

# ***THE CHARGER***

**CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE  
P.O. BOX 18900, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44118**

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**MAY 1994**

**325TH MEETING**

**VOL. 15 #9**

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## **SPECIAL EVENT: LADIES NIGHT & NIGHT of the FOUNDERS**

**DATE:** Wednesday, May 11, 1994

**PLACE:** The Hermit Club

**SUBJECT:** "Division, War, and Saving Graces"

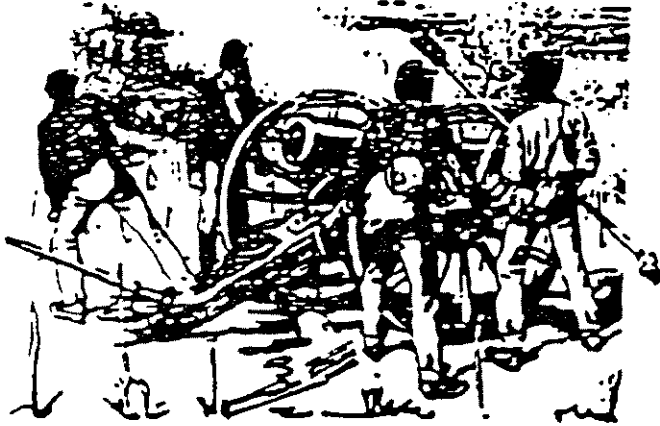
**SPEAKER:** Created by Robert E. Battisti  
Narrated by General "JET" Tirpak  
Music Directed by David Russell  
The Poet: John Moore  
The Historian: Robert Baucher  
Harmonica Player: Ernie Safran  
Slides by Ernie Safran and Dr. Bob Eiben  
Readers: Richard Crews, Robert Stabile, John Sutula, Dan  
Zeiser, and Judy Tirpak as Clara Barton

**TIME:** Cocktails 6:00 PM                      Dinner 6:45 PM

**RESERVATIONS:** Please call Dr. Robert Battisti at 831-2700 and make your reservations with the answering service as early as possible. Wives and significant others are cordially invited to attend. Please specify when calling in your reservation your choice of entree: steak or fish. **RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!**

# CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

1957 \* 1994



President - Bob Battisti  
Vice-Pres. - Norton London  
Secretary - Gerry Porter  
Treasurer - John Sutula  
Editor of the Charger -  
Brian Kowell

## Editorial Office

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Charles F. Clarke

# FOUNDERS of

## CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE



John W. "Jack" Cullen, Jr.



William L. Schlesinger, M.D.

## The Grant-Cullen-Newman Connection: The Beginning of The "Roundtable"

Who was Ken Grant? John Cullen? How did these two Clevelanders who did not know one another initiate the founding of The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable? Who was Ralph Newman? How did a book store owner influence our founding? The short answer is that these three men thought there was a need for a Roundtable in Cleveland and they did something about it.

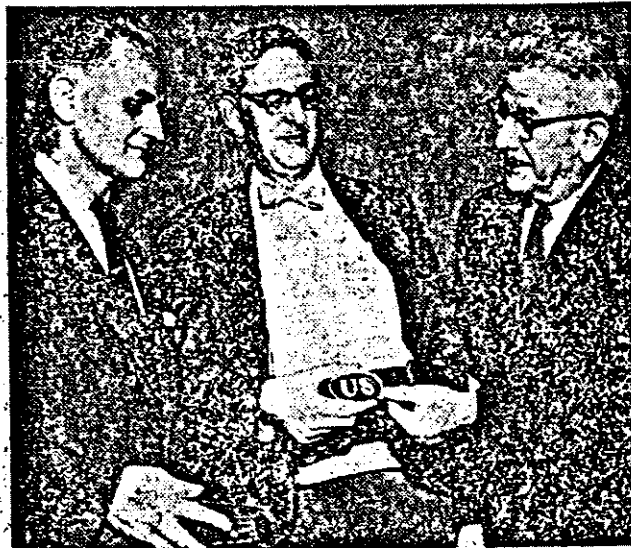
To really understand what happened, let's go back to Chicago, 1930's, at a bookshop owned by Ralph Newman. Newman is the true father of the Round Table, a name taken from the popular radio program of the time, "The University of Chicago Roundtable." Born in 1911, Newman had an insatiable quest for Civil War and Lincoln knowledge. At age 22 he borrowed money to buy a used book store, The Abraham Lincoln Book Shop. Carl Sandburg was to become one of his customers. The germination of the idea for a Roundtable occurred in the back room of that book shop. As Civil War buffs began to frequent his store they would hang around, help him unpack books and stack them on the shelves, while at the same time discussing the Civil War. After awhile, Mr. Newman decided to have a weekly luncheon. He would put a sign up, "Out to Lunch, Shove Money Under the Door", while he discussed the Civil War with these "customers". The first formal meeting was held December 3, 1940. They would meet for a social, have dinner, listen to a speaker, followed by questions. Sound familiar? A man of irrepressible energy with a fertile inventive mind, Mr. Newman has headed, shaped, aided, rescued, or advised dozens of important historical institutions and organizations. (The above information came from a book entitled: The Civil War Roundtable: Fifty Years of Scholarship and Fellowship by Barbara Hughett).

Next we have the John Cullen connection. John's recollection of the founding of the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable is as follows. John and his wife were having dinner one night with his brother, his brother's wife, and another woman. John's brother would soon be going to Virginia for a visit, so John asked him to pick up some mini-balls. The female guest asked, "Are you interested in the Civil War." This is the point that a "bud of an idea" appeared, when John said: "Yes". The guest further asked, "Do you have a Roundtable in Cleveland?" John asked, "What's a Roundtable?" She explained, then suggested that if he wanted more information he could contact a Norman Fitzgerald in Milwaukee. Mr. Fitzgerald suggested he call Ralph Newman in Chicago. How does Ken Grant connect with this story? Ralph Newman put John Cullen in touch with a Cleveland, Ken Grant, who belonged to The Chicago Roundtable. In those days it wasn't uncommon for out of town persons to join the Chicago group as most cities did not have a Roundtable. Ken Grant also attended some of their meetings. It seemed reasonable that if a group was to start in Cleveland, Ken Grant would have the experience to make John Cullen's idea a reality. Ralph Newman was their advisor. In preparing for this article I found very little information about Ken Grant. I was able to locate Mr. Newman, who no longer owns the Abraham Lincoln Book Store, but does own a rare books store in Chicago and is still active in Civil War matters. He remembers Ken Grant as a

very able, enthusiastic, and gregarious person. Charter members and founders I spoke to did not really know him that well. The reason was that after the organization got started, with Ken being selected as the first president in February, 1957, he died April 3, 1957. Guy DiCarlo, long time editor of the newsletter, then known as the "Courier", recently donated to our RT archives four volumes of notes, letters, and "Couriers". Guy saved everything, including the obituary of Ken Grant. Ken was widely known in other circles because of his collection of old sheet music, possibly the largest in the United States. He was active in the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet. The article noted that his file on songs of the Civil War was especially complete. It was also noted, of course, that he was president of The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable.

Ken Grant and John Cullen immediately reached out to Charles Clarke, Jr., Dr. William Schlesinger, Roy Smith, E. Preston Rutter, William Gaul, George Farr, Jr., Gordon Tatum, and William Hughes. These are our ten founders. By the time the RT officially organized, there was a total of 51 Charter Members, so designated because they joined the roster by March 1, 1957.

Robert E. Battisti, President



CIVIL WAR FANS here are launching a Civil War Round Table, to be the 31st such organization in the country. With the common interest for anything pertaining to that war, they hope to have regular monthly meetings, hear speakers and perhaps take trips to Civil War sites. Examining a soldier's belt are three of the leaders. From left: John W. Cullen (F. 1277) Sherbrooke Rd., Shaker Heights; George Farr, Jr., 2681 Edgemoor Rd., Cleveland Heights, and Kenneth S. Grant, 9405 Purnell Ave., Rocky River. Farr spoke on civil law in the Confederate states at the meeting last night in Kiefer's Restaurant.

CLEVELAND PRESS, January 9, 1957

October 12, 1956

PLANS FOR A CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

For some time, we have talked about a Cleveland Civil War Round Table, one that would be patterned after similar groups in other large cities. Those of us who enjoy a discussion of the various phases of the "War Between The States" are of the belief that such an organization would receive strong support from "experts" in this area. As you are probably aware, there are Round Tables in some 17 cities across the country and, further, that with the Centennial immediately ahead of us that this number will undoubtedly grow and grow.

The pattern of Round Table operation in other cities has been a monthly dinner meeting and, for the most part, restricted to male attendance. Whether or not ladies should be included in the Cleveland group is a question that should be decided, we've had inquiries from several individuals along that line.

The program for the meetings has invariably featured a speaker on some phase of the "War Between The States". We do not consider the arranging of programs a problem as we have some authorities right here in Cleveland and recognized out-of-town speakers can be had at a reasonable fee. Several of our prospective members already belong to the Chicago Civil War Round Table and will be of help to us in getting our group off to a fast start.

Please keep in mind that our thinking with regard to the Cleveland Civil War Round Table is in embryo form. That a Round Table will be established is definite, it's up to you and others to decide the pattern to be followed.

On the moment, we are trying to get together a small group to meet early in November and for a discussion of the above. We'd like to have you indicate whether you would be interested and we'd also like to have the names and addresses of others who might be invited to come in once the framework of the organization is decided on.

Any questions in connection with this proposal can be answered by Kenneth S. Grant, 19405 Purnell, Rocky River, Ohio ('phone - EDison 4969) or John W. Cullen, Jr., 3121 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio (phone EXpress 1-7940).



Please Make Reservations

Please call Dr. Robert Battisti at:  
831-2700

**RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!!**



December 17, 1956

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF CLEVELAND

This will be an informal bulletin with its purpose of rekindling the interest that was developed at our dinner meeting on November 20th. There were 10 Civil War enthusiasts at this meeting as held at the Hickory Grill. Kenneth S. Grant and John W. Cullen, Jr. outlined plans for setting up a formal organization patterned after other Civil War Round Tables.

JANUARY 8TH MEETING - A private dining room has been reserved for Tuesday, January 8th, at Keefer's Restaurant, 2519 Detroit Ave. We're aiming toward a dinner cost that will be within the range of everyone's pocketbook. Charles Clarke has agreed to talk to us with regard to legal problems in the South as brought on by the Civil War.

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" - Sometime around mid-January there will be a live production of the Battle of Gettysburg even to the battle scenes in connection with the Omnibus program of ABC television. This will be a 90-minute performance and is one that we'll all be watching for.

CIVIL WAR HISTORY - We talked about this worthwhile quarterly as put out by the University of Iowa. Since then, we've investigated the possibility of a group subscription prize for our members. On the moment, things are up in the air and for the reason that the editor, Clyde Walton, and the assistant editor, William Dickey, have both left the University. The future of this publication is undecided.

MEMBERSHIP - We're going to prepare an application blank for use in connection with others who may be interested in joining our group. The general consensus seems to be that we should go slowly in adding to our roster. More about that later, meanwhile the following list includes everyone who attended the November 20th meeting.

Gordon B. Tatum  
12065 Edgewater Drive  
Lakewood - (LA. 1-1403)

Charles Clarke  
1857 Union Commerce Bldg.  
Cleveland - (MA. 1-5620)

Wm. D. Hughes  
2929 Fairmont Blvd.  
Cleveland Heights - (ER. 1-1443)

Roy H. Smith, Jr.  
2171 St. James Parkway  
Cleveland Heights - (YE. 2-1005)

George Farr, Jr.  
1857 Union Commerce Bldg.  
Cleveland - (MA. 1-5620)

E. Preston Rutter  
3845 W. 132nd St.  
Cleveland - (CL. 1-8043)

Wm. L. Schlesinger  
3173 Fairmont Blvd.  
Cleveland Heights - (FA. 1-1231)

Kenneth S. Grant, c/o National Carbon Co.  
P.O. Box 6087  
Cleveland - (BO. 2-3600)

Wm. J. Gaul  
26008 W. Oakland Rd.  
Bay Village - (TR. 1-0470)

John W. Cullen, Jr.  
2771 Sherbrooke Rd.  
Shaker Heights - (YE. 2-1928)

# LAST MONTH'S MEETING

Last month the Round Table honored Mr. Ed Bearss. Ed was given an honorary membership to our Round Table. Bob Bayless, who along with his late father Neville, were long time friends of Ed's, presented him with the membership. Bob's remarks were sincere in expressing our thanks to Ed for his support, scholarship, and friendship over the years.

As usual, Mr. Bearss' talk was outstanding. His topic was the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, fought on March 7-8, 1862. It was the first great fight in that state and the control of Missouri was the prime objective of both Union and Confederate forces.

In February, 1862, Major General Samuel Curtis began to push the Confederate forces out of Missouri and had chased his main opponent, Major General Sterling Price into the Boston Mountains south of Fayetteville, Arkansas. There Price was reinforced by the army of Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch along with a regiment of Cherokee Indians lead by Stand Waite and Albert Pike. There, also, Major General Earl Van Dorn arrived from east of the Mississippi and took overall command of the 16,000 man force and decided to attack Curtis' 10,500 troops now camped around Elkhorn Tavern and nearby Pea Ridge.

The relationships between the various Confederate commanders was less than ideal and had a negative effect on the impending battle. Pike and Van Dorn had had a long standing feud that dated back to pre-war army days while McCulloch and Price had a stormy relationship due to their differences of opinion as to the fate of Missouri and their low opinion of one another. Co-operation and communication would be at a low in the Confederate army.

Using Pea Ridge as a screen, Van Dorn planned to have a two-pronged attack. He ordered McCulloch and Pike to assail Curtis' right flank as a diversion while the main effort struck the Federals near Elkhorn Tavern. It did not go as planned. Curtis divined Van Dorn's intentions and deployed his army to meet the Rebel forces. McCulloch's assault near the village of Leetown met with isolated success. The intense Federal fire, however, resulted in the deaths of General McCulloch, his second in command, General James McIntosh, and the capture of the ranking colonel. With their command structure practically destroyed, McCulloch's men scattered from the field.

The other prong of the Confederate attack east of Pea Ridge fared better. Price slowly and steadily pushed the Federals back until, at nightfall, they held Elkhorn Tavern and the crucial Telegraph and Huntsville Roads. During the night the survivors of McCulloch's Leetown fight joined them.

On the morning of the 8th, Curtis counter-attacked. His massed artillery severely punished the Confederates and his concerted infantry and cavalry attacks began to crumple their defenses. Still the Confederates held but by mid-morning Van Dorn realized that his ammunition was running short and ordered a withdrawal.

The Battle of Pea Ridge saved Missouri for the Union and most of the Union and Confederate troops moved east of the Mississippi to fight in other campaigns.

By Eugene L. Meyer

# The soldier left a portrait and her eyewitness account

*Civil War buff Lauren Cook Burgess knew she had a case, but even she was surprised by Rosetta Wakeman's letters in the attic*

The nerve of Lauren Cook Burgess. During a weekend reenactment at Antietam National Battlefield, she dared to dress as a man—in a Civil War soldier's suit—and got “caught” coming out of the ladies room.

Absurd, sputtered National Park Service officials, and they banned her from playing the part of a soldier. But wait. Lauren Cook Burgess may have been on to something. This was, after all, more than historical reenactment cross-dressing. Women did fight in the Civil War, not only *with* men but *as* men.

Outraged at what she regarded as blatant sex discrimination, Burgess made a federal case out of it. Her lawsuit, filed in 1989, languished in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., but Burgess had other avenues to pursue. For this was not just a legal battle. This was also a battle for history, and Burgess began to amass much historical evidence of disguised women at war.

Lauren Cook Burgess wasn't interested in historical revisionism, which implies an ideological reworking with distinctly political overtones. She just wanted to set the record straight.

The record has been growing, as Burgess and others have unearthed evidence of women dressed as men engaged in combat in the Civil War. The risk to these women in disguise was substantial. To be discovered was to be discharged. Mary Scaberry, a.k.a. Charles Freeman, for one, was expelled from an Ohio regiment when her sex was revealed after she was hospitalized for fever. The official reason for her discharge: “Sexual incompatibility.” Women nonetheless served, their sex undetect-

ed. Jennie Rodgers, an Irish immigrant, enlisted in an Illinois regiment as Albert D.J. Cashier (p. 102) and went on to receive a pension; finally, in 1911—before she was to move into an old soldiers home—her sex was discovered. Sarah Emma Edmonds enlisted in Company F of the Second Michigan Infantry as Franklin Thompson and went on to write a well-known wartime memoir, *Nurse and Spy* (p. 101). Strikingly, she did not divulge her deception or the identity of her unit. That would come only years later, after she had fallen on hard times and wanted to obtain an Army pension, which she did.

Some women enlisted to follow boyfriends, husbands or brothers. Others were adventurous or simply patriotic. They disguised themselves by binding their breasts and wearing short hair. Physical examinations were cursory at best, and recruits were seldom made to undress. And beardlessness was no disqualifier, when so many young soldiers were barely past the age of puberty.

Little wonder then that at Antietam, where Burgess was summarily drummed from the corps of Civil War reenactors, four women are now known to have fought on September 17, 1862, that bloodiest single day in all of American history. Clara Barton told of nursing a soldier at Antietam who was at first reluctant to be treated. “His” name was Mary Galloway. Edmonds, too, wrote of encountering at Antietam a severely wounded soldier who was a female in disguise. “Something in the tone and voice made me look closely at the face,” she wrote. Edmonds said the dying soldier confided her sex and asked Edmonds to bury her and keep her secret.

In what could be called the Second Battle of Antietam, a newspaper account of Lauren Cook Burgess' lawsuit reached Ruth Goodier of Chipley, Florida. Goodier held in her hands a closely kept family secret, the knowledge that—as she wrote to Burgess—“my great-grandmother's sister, Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, was a soldier in the Civil War.” She also told Burgess something else—a bombshell of sorts: that in a trunk in a family attic, 30 letters had been found that Wakeman had written home while a soldier (p. 99).

Since few women were found out, the historical record of their service is scanty, consisting mainly of occasional newspaper clippings, buttressed in some cases by military and pension records stored at the National Archives in Washington.

Sarah Emma Edmonds, for example, left behind her memoirs and documents from her campaign for Congressional approval of her pension. “Al” Cashier left a bulging pension file containing testimony from former comrades, who were less interested in her gender than

As Pvt. Lyons Wakeman, Rosetta sent a daguerreotype of herself in uniform to family in upstate New York.



"To conquer or die we are marching along!"

The irony is obvious today, but whether it so struck "Rosetta" as she signed the letter remains a matter of conjecture.

The stationery also bore an illustration of soldiers in battle. The heroic scene was sure to stir the home folks, but until the last five months of her service, it was far from Wakeman's reality. Hers was, largely, a mundane existence of drilling and guard duty in and around Washington, D.C. She could, she wrote, "drill just as well as any man." From her own reports, she occasionally caroused with her fellow soldiers and once even got into a fistfight with one Stephen Wiley, who "pitched on me and I gave him three or four good cracks and he put downstairs with himself."

Private Wakeman and her unit were more than ready to meet the Rebels on the field of battle, she assured the home folks. "I am in hopes that they will come," she wrote, "for if they do they will get licked." Earlier she had written, "I don't fear the rebel bullets nor I don't fear the cannon."

In the time-honored military tradition of hurry up and wait, Wakeman's unit was constantly being told of immi-

nent marching orders, followed by endless delays. On April 13, 1863, she wrote excitedly from Alexandria, "We have got marching orders. We expect to march tomorrow at one o'clock. We have got three days rations cooked all ready for us. I don't know where we shall go." On June 5, she was still writing from Alexandria.

As the Battle of Gettysburg raged, she had noted, "The Rebs is amaking such work in Maryland and Pennsylvania that I don't know how long before we shall be called for a reinforcement." That same summer, she reported, "They have drafted black men as well as white men." And she raged against the New York draft rioters. "I would like to see some of them Copperheads come down here and get killed," she wrote.

Finally, on July 20, the orders came. Her regiment would be moving across the Potomac River to Washington, D.C. "We had rather go to the front," she wrote dourly from her new quarters a week later.

There were, however, some advantages to her new assignment. Instead of tents, the 153d New York resided in two-story wooden barracks within sight of the Capitol. There, she did guard duty at the Carroll Prison, which

housed Confederate spies and sympathizers. Three prisoners at Carroll were worth writing home about. "They have got three women that are confined in their rooms," she reported. "One of them was a Major in the union army and she went into battle with her men. When the Rebels' bullets were a-coming like a hail storm she rode her horse and gave orders to the men. Now she is in prison for not doing according to the regulations of war."

"The other two are Rebel spies and they have caught them and put them in prison. They are smart looking women and have good education." Off-duty, she played tourist, visiting the Capitol itself. "I have been inside of it," she wrote in awe. "I have been in the Congress hall. That is a pretty place you better believe."

From the besieged capital, she followed the war beyond, mainly in terms of how it might affect her. "What do you think of this war?" she wrote home. "I think I shall have to stay my three years in the Army." And she added this melodramatic postscript: "I don't know how long before I shall have to go into the field of battle. For my part I don't care. I don't feel afraid to go. I don't believe there are any Rebel bullets made for me yet. . . . If it is God's will for me to fall in the field of battle, it is my will to go and never return home."

Finally, the marching orders came. In February 1864 Wakeman and her regiment embarked by steamship from Alexandria to Algiers, across the Mississippi from New Orleans. With her characteristic matter-of-factness, she wrote that she hoped to go "so far South that we shan't freeze to death this winter." They were nine days at sea, arriving at Algiers on February 29.

"I don't ever expect to see one of you again in this world," she wrote fatalistically upon her arrival. Wakeman and the New York Volunteers were to become part of the ill-fated Red River expedition. Designed to establish a Union presence in Shreveport and discourage French designs on Texas, the land-and-water campaign in March



Under the name Franklin Thompson, Sarah Emma Edmonds served for two years in Company F of the Second Michigan Infantry. She later wrote a memoir, *Nurse and Spy*.



"Albert Cashier" made the headlines in 1913: a woman in an old soldiers' home!

1864 involved some 27,000 Union soldiers. In the humid Southern climate, Wakeman's unit of Northerners was led on forced marches of great distances—200 miles in ten days. At a hellish place named Pleasant Hill, they fought off a Confederate attack that had begun the day before. "There was heavy cannonading all day and a sharp firing of infantry. . . . I was not in the first day's fight," Wakeman wrote home. "But the next day I had to face the enemy bullets with my regiment. I was under fire about four hours and lay on the field of battle all night. There were three wounded in my company and one killed."

And then, the 153d was marched back to the Mississippi, the end of a monumentally flawed campaign. The march took its toll on the regiment. Rosetta Wakeman was to become a statistic—but not as she had expected; it was not a Rebel bullet that would mortally wound her, but rather chronic diarrhea. She wound up in a New Orleans military hospital; after languishing for almost a month, she succumbed on June 19, 1864, less than two years after her enlistment. Her death was typical of a war in which sickness

proved more deadly to Union forces than bullets: of 360,000 deaths, 200,000 were from disease.

Had she survived, Wakeman would most likely have gone with her unit back to Washington, just in time to save the capital from a Confederate attack a month later, in July 1864. And then, in May 1865, she would have marched proudly down Pennsylvania Avenue in the victorious Grand Review of Union Armies.

But it was not to be. Rosetta Wakeman was buried in grave No. 711, Monument Cemetery (later, Chalmette National Cemetery) in New Orleans. The tombstone inscription says only "Lyons Wakeman" and "N.Y.," giving no hint of the secret that seemed to die with her.

But Rosetta Wakeman's letters survived the war, hidden away in an attic chest in a family home in Binghamton, New York, along with the daguerreotype of her, standing ramrod straight in her uniform with musket and bayonet affixed. Wakeman's great-nephew Jackson K. Doane had heard rumors of a relative who fought in the war, he says today, "but it was kind of hushed up." He first found the letters "in a neat little package" in 1940, when he was 18,

but he quietly left them there. "I'd heard the name of Rosetta mentioned, and it was as sort of the black sheep of the family. Whenever I asked about her, my grandmother would kind of change the subject."

His grandmother told him simply that her Civil War sibling had gone by the name of Lyons. Then in 1976, her daughter, Neva Smith Morse, and Doane rediscovered the letters in the attic. It was then that Doane tied "Rosetta" to "Lyons."

When Lauren Cook Burgess learned about Wakeman from Ruth Goodier, Doane's cousin, she was astonished. It was a find that Burgess never expected—and she was familiar with the terrain. She had started collecting information about women at war when she brought the lawsuit. "It's become a real obsession," confesses Burgess, seven of whose own Indiana ancestors—males only, as far as she knows—fought for the Union cause. By the time she learned about Wakeman's letters, she had amassed dossiers on 75 women who fought as men in the Civil War, almost all of them on the side of the Union. But the Wakeman letters are so extraordinary that she has edited and annotated the entire collection for publication in a book entitled *An Uncommon Soldier*. It is scheduled for publication later this year by the Minerva Center in Pasadena, Maryland, which is dedicated to the study of women in the military.

Although Burgess' archive continues to grow—it now documents 127 women—the precise number of women soldiers who fought in the Civil War may never be known. Mary A. Livermore of the U.S. Sanitary Commission (a forerunner of the American Red Cross) wrote in her 1889 account *My Story of the War* that "the number of women soldiers known to the service" was thought to be a "little less than 400." But she was convinced that the actual number of women who "disguised themselves and enlisted" was larger. Whatever their numbers, female soldiers were viewed in their own time as mis-



Sarah Malinda (Sam) Blaylock fought in the Confederate Army with her husband.

in her character and ability. One later called her a "brave little soldier" who on one occasion climbed on top of fallen trees and called to Confederates in hiding, "Hey! You darn Rebels, why don't you get up where we can see you?" He also remembered her climbing a tall tree to fly the Union flag after it had been shot down.

Yet, letters written home have a truth and immediacy that sets them apart from other historical documents, and there may be no more unvarnished and eloquent record of how American women went to war in the 1860s than

the letters of Sarah Rosetta Wakeman. In them, she expresses the entire range of human emotions that comprise wartime life in the military: boredom, homesickness, anticipation, bravado and fear.

"There are numerous collections of letters from Civil War soldiers, but this is the first batch I know of written by a woman disguised as a man," says DeAnne Blanton, of the National Archives. The remarkable thing is that gender seems almost incidental to the content. Wakeman raises the matter only obliquely, perhaps because it was

a source of pain to her family. The extent to which hiding her sex may have inconvenienced her remains in the realm of speculation.

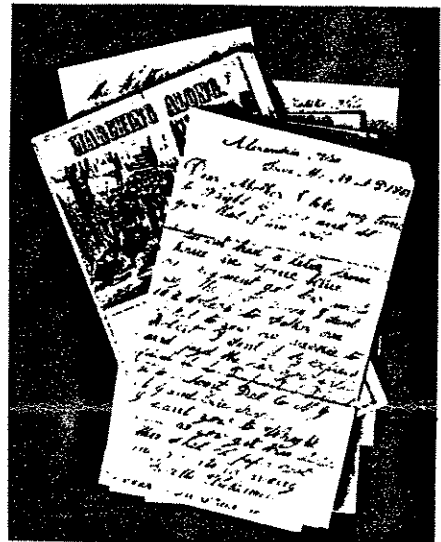
What is factual, as documented in the military and pension records still on file in Washington, is a soldier's career: enlisted August 30, 1862, in Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, under the name of Lyons Wakeman; left New York with her regiment October 18; stationed in Alexandria, Virginia, and then in the District of Columbia, assigned to protect the nation's capital; and, finally, what every soldier both dreams of and dreads, marching orders to battle—in her case, a sea voyage to Louisiana and the front, the Red River Campaign.

The letters are written in plain language, for Rosetta Wakeman was a farm girl from upstate New York with a limited education. The oldest of nine children, including seven girls, she was born in 1843 near Binghamton. At the

age of 19, she ran away from home, assumed a male disguise and worked as a canal boatman. When, in 1862, enlistment fever swept through New York, Wakeman joined up as a private with the 153d Regiment New York State Volunteers. Not quite 20 at the time, she gave her age as 21. She was five feet tall, and described as having a fair complexion, blue eyes and brown hair. "Lyons" Wakeman listed her occupation as, simply, "boatman."

Wakeman came from a hardscrabble rural existence, and it was partly boredom that caused her to run away. She was, she wrote home on June 5, 1863, "tired of staying in that neighborhood." But once in the Army, she regularly wrote home and sent what money she could to help her father pay off his debts. She dreamed, also, of having enough to buy her own farm back home after the war was over.

Her original term of enlistment was for three years, but she mused that she



Rosetta Wakeman's letters sat for years in a trunk; she was a "family secret."

might reenlist for five more in order to secure an \$800 bounty for herself and her family. That was, she frequently added, if she survived the war. "If it is God's will for me to be killed here, it is my will to die," she wrote from Alex-





This soldier, identified as Frances Clalin (or Clatin, or Clayton), is among the 127 women in Lauren Burgess' growing file; misspellings and the scarcity of records pose a considerable challenge.

andria, Virginia, in an earlier letter.

As the war progressed, optimism about her fate seemed to change to pessimism, but Wakeman maintained a constant interest in news from home. She wanted to know how much grain had been grown, how many cows had been raised and hogs slaughtered, and every detail about the new barn built over the summer. Occasionally, she regaled her family with accounts of her adventures: "It would make your hair stand out to be where I have been. How would you like to be in the front rank and have the rear rank load and fire their guns over your shoulder? I have been there myself. . . I am getting fat as a hog—the climate agrees with me first rate."

As was the custom, Wakeman had her picture taken in uniform and sent it to her relatives. "How do you like the looks of my likeness?" she wrote. "Do you think I look better than I did when

I was to home?" The daguerreotype survives today as tangible evidence of her service, along with a ring she had inscribed with her real name and the name of her unit.

She signed her letters, variously, Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, Rosetta Wakeman, R. L. Wakeman or Edwin R. Wakeman. To keep her cover as a man, she instructed her family on how to address their letters to her. Like all young soldiers, she sometimes got homesick, and she asked her parents for care packages containing "a piece of dried beef" or a "box of apples and a bottle of cider" and "a pair of knit gloves." She asked, too, for stamps to be sent, and she expressed gratitude whenever they arrived. Stationery was easier to come by. Imprinted on one piece were the words of a patriotic war song, "Marching Along," which begins:

"Our country has called her brave sons to the field,

To false-hearted traitor she never must yield;

Then, forward, true soldiers! let this be our song—

*Eugene Meyer, a staff writer at the Washington Post, is the author of Chesapeake Country (Abbeville Press).*

# ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

The First Annual Cleveland Civil War Round Table Essay Contest has been conducted and a winner has been picked. John Moore and his select panel of judges evaluated 13 essays submitted by local high school students under the direction of their American history teachers. This years theme was: "What was the Impact of the Civil War on Our Country."

The winner of a plaque and a \$100 savings bond was Daniel T. Schilens of Westlake. Daniel is a student in Mr. James Nieberding's history class at St. Edwards High School. Both have been invited to this month's meeting as our guests. Congratulations to both.

The following is Daniel's winning essay in its entirety:

Although the Civil War was brought upon by many conflicts between the North and South, many people believe that the Civil War itself only brought about more conflicts between the two sections of the country. I disagree, for I believe that the aftermath of the Civil War, even though there were still tensions, impacted the country in some positive ways, because the United States established themselves as a free man's country, the South became more well rounded economically, and the educational opportunities for the South improved.

With the Civil War coming to an end in 1865, as a northern victory, the North was able to establish the terms for which the South was to surrender. One term for readmittance to the Union by the South was the ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Previous to this ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the southern states, (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) the thirteenth amendment was ratified, and it abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in this country. The thirteenth amendment also conceled article four, section two, clause three of the constitution (the fugitive slave law). In 1868, the fourteenth amendment was added to the constitution, legally giving full citizenship to all blacks and to anyone born in this country. With the addition of these two amendments to the constitution, everyone now born in the United States was a free person, and all were supposed to be equally treated. Then in 1870, with the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, all males were now legally able to vote. With the addition of these amendments to the constitution, no one in this country was able to control another human being by force or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime where of the party shall have been convicted.

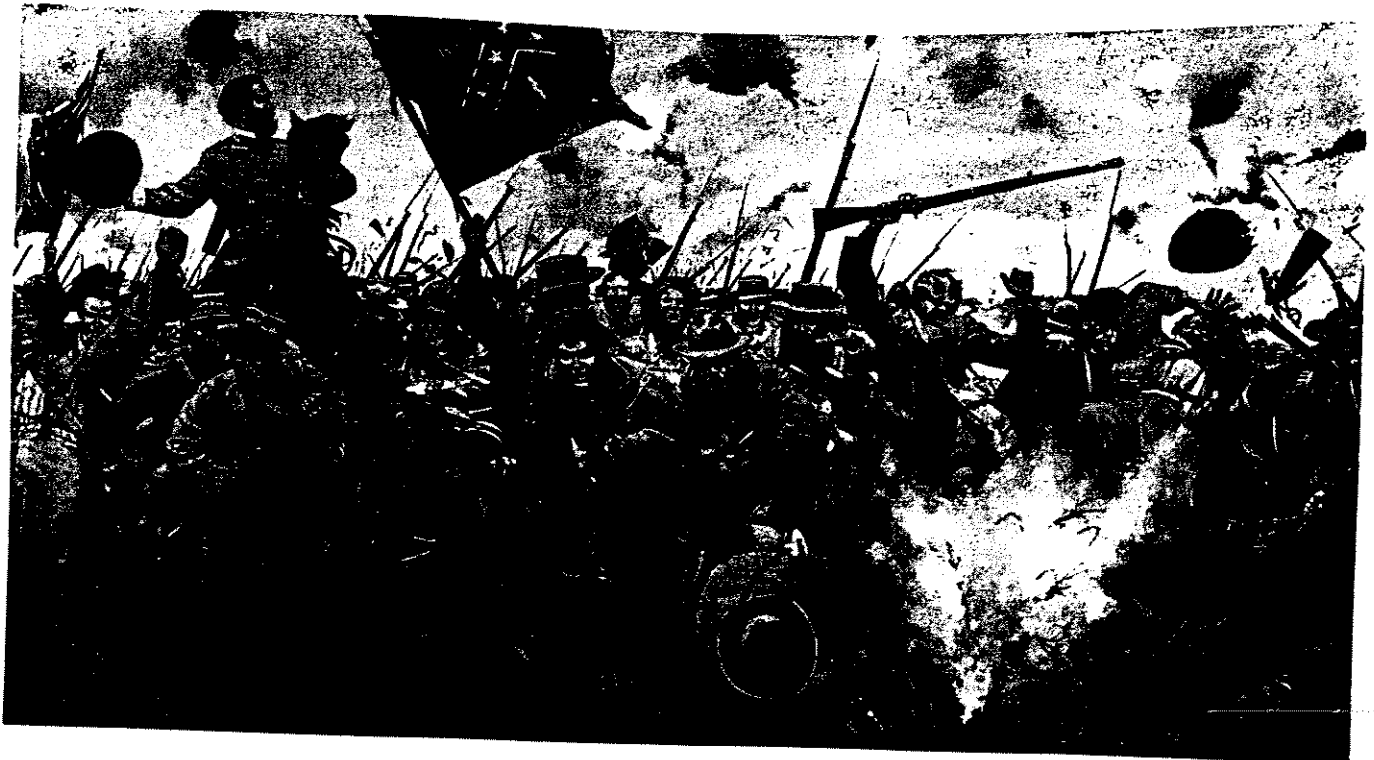
Previous to the Civil War, the South was primarily in a system of one-crop agriculture. After the Civil War, during the 1880's, the southerners began to speak of the "New South". A South which developed all its resources and began to build up its manufacturing industries. The South benefited largely with new developments in science and technology in the field of agriculture, for machines for sowing, cultivating, fertilizing, and reaping were introduced between 1870 and 1880. Also, with more of an assortment of fruits and vegetables being grown in the South, the invention of the refrigerator car allowed for the fresh produce to be shipped to the northern

cities. But more remarkable than the agricultural developments of the South were the industrial developments. By the late 1870's the southerners felt that southern progress depended on industry, so often communities would gather and plan a factory, often a textile mill, themselves. But without the development and extension of the railroad in the South after the war, most of the economic development would not have been possible.

During the years following the Civil War, many leaders began to urge the South to improve their educational system. And improve, it did. The south was working to make better their uses of human resources. Many of their agricultural advances were due to the establishments of agricultural colleges. First set up in both Alabama and then in Virginia in 1872, the other states followed. By 1900, all southern states had established agricultural colleges. Due to widespread poverty in the South after the war, funding the schools wasn't easy. There was also a traditional reluctance to support public education with tax money, but the cost, too much, since many southerners wanted separate schools for blacks and whites, delayed advancements. But, as the economic situation improved, the South began to provide more and more opportunities to southerners.

In conclusion, the Civil War itself did not benefit the country, but it did in many ways, impact the country positively. It gave citizenship and freedom to all living in the country and forced the South to become more balanced economically. It also helped the South to realize that they were in need of better educational opportunities to advance in the growing world. I think that sooner or later these issues would have been addressed by our country, but the Civil War brought about these sooner.

by Daniel T. Schilens



fits—whether foolish, brave or perverse.

From the distance of years, however, the assessment of these fiercely independent women is different. "They were not just ahead of their time," said National Archives staff member DeAnne Blanton last year. "They were ahead of our time." Blanton spoke these words to a weekend gathering at Antietam Battlefield, where reenactments have grown enormously popular in recent years. Casual buffs have become serious weekend reenactors, "disguising" themselves in uniforms as authentic as possible—even though the not infrequent middle-age beer bellies don't quite square with the reality of beardless, callow youths at war.

Lauren Cook Burgess and her husband, Fred, are among those Civil War enthusiasts. Married in Civil War-era garb in 1990, they cut their wedding cake with a 130-year-old officer's sword. Lauren Burgess naturally joined the ranks of the reenactors—often driving

for 300 miles to join other enthusiasts for a weekend encampment. Most of the women at these gatherings portrayed female nurses, camp followers or mourning widows in black. Not Burgess. Like Wakeman, Cashier and countless others who hid their gender to enlist, she disguised herself as a man, occasionally using charcoal to give her face a 5 o'clock shadow. In person, she looked a lot like the dashing, uniformed young boys in the old daguerreotypes.

Last year Lauren Cook Burgess won her court case. Women, a federal judge ruled, could indeed play the role of soldiers in Civil War reenactments. But for Wakeman, Cashier and others, war was no game of make believe. It was the real thing. "If I go into battle, I shall be all right," wrote Wakeman hopefully, in a letter dated April 13, 1863. "It is what I have wished for a good while." So wrote a soldier to the folks back home.



## SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



On March 26, 1865, President and Mrs. Lincoln visited the troops at City Point, Virginia. After breakfast the dignitaries in the company of General Grant were to cross the James River and review the Army of the James. Grant accompanied the President on horseback while Horace Porter of Grant's staff was ordered to take Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant to the reviewing ground in the headquarters ambulance. Part of the way was rough, being corduroyed with the trunks of small trees. The ambulance made slow progress, tossing the occupants in the air whenever the wheels struck a particularly aggravating obstacle. Soon the President and General Grant were some distance ahead. Mrs. Lincoln, fearing to miss the review, ordered the driver to move faster. Still on the corduroyed road, when the horses trotted, the sudden jolts lifted the party clear off their seats, jammed the ladies' hats against the top of the wagon's hard roof, and, on the more violent jolts bumped their heads on the ceiling.

--- Witness to Appomattox by Richard Wheeler pp 57-59

Illustrated by Stu Cramer



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**RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!!**





# PRESERVATION REPORT

## New Gettysburg battle is over words

### Display of address by Lincoln at issue

BLOOMBERG NEWS SERVICE

#### WASHINGTON

Call it the second battle of Gettysburg.

This one, however, doesn't involve 150,000 soldiers and isn't bloody, like the original Civil War conflict in July 1863. It's a dispute between the Library of Congress and the National Park Service over displaying drafts of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Yes, drafts. Plural. Lincoln penned five copies of his famous remarks. The first was the copy he used in giving his address at the battlefield in November 1863. And, no, it wasn't written on the back of an envelope, as the popular story goes.

He copied the others after he returned to Washington, some of them in response to "requests for Civil War-related fund-raising purposes," the General Accounting Office says.

While no modern writer would dare change anything in the speech, Lincoln did. "No two drafts are exactly alike in that the president revised words or punctuation marks each time he rewrote the speech," the GAO says.

The Library of Congress owns two of the drafts; the Illinois State Historical Library, Cornell University and the White House hold the other three.

Since 1979, one of the Library of Congress drafts has generally been on display every spring and summer at the Gettysburg National Military Park run by the National Park Service.

Now, the library wants to end its display agreement with the park service after this year. Instead, the library is offering to put a facsimile on display at Gettysburg.

"The two manuscript Gettysburg Addresses are among the top treasures of the library that must remain on site to ensure their physical security and to provide a stable physical environment," associate Librarian Winston Tabb wrote the GAO.

Exposure to light, pollutants, and other environmental conditions can cause deterioration in the documents' ink and paper, Tabb wrote. The library's two copies already show some discoloration, he said. The extra handling in transporting the documents to Gettysburg is also a threat to them, the library says.

"Because conservator's guidelines for the preservation of rare items mandate a rest period of three years between exposures, and a limit of three months per exhibit, the library must retain both copies to provide regular access to the millions of people who visit the library," wrote James Billington, Librarian of Congress. One brief showing at Gettysburg every three years would be the maximum, and that would be unsatisfactory for everyone, Billington said.

The National Park Service views the prospect of displaying a facsimile with dismay. It wants a copy of the speech on permanent display "only a few yards from the place where President Abraham Lincoln delivered it."

## 1993 Campaign to Save Malvern Hill and Glendale Tops Goal

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites collected more than \$531,000 in six months last year toward the largest private sector Civil War fundraising project ever attempted. Corporations, foundations, and APCWS members contributed the bulk of these dollars which included a \$100,000 matching gift from the Gilder Foundation of New York.

### The 1994 Campaign For Mansfield

On September 22, 1993, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites purchased 134.165 acres of key ground at Mansfield Battlefield, Louisiana. The



property lies on Honeycutt Hill, the major terrain feature on Mansfield Battlefield. Total cost of the purchase was \$136,873.75. The state of Louisiana contributed \$40,000 representing the value of a home and outbuildings on the site. After an initial payment of \$45,624.58, the sellers took back an interest free note in the amount of \$91,249.16. To settle the note the APCWS will make two equal payments on March 20 and September 20, 1994.

The land has been donated to the Louisiana Office of State Parks for inclusion in the Mansfield State Commemorative Area. This donation quadrupled the size of the park.

"This is one of the largest contributions to our Commemorative Areas ever", said Clay Fontenot, State Parks Land Officer in Baton Rouge. At a living history commemorating the 130th anniversary of the battle in April of this year, the public will be invited onto this part of the battlefield for the first time.

APCWS depends on private citizens, corporations and local and national interest groups for funding of its acquisitions. While a portion of Mansfield Battlefield has now been saved, the Association must recover the funds expended in doing so in order to continue its work. Supporting the 1994 Campaign for Mansfield will allow the Association to continue its important battlefield preservation work.

Please send your tax-deductible donation to  
APCWS-Mansfield, P.O. Box 1862, Fredericksburg, VA 22402.

# *From The President's Desk*

President's Comments, May 11, 1994

I suppose that any person could say that he grew up when history was in the making. I am sure I did. My first recollections of life in Youngstown, Ohio was 1942-43 during World War II. I remember collecting tin cans and putting them out by the curb for pick-up. This metal would help the "boys" fight the war. We used to count the number of gold stars in the windows, sit by the radio and listen to the news, and practice air raid drills. Everyone had friends and relatives in the war. It was the saddest time when a death was announced. It was an exhilarating time when a soldier came home. They were all treated as heroes. I remember when my Uncle Auggie returned. He was on the Bataan Death March and was a prisoner of war for most of World War II. There was a huge party and his picture was in the paper when he bought war bonds to help fight the war at home. And more importantly, I remember when peace broke out; first in Europe, then with Japan. I never saw so many people laugh and cry at the same time.

Growing up during war times sure did shape my thinking. I've thought about it a lot over the years, especially during my tenure as president of the "Roundtable". But my personal interest in history was stimulated by my mother. She was very proud of her family history, which had been passed along by her parents, her grandparents, and her great grandfather, Civil War Veteran, James Wadding. She told me about the Civil War, pointed out historical sites, and was always cutting out interesting articles about history for me to read.

When I enrolled in Kent State in the fall of 1956, it didn't take long to find out that the history department had the highest reputation in the eyes of the students. Dr. Shriver was probably the most popular professor on campus. Just before Ohio History Class one day, the student newspaper, The Kent Stater, came out with a headline, "Dr. Shriver chosen as Professor of the Year". It was a student vote that won him that honor. The class gave him a standing ovation, but he apparently did not know why because he had not seen the newspaper. Dr. Shriver, who spoke to this group a few years ago, was a great teacher because he made history come alive. He was a great story teller, he would take students on excursions to study local history, and he knew most of the students by name. He would go on to become president of Miami University where he also taught a course on Ohio history. Dr. Whitney was a famous lecturer in far eastern history. When he said, "Let me digress for a moment", you knew you were in for a treat. Sometimes his digressions would last two lectures, then he would amazingly come back to his original point!. Dr. Skerpan, whose expertise was Russian history, had taught for a year at a Russian University. When he came back his courses were jammed. At one point during a lecture he did not realize that he had shifted his language from English to Russian. We stopped taking notes, which he also did not notice, but who would dare interrupt this marvelous professor. He finally came back to speaking English! We always wondered if anyone got the Russian lecture part correct on the exam.

During my years as a member of the Roundtable and especially during my presidency, I have often reflected on the experiences mentioned above. I also have reflected on the talk I had with Mr.

Neville Bayless, charter member, when I sat next to him at dinner one night right after I joined. He told me all about the founding of the CCWRT. He mentioned names of speakers that would look like a "Who's Who" of local and national historians. My visit to The Western Reserve Historical Library with Dr. Schlesinger added to my awareness of the many activities which have taken place over the years. John Cullen gave me insight into why there is a RT and Mr. Guy DiCarlo gave me detailed records to review. When Mr. Charles Clarke, Jr. sent me an advanced copy of his brief overview talk he will present "Founders Nite", I understood why he was called the "Constitutional Lawyer"; he certainly has a way with words. Talking to these members and others who have been around since the beginning has been among my greatest rewards this year. Then, having the treat of being host to Mr. Bearss, who has been one of our most constant speakers over the years, was the topper. How would you like to spend two hours of driving time listening to the stories Ed Bearss tells?

Finally, my experiences in the Roundtable have helped me to understand my Great-Great Grandfather James Wadding, 204 Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After touring Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Chattanooga, and after listening to dozens of talks given to our Roundtable, I have a better feel for what it must have been like when James Wadding wrote this letter over three days to his wife. Oct. 6, 1864 (This is unedited and reads in two columns)

Dear Abby I am living  
and well yet yester day we  
had a fight I do not know  
how many of our regiment  
was killed I did not shoot  
any but lay on my gun all  
night right on my belly there  
was fireing nearly all night  
within a fiew rods of us  
but before daylight the rebs  
skadadled and we are lying  
around on the hill above  
Rector ville\* I do not know  
what we will do the day  
but I expect we will stay  
here all day the officers  
say that we will be reinforced  
with cavelry and artilery the  
day we left washington on  
this day a week ago and went  
to bullrun and stayed there  
over Sunday and on monday  
morning we started about  
daylight for manases gap.

("Rectortown, near Manassas  
Gap)

R.E.Battisti, thanks to all  
for a good year!

October 8th AD, 1864

I comenced this letter on the 6th  
but while I was writing before I  
got don with it our company was  
ordered out for skrs hermer but  
the rebs run before we got a shot  
at them Oct 10th we had some hard  
fighting to do on the evening of  
the 8th but on the 9th we cut our  
way back to our reinforcements  
which was 9 miles through  
infantry and light artilary we had  
a train of cares with railrode  
stuf and our baggage we found  
two bridges burning but we had  
about 150 darkeys that worked  
on the railrode all the time we  
came throug very safe we only  
had one wounded in our company  
I givout and got on the train  
and rode as soon as we got  
reinforcements the Regt back  
they saye I have got the eggy  
- I have shake and screem while  
I am at the white plaines I dont  
know but I think I will be sent  
to Alexandria. I must close for  
this time from your most  
affectionate and loving husband.  
James Wadding

## Thanks and Looking Ahead

It's kind of risky thanking members who contributed because I fear I may miss someone. Because so many of you gave me ideas and suggestions, I should start with thanking the entire membership of The Cleveland Civil War Roundtable. Here are some individuals who helped above and beyond the call of duty.

1. First I would like to thank Kevin Callahan, last year's president, for guiding me through the transition and for all the encouragement he gave me.
2. Thanks to General "JET" Tirpak for encouraging me to join the Rt and for the considerable advice you gave me. I was only joking when I said you helped me so much because if I didn't do well, everyone would say, "Who brought that jerk into the organization? Thanks also, Joe, for working so hard in making "Saving Graces" a reality, for your work on the auction/raffle, and for individually calling all the "Founders Nite" honorees.
3. Bob Baucher gets thanks for coming up with the auction idea, which earned over \$900.00 and along with John Sutula put our budget in the black. Bob and "JET" solicited items and made raising money fun. Bob was always a great help when I asked about speakers and topics.
4. Jonn Sutula should be praised for the super job he did with the treasury. John wanted to end up with a surplus for next year and he did.
5. Norton London ran the fieldtrip to Chattanooga/Chickamauga in a flawless manner, the way he usually runs a program for us. This augurs well for his presidency next year.
6. Editor Brian Kowell turned out 9 great "Chargers". Brian also came up with the idea of an essay contest, which will now become an annual event. Brian also alerted me to dozens of things which I might have missed. Thanks.
7. Lynn Lazzaro had done an excellent job watching the legal end of things by making sure the Johnson Island lawsuit was kept in check. Thank Lynn, we all appreciate the professional hours you put in on it.
8. John and Ann Caputo handled our printing, collected our mail, always came through when we needed something extra. Thanks.
9. Thanks goes to John Moore for running the essay contest. John set it up so that it can run smoothly for years to come.
10. Dr. Mike Dory has developed a list of low cost videotapes that can be provided to the members. This is another project in its infancy stage, but is certain to grow. Thanks Mike.

12. Many thanks to Uncle George for advice on many matters, including inviting Mr. Bearss and for researching James Wadding Civil War record.

11. Ernie Safran has videotaped almost everything we did and learned how to play Civil War music on the harmonica. He also photographed pictures for the slides in "Saving Graces". Ernie, thanks for all the little favors you also did. Ernie's wife Pat made all our travel arrangements and saved us money in the process by making discount purchases through Delta. Thanks Pat.

12. Many thanks to Dr. Schlesinger, Mr. Cullen and Mr. DiCarlo for sharing so much information about our RT and for ensuring that our Archives are almost complete.

13. Thanks to Paula and Mike at The Hermit Club for arrangements and very good meals.

13. Thanks to Dan Zeiser for organizing the local fieldtrip to Lancaster to see Sherman's home. Dan has brought back an old idea to the fore, which holds promise for the future.

14. Thanks to Bob Bayless for that sterling presentation to Mr. Ed Bearss. Ed was really touched.

15. Thanks to the speakers for the quality presentations: Mr. Ogden, Dr. Ernhart, Mr. Reaves, Mr. Kurnat, Dr. Mears, Mr. Cahill, and Mr. Bearss. Many thanks goes to Mr. Tim Beatty and Mr. George Vourlojianis for the super quiz.

16. Thanks to the following members who spent so many hours preparing for "Saving Graces": General "JET", General Baucher, Dr. Bob Eiben, John Sutula, Dan Zeiser, Ernie Safran, Dr. Bob Stabile, John Moore, Richard Crews, and Mrs. Judy Tirpak.

17. Thanks to my brother-in-law Frank Yannucci for bringing in the Youngstown "Duo" of Drs. Ernhart and Mears here.

18. Finally, thanks to Dr. Lee Horowitz, my office associate, for editing my newsletters. Any mistake the reader found was mine, as I often made changes after he edited.

The proposed slate of officers for the 1994-95 year has been unanimously been approved:

President - Norton London

Vice President - John Sutula

Treasurer - John Moore

Secretary - Dan Zeiser

Each one meets the high standard of quality you have been used to over 37 years.



## OLLAPODRIDA

An old soldier told the story of a poor old woman who came from Georgia to see her sick son. She arrived too late and found that he had died. The name on his headboard was, according to the hospital orderlies, characteristic of him: "B. Still."

Butler and His Cavalry, 1861-1865 by U.R. Brooks pp487

Miss Annie E. Johns helped to care for the wounded and sick Confederates. When one young soldier died, she overheard the following: "I do not know what made that man die," said a nurse, as we stood looking at all that was mortal of him, "for the doctors gave him some of all the medicines in the drug store."

Ibid pp 485

Once while Butler's cavalry were fighting, dismounted, the end of our line happened to be in the yard of a country house and an old lady ran out with a broomstick. Seeing her, one of the soldiers said as the bullets whizzed by, "Why, you can't kill anybody with that." "I know I can't," she replied, "but I can let them know what side I am on."

Ibid pp 485

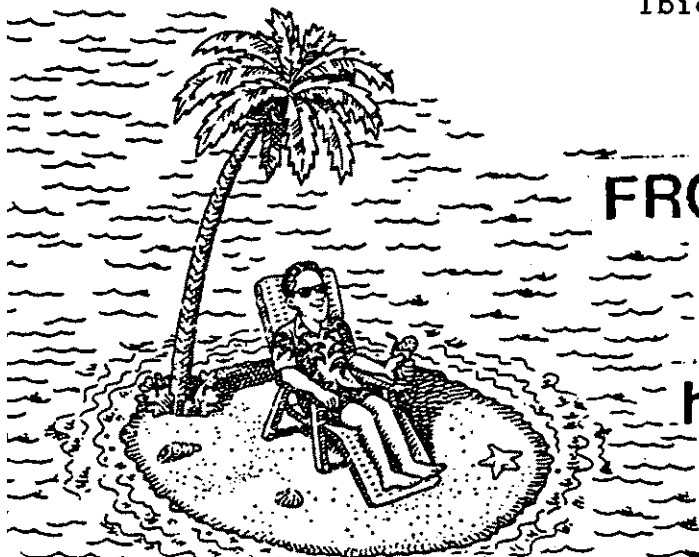
In December, 1864, one of Butler's cavalry stopped at a house and said to the lady, who asked what he wished, "Madam, could you lend me your frying pan? I belong to the picket down here."

"Yes, sir," she replied, and forthwith came with the pan. He took it, looked in it, turned it over and looked into it very hard as if not certain it was clean.

The woman puzzled, asked, "Well, sir, can I do anything more for you?"

"Could you, ah, could you, ah, could you lend me a piece of meat to fry in it, madam?" and he laughed in spite of himself. Needless to say he got his rations.

Ibid pp 483



FROM THE STAFF OF  
*The Charger*  
have a nice summer



# **EARLY ALERT**

## **CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE**

### **FALL 1994 FIELDTRIP**

### **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

**SEPTEMBER 22-25, 1994**

<b>ITINERARY:</b>	Thursday, Sept. 22nd	Dinner & Lecture
	Friday, Sept. 23rd	Battle of Stone River
	Saturday, Sept. 24th	Battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville
	Sunday, Sept. 25th	Leave by Noon

**FEATURING:** James Ogden, III  
Historian, National Park Services

**RESERVATION COST:** \$65.00  
Motel accommodations being investigated  
by Jim Ogden.

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### **RESERVATION FORM**

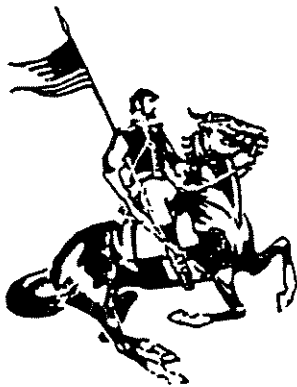
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**ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

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**GIVE YOUR RESERVATION TO:** General JET or Bob Battisti



**The Cleveland Civil War Round-Table**  
**P.O. Box 18900**  
**Cleveland, Ohio 44118-0900**



Robert E. Battisti, Ph.D.  
P.O. Box 22083  
Cleveland, OH 44122