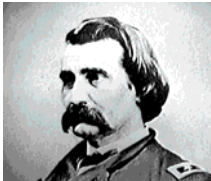


THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE



THE CYCLORAMA

**THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN CAMP #4
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**



Commander: Roscoe Reeve
Sr. Vice Commander: Daniel L Hopping
Jr, Vice Commander: John R Harman
Treasurer: Larry Jones
Chaplain: Kent Hinkson

rereeve@bellsouth.net
Hopping@nextretailgroup.com
jrharman1@hotmail.com
cli223@aol.com
kenthinkson@yahoo.com



Commander's Corner

By Commander Roscoe Reeve



Brothers, I want to thank you again for your support of me as Camp Commander of the Major General John A. Logan Camp 4. Those of us at the January induction meeting were very pleased with the Bennett Place facilities and the successful launch of a new year.

I wonder if you've had a moment like mine. On the wonderful online maps of the Civil War Preservation Trust I found my ancestor's (great grandfather) Regiment (90th Ohio) at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863 at the front of Palmer's division facing Smith's brigade of Bragg's Army of the

Tennessee:

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/chickamauga/>

There in front of me was my existence and a moment of total horror for Sgt David Tharp, who lost two cousins from Hemlock, Ohio at that engagement. I can't even imagine how anyone could survive in such an engagement, nor how we can grasp the sacrifices they made so that we could live in a united and free America.

But it is that sacrifice that you and I honor with our membership and participation in our Camp of the SUVCW. I hope you feel good about that, and are determined to make our camp succeed.

In March we'll have our first program meeting with a guest speaker I think you'll find both interesting and meaningful. The officers will share with you our plans for the year, including opportunities for you to participate in a wide range of opportunities. I think you'll find Bennett Place an inspiring location for our home, and Brother Guss a great resource for our interests. Each meeting he, or a staff person, will update the camp on upcoming activities at the site, including ways you can be involved, if you like.

Enjoy this newsletter, and our website, but best of all come to the March meeting and bring a friend. Join me at Durham Pizza at 4707 Hillsborough Road at 5:00 p.m. before each meeting for fellowship. Of course you are always welcome at our business meetings every other month. Check the newsletter for meeting dates, and celebration events for the 150th anniversary of the war.

The Cyclorama	Page
Contents	
Commander's Corner	1
Our March Speaker	2
How Well Do You Know Cemeteries?	2
Never Too Late to Learn	3
The Civil War Coehorn Mortar	3
North Carolina Encampment	4
Answer to Cemeteries Quiz	5
SUV Brother honors Rev War ancestor	6
150 Years Ago	7
Meeting Dates	8
Dates to Remember	9
Past Due?	10

The Induction of Our Third Commander

By PCC Bob Farrell

Thursday, January 13, was the first gathering at our newly selected meeting auditorium at Bennett Place Historic Site. In addition, we were privileged with the annual visit of the North Carolina Departmental Commander, Doug Ewell

As has been the occasion for the previous three years Commander Ewell proceeded to induct the new officers which will lead this organization these next couple of years. In addition to our new Commander, Roscoe Reeve, we are honored to have Senior Vice Commander, Dan Hopping, Junior Vice Commander, John Harmon, Treasurer, Larry Jones. It is from personal experience that I can tell you that each of these core officers are hard working and dedicated to the efforts of the Logan Camp.



In addition to these core officers and no less dedicated are the following and their office. L - R

- Russ Wunker Camp Council
- Bob Farrell Camp Council
- Larry Jones Treasurer
- John Harmon Jr. Vice Commander
- Sam Moore Camp Council
- Dan Hopping Senior Vice Commander
- Roscoe Reeve Commander
- Doug Elwell Department Commander

Please, won't you fall in behind this cadre and provide them your support by attending our meetings and participating in Camp events. Commander Reeve has a rigorous schedule of events that will need your participation. Let us give him the support he deserves

Our March Speaker

By PCC Bob Farrell

Thousands of collectors and historians of military artifacts longingly admired the featured collection in the most recent edition of North South Trader's Civil War Publications. Eleven pages, four of which were in full color in addition to the cover featured the collected artifacts of Albert J.

Bannen, the Color Bearer of the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers.



Bannern's unit, also known as "Goslines's Zouaves," was a hard fighting unit and their Regimental flag bears the blood and bullet holes that bear witness to the fact. Albert's colorful Zouave jacket, his distinctive Color Sergeant stripes and many more artifacts will be on hand for your close examination. Unlike a museum visitation there will be no glass cases between you and these precious artifacts. However, like the museum you can not touch.



The author of the article and owner of this renowned collection of artifacts is our own Russ Wunker who has been collecting Civil War

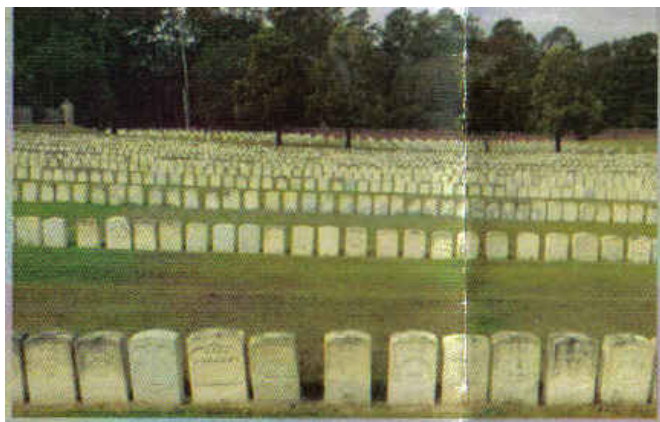
artifacts for 40 years and the Bannen Collection he considers the centerpiece of his efforts.

This will be not only a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to see such a historical collection but will afford you an opportunity to hear the intimate details as to how it came together.

How Well Do You Know Your Cemeteries?

By PCC Bob Farrell

Your challenge this month is to identify the gravesite in this picture which recently appeared in a North Carolina State lecture announcement.



Never Too Late to Learn

By Brother Bob Farrell

Recently I attended a lecture by America's foremost Civil War Historian, Ed Bearrs whose topic was *"The Escape of John Wilkes Booth."* During Ed's two hour talk without a note, Ed described how Boston Corbett fired his rifle through the interstice of the barn.

What? Interstice? Now here was a word that I had never heard previously. I knew of Corbett's shooting of Booth so I correctly assumed that the word meant a space between the boards.

Are you one of our members who can honestly say he previously knew the meaning of Interstice? If so, meet me at five o'clock before our March meeting at Durham Pizza and I will buy your supper.



in-ter-stice –noun, plural – is:

- 1) a small or narrow space or interval between things or parts, esp. when one of a series of alternating uniform spaces and parts: the interstices between the slats of a fence
- 2) an intervening space

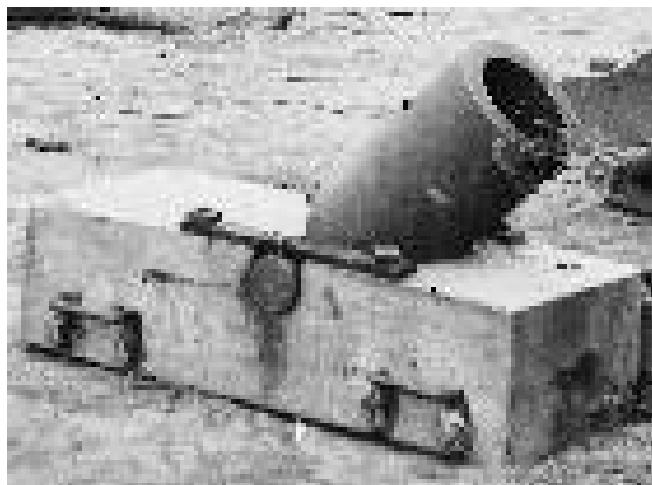
The Civil War Coehorn Mortar

Jan 20, 2011 [Christopher Eger](#)

Web site: suite101.com

Submitted by PCC Bob Farrell

One of the most basic and effective artillery pieces of the Civil War was the Coehorn mortar.



The Coehorn Mortar Models of 1838 and 1841, were used by both sides during the Civil War. The weapon was named after a Dutch engineer, Baron van Menno Coehoorn (with two 'o's). The Good baron, a Dutchman by way of Sweden is a little known military engineer of the 17th century. During the Anglo-Dutch Wars, he perfected a small mortar that was influential in the reduction of the French forces during the Siege of Grave in

1674. This device was later used across most western militaries in its basic design over the next two hundred years. Baron Coehoorn later bested even the great Marshal Vauban himself at Namur. Incidentally most new world forts including the key Third Period forts of the US Civil War, such as Forts Morgan, St Phillip, Sumter and others, were based on Marshal Vauban's designs and theory.

During the US Civil War both Union and Confederate sides used the Coehoorn-based mortar (but typically with the second 'o' omitted from the name) to varying degrees and it was seen at virtually all of the major battles of the Civil War in one form or another. They were particularly useful in siege warfare and in defending fixed fortified positions. It was in this use on the defense that they proved deadly when skilled crews would 'pre-register' targets in their area of responsibility to quickly find the range in combat

Design of the Coehorn Mortar

The design was basic. A tube, often copper or bronze alloy, was bolted to a wooden bed set to a 45-degree angle. Straps on each side enabled the weapon to be picked up by 2-4 men and quite literally manhandled around the lines. A half-pound charge would fire a 24-pound shell to a distance of about 1200 yards. Smaller charges were used for shorter distances. The weapons typically weighed a total of 300-pounds with about 60% of that weight being the tube and 40% belonging to the base and mount. The weapon had a diameter of 5.82-inches (about 147mm)

A "12-pounder" version of the weapon was effectively half the size at about 150-pounds and fired as the name suggests a shell 12-pounds in weight to a range of 1200 yards maximum with a 1/4 pound black powder charge.

US Military History of the Coehorn

The weapons were first seen in this country in the 18th century and made appearances on Colonial battlefields. Paul Revere's own foundry was known to have made several Coehorn type mortars. Besides their Mexican War and Civil War use they continued in US service after the war and were often seen in the West during the Indians Wars. They played a prominent part in the 1873 Modoc War and are often mentioned. It was not until the early 20th century that the last Coehorn was retired from US service. British garrisons overseas continued to use versions as late as the 1920s and they can still be

encountered as semi-functional gate guards and in musty warehouses in third world arsenals.



The Coehorn mortar today

Being such an effective and interesting design, they are often recreated. The simplicity of the design has enabled basic plans to be readily available and easy to assemble. In both the 12-pounder and 24-pounder variants, they are encountered as 'beer can mortars' and seen at many Colonial and Civil War reenactments. The picture shown above was taken at the Beauvoir Fall Muster in 2010 of the mortar "Matilda" sponsored by the Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11; Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is a faithful reproduction of a Model 1841 gun known to have been produced locally in the Mobile area during the US Civil War

North Carolina Encampment April 8-9, 2011

Friday, 8 April:

Lodging is available on Friday Night at the Econolodge – I-95 exit #49 for 1952 Cedar Creek Road, Fayetteville; Phone (910) 433-2100.

Call the Hotel directly anytime by April 5th and mention that you are a member of the "Annual Encampment Group." Amenities include

deluxe continental Breakfast, hot waffle, muffins, bread, milk and cereals, juices, coffee and tea. Other amenities include seasonal pool and a business center with hard and wireless internet. Seven rooms have been reserved for Friday night, the 8th. Rates are \$62.95 plus tax per room for a total of \$71.76 per room with two double beds per night. Map of the Cedar Creek Road, Clinton Road, & Hay Street corridor will be emailed to the delegates and brothers who plan to attend one week prior to the event.

Tour of the Airborne & Special Operations Museum, 100 Fort Bragg Blvd (corner of Hay Street & Bragg) will be available on request beginning at 3:45 p.m. (includes free movie tickets (\$4.00 value) for the 4:00 p.m. movie showing).

Social Hour and Meal at Ryan's (Dutch treat) at 1470 Skibo Road (behind Logan's Roadhouse) at 6 p.m.

Saturday, 9 April:

Encampment Location is at the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Armory (F.I.L.I.) at 210 Burgess Street (across from the Hay Street United Methodist Church)

Registration: 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. Registration Fee of \$10.00 will be required of all delegates and brothers attending the encampment. Checks should be made out to the MG Thomas H. Ruger Camp #1, SUV CW. The Fee includes the Encampment Badge w/ribbon, tickets to the various drawings (2 different Civil War canvases, etc.), and other items.

Delegates and Brothers may forward their Registration Fee in advance to Brother Wendell Small at 3233, Melba Drive, Fayetteville NC 28301.

Encampment Meeting: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Lunch - There are many eateries in the area to include Pierro's, McDuff's Tea Room, Huske Hardware House, and the Hamont Grill & Steak House, etc.)

Tour of the Museum of the Cape Fear and the Ruins of the Fayetteville Arsenal destroyed by Sherman's Army as they marched through Fayetteville. Saturday at 2:15 p.m.

It is located at 801 Arsenal Avenue (from the

Fayetteville Market House at the rotary, take a right on Hay Street, and just before the Martin Luther Freeway take a left at Bradford Avenue and an immediate right onto Arsenal.

We will have additional information on the Encampment in the near future. For questions concerning logistics, call: Brother Wendell at 910-987-3487.

How Well Do You Know Your Cemeteries?

The answer

Bringing in the Dead: The North Carolina Civil War Death Study

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE • JANUARY 25, 2011

Josh Howard of the Research Branch of the N.C. Office of Archives and History will discuss his research on the N.C. Civil War Death Study.

Tuesday, January 25, 2011
Noon – 1 p.m.

1st floor of the Government and Heritage Library
109 E. Jones St. Raleigh
919.807.7450

Government and Heritage Library
For more information:
rebecca.hyman@ncdcr.gov
919.807.7454
www.ahilblog.org

The project encompasses reviewing the military records, as well as archival and newspaper accounts of military deaths during the American Civil War amongst North Carolina Confederate and Union units.

The project also reveals for the first time ever the number of black and white North Carolinians who died in Union service within North Carolina's total losses, which prior to now have only focused on the Confederate troops.

I took the above brochure as a reminder that I wanted to attend this lecture as I had heard so many good words about the project. I read it for the second time after I had returned home and it was at this point I noticed the cemetery photograph. This was a North Carolina Civil War death study and there was not a Confederate stone in sight. Additionally, this space between the rows narrowed it even further.

By now, I hope you all have identified the Andersonville National Cemetery where the dead were buried in trenches and therefore the stones are placed inches apart and the rows placed a body length apart.

In no way do we intend to embarrass the good work that the Office of Archives and History has done on this very worthy project. We should do everything to honor the lives of those who served in the Civil War whether Blue or Gray.

SUVCW member honors his Revolutionary War Ancestors at the North Carolina Museum of History

Dan Hopping, Logan Camp SVC, who volunteers as a docent at the Museum and in January, placed a 24 foot display in the lobby of the North Carolina Museum of History on the last weekend of the Museum's George Washington Exhibit.

He is a member of the Raleigh Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Several other members of the SAR Color Guard participated while wearing the Uniform of their Revolutionary War ancestors, including our own Brother Ed Phillips in the uniform of the North Carolina Continental Line.



Dan was in the uniform of the first two years of the War. It is also the uniform of the militia for most of the war. This was the dress of the NC militia.

The exhibit showed the arms and equipment of the Continental soldier, the Patriot militia and the food and camp equipment that kept the soldiers fed on the march. The paper in a soldier's hat shows that he was a Whig (good guy) while a pine sprig meant he was a Tory (bad guy). This is how

they knew who to shoot at since the militia on both sides were dressed pretty much alike.



Figure 1 Display of food and equipment that would have been available to feed the soldiers on the march in Washington's army



Figure 2 The arms and equipment of the Revolutionary War Militia soldier



Figure 3 The arms and equipment of the Continental line soldier

The display drew a large crowd that was, at times, six people deep. The SAR Color Guard provided information about life on the march in the Revolutionary War. Recipes for Revolutionary War Johnny Cakes were handed out to give children something to try at home. The display also included an SAR recruiting message.

Thanks to the efforts of SAR member Mike Taylor, several members of the SAR volunteer as docents in the Museum to interpret the exhibits for the guests and add additional information.

SUVCW Opportunity

There is an opportunity for the SUV Brothers to volunteer at the Museum also. The new exhibit has a section on the Civil War:

A Call to Arms A look at North Carolina's military heritage from the American Revolution to the Iraq War.

Brothers who are interested in Volunteering at the Museum should contact Dan Hopping who can introduce you to the Museum staff and set up training. hopping@nextretailgroup.com

150 Years Ago

Compiled by SVC Dan Hopping

When we learned about the Civil War in History Class, much was left out. Just think about all of the things that happened in March and April of 1861 that was not covered. This list contains a brief look at the turmoil of a 61 day period. Lincoln has recently been elected the President of the US and much rhetoric is happening in the South as to what that means for a slave based agrarian economy.

March, April 1861

March 1, 1861

- P. G. T. Beauregard appointed Brigadier General [CS]
- Jefferson Davis orders General P. G. T. Beauregard to Charleston South Carolina
- Texas accepted as a state by the provisional government of the Confederate States of America
- The U. S. Congress rejects the Washington Peace Conference proposals

March 2, 1861

- The U. S. Congress passes a proposed 13th Amendment stating that the Congress will not abolish or interfere with slavery where it exists. The amendment is never ratified.
- Texas Secessionist Convention reconvenes
- Congress passes the Morrill Tariff Bill.
- Congress adopts a proposed 13th Amendment, making it illegal to interfere with the "domestic institutions" of the states

March 3, 1861

- General P. G. T. Beauregard arrives at Charleston and assumes command of

Confederate troops

March 4, 1861

- Confederate Convention in Montgomery adopts the "Stars and Bars" as the nation's flag
- Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated President of the United States. 7 states had already seceded. At Lincoln's inauguration, the new president said he had no plans to end slavery in those states where it already existed, but he also said he would not accept secession. He hoped to resolve the national crisis without warfare.

March 5, 1861

- The First Confederate Flag, known as the "Stars and Bars," is introduced
- Texas secessionist convention accepts Confederate statehood

March 7, 1861

- Salmon P. Chase appointed Secretary of the Treasury

March 9, 1861

- The Coinage Bill is passed by the Confederate Congress, authorizing up to 50 million dollars in Confederate currency to be printed

March 11, 1861

- Braxton Bragg assumes command of Florida forces
- Confederate Congress at Montgomery adopts the Constitution unanimously.

March 13, 1861

- The Confederate States of America attempts a peaceful adjustment of issues arising from separation (Forsyth and Crawford). Secretary of State William Seward, under the direction of the President, refuses

March 16, 1861

- Confederate provisional congress creates the Confederate Marine Corps. It never numbers more than 600 members and its records are destroyed on purposed near the end of the war
- Edwin Vose Sumner promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the Department of the Pacific, replacing Albert Sidney Johnston

March 18, 1861

- By a vote of 39-35 the Arkansas convention defeats a secession motion. Instead, they vote to allow a general election in August to determine the question of secession.

March 21, 1861

- Missouri secessionist convention adjourns having voted 98-1 against secession

March 29, 1861

- Abraham Lincoln decides to reinforce Fort Sumter.
- Mississippi ratifies the Confederate Constitution

March 31, 1861

- General John Bankhead Magruder reassigned from Arkansas to Texas.

April 3, 1861

- A "test vote" in the Virginia convention shows a 2-1 margin against secession

April 4, 1861

- Virginia's secessionist convention votes 80-45 against secession.

April 6, 1861

- Abraham Lincoln sends a message to Governor Pickens informing him that Fort Sumter will be re-provisioned and that if the effort is resisted the fort will be reinforced.

April 7, 1861

- P. G. T. Beauregard orders all transports to Fort Sumter cut off. This ended the fort's supply of fresh food

April 10, 1861

- Braxton Bragg assumes command of the Department of Alabama and West Florida

April 11, 1861

- Confederates demand the surrender of Fort Sumter South Carolina

April 12, 1861

- Attack on Fort Sumter. When President Lincoln planned to send supplies to Fort Sumter, he alerted the state in advance, in an attempt to avoid hostilities. South Carolina, however, feared a trick; the commander of the fort, Robert Anderson, was asked to surrender immediately. Anderson offered to surrender, but only after he had exhausted his supplies. His offer was rejected, and on April 12, the Civil War began with shots fired on the fort. Fort Sumter eventually was surrendered to South Carolina.

April 13, 1861

- Beginning at 4:30 am on the 12th and continuing until the morning of the 13th, Confederate batteries along the shore of Charleston Harbor fire on Fort Sumter under the command of Major Robert Anderson. Anderson arranges a surrender with Texas Senator Louis Wigfall on the morning of the 13th.

April 14, 1861

- During the formal surrender of Fort Sumter Private Daniel Hough dies when the cannon he was loading (for the Union's 100-gun salute to the U.S. flag) discharges prematurely. He is the first man to die in the Civil War. A second man is mortally wounded. South Carolina

April 15, 1861

- President Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers for three months service to deal with the "insurrection."

- Braxton Bragg places Lt. John Worden under arrest in Pensacola, Florida, making him the first prisoner-of-war in the American Civil War

- Rejecting Lincoln's call for troops, Tennessee Governor Isham Harris orders a second session of the state legislature to consider the question of a secessionist convention.

April 16, 1861

- The Confederate Congress passes a Conscription Act.

April 17, 1861

- Virginia Secession Convention approves the wording of a referendum of secession and calls for a popular vote to approve it.

- Star of the West is taken by militia aboard the Confederate Army steamer General Rusk off the coast of Texas.

April 18, 1861

- Robert E. Lee is offered command of the United States Army

- Troops begin to arrive in Washington, D. C.

- Federal forces withdraw from Harpers Ferry

April 19, 1861

- Southern sympathizers in Baltimore cut telegraph lines and bridges to Washington, D. C. While passing through the city, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment is attacked. They open fire on a crowd. When the dust settles, three soldiers and one civilian were dead, the first casualties during fighting in the Civil War.

- Surprising most people, Lincoln calls for a blockade of Southern ports, a major element of Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan

- Virginia forces take control of Harpers Ferry

- Federal marshals seize records of telegraphs sent from major northern cities, leading to the arrest of southern sympathizers.

April 20, 1861

- Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the United States Army

- Federal troops scuttle ships at the Gosport Naval Yard and evacuate Norfolk, Virginia

- Guyandotte calls for the state to approve the actions of the Virginia legislature

April 22, 1861

- The Clarksburg (present-day West Virginia) Convention calls for a anti-secessionist convention to be held in May, 1861

- Maryland Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks calls a session of the Maryland legislature to consider secession

April 23, 1861

- George McClellan appointed Major General of the Ohio militia

- Federal troops withdraw from Fort Smith

Arkansas

- Nominated by Governor Letcher of Virginia and approved by the Assembly on the previous day, Robert E. Lee assumes command of Virginia's militia

- Virginia secessionist convention ratifies a temporary union with the Confederacy and accepts the Southern Constitution, subject to approval of the ordinance of secession

April 25, 1861

- New York's 7th Regiment arrives in Washington, having around Baltimore by boat.

- In a daring nighttime operation Illinois troops steam from Alton to St. Louis and remove 10,000 muskets with the help of federal troops in the armory

- General Edwin Vose Sumner relieves Albert Sidney Johnston as Commander, Department of the Pacific

April 27, 1861

- Lincoln extends the blockade to include Virginia and North Carolina.

- Virginia offers Richmond to be the Confederate capital.

April 29, 1861

- The Maryland legislature votes 53-13 against convening a secessionist convention, dashing the hopes of a sizable pro-South group, but did not vote to end the session

Raleigh, NC.

Bring your lunch; beverages provided

Presentation by Donny Taylor, Manager, Bentonville Battlefield

March 10, 2011 6:30 p.m. (5:00 p.m. at the Pizza place for fellowship and food if you would like) Logan Camp Member Meeting at the Bennett Place Auditorium.

March 19-20, 2011 Bentonville anniversary. The Battle of Bentonville, fought March 19-21, 1865, was the last full-scale action of the Civil War in which a Confederate army was able to mount a tactical offensive. This major battle, the largest ever fought in North Carolina, was the only significant attempt to defeat the large Union army of Gen. William T. Sherman during its march through the Carolinas in the spring of 1865.

This program includes lectures, book signings and living history demonstrations of the five major surrenders of the Civil War (at Appomattox, Va.; Bennett Place; Citronelle, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; and Doaksville in the Oklahoma Territory). Activity schedules will be announced later.

For information call the site at 919-383-4345.

April 8-9, 2011 NC Department Meeting in Fayetteville, NC. Please plan to attend.

April 16-17, 2011 Bennett Place 146th Anniversary Surrender Event. The Camp will have a display on both days.

May 20-21, 2011 Re-enactment -- "The Battle before the War: North Carolina's Secession Debates"

This event will take place at the State Capitol, 1 E. Edenton St., Raleigh, N.C. Details about this reenactment, including times, will be announced later. For information contact the site at 919-733-4994.

July 23-24, 2011 "War Comes to the Mountains" Held at the Zebulon Vance Birthplace State Historic Site, 911 Reems Creek Rd., Weaverville, N.C.

Description Times and activities for this living history program will be announced later.

Meeting Dates 2011

January 13	Regular
February 10	Business
March 10	Regular
April 14	Business
May 12	Regular
June 9	Business
July 14	Regular
August 11	Business
September 8	Regular
October 13	Business
November 10	Regular
December 8	Business

Directions to Bennett Place from your home may be obtained on MapQuest.

Dates to Remember

By SVC Dan Hopping

March 9, 2011 History a la Carte: The Battle of Bentonville. Presentation 12:10 to 1:00 pm at the NC Museum of History, 5 East Edenton Street,

For information contact the site at 828-645-6706.

August 27, 2011 "Flags Over Hatteras"
 Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum, 59200
 Museum Dr., Hatteras, NC

Special exhibits related to the Civil War are open to the public daily, free of charge, in connection with the "Flags Over Hatteras" Conference (a ticketed event) and related events being held in Hatteras Aug. 22-28, 2010.

The "Flags Over Hatteras" observance commemorates the Battle of Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, Aug. 28-29, 1861.

This is a major public event commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first Union victory of the Civil War.

The "Flags Over Hatteras" events also explore "The Capture of the Fanny" and "The Chicamacomico Races" in October 1861.

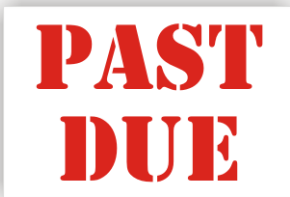
For operating schedules or for information about the exhibit, contact the Museum at 252-986-2995.

For information about the "Flags Over Hatteras" project, visit the Web site at:

<http://flagsoverhatteras.com>.

Past Due?

Well maybe not quite yet, but if you have not already done it, you should be thinking about sending your 2011 membership dues to our Treasurer. The Camp does not have a policy as to when they should be paid or when you become delinquent, but the national rule is stated as,



national rule is stated as,

Brothers who have not paid their dues (per capita tax) by the date that the Annual Report is submitted by the Camp Secretary, should be dropped for non-payment.

The annual report must be filed by April 30, but please don't wait that long.

As each of you know, it was necessary for us to raise annual dues to **\$45**. January is the month in which we usually collect dues, so if you have not sent your check in please do so soon.

Your checks should be made payable to:

Gen John Logan Camp 4

For **\$45.00** and mailed to:

Larry Jones
1501 Seabrook Avenue
Cary, NC 27511

Or even better you can hand the check to him at our March meeting.

"...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 regular bi-monthly meetings.

Staff and contributors
 Bob Farrell, PCC, Editor
 Dan Hopping, SVC, Assistant Editor
 Roscoe Reeve, Camp Commander

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