

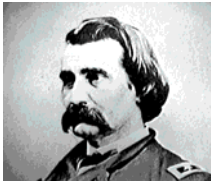
THE SAME RAIN FALLS ON BOTH FRIEND AND FOE



THE CYCLORAMA

"A National SUVCW Award winner for best camp newsletter of 2011"

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



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COMMANDER'S CORNER

You don't live in North Carolina's piedmont long before you realize you're surrounded by history. Much has happened here, but NC is not famous for its Civil War engagements. Even with my self-assigned label as a "buff", I went for several decades living in NC thinking only of Forts Fisher and Macon.



Having joined a SUV camp with a focus on having experts present at our meetings, I have learned lots about the other conflicts that occurred in NC, right here, even, in our backyard. When our camp moved to Bennett Place State Historic Park, to hold meetings, we stood on NC Civil War history.

We hope you will consider joining us for enlightenment, brotherhood, and a good time. We honor our Union Civil War ancestor(s) by remembrance and service.

Zouaves: America's Forgotten Soldiers

Presented by Civil War Author/Historian
Patrick A. Schroeder

At our January meeting, Patrick Schroeder presented the comprehensive history and service of the Zouave soldier in the Civil War. He brought several examples of Zouave uniforms and explained their origin and evolution during the war.

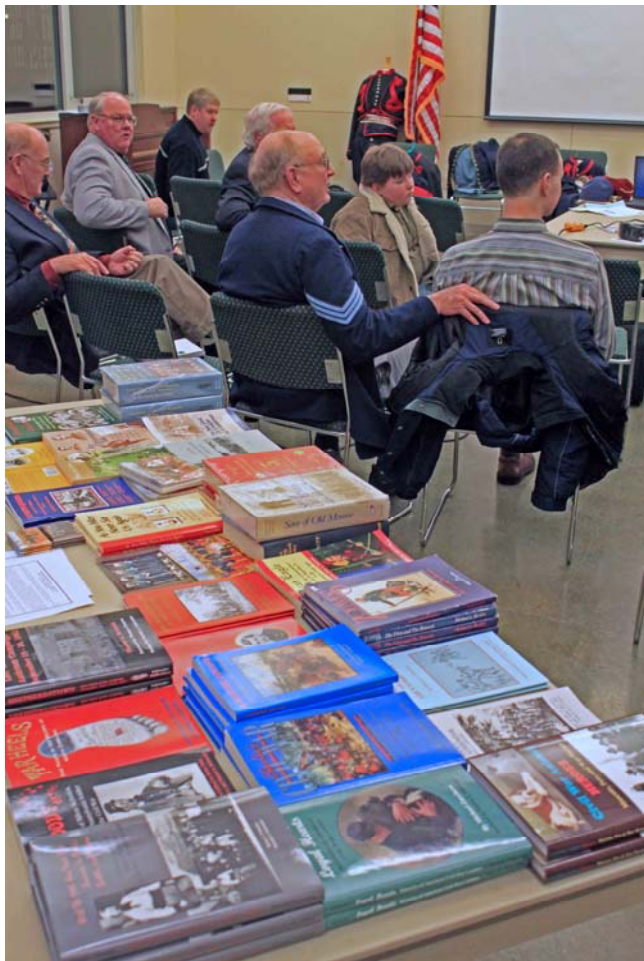
Schroeder was born January 1, 1968, at Fort Belvoir, VA, and was raised in Utica, New York, until he was 13. Patrick attended Stuarts Draft High School in Augusta County, VA. In the spring of 1990, he graduated *Cum Laude* with a B.S. in Historical Park Administration from Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV. He has a M.A. in Civil War History from Virginia Tech.

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From the summer of 1986-1993, Patrick worked as a seasonal living history interpreter at

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. In 1993, he wrote *Thirty Myths about Lee's Surrender*, which is currently in its twelfth printing. From 1994–1999, he was employed at Red Hill, the Patrick Henry National Memorial.



Patrick has written, edited and/or contributed to more than twenty-five Civil War titles including: *More Myths About Lee's Surrender*; *The Confederate Cemetery at Appomattox*; *Recollections and Reminiscences of Old Appomattox*; *Tar Heels*; *Sailor's Creek: General*

Custis Lee Captured with Controversy; *Civil War Soldier Life: In Camp and Battle*; *A Duryee Zouave*; *We Came To Fight: A History of the 5th NY Veteran Vol. Inf., Duryee's Zouaves*; *Campaigns of the 146th Regiment New York State Volunteers*; *Pennsylvania Bucktails*; *The Bloody 85th*; *The Life of General Ely S. Parker: Least Grand Sachem of the Iroquois and Grant's Military Secretary*; *Appomattox County*; and *With the 11th New York Fire Zouaves: In Camp, Battle and Prison*.



Patrick resides in Lynchburg, VA, and he has worked as an independent researcher, author, historian, and tour guide. He has been the Historian at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park since 2002. In an effort to protect sites relevant to the Appomattox Campaign, Patrick has set up the "Appomattox Fund" with the Civil War Trust, to save land important to the climatic events of April 1865.

Installation of officers

Also at our January meeting, was the installation of our officers for 2012. The North Carolina Department Commander, Jerry Devine, attended the camp meeting and performed the installation of officers.



Left to right: Dan Hopping, Senior Vice Commander; Sam Moore, Past Camp Commander and Council member; Bob Farrell, Past Camp Commander and Council member; NC Department Commander Jerry Devine; Logan Camp Commander Roscoe Reeve, Larry Jones, Camp Treasurer; Russ Wunker, Council Member; and Seated: Myron Miller, Camp Secretary.

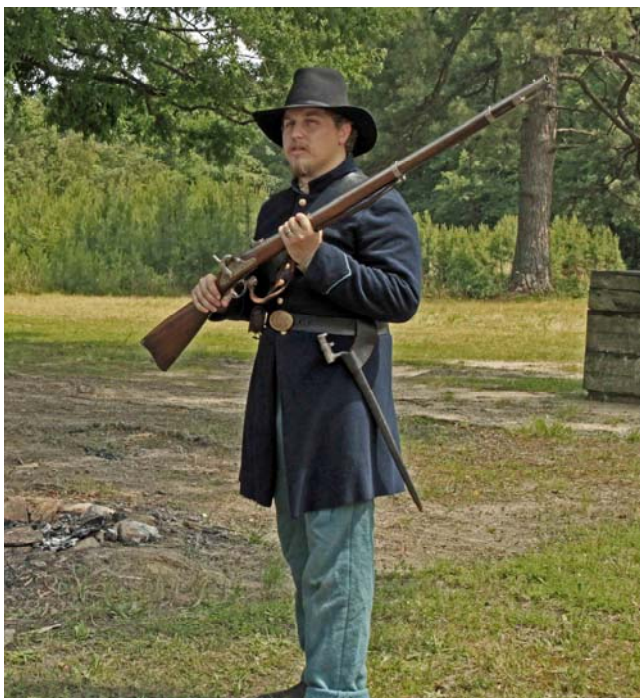
March Speaker

By Bob Farrell, PCC



Looking at the above photo gives you a feeling of the cold that penetrated the clothing of those who braved the chilling temperature to complete the walking tour of downtown Greensboro. Our tour guide Jeremiah opted to describe events in the city in the comfort of the beautiful Amtrack Station. For those who remember real train stations this was worth the trip alone. We then ventured forth and visited the points which our guide had highlighted.

Come out and attend Jeremiah's power point presentation in the warm comfort of Bennett Place auditorium.



Jeremiah DeGennaro is originally from Southern California, and received his B.A. in History from

Cal State Channel Islands. In 2006 he moved to North Carolina to pursue a Masters in Museum Studies from UNC Greensboro, which he received in 2008. Shortly after finishing at UNCG, Jeremiah began work as Historic Interpreter III at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham, where he conducts research and interpretation of the largest surrender of the Civil War. Greensboro's role in the last few weeks of the war has been a subject of great interest for Jeremiah since he first became aware of the story, and continues to research Greensboro's chaotic month of April, 1865.

A new feature

By Bob Farrell, PCC

On each occasion when Brother Russ Wunker brings a group of artifacts from his extensive Civil War collection we all find that we come away with new found knowledge of the war, the men and the items they employed.

Brother Russ has responded to the interest you have shown in his collection and has voluntarily submitted a number of articles for use in your newsletter that will extend thru the summer season while he is attending to business at his pastoral Canadian lodge. Our first offering will be the Shaler Cartridge

Shaler Cartridge



The Shaler is the most common multi-piece bullet of the Civil War. It was invented by Reuben Shaler and was patented August 12 1862. The purpose was to provide a greater impact point by providing multiple projectiles per shot. Usage was limited, and they generally saw only USA use. There are several variants of this three piece bullet. Diameter ranged from .570 - .576. Shown here are three variants.

Whitworth Cartridge



Few Whitworth Rifles were used in the Civil War. Imported from England, most, if not all, saw CSA use. The hexagonal bullet was the most common, though smooth sided bullets comparable to the Enfield are known. These examples show a rare smooth-sided, double-ended bullet, a fired hexagonal, and what is thought to be a smooth -sided, cavity end example. As an interesting aside, the fired hexagonal bullet was found several decades ago in the vicinity of where Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick was shot, and may have been fired from the gun that killed him, as there were few Whitworth rifles on the field at Spotsylvania.

Battle of Pea Ridge March 6 to 8, 1862

By Dan Hopping, SVC

One hundred and fifty years ago this month one of the most important early battles of the Civil War took place in Arkansas. It decided who would control the land west of the Mississippi. It was one of the first battles decisively won by the Union. It is interesting that it took place near Bentonville while the last battle decisively won by the Union also took place near Bentonville. Of course those towns were in Arkansas and North Carolina.

The battle was called Pea Ridge by the Union and Elkhorn Tavern by the Confederates. It took place near Bentonville, Arkansas (The home of Wal-Mart) in the vicinity of Elkhorn Tavern, a stop of the Overland Mail Company on the Telegraph Road. The tavern had a skull and horns of a large elk on the roof ridge.

The Telegraph Road was a one lane dirt road connecting Fayetteville, AR with Springfield, MO. The area was sparsely settled and quite primitive. Few farms were in the area to provide forage for the nearly 27,000 troops that

converged on this location on a cold March winter.



"On the Battery" by artist Andy Thomas

In March of 1862 it was cold, rainy and the road was deep with and snow mud everywhere. Union General Sam Curtis had four divisions and 50 cannons with 10,500 men when he chased General Sterling Price into Arkansas. When Price got to Fayetteville he joined forces with Brigadier General Ben McCulloch's Confederates. At this time Maj General Earl Van Dorn took command of the 16,000 confederate and Indian soldiers with the intent of moving north to capture St Louis. Near Bentonville on the Telegraph Road, he ran into Curtis' force. This was a fierce battle and four Medals of Honor were awarded for action on these three days.

The strategies and maneuvering of this three day battle was absolutely fascinating but I will leave that for you to research. There are a number of books on the battle because it had several unique and fascinating aspects. I want to touch on three of them.

Heroic Charge

On the second day the battle raged all day and into the evening. The Elkhorn Tavern changed hands several times as the front lines surged back and forth. The cannonading was constant most of the day and the infantry charges were back and forth. The 4th Iowa Infantry in Colonel Grenville Dodge's (Dodge City Kansas) force ran out of ammunition at a critical time as the sun was setting, and formed up with flags flying and marched off the field to get more ammunition. The men on both sides were numb from eight hours of fighting and staggering losses. General Curtis rode up and ordered an advance. Colonel Dodge explained that the 4th Iowa was completely out of ammunition. Gen Curtis then

directed a bayonet charge. Colonel Dodge turned the regiment around and:

...with a wild hysterical shout, the 4th Iowa threw their hats in the air and advanced on the double quick across the darkening field – “such a yell as they crossed that field with, you never heard” said the Iowa Colonel. “It was unearthly and scared the rebels so bad they never stopped to fire at us or to let us reach them.” The entire rebel line followed them and pushed into the smoky woods ...

Page 205, “Pea Ridge, Civil War Campaign in the West”, By William L Shea & Earl J Hess, University of NC Press, 1992



"That beautiful Charge" by artist Andy Thomas

My Great Grandfather, Cousen J Stright was in that 4th Iowa charge. He went into the battle of Pea Ridge a fourth Corporal and came out a wounded 1st Lieutenant and company commander because everyone else was dead.

Indians

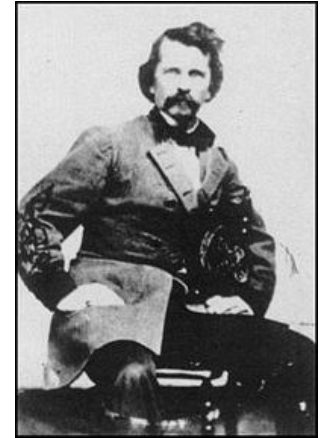
A brigade of almost 1,000 Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek nations participated in the battle under the command of General Albert Pike. On the first day of the battle at Foster's Farm, the Indians mutilated and scalped some of the Union dead and wounded.

This action drew outrage nationally. Pike was blamed for the actions of his “savage allies” and was pilloried in newspapers across the north. The cavalymen were scalped and mutilated with tomahawks and knives and the bodies “drew crowds of gawkers” and Pikes reputation was stained forever. The Indians were generally ineffective as a fighting force in the battle.

Earl Van Dorn

The Confederate commander at Pea Ridge, General Earl Van Dorn was a controversial

individual. He was small of stature, emotional, impulsive and a noted womanizer. A southern newspaperman called him the “the terror of ugly husbands” This trait is the reason for his demise. He was shot by a jealous husband just a year after the battle of Pea Ridge. In fact he was



shot in his headquarters office while at his desk and his killer was never brought to trial and seemed to gain prestige by the act. It seems that Van Dorn was not a popular Commander.

Earl served with distinction during the Spanish American War but was remembered for losing The battles of Pea Ridge and Corinth.

You can find a great deal of information on this battle by going on-line at:

<http://www.nps.gov/peri/index.htm>

<http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc/pearidge.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_Van_Dorn

MG John Logan Steps Forward

By Bob Farrell, PCC

It can safely be said that each and every one of us is quite familiar with MG John A. Logan and his courageous efforts to stem the action of the disgruntled Union Troops headed for downtown Raleigh and the State Capital. The announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln had caused many of the assembled troops to seek retribution by firing the capital and other state buildings.

In 1865, John Logan saved both the City of Raleigh, the government buildings of the State of North Carolina, and possibly many citizens of the town, however, earlier in 1863 during the siege of Vicksburg our general stepped forward and protected a single black man.

During late June of that year the Union forces detonated a number of mines beneath the Confederate defense works to little avail. During one of the earlier explosions six Mississippi soldiers lost their lives in that explosion. After losing these Mississippians the Confederates were now employing a crew of eight blacks with

a white overseer to manage counter mining activities. On July 1, mid afternoon, the Yankees detonated their 1800 pounds of explosive in the mine.



As you can imagine dirt, sod, pots and pans, rifles, and ammo crates came raining down. It also rained down, of all things, a live man who had sailed clear over into the Federal lines. This fortunate soul was one of the black counter mines who had been working deep underground when the mine went off. Aside from being horrified by the experience, he was otherwise unhurt, and when asked by some of the soldiers how high he thought he had been blown he replied, "Dunno, massa, but I t'ink about t'ree miles."

A contingent of Iowa soldiers set the man up in a tent and began charging \$.50 for people to take a look at him, but then Logan came to the rescue and the man was brought to headquarters where he performed custodial duties until the end of the siege

Whether it was a city or a black man, General Logan appeared to be the sort of an individual who saw an injustice and prevented it.

Smartphone Tour of Richmond's Malvern Hill Battlefield

The Civil War Trust Battle App series -- a free, multimedia and GPS-enabled smartphone tour of the Malvern Hill Battlefield, a unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park, available for both iPod and Android phones.



"Our primary goal for these Battle Apps is to make history come alive in whole new ways for visitors to these hallowed grounds," said Trust president James Lighthizer. "By using the latest in 21st-century technology, we're able to make exploring the past an immersive, interactive experience that appeals to a whole new generation."

Like its predecessors, which explore the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, the new Malvern Hill Battle App includes video segments from top historians, period and modern imagery, and detailed topographical maps, all of which help bring the battlefield to life -- plus a wealth of resource materials to provide valuable background information. Featuring GPS navigation, primary source material and the commentary of respected historians, the Malvern Hill Battle App offers the convenience of a self-guided tour with the benefits of an expert-led presentation -- and all at no cost.



Recently I had my 13 year old grandson download the Chancellorsville app and was amazingly surprised at the comprehensive and valuable information upon that battlefield. As I am most familiar with that of all the battlefields I was truly surprised at the information it provided a first time visitor or a seasoned expert.

If you are intending to visit any one of the above parks, or just interested in reviewing what you

saw I encourage you to take advantage of this new technology.



150 Years Ago

When we learned about the Civil War in History Class, much was left out. This month we focus on happenings of March and April 1862. This list contains a brief look at the turmoil of a two month period early in the War.

March 2, 1862 Leonidas Polk completes his withdrawal from Columbus. He moves south to New Madrid, Missouri.

March 3, 1862 Abraham Lincoln appoints Andrew Johnson to be military governor of Tennessee

A Union Fleet captures Fernandina, FL.

March 3, 1862 General John Pope lays siege to New Madrid, Missouri and US General McLean issues statement in St Louis that confederate guerrilla bands "will be hung as robbers and murderers"

March 4, 1862 Over what is generally regarded as a communication problem, Halleck relieves Grant from command and replaces him with Charles Ferguson Smith.

March 5, 1862 The USS Monitor leaves New York to find the Merrimac.

March 6, 1862 Abraham Lincoln proposes that slaves in the border states be emancipated gradually, with compensation to the owners.

March 6, 1862 The Monitor, the first Union ironclad, departs from New York - Barnwell Rhett proposes a yellow sun in a blue shield with a ray for each state. It would eliminate the stars and the red, white, and blue combinations of the Yankee flag South Carolina.

March 6, 7, 8, 1862 Battle of Pea Ridge [US] also called the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern [CS]. This battle turns the tide in the West in favor of the Union. Confederate General Albert Pike commands almost 1,000 Indians in the battle, who mutilate Union dead causing a scandal. The Confederates had 16,500 men while the Union force was 10,250.

Union Losses

1,183 dead and wounded
201 missing

Confederate Losses

1,000+ dead and wounded
500 Captured

March 8, 1862 The Merrimac (CSS Virginia) battles the USS Congress and the USS Cumberland, destroying both frigates and killing more than 240 of their crewmen.

March 8, 1862 Joseph E. Johnston orders the Confederate Army of the Potomac to withdraw from Centerville/Manassas to the Rappahannock River based on reports from JEB Stuart of increased Yankee activity Virginia.

March 8, 1862 Abraham Lincoln, chagrined at George McClellan for not appointing corps commanders, names Edwin Vose Sumner, Samuel Heintzelman, Erasmus Keyes and Irvin McDowell for him.

March 9, 1862 Battle of Hampton Roads. The duel of the ironclads, The Monitor and The Merrimac (CSS Virginia). First use of a turreted gun.

March 11, 1862 President Lincoln relieves George McClellan as General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army. He continues as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

March 11, 1862 President Lincoln puts Henry Halleck in charge of all forces in the West. Lincoln also creates the Mountain Department, covering West Virginia and the mountainous area of Virginia. John Fremont is put in command.

March 11, 1862 For their disastrous performance at Fort Donelson, President Jefferson Davis relieves John Floyd and Gideon Pillow from command.

March 12, 1862 Jacksonville is occupied by Union naval forces Florida.

March 13, 1862 Grant is reinstated to his command.

March 13, 1862 Jefferson Davis orders Robert E. Lee to "...conduct military operations of the armies of the Confederacy."

March 14, 1862 Battle of New Bern, NC Union troops led by General Ambrose Burnside capture New Berne, North Carolina and occupy it until the War's end.

March 14, 1862 Following a two week siege, federals under John Pope take New Madrid.

March 15, 1862 William Tecumseh Sherman and Stephen Hurlbut arrive at Pittsburg Landing and move inland to Shiloh Baptist Church.

March 17, 1862 Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the forces at Pittsburg Landing.

March 17, 1862 George McClellan begins transporting his men to Fort Monroe for the Peninsula Campaign Virginia.

March 17, 1862 Major General Lew Wallace and his division stop at Crump's Landing to destroy the tracks of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

March 18, 1862 Jefferson Davis moves Judah Benjamin from the War Department to Secretary of State, replacing R. M. T. Hunter. George Randolph of Virginia is appointed Secretary of War.

March 19, 1862 Following more than \$10,000 in renovations, Ford's Theater reopens for business (Ford's Athenaeum was the name at the time).

March 20, 1862 Threatened by Stonewall Jackson, Nathaniel Banks withdraws from Strasburg to Winchester Virginia.

March 23, 1862 John Parke [US] demands the surrender of Fort Macon on the coast of North Carolina. When the Confederates refuse, he lays siege to the fort North Carolina.

March 23, 1862 Battle of Kernstown - In the first battle of the Shenandoah Campaign, Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson [CS] loses to Brig. General James Shields [US] Virginia.

March 24, 1862 Albert Sidney Johnston's Army arrives at Corinth from Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

March 26, 1862 Moving along the Santa Fe Trail, Confederates engaged a group of Colorado volunteers at Johnson's Ranch. Federal forces withdraw to Glorietta.

March 28, 1862 Jefferson Davis proposes a conscription bill, shocking many Southerners.

March 29, 1862 The Central Army of Kentucky and the Army of Alabama and West Florida, and is merged into the Army of Mississippi in Corinth under Albert Sidney Johnston with P. G. T. Beauregard as second-in-command. Corps commanders are Braxton Bragg, Leonidas Polk, William Hardee and George Crittenden.

March 30, 1862 B&O reopens following six months of Confederate control in Maryland and West Virginia.

April 4, 1862 From Fort Monroe federal troops begin movement towards Richmond

May 4, 1862 Siege of Yorktown - George McClellan invests Yorktown until Joe Johnston completes a withdrawal on May 4.

April 7, 1862 Battle of Pittsburg Landing [Union] - Battle of Shiloh [Confederate] - Ulysses S. Grant [US] defeats Albert Sidney Johnston [CS] in southwest Tennessee. P. G. T. Beauregard assumed command following Johnston's death.

Confederate Losses

1,723 dead
8,012 wounded
959 missing

Union Losses

1,754 dead
8,408 wounded
2,885 missing Tennessee

April 6, 1862 On the first day of the battle of Shiloh/Pittsburg Landing, General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the Department of the West is killed while leading an advance against a Union position in a peach orchard.

April 7, 1862 Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River downstream from New Madrid, is captured. More than 5,000 Confederates are taken prisoner.

April 8, 1862 Following a disastrous second day at Pittsburg Landing, Confederates withdraw to Corinth, Mississippi.

April 10, 1862 Slavery was abolished in Washington, DC.

April 11, 1862 Battle of Fort Pulaski - Quincy Gillmore uses rifled cannon to effectively end the use of palisaded forts world-wide .

April 11, 1862 Halleck assumes personal command of the forces at Pittsburg Landing, the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio.

April 11, 1862 General Fitz-John Porter [US] decides to ride in an observation balloon alone when inventor Thaddeus Lowe takes a sick-day. In flight, the balloon tether breaks, and Porter nearly crosses into enemy territory. A last minute change in wind direction returned him to Union lines.

April 12, 1862 The Great Locomotive Chase Georgia.

April 12, 1862 Combining the Confederate Army of the Potomac with John Magruder's Army of the Peninsula and a large garrison at Norfolk, President Jefferson Davis creates the Army of Northern Virginia.

April 14, 1862 Federal fleet under Commodore David Farragut appears at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

April 15, 1862 Union naval forces enter the mouth of the Mississippi and sail up the river to Fort Jackson

April 16, 1862 President Lincoln signs legislation freeing the estimated 3,500 slaves in Washington, D. C.

April 16, 1862 Battle of Dam No. 1 - Attempting to break the Yorktown Line, forces under General Winfield Scott Hancock [CS] engage General John Magruder [CS]. This battle is sometimes noted as the Battle of Lee's Mill or Burnt Chimneys.

April 16, 1862 Confederate Congress passes a conscription law.

April 18, 1862 Federal fleet begins a 5-day bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip.

April 19, 1862 The Joint Committee on Flag and Seal backs the flag proposed earlier by Barnwell Rhett. The Confederate House eventually tables the design.

April 24, 1862 Early in the morning Commodore Farragut ships begin sailing up the Mississippi River past Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip. After half the fleet sails past the fort the Confederates discover the movement and open fire. All major federal ships make it past the forts.

April 25, 1862 After a duel with Confederate ships at English Turn, Commodore Farragut's fleet weighs anchor at New Orleans and demands the surrender of the largest city and most important port in the South. By the time Farragut arrives the city was partially on fire.

April 25, 1862 George Thomas promoted to major general.

April 25, 1862 General John C. Parke [US] bombards Fort Macon, near Beaufort, following a month-long siege of the fort. Colonel Moses White had no choice but to surrender.

April 28, 1862 City of New Orleans surrenders ending the Battle of New Orleans.

April 29, 1862 Battle of Bridgeport Alabama.

April 29, 1862 Under the command of Henry Halleck, the Army of the Tennessee begins to advance on Corinth.

December (early) Camp Function
Holiday social with spouse or guest.

2012 Events Calendar

March 1 Regular Meeting:
North Carolina in the Civil War, Jeremiah DeGennaro

March 31 Camp Function
Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State Historic Site National Park Day

April 15 Road Trip:
Averasboro Battlefield and area, Tour and Museum.

April 28-29 Camp Function
Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State Historic Site 147th Anniversary of Surrender, 50th Anniversary of Bennett Place

May 3 Regular Meeting: The savior of Raleigh, our very own Maj Gen John A Logan. Guest Speaker

May 26 Camp Function
Logan Camp Booth at Bennett Place State Historic Site Memorial Day Celebration, American Armies Through the Ages

June 10 Road Trip:
Bentonville Battlefield, Guided tour.

July 5 Regular Meeting:
What happened at Bennett Place? Talk & Tour
By Site Manager John Guss

August Road Trip:
Battles in Our Backyard, Raleigh to Hillsborough, 1865.

September 6 Regular Meeting:
Battle of Antietam

October Road Trip:
Visit to the recently opened Appomattox Unit of the Museum of the Confederacy with the Bennett Place Staff

November 1 Regular Meeting:
Election of officers and guest Speaker, The GAR.

"...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