Sometimes there would be days of marching and Mancil's short legs often failed after covering 10 or 15 miles. Then the youngster would fall back to the pack train, riding one of the horses until his strength returned.

It was during one of these rides that he met Gen. U. S. Grant who marveled at the youngster's bravery. Mancil also met Grant's son, a youth but a year or so older, and was allowed to ride young Grant's pony once or twice.

One day found the regiment entrenched in a large forest, and Mancil was ordered to pass out food to the hungry soldiers. Slinging a large sack of hardtack over his shoulder, and picking up a huge slab of "side meat," the boy entered the front line trench.

Before he had finished his task, the Confederate soldiers attacked, and the second battle of the Wilderness began.

Staying close beside his captain, formerly Lieutenant Greeley, Mancil watched the fight. Soldiers were falling all around him, and as his orderly sergeant went down, Captain Greeley picked up his rifle, unstrapped the cartridge belt, and handed them to the drummer boy, who silently took his place in the line.

Then the "rebels" executed a flanking movement, and the Union army was driven from the trenches and forced back into the forest. It was a case of every man for himself, as the southern forces were in close pursuit.

TAKEN PRISONER

As he fled through the woods, Mancil was suddenly confronted by a huge "Johnny Reb" a short

distance ahead.

“You little Yankee, throw up your hands or I’ll shoot.” He shouted at Mancil. But Mancil kept on running.

“I mean what I say,” the Confederate warned.

“I’ll never go to Libby prison, so shoot if you want to,” Mancil retorted.

Bang! Went the rifle. Mancil felt a sharp pain (in) his right shoulder and knew he had been hit. He staggered, but managed to keep his feet, and soon met his captain, who had been shot in the side and was barely able to walk.

Bringing forth his bandages and kit, Mancil quickly bound up the captain’s wound, and as an ambulance approached, shouted to the driver to stop. The driver was in a hurry, and as he already had a load, kept on going, but as he passed the boy leapt to the head of the front horse, caught the bridle and brought the wagon to a halt. Captain Greeley was assisted aboard, but Mancil stayed behind as there was not room for him.

A few minutes later he found himself captured and lined up with some 1,500 other prisoners, while the Confederate army swept on, leaving the captured men in charge of a few guards.

Two hours later General Grant ordered a charge of 2,000 Union cavalymen. The trenches were recovered, the southern army put to flight, and the prisoners rescued.

Mancil was immediately placed in a doctor’s care, and nearly a pint of blood was found in the little cowhide boot when it was tenderly pulled from the swollen foot.

But youth is hard to keep down, and soon Mancil was beating his drum again, and more battles and skirmishes were gone through. During the skirmish at Deep Bottom on the Potomac river, the boy picked up a tattered Confederate flag, and proudly showed it to the colonel of the regiment when the fight was over.

As a reward he was offered a two weeks’ furlough home, but decided to stay with his regiment, for he knew his mother would never permit him to return if he went home.

Finally the great day came when 60,000 Union soldiers formed a huge square, and the gallant General Robert E. Lee marched through at the head of his forces, tendering his sword to General Grant in token of the south’s surrender.

Mancil’s regiment camped at Alexandria for a while and was then ordered to Washington to muster out. Pontoon bridges were scarce, and the troops were instructed to wade across. Holding his drum high above his head, Mancil attempted to cross, but the water was too deep for him, and he had to turn back.

Witnessing the boy’s plight, General Humphreys ordered him to swing up behind him on his horse, and took him safely across. The chill water and the hardships which he had been through brought on an attack of sciatic rheumatism, and Mancil was taken to a hospital in Washington. It was there that news of his little sister’s death reached him, but he was too weak to go home for the funeral.

At last the rheumatism was cured, and Mancil Root, drummer boy, was released from the Union army.

HONORED BY ALL

Today the former drummer lives at 802 South Seventeenth street, west Cedar Rapids. Although 73 years old, he is still hale and hearty, and marches down the street with the stride of a man of 40.

He still has his drums, not only the army drum which accompanied him on his thrilling experiences, but the little red drum his father made him almost 79 years ago.

And Mancil V. Root, 73, the youngest Civil War veteran in the United States, is now playing his drum at the state fair in Des Moines in the Iowa Division of the National Civil War musicians.

There are 17 men in the drum corps, including R. S. McGeehan, 87, of Atlantic, the oldest active Civil War musician in the country, and Mancil V. Root, the youngest.

For eight days these veterans will give concerts at the fair, playing all the old tunes and living over again the days of '63.

Thousands of people will do honor to these old soldiers who fought to preserve the union of their country, but outstanding over them all will be Mancil V. Root, once the 11-year-old drummer boy, who enlisted for his country, his mother, and his home.

Postscript: Mancil was hit by an automobile in Cedar Rapids while crossing the street and died July 6, 1929, age 76. He is buried with a Federal marker at Oak Shade Cemetery in Marion, IA.

Bentonville Battlefield Tour

June 20

By Larry Jones & Dan Hopping



Mr. Fred Burt who spoke at our meeting in January will lead us on a battlefield tour at Bentonville on Saturday June 20th. We will meet at the visitor center at 9:00 am. There



is a possibility that we could meet at 8:30 as Mr. Burt mentioned bringing re-enactor weapons and equipment to discuss. The battlefield tour via our vehicles will take 2-3 hours and the visitor center/Harper House will take an additional 1-2 hours. We will have to decide if we will bring our lunches or go to Newton Grove for a meal. More

specific information will be forthcoming as we get closer to June 20th.



This event is only held every 5 years when the event falls on the very date and day of the week of the original battle. The re-enactments are on the actual battlefield. There are usually cotton balls still in the fields after the spring harvest.

This is a fascinating, well preserved battlefield. Whether you have been there before or not, you will not want to miss this experience. The photos were taken by Dan Hopping during the 2000 Bentonville re-enactment.

There were about 3,000 re-enactors at the 2000 re-enactment with several artillery batteries. You could feel the canon and musket fire through the soles of your feet and the troops often disappeared in the smoke. It was very exciting. The sutler area had dozens of vendors selling everything from uniforms to Civil War era food and hardtack. Entertainment included era musicians and authors talking about military life in the 1860s.



The original farm house is open as a Civil War Hospital Museum with re-enactors and historians demonstrating the medical state of the art for 1865. During the three day

event the re-enactors are camped realistically in the woods were the original battle too place.

Abe's Watch

By Bob Farrell



Here is a story that concerns **Abraham Lincoln**, the 16th president, who was much mentioned last month on the bicentennial of the birth of America's tallest president (6-foot-4) and first Republican and two months ago around the inauguration of Democrat Barack Obama, who like Lincoln wasn't from Illinois either but claimed it later in life.

It seems that frugal, sad Lincoln, who lost his mother at 10, three of his four sons to early deaths, a wife to mental illness and presided over the worst casualty-strewn conflict in the nation's history to hold the fragile nation together before being assassinated, had at least one little-known personal luxury in his

foreshortened 56 years of life: his pocketwatch.

Rail splitter-lawyer-legislator Lincoln, not known as an attentive dresser, apparently purchased the expensive gold watch during the 1850s in Springfield, Ill., a kind of status symbol in those days with an American casing and fine British internal works from Liverpool.

Look in the photo of Lincoln and son **Tad** above, taken but four days before the president was shot in the back of the head on a bad Good Friday in 1865. You can't see a pocketwatch in the photo. But you can just make out the chain to it looping across his vest.



It seems that on the day the Civil War started (if you're reading this down South, that's the War Between the States), Lincoln's treasured watch was in the hands of a Washington watchmaker named **Jonathan Dillon** for repairs. They were completed and the watch returned to the White House and the president.



But Dillon subsequently told his family that, unbeknownst to the president, on hearing news of the Civil War he had secretly etched onto the timepiece's internal works the date April 13, 1861, his name and a message about the war's first guns firing, the end of slavery and the good president.

That story of the hidden secret message was passed down from family generation to generation. In 1958, the watch itself ended up in the Smithsonian Institution, inoperative, where it has rested until this week.

Recently, a great-great-grandson of Dillon's alerted the museum to the family story and its apparent confirmation from a newspaper article the year before the watchmaker died in 1907.

This week, the Smithsonian had a jeweler carefully open Lincoln's watch. And, as recounted by the Smithsonianmag.com and by the Watchismo blog, excited history buffs did indeed find an etched, long-secret message, though not quite the one passed down.

Inside Lincoln's watch Smithsonian officials found the following inscription: "Jonathan Dillon April 13- 1861 Fort Sumpter was attacked by the rebels on the above date J Dillon April 13-1861 Washington thank God we have a government Jonth Dillon"

Three years later, another likely jeweler etched his name too and someone added "Jeff Davis," an apparent reference to Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Photo (top): Lincoln and son Tad. Credit: Getty Images

Photo (bottom): Abraham Lincoln's watch. Credit: Smithsonian Institution via Watchismoblog.com

Three Generations of Reeves at Gettysburg

By Roscoe Reeves

Brothers, here is our gathering (sons and grandsons) on Memorial Day Sunday at the 20th Maine Monument on the Gettysburg Battlefield, Little Roundtop:



Left to right: Bryce Reeve, Jacob Reeve, Colby Reeve, Roscoe Reeve, Brian Reeve, Jonathan Reeve.

Bryce, Jacob & Colby live in North Potomac, Maryland; Brian & Jonathan live in Greensboro.

New Camp Shirts now available

By Dan Hopping

We now have two new versions of our camp shirt available. In addition to the white color, we now have navy blue available. For an additional \$5.00 we can get a pocket added. These are high quality Port Authority shirts that will last a long time and can take hot water washing.

SUVCW knit polo type shirts in white or navy blue	\$35.00
SUVCW knit polo type shirts in white or navy blue with pocket	\$40.00



"....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 SUVCW North Carolina John A Logan Camp #4 and is published before the monthly meetings.

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