

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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Election Schedule for 2010

By Brother Bob Farrell

This year's elections take on a significant importance in that there will be changes in the organizational structure of the Logan Camp. We will be electing our leadership team for the next two years.



At our June business meeting a Nominations Committee was appointed which consisted of PCC Moore, Brother Paul Hesse and the present Camp Commander.

Their duties will be to suggest names for office and to contact members to ascertain willingness to serve if elected.

During the September 18th regular meeting the Nominating Committee will present a Slate of Officers for 2011. Please note that nominations will be taken from the floor on October 21 and November 20th. Each floor nomination MUST

have the previous approval of the nominee. During the Old Business portion of the November 20th regular meeting the Election will be held and the first order of business in our January 2011 regular meeting will be the Installation by Department Commander.

We encourage every member to strongly consider stepping forward and volunteering for an office. Yes, it does involve a bit of work however you were rewarded with a great deal of self-satisfaction

September Speaker

By Brother Bob Farrell

Our speaker for the month of September will be our newest member Gilbert "Skip" Riddle whose area of expertise is three New Jersey regiments. While living here in North Carolina he has developed an increasing interest in the Civil War history of New Bern. Elsewhere in this issue you will read about discovery of the restoration of three North Carolina flags that were returned to Worcester, Massachusetts following the War. His biography is as follows:

Gilbert "Skip" Riddle

Skip Riddle received his BA degree in history from Wilkes University, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He currently resides in Greenville, NC and divides his time between work, recreation and research. He is the author of a host of articles and research materials related to military topics spanning the War of American Independence and the Civil War and the role of Genealogy in historical research. His areas of expertise primarily focus on the social aspects of military service. His core focus of the Civil War centers on three New Jersey

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Volunteer Infantry Regiments – the 8th, 9th and 15th. He has spoken numerous times at such Civil War Round Tables as the George Taylor CWRT, Clinton, NJ and more recently at the New Bern, and Morehead City CWRT. His primary focus since relocating to North Carolina has been on the Battle of New Bern, with special focus on the 9th New Jersey and the role and activities of the Federal and North Carolina regiments who were engaged in the battle.



He has appeared repeatedly as a Guest Speaker at the David Library of the American Revolution, Washington Crossing, Pa. His speaking range has also included first person impressions in the “Lunch and Learn” program offered by the New Bern Historical Society. He also was President of “Historical Presentations Limited,” while resident in Pennsylvania, which delivered School Assembly Programs to public and private schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania related to the War of American Independence and the Civil War. He has spoken at various county Historical Societies’ concerning the recruitment and activities of locally raised Civil War regiments. Further, he has been a keynote speaker for both the Sons of the American Revolution & Daughters of the American Revolution and the prestigious Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is an active Genealogist and been a repeated guest speaker at the Church of Latter Day Saints with focus on mining Military Pension Records for family information.

He is an active New Bern Battlefield Guide and Member of the New Bern Historical Society.

Sgt John Krollman

By Brother Larry Jones

In August I am hoping to finally visit the grave of my Civil War ancestor Sgt John Krollman. He served with the 145th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in Company K. As a child my mother showed me a photograph of Sgt Krollman and his wife. This is the only documentation of any sort about him that I have ever seen. Aside from the surname Krollman, and that he had lived in Erie, PA no one in my family knew anything about him. To my knowledge no letters or uniform items exist, nor are there any family stories passed down. The photograph was the only way I knew that he had lived.



I need to document all my research, but I did learn that he is buried in the City Cemetery in Erie Pa. I knew from information along the way that his headstone had disintegrated over the years and was almost gone. With the assistance of a re-enactor in the 145th PVI in Erie, Pa another headstone was obtained from the government. I have not yet seen it but last weekend she sent

me a photograph which I have provided for this article.



This will be a very memorable occasion for me as I have tracked him over different battlefields through the years. To finally see his headstone will give satisfaction that he will always be remembered.

U.S. Population Centers in 1860

By Brother Bob Farrell

Of the one hundred largest cities in the United States in 1860 only 15 could be found below the Mason Dixon Line. This obviously leaves 85 in what was soon to be called "the Union"

I am certain you can guess that New York City was the largest metropolis in the country but can you guess the population?? I would think that normally anyone would guess it would be well in excess of one million inhabitants. However, the number is 813,669. The second-largest city was Philadelphia at 565,529. Never in the world could you guess the third largest city..... I told you so, it was Brooklyn, New York with 266,661 Brooklynites.



Now we go to the bottom of the list and that is where this whole thing started. While looking over the listing I noticed the only one North Carolina city mentioned and that was Wilmington(9,552) which clearly occupied position 100. In ninety ninth place with only two more_ residents was Atlanta. How times have changed.

Anticipating a question that you might ask I called Olivia Raney Library and inquired as to the population of Raleigh in 1860 and found that we

were a town of 4,780 inhabitants.

The Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg

By Brother Bob Farrell

The editorial staff of your newsletter (now does not that sound impressive) thought that for this July issue it would be interesting to discuss the battles fought in early July of 1863, namely Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Through an Internet search we have pilfered the following article.

How were the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg significant to ending the US Civil War?

There have been many books written on this subject, so it is pretty complicated but there is a simple answer, as well. By the end of the day July 3 1863, the South's eastern army commanded directly by Robert E. Lee, had lost a full one third of its force; in the three day battle at Gettysburg.



Even though the North had lost a few more men, they were in control of the battlefield and still had 4 times as many men on the field than did the south. Lee was forced to abandon the field and his "Northern Campaign" and head back south out of Pennsylvania. Against the advice of some of his most trusted generals, he had taken the offensive at Gettysburg and had failed (his only major field error) and had left his army in a position where it would never again be able to "take the fight" to the Union army.

With the size of two Armies now always heavily favoring the Union, all he was able to do, was to take defensive positions and retreat when the odds got too bad. This, he did brilliantly, for two more years and preserved his army the best he could losing only one Confederate to every four or five Union soldiers.



At Vicksburg, the very next day, the Union's western army commanded by U.S. Grant, defeated the southern forces which had been holding the city during a long siege. Vicksburg was the last southern stronghold on the Mississippi River and by taking this the North now controlled the traffic on the Mississippi and, although still two years in the future, the end of the Confederacy was now in site. So, it could be said that the South, lost the war in two days; July 3rd and 4th, 1863.

Now I for one am of the opinion that Vicksburg was the ultimate turning point based on the fact that the area west of the Mississippi denied to the Confederacy both items they so desperately needed, men and food. Additionally, Grant paroled 30,000 troops, most of these men already discouraged by the progress of the war return to their homes thereby thinning the ranks even more.

In the above small paragraph you have heard my opinion; I now would like to ask that you take a few minutes and e-mail your opinion which will then appear in our next issue

The Cause of Humanity

The Lincolns' Charity Throughout the war

Condensed from The Cottage Courier

Erin Carlson Mast, Director

President Lincoln's Cottage At the Soldiers Home
On August 20, 1862, during his first summer in residence at the Soldiers' Home, President Lincoln opened a bank account at Riggs & Co. named simply, "A. Lincoln—Hospital Fund."

The fund was started with two \$1,000 donations sent to Mary Lincoln, one anonymous and one that was apparently collected on behalf of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, captured at Bull Run and celebrated as a hero upon his

release a year later. The money was intended to benefit wounded soldiers recovering in the many Washington area hospitals, including those the Lincolns passed and sometimes visited when traveling between the Cottage at the Soldiers' Home and the White House. Mary Lincoln primarily used the money to purchase provisions such as citrus fruit for the recovering soldiers.

Mrs. Lincoln also delivered the produce herself during her occasional hospital visits or invited the hospitals to come pick-up provisions, including Christmas turkeys, at the White House.

Only once did Mary appear to use the hospital fund account for something other than the relief of U.S. Soldiers. In November 1862, Elizabeth Keckley,

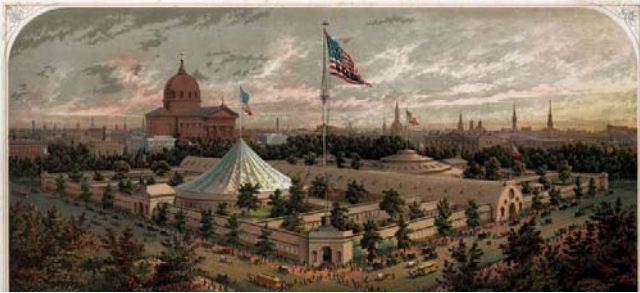
an independent business woman and former slave who Mary Lincoln employed as a dress maker, appealed to Mrs. Lincoln for funds for the Contraband Relief Association, an organization Keckley helped found in order to raise funds to benefit the flood of "contrabands" coming into the nation's capital following Emancipation in April 1862. Contrabands were refugee slaves who lived in old army barracks or makeshift camps throughout the District, some along the Lincolns' route between the Soldiers' Home and the White House.



Mary informed her husband that she promised Keckley \$200 of a recent \$1000 deposit in the hospital fund account for bed coverings to be distributed to the contrabands and instructs him to write the check. She punctuates this decision with the statement, "The cause of humanity requires it—."

The Lincoln's contributions to hospitals did not end with the hospital fund account. President Lincoln received numerous requests throughout his presidency to donate items that could be auctioned off by the women of the U.S. Sanitary Commission for soldiers' relief. Far and away the most requested documents were the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg

Address. In one case, Lincoln hand-signed 48 copies of the Emancipation Proclamation printed by Charles G. Leland and George H. Boker to be auctioned off at the "Philadelphia Great Central Sanitary Fair" in 1864.



Lincoln also acquiesced to sending original items, as he did in 1863 when he sent the North-Western Sanitary Fair in Chicago an original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Originals commanded a much higher price than mere copies. The original draft document sold for \$3,000, raising considerable funds for the Sanitary Commission. Unfortunately, this handwritten document burned years later in the Great Chicago Fire, though a photographic copy survives.

Some of Lincoln's charity was more personal, like the check he wrote in August 1863 for \$5 to "Colored man, with one leg."

From the very beginning of the war, both Abraham and Mary Lincoln took a personal interest and role in easing the suffering of the thousands of sick and wounded soldiers in countless hospitals across the country. As the war went on, day by day, the Lincolns continued to give personal assets and time in an effort to offer some relief to those most in need.

Summer Family Outing

By Brother Bob Farrell

As previously announced the July 15th meeting will be a family picnic held in the Pavilion just off the cul-de-sac adjacent to the agricultural building where we have been meeting. Hopefully you will be arriving about six o'clock in the food will be served at 6:30.

In last month's newsletter a full listing of food items was presented, however, an abbreviated menu is as follows: a hot southern ham dinner including slaw, red potatoes and collard greens. For those not so inclined there will be hot dogs with chili and assorted toppings and macaroni

salad. As this is buffet style any combination including ham and hot dogs is yours for the taking.

You are encouraged to bring your family including grandchildren. In order to have adequate food on hand you must have made your reservations by July 8. Warning!! If you failed to make reservations you are most welcome however you will go to the end of the line.



I look to a good turn out and hope to see you there

Raleigh National Cemetery

By Brother Bob Farrell

At the end of May we received our third request for a photo of a grave marker in Raleigh National Cemetery. Although this service has not been offered on the Logan Camp website for that long then three requests becomes a significant number.



When you consider the small number of Civil War soldiers buried there and the number of inquisitive relatives the number three takes on a much larger significance. This service is noted on the National website and hopefully with time a greater awareness will develop.

It also should be noted that we were contacted with an inquiry if we could furnish twenty photos of Vietnam War veterans interred in Raleigh National. Needless to say that inquiry received prompt attention.

I am hopeful let the future will bring more inquiries and I am certain that the Logan Camp is providing a most useful service.

National Archives for Pension Records

From the "*Ruger Bugler*" June 2010 issue **Orders to the National Archives for Pension Records** will now set you back \$75.00 for the 1st 100 pages and 65 cents for every additional page. The basic pension document will cost you \$25.00. To expedite your order, go directly to eservices.archives.gov/online

Considering past cost this appears to be quite an increase and a significant amount especially if you have need for more than one file.

In the past I have always recommended that when ordering Pension Records an individual should request the complete file because anything less might well lead to the exclusion of that one particular page that is the key to much history.

While the government increases its price a significant new avenue has opened to Civil War researchers. For an annual fee, one can subscribe to Footnote for seventy-nine dollars a year. Although they are far from complete, this service will gradually contain all service records and pension files, both North and South. Some states have been completed while others have received little attention however it is anticipated that within a short period all the information will be included.

147 Years Later, Wisconsin Soldier to Receive Medal of Honor

Story by Dinesh Ramde 5/19/2010
Associated Press (NAT)

Seven score and seven years ago, a wounded Wisconsin soldier stood his ground on the Gettysburg battlefield and made a valiant stand before he was felled by a Confederate bullet.

Now, thanks to the dogged efforts of modern-day supporters, 1st Lt. Alonzo Cushing shall not have died in vain, nor shall his memory have perished from the earth.

Descendants and some Civil War history buffs have been pushing the U.S. Army to award the soldier the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration. They'll soon get their wish.

Secretary of the Army John McHugh has approved their request, leaving a few formal steps before the award becomes official this summer. Cushing will become one of 3,447 recipients of the medal, and the second from the Civil War honored in the last 10 years. It's an honor that's 147 years overdue, said Margaret Zerwekh. The 90-year-old woman lives on the land in Delafield where Cushing was born, and jokes she's been adopted by the Cushing family for her efforts to see Alonzo recognized. "I was jumping up and down when I heard it was approved," said Zerwekh, who walks with two canes. "I was terribly excited."

Cushing died on July 3, 1863, the last day of the three-day battle of Gettysburg. He was 22. The West Point graduate and his men of the Battery A, 4th U.S. Artillery were defending the Union position on Cemetery Ridge against Pickett's Charge, a major Confederate



thrust that could have turned the tide in the war.

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee was planning an invasion of the North; both sides knew how important this engagement was. Cushing commanded about 110 men and six cannons. His small force along with reinforcements stood their ground under artillery bombardment as nearly 13,000 Confederate infantrymen waited to advance. "Clap your hands as fast as you can - that's as fast as the shells are coming in," said Scott Hartwig, a historian with the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

"They were under terrific fire." The bombardment lasted two hours. Cushing was wounded in the shoulder and groin, and his battery was left with two guns and no long-range ammunition. His stricken battery should have been withdrawn and replaced with reserve forces, Hartwig said, but Cushing shouted that he would take his guns to the front lines. "What that means is, 'While I've got a man left to fight, I'll fight,'" Hartwig said.

Within minutes, he was killed by a Confederate bullet to the head. Confederate soldiers advanced into the Union fire, but finally retreated with massive casualties.

The South never recovered from the defeat. The soldier's bravery so inspired one Civil War history buff that he took up Cushing's cause by launching a Facebook page titled "Give Alonzo Cushing the Medal of Honor." Phil Shapiro, a 27-year-old Air Force captain, said such heroism displayed in one of the nation's most pivotal battles deserved recognition, even at this late date. "We need to honor those people who got our country to where it is," said Shapiro, of Cabot, Ark. Zerwekh first started campaigning for Cushing in 1987 by writing to Wisconsin Sen. William Proxmire. Proxmire entered comments into the Congressional Record, she said, and she assumed that was as far as it would go. But current Sen. Russ Feingold later pitched in and helped Zerwekh and others petition the Army.

After a lengthy review of historical records, the Army agreed earlier this year to recommend the medal. More than 1,500 soldiers from the Civil War have received the Medal of Honor, according to the Defense Department.



The last honoree for Civil War service was Cpl.

Andrew Jackson Smith of Clinton, Ill., who received the medal in 2001. The Cushing name is prominent in the southeastern Wisconsin town of Delafield. A monument to Cushing and two of his brothers - Naval Cmdr. William Cushing and Army 1st Lt. Howard Cushing - stands at Cushing Memorial Park, where the town holds most of its Memorial Day celebrations. Shapiro, the Facebook fan, said he thought of Alonzo Cushing plenty of times last year as he faced a number of dangerous situations during a five-month stint in Iraq. "I'd think about what Cushing accomplished, what he was able to deal with at age 22," Shapiro said. "I thought if he could do that then I can certainly deal with whatever I'm facing."

Help Save the Bentonville Battlefield



New Opportunity Kicks Off Our North Carolina Legacy Fund Campaign.

"I was there at Bentonville with a regiment that had faced Beauregard at Shiloh and Bragg at Stone's [sic] River; that had ... taken a hand in the terrible assaults at Kennesaw Mountain and Jonesboro; but ... we saw nothing in four years of army life to compare with that 19th of March at Bentonville."

- Private R.J. Heath, 34th Illinois

Now that's quite the statement - a true testimony to the extreme ferocity of this three-day battle in March of 1865. For it was at Bentonville that the storied Army of Tennessee under the command of Joseph E. Johnston made one last desperate attempt to stop the Union army under William Tecumseh Sherman before it linked arms with Ulysses S. Grant in Virginia. Desperate times produced desperate actions.



Today, we are announcing a new campaign to save 240 acres of this remarkable Civil War battlefield - the first of a larger campaign to save 450 battlefield acres in North Carolina. The 240 acres, in four different parcels, will bring the total saved by CWPT at Bentonville to 1,142 acres! Even better CWPT has secured a tremendous matching that will double the giving power of every dollar you donate to this campaign.

North Carolina Legacy Campaign

- Acres: 240 acres now; approx. 450 acres total when completed
- Total Campaign Cost: \$2.2 million
- CWPT Fundraising Goal: \$1.1 million
- Match: \$2 to \$1
- Match Sources: Federal Civil War Battlefield Preservation Program



For more: www.civilwar.org/bentonville10

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