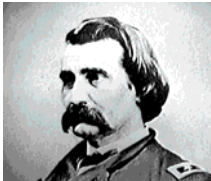


THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE

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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Camp Commander's Message

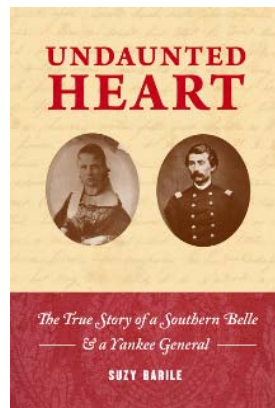
The month of January, our speaker, PCC Jerry Divine, presented an outstanding talk on Civil War Prisons. This month, March, will bring us a romantic tale of local interest by a descendent of those involved, Suzy Barile.



Cary is the home of our speaker and Durham is a setting for the tale and an interesting tale it is. It begins when the daughter of a University President meets a Union general, she holds a disdain for anything Union, falls

immediately in love with a handsome warrior. Thus begins the tale of Ella Swain and General Smith Atkins.

Suzy Barile, our speaker, is the author of "*Undaunted Heart*" upon which her talk will revolve. She comes to us after a 25-year career as a newspaper reporter and editor, Suzy now teaches English and journalism at Wake Tech Community College in Raleigh, N.C. She is a graduate of the School of Journalism and Mass Communications at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and earned a master's



degree from North Carolina State University

She is the great-great granddaughter of Ella Swain Atkins and General Smith Dykins Atkins, Suzy Barile discovered her great-great grandmother's letters to her own parents in a box of papers left to her by her great-uncle. The letters inspired her to research the much-storied romance of Ella Swain and the General.

To enjoy the remainder of this most interesting tale and the life they lived you will have to be present for Suzy's talk. After hearing Suzy on the 18th I think you will agree we are off to a good start and the remainder of the year offers the same promise.

Our speaker calendar for the remainder of the year appears as follows

Mar 18 – Suzy Barile,
"Undaunted Heart"

May 20 - Tom Danninger
Post Battle and Post War
Photos of Gettysburg

Jul 15 - Summer Get Together
A picnic for members and family
hosted by your Commander

Sep 16 - Dan Hopping

The Civil War Diary of Lt C J Stright, 4th Iowa

Nov 18 - Dr. Margaret Humphreys,
Duke University
The South's Secret Weapons

Upcoming Camp Events

As you are aware, March 20 will be the 145th Anniversary of the Battle of Bentonville and April 17 the 145th Anniversary of the Surrender at Bennett Place. Both of these events "your camp" has committed to be in attendance and will conduct recruiting activities.

March 20, 21 - The event at Bentonville will be under the auspices of the Fayetteville Ruger Camp. The Logan Camp has volunteered to be in attendance and assist our friends from Fayetteville.

April 17, 18 - the Logan Camp will revisit Bennett Place for the third year and participate in their 145th Surrender Ceremonies. The event will be highlighted by a large cavalry contingent who will escort General Sherman and General Johnson as they approach their fateful meeting at the Bennett farmhouse.

Throughout the course of the day the Logan camp will have its exhibit of relics and artifacts in addition to educational material prominently displayed. In the past, our exhibit has attracted the most interest and spectators amongst the exhibitors. In order to do this again we will need your participation.

Now that our numbers have been nicely increased, we should be able to expect greater participation from the camp. We cannot expect to rely upon the same four people to do the camp's work. As your commander, I am encouraging each of you to support these efforts with an hour or two of your time. In addition to supporting your camp you will find that both events will hold your interest.

Induction Ceremony.

The January meeting, at which the Department Commander Ewell was present, it was intended we hold the induction of our six new members.

The weather that day and other circumstances prevented us from the induction of our recruits.

In light of this, it has been determined we will conduct an Induction Ceremony for each member whenever the member requests his induction at any regular meeting. It is noted that this is merely the formal induction as your membership begins at the time your papers are submitted by our Secretary.



Department and Camp officers at the January Camp meeting.

Civil War Presidents

The following was submitted by the National Patriotic Instructor, Don Martin PCC, for Camp information

Generally when we think of Civil War presidents we think only of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. But, the Civil War helped propel several other men into the White House. Seven Civil War veterans became president of the United States; six of them were army generals.

Abraham Lincoln's tragic death allowed his vice president Andrew Johnson to become the 17th President of the United States. Johnson was a Democrat serving in the United States Senate from Tennessee when the war started. Tennessee left the Union and joined the Confederate States of America, but Johnson remained loyal and stayed in Washington. When Tennessee was conquered in 1862 Lincoln appointed Johnson military governor of his home state with the rank of brigadier general. In 1864 he was nominated to run as vice president with

Lincoln on the National Union Party ticket.

The 18th President of the United States was Union Army hero Ulysses Simpson Grant. Grant who graduated from West Point had served in the Mexican War, but when the Civil War started he was a civilian living in Illinois. Governor Yates commissioned him as colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry Regiment. Eight months later he was a major general of volunteers and following his victory at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 he was commissioned a major general in the regular Army. On March 9, 1864 he was given the rank of lieutenant general and at the end of the Civil War on July 25, 1866, Congress gave him the rank of General of the Army; a title given only to George Washington before the Civil War. General Grant, a man who had never held an elective office before the Civil War, was elected President of the United States twice.

General Grant was followed in office by Rutherford B. Hayes who was elected the 19th President of the United States. Hayes was appointed a major in the 23rd Ohio Infantry in June, 1861. He was severely wounded in the left arm at the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862 causing him to miss the Battle of Antietam. In October, 1862 he was promoted to colonel and named commander of the 23rd O.V. I. In July, 1863 he engaged Morgan's Raiders in the Battle of Buffington Island along the Ohio River. In October, 1864 he wrenched his ankle as his horse was shot out from under him during the Battle of Cedar Creek. He was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and in March, 1865 was brevetted major general of volunteers. He took part in over 50 engagements. He was wounded several times, and had his horse shot out from under him four times.

General Hayes was followed by James A. Garfield, who was elected the 20th President of the United States in November, 1880. In August, 1861 Garfield was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In November of that year he was promoted to colonel. As Commander of the 18th Brigade he defeated Confederates at the Battle of Middle

Creek in eastern Kentucky in January, 1862 and was promoted to brigadier general. At the Battle of Shiloh he contracted camp fever and went home to Hiram, Ohio for two months to convalesce. He served as chief of staff for Major General William S. Rosecrans, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland. At the Battle of Chickamauga, under heavy enemy fire, he conveyed vital information from flank to flank. His horse was wounded. He was promoted to major general. He resigned from the army in December, 1863 to accept a seat in the United States House of Representatives. He was elected in September, 1862. He took office as President of the United States on March 4, 1881. He was shot by an assassin four months later on July 2, 1881, and died from his wounds on September 19, 1881.

Garfield's vice president, Chester A. Arthur finished his term becoming the 21st President of the United States. In 1857 before the Civil War started he was appointed judge advocate of the Second Brigade, New York State Militia. In 1860 he was appointed engineer-in-chief on the staff of Governor Morgan with the rank of brigadier general, New York State Militia. In July 1862 he was named quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general. Arthur finished Garfield's presidential term but was unable to get the Republican Party to nominate him in 1884.

Grover Cleveland who paid a substitute to take his place in the Civil War was elected in 1884 as the 22nd President, but he was defeated in 1888 by Civil War General Benjamin Harrison. The 23rd President of the United States was born in North Bend, Ohio and graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, but lived in Indianapolis when the Civil War started and was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers in July, 1862. He formed Company A, of the 70th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was made captain. At the organization of the regiment he was commissioned colonel and went with the regiment to Kentucky and served until June, 1865. The unit distinguished themselves in the Atlanta campaign and at Nashville. By the end of the war Harrison had been appointed Brigadier General.

The last Civil War veteran to serve as President of the United States was Major William McKinley who was elected 25th President of the United States in 1896 and took office March 4, 1897. On June 11, 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. This unit was led by Rutherford B. Hayes who served as our 19th President. In April, 1862 he was promoted to commissary sergeant. His action in keeping hot coffee and food at the front during the Battle of Antietam resulted in his being commissioned a second lieutenant. A monument in his honor has also been erected on the Antietam battlefield. In Feb., 1863 he was promoted to first lieutenant. In July, 1863 he was promoted to captain during the campaign in southern Ohio to capture confederate General John Morgan. March 13, 1865 he was brevetted major of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was re-elected President in 1900 starting his second term on March 4, 1901 but was shot by an assassin on September 6, 1901 and died from his wounds a few days later on September 14, 1901

Cold Warrior vs. Civil War Warrior

In recent days we have heard of an effort by North Carolina Republican Patrick McHenry to place Ronald Regan on the fifty dollar note.

In 2005, a couple of Republican congressmen suggested it. However, attempts to make the change when the Republicans controlled both houses of Congress as well as the White House were unsuccessful, so the current effort doesn't bode well.. There is an interesting history of the \$50 bill at Wikipedia, including the long list of folk who have graced it.



To keep this on a Civil War footing, Edward Everett, he of the Gettysburg Address Ceremony,



was the man on the Fifty from 1878 to 1882 and William Seward from 1891 until Ulysses S. Grant took over in 1913 and retaining that honor to the present

In addition, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin and Silas Wright as well as an American Eagle have also graced the front of the \$50. The first Fifties, BTW, were products of the need to raise money to fight the Civil War.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing says the "average life" of a \$50 bill in circulation is 55 months before it is replaced due to wear. The Civil War lasted only 43 months before expiring. Approximately 5% of all notes printed today are \$50 bills.

Fences

I do not know about you but my only association with a fence was back in the 50s when I built one in my mother-in-law's backyard for her new puppy. It was enough work to make me say "I did it once and that is enough." Ever since then I have admired them from a distance.

Now you ask why in the world is he talking about fences. Well recently, while reading, I discovered the answer to a long-standing question in my mind. I could never quite understand why the rural Southerner was so violently upset when either Union or Confederate soldiers came along and used his fence rails for firewood or in other cases to build entrenchments. After all to my way

of thinking, they simply separated fields or defined a farmer's property. Therefore not essential.

What I failed to understand was that in the early 1800's, cattle and hogs were allowed to range free and by law it was the farmer's obligation to fence his agricultural fields from roving domesticated animals. It was his responsibility to keep livestock out of his fields and to protect his crops.



With that in mind it is easy to see why a farmer got excited when he found his lovely fence gone and all he had to show were the ashes of a breakfast campfire.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bentonville

Advance tickets are now available for purchase for the 145th anniversary of the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina's largest Civil War reenactment, slated for March 20-21, 2010, at Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site. Advance tickets — purchased before March 1, 2010 — are \$8 for adults and \$4 for children aged 7-12. After March 1, tickets will be \$10 for adults and \$5 for children. Children 6 and under attend free.

One of the easiest way to secure tickets is by visiting,

<http://www.bentonvillebattlefield.com/ticket.html>

There is no ticket surcharge

Bentonville Battlefield is the largest Civil War battlefield in the state and the site of the only offensive battle to stop General William T. Sherman's march from Atlanta, Ga. This was the

last major battle fought during the Civil War, with over 80,000 troops engaged covering 6,000 acres of farm land in Eastern North Carolina. More than 3,500 re-enactors and 30,000 spectators are expected to attend the event, which includes two battles, military and civilian encampments and special educational programs over a two-day period.

The 2010 event is being sponsored by the Bentonville Battlefield Historical Association (BBHA), the Johnston County Visitors Bureau and the N.C. Division of Historic Sites, a division of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources. Proceeds from ticket sales benefit the state historic site.



Tickets can be purchased in person by visiting the site's visitor center, or by visiting the online store at www.bentonvillebattlefield.com. Tickets can also be purchased by mailing a check to: Bentonville 145th Event Tickets, P.O. Box 432, Newton Grove, NC 28366. Checks should be payable to the BBHA.

"We're very excited about the amount of interest we've had in tickets so far, and we're looking forward to a tremendous event in March," said Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site Manager Donny Taylor.

The battlefield is located three miles north of Newton Grove on U.S. 701 and then three miles east on S.R. 1008. For more information, call (910) 594-0789 or visit the Web site at

www.nchistoricsites.org/bentonvi/bentonvi.htm.

As you know the Camp has committed to be present for this event along with other North Carolina Camps. We submit this article for your information.

Ripley Tar Heel

The following is an updated and abbreviated article by Ruth Sheehan which appeared in the News & Observer, November 6, 2005 recognizing the "TAR HEEL OF THE WEEK"

*Man who lived a lot of history now preserves it
Who organized and commanded a guerrilla unit
behind enemy lines in Korea?
Who helped launch the Special Operations, then
known as the Green Berets?*

*If you guessed the kindly older gentleman who
has occupied the front left corner office on the
third floor of the State Archives for the past 13 1/2
years, you're right.*

*His name is Col. Richard Ripley. He refers to
himself as Rip, his old military moniker.
Ripley served in Patton's Army in World War II
and in Korea and Vietnam. After running his
guerrilla outfit in Korea, he asked to be sent to
Vietnam.*

*In his retirement, he has landed in a broom-
closet-sized office at the North Carolina archives
in downtown Raleigh. There he works like a
demon. And he holds court.*

*While stationed in England, he tagged along on a
fateful double date, where he met the woman
who would become his wife, Norah Simpson, a
member of the British army in an anti-aircraft unit
with the Royal Artillery.*

But not all of his experiences were so happy.

*In Normandy, he counted 14 two-and-a-half-ton
trucks loaded with bodies leaving the fields.*

*In Korea, he narrowly avoided death more times
than he can count -- including twice when his own
soldiers misfired and nearly got him. At least they*

said it was an accident.

*In Vietnam, he was shot down in a helicopter --
twice.*



*The last time was
Aug. 18, 1967, at
2:15 p.m. By the
grace of God, he
says, the helicopter
landed upside down.
"I try to remember
that because I look
up a lot and say,
'Thanks,' " he says.*

*The noseplate of that copter still hangs on a wall
at his home in Garner.*

*He helped start the Green Berets and was one of
the founding instructors of the Special Operations
school at Bragg.*

He retired from the Army on Nov. 1, 1973.

*Ripley went back to school and finished a
doctorate in education in two years. He wound up
in charge of staff training at the Department of
Correction for 13 years.*

*When he finally decided to retire, he then entered
into a variety of volunteer positions, 13 1/2 years
ago he landed in the NC Division of Archives and
History where he has held forth daily*

This is our own Charter Member Col. Rip Ripley



Sesquicentennial - 150 years ago

In keeping with a theme we began last month to recognize events that occurred 150 years ago and fall under the purview of the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War, we introduce you to the Pony Express.



Seldom do we relate the delivery of mail to the Civil War. Mostly we recall Saturday afternoon in a movie theater or before the TV watching a rider sprint across the desert, ride into a relay station, dismount and remount in seconds and be on his way. While all this was happening this new service was quietly having effects on the conduct of the War

The inaugural of the Pony Express was noted in the April 4, 1860 issue of the "The San Francisco Alta"

"The first "Pony Express" started yesterday afternoon, from the office of the Alta Telegraph Company, on Montgomery Street. The saddle bags were duly lettered "Overland Pony Express," and the horse was dressed with miniature flags."

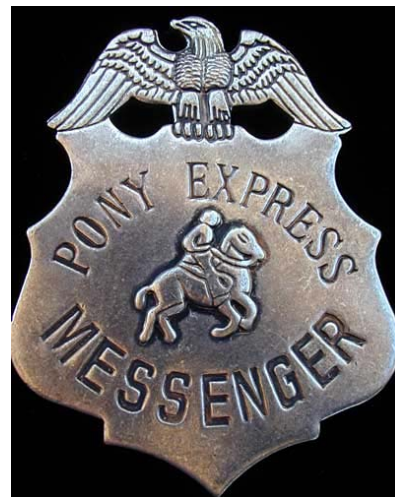
The express matter amounted to 85 letters which at \$5 per letter gave a total receipt of \$425. In nine days the news by this express is expected to reach New York.

Although in action for only 19 months when the completion of the transcontinental telegraph ended its operations, the Pony Express was of great historical significance. The Pony Express proved to the eastern establishment that the Central Route could be used by the railroads to

bind our country together. In less than a decade the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific rails would meet at Promontory, Utah, to form the nation's first transcontinental railroad.

The ten-day delivery time of the Pony Express was a revolution in 1860 bringing political and social news to a hungry readership.

Buchanan's last message to Congress was delivered in eight days from St. Joseph to Sacramento. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States California knew about it eight days after the news had reached St. Joseph's telegraph terminal. Details of Lincoln's inaugural address covered the distance between St. Joseph and Sacramento in seven days, 17 hours! In eight days, 14 hours out of St. Joseph, the unionists and their foes in California knew that Fort Sumter had been bombarded.



The Pony Express can be credited with keeping California in the Union during the dark days preceding the civil war when there was a real threat that California would side with the Confederacy.

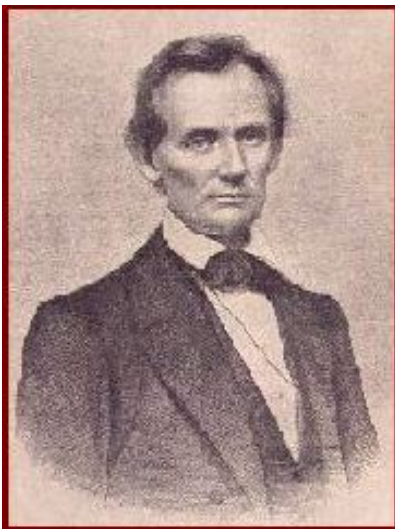
There was some pro-secessionist sentiment in Benicia, CA. Critical, was the question of General Johnston's loyalty to the Union, for he commanded the entire Department of California. Edmund Randolph, who was a Virginian loyal to the Union, told James McClatchey in 1861 that Johnston was disloyal and was going to turn the Benicia Arsenal's arms over to the rebellious south. McClatchey hurried a secret message by the new Pony Express to President Lincoln. Brigadier General Sumner, whose loyalty to the Union was unquestioned, was sent to relieve General Johnston. Before General Sumner arrived in Benicia, General Johnston resigned his commission and went to

the South. All through the spring and summer of 1861 the far west followed the tidings of the ebb and flow of battle, calls for volunteers, the Battle of Bull Run, California and its gold stayed in the Union.

The Pony Express officially ceased operations October 26, 1861, in existence less than two years however during that time it helped to bind the west coast to the Federal Union thereby restricting the Confederacy sphere of influence.

Lincoln's address to the Cooper Institute

On Monday evening, February 27, 1860, Lincoln gave a speech to the Cooper Institute in New York City that has been claimed to be his greatest political speech ever. He agreed to speak in order to get a trip to the East in order to see his son, Robert, who was attending Harvard. Lincoln gave a series of eleven speeches in New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.



Lincoln's speech at the Cooper Institute was quite unique for the period. I had none of the usual political oratory of the likes of Clay, Webster, Douglas and Greeley. Lincoln spoke with carefully reasoned, thoughtful

discourse aimed at the intelligence and conscience of the audience. His presentation showed him to have a broad and complete knowledge of American Political History and the principles that built our Nation. Lincoln got his information and facts from Elliott's "*Debates on the Federal Constitution*". The New York papers printed the speech the next day and when the speech was edited for publication in a pamphlet they said it took three weeks to do the fact checking and were not able to find any important errors. Chicago papers ran the speech three

days after he gave it.

This speech was read throughout the country within a month and created the excitement that made Lincoln the Republican nominee for the presidency. By the time he got to Concord, New Hampshire he was introduced by the Governor as "the next President of the United States."

The New England speeches made a big difference in getting the Lincoln name in front of key state voters and especially in front of the New England delegates to the Republican Convention held in Chicago in May of that year. In these speeches Lincoln gave voice to a more conservative Republican faction.

One of Lincoln's points came from his discussion of the views of the 39 signers of the Declaration of Independence and that the majority of them (21) believed Congress should control slavery in the territories, not allow it to expand. This meant that the republican stand on slavery was not revolutionary but was in fact in line with the founding fathers.

An eyewitness that evening said, "When Lincoln rose to speak, I was greatly disappointed. He was tall, tall, - oh, how tall! and so angular and awkward that I had, for an instant, a feeling of pity for so ungainly a man." However, once Lincoln warmed up, "his face lighted up as with an inward fire; the whole man was transfigured. I forgot his clothes, his personal appearance, and his individual peculiarities. Presently, forgetting myself, I was on my feet like the rest, yelling like a wild Indian, cheering this wonderful man."

For more on this amazing speech that still holds a message for us in this troubled time – please click on: [Lincoln Cooper Address](#)

*"...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

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Staff and contributors

Bob Farrell, Camp Commander, Editor

Dan Hopping, Assistant Editor

Readers are encouraged to submit articles,
photographs and events for publication