

THE CHARGER

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

MAY 1996

343RD MEETING

VOL. 17 #9

SPECIAL EVENT: LADIES NIGHT

DATE: Wednesday, May 8, 1996

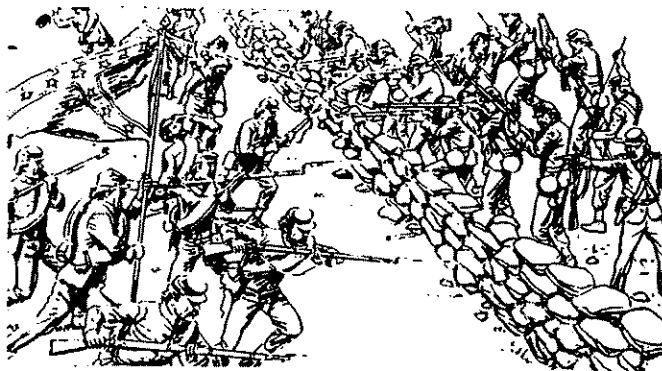
PLACE: The Hermit Club

SUBJECT: "Rev. Findley at Pickett's Charge"

SPEAKER: William A. Young, Jr.

TIME: Drinks 6PM Dinner 7PM

RESERVATIONS: Please call JAC Buisness Communications
at 861-5588. RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!



CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

1957 * 1996



President - John Sutula
Vice-Pres. - Dan Zeiser
Secretary - Dick Crews
Treasurer - John Moore
Editor of the Charger -
Brian Kowell

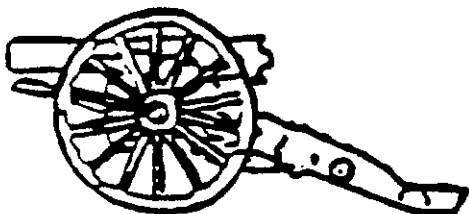
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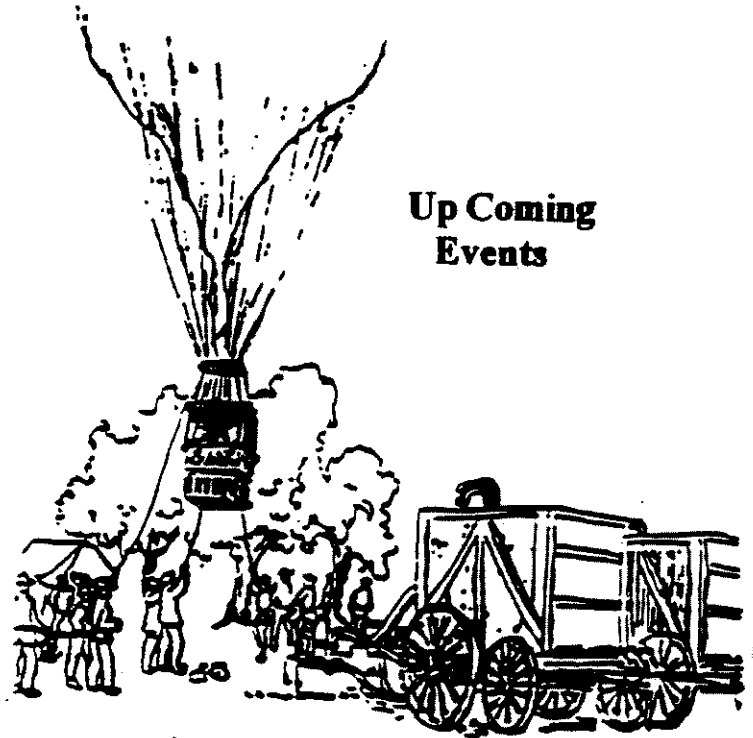


PLEASE LET US KNOW AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE YOUR
NEW ADDRESS



PRESERVE YOUR BATTLEFIELDS

Up Coming Events



This Year's Schedule of Meetings & Speakers

September 1996 James Phelps Manassas National Battlefield
First and Second Manassas

October 1996 Dr. Anne Bailey, University of Arkansas
Texans in the Confederacy

November 1996 General William Tidwell
Topic TBA

December 1996 Prof. Mark Grimsley, Ohio State University
Topic TBA

January 1997 Quiz or Debate

February 1997 Dr. John Hubbell, Kent State University
Lincoln

March 1997 John Taylor
Bloody Valverde, New Mexico

April 1997 Speaker TBA

May 1997 Ladies' Night
Speaker TBA

CLEVELAND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

FALL 1996 FIELDTRIP

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 26-29, 1996



ITINERARY:	Thursday, Sept. 26	Dinner and Lecture
	Friday, Sept. 27	First Manassas (First Bull Run Battle)
	Saturday, Sept. 28	Second Manassas (Second Bull Run Battle)
	Sunday, Sept. 29	Leave by Noon

FEATURING: Chris Bryce
Park Ranger/ Historian

RESERVATION: \$65.00

COST: Hotel Accommodations at Hampton Inn Manassas
7295 Williamson Blvd
Manassas, Va 22110 (703)-369-1100
Rate: Approx. \$58/night 2P/1B



RESERVATION FORM

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

NEED A RIDE? CIRCLE: YES OR NO **WE WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU.**

GIVE FORM AND RESERVATION CHECK TO JIM MAUCK OR ANY CCWRT OFFICER

SCENES I'D LIKE TO HAVE SEEN



The Beautiful Carys - Hetty and her cousin Constance - were frequent visitors to the Confederate camps early in the war. On one such occasion, accompanied by Generals Longstreet, Early, and Elzey, the Carys rode out to watch a dress parade of Colonel George Steuart's 1st Maryland Infantry regiment. With his fine Marylanders in line, Colonel Steuart insisted that the two ladies take position next to him, and when time for the manual of arms came, he handed his sword to Hetty, and stepping aside, prompted her with the orders. With the commands sweetly issued and amid much enthusiasm, the regiment was put through its manual by the prettiest woman in Virginia.

from Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer by G. Moxley
Sorrel pp 30
Illustrated by Stu Cramer

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS

PLEASE CALL 861-5588

"Civil War Days Festival"

Union Station
LaGrange, Ohio
May 18 & 19, 1996

Sponsored Events & Reenactors Events



Saturday, May 18, 1996

- ☐ **Ladies Tea & Fashion Show** *presented by Civil War Reenactors / Civilians*
Saturday, May 18, 1996 at 12:30 p.m. (Event Tent)
- ☐ **Battle Reenactment** *presented by the Civil War Reenactors*
Saturday, May 18, 1996 at 2:30 p.m. (Battlefield)
- ☐ **Log-Sawing Contest** *sponsored by Norandex Inc.*
Saturday, May 18, 1996 at 4:30 p.m. (Event Tent)
- ☐ **Miss Southern Belle Contest** *sponsored by Lorain County Title*
Saturday, May 18, 1996 at 6:30 p.m. (Event Tent)
- ☐ **Evening Ball with Anonymous String Band** *presented by Civil War Reenactors*
Saturday, May 18, 1996 at 7:30 p.m. (Event Tent)

Sunday, May 19, 1996

- ☐ **Church Service** *with Deacon Bill Smith and Rev. Pickle Jones*
Sunday, May 19, 1996 at 10:00 a.m. (Event Tent)
- ☐ **Pie Baking Contest** *sponsored by First Merit E.S.T.*
Sunday, May 19, 1996 at 12:00 noon (Event Tent)
- ☐ **Battle Reenactment** *presented by Civil War Reenactors*
Sunday, May 19, 1996 at 1:30 p.m. (Battlefield)
- ☐ **Civil War Generals Look-a-Like Contest** *sponsored by Cellular One*
Sunday, May 19, 1996 at 3:30 p.m. (Event Tent)
- ☐ **1800's Dulcimer Concert** *sponsored by Brown Graves Lu. h.*
Sunday, May 19, 1996 at 6:00 p.m. (Event Tent)

This is part of Homearama '96 and admission is \$5.00 adults/Children 12 and under are free. Directions to Union Station are as follows; Union Station is located off Rt. 301 South, just north of the La Grange circle. Take Rt. 480 West to Rt. 10/20 West, to Rt. 301 South, to Union Station - or - Rt. 303(West/East), to Rt. 301 north, to Union Station.

Civil War liberated women, too

In pre-Civil War Cleveland, men had placed middle-class women on a pedestal of moral supremacy, and that was where they were supposed to stay. As for economic and political rights, forget it.

Women who wanted to get out of their assigned niche of home and family could get involved with their communities in only a

CLEVELAND: A LOOK BACK



Bob
Rich

few ways: anti-slavery work, temperance, teaching (at half the salary of males), and charities — always through their churches. All that would change during and after the war.

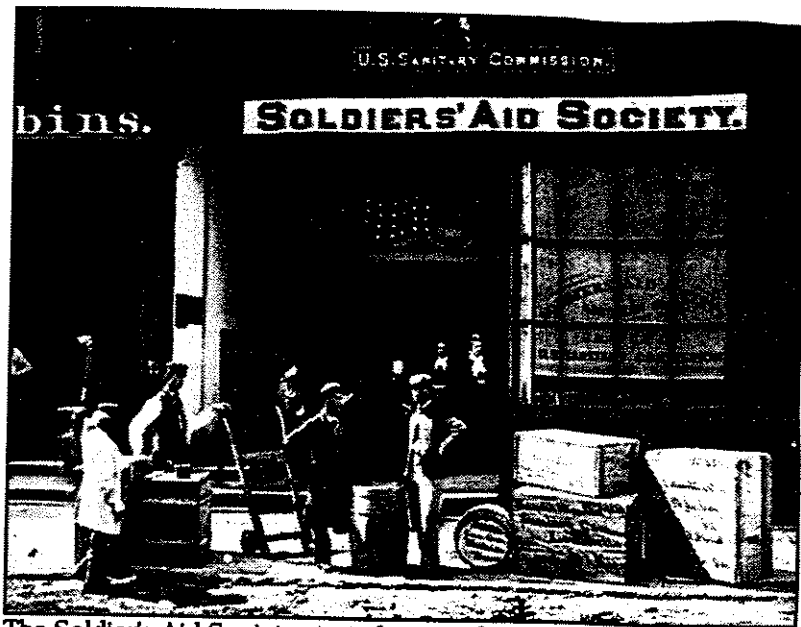
During most of the 1800s, working women — Irish, German, Bohemian — had even more limited opportunities than women of means. They could become house servants, seamstresses, washerwomen, do sewing, or occasionally scrape up enough savings to open a small retail business, according to women's historian Marian Morton.

And of course, in a hustling lake town full of sailors, there was prostitution, about which the male church ministers fulminated and fumed while their female members very practically went down to the Flats to offer charitable assistance.

In 1851, The Cleveland Plain Dealer snickered at the Cleveland feminists who had been inspired by the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., three years earlier:

"Imagine a Whig husband and a Democratic wife, a free-soil uncle and a hunker aunt, a liberty party cousin, a colonization nephew, a slave-holding niece and 3 blooming daughters who have gone over bodice and bustle to the terrified democracy and for the first time in their lives will vote in pink muslin at the next election! Imagine this group gathered around the same table, tea and muffins, graced by Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison ... looking in at the window! How long would a well-built house probably stand, thus divided against itself?"

The women of Cleveland were



The Soldier's Aid Society started out as the Ladies Aid Society, a women-run charity organization.

not amused; while the country was being torn apart in debates over slavery and states' rights, none of the men seemed at all concerned over the fact that women couldn't vote and had very little in the way of legal rights. It was typical of the outlook of the times that when a private boarding school for young ladies called the Cleveland Female Seminary opened in 1854, the entire board of directors and the principal were all prominent male civic leaders. Only the vice principal and teachers were women. That vice principal, Linda Thayer Guilford, would become the city's leading female educator.

The Civil War would begin a sea-change for American women. Only eight days after the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter, Cleveland women, under the leadership of Mrs. Rebecca Rouse, formed the Ladies Aid Society on April 20, 1861. The society took over the job of supplying families of poor soldiers with food and clothing, often going door-to-door to collect anything they could.

They were so successful that they later opened scores of branches and took the name of the Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio, which later became part of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. The local women not only ran this organization, but took care of nursing, sanitation, feeding and clothing in the local camps and hospitals.

They raised almost \$1 million during the war years, spending it entirely on the soldiers and their

needy families.

With the war over and the Industrial Age in full swing, thousands of immigrant women from southeastern Europe were added to the pre-war mix of working women, many desperately poor and uneducated, crowding into tenements and boarding houses. This led to the swamping of the small charitable organizations and their replacement with major social welfare institutions, now backed not only by all church denominations, but by husbands and fathers, the newly rich industrial barons.

The Women's Christian Association was established here in 1868, the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, soon to be the largest women's organization in the country. A Catholic nursing order opened the city's first permanent general hospital, St. Vincent Charity Hospital, in 1865. Homes for the aged, orphanages, schools opened.

But by the 1880s, even the major church social welfare organizations would be overwhelmed, and Cleveland women would have to put feminine rights on hold while they met these challenges.

Rich is a local history instructor whose radio spot, "A Touch of Cleveland History" is heard on WCPN FM/90.3. This column appears each Sunday leading up to Cleveland's bicentennial in July 1996.

MORE THAN YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT

Kate Chase



Kate Chase was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on August 13, 1840. She was the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, an Ohio lawyer and U.S. Senator. Chase's wife had died by 1856, and sixteen-year-old Kate - well-educated, beautiful, and politically astute - assumed the role of her father's hostess.

In 1860 Chase had been nominated by President Lincoln to the cabinet post of Secretary of the Treasury. Kate soon became the social belle of Washington. Her lavish parties soon overshadowed those at the White House and allowed Kate the forum to actively campaign for her father's political career. Kate's ambition coupled with her adeptness at subtle flattery and political dealing made many inroads for her father. She had a series of flirtations with prominent men during her life of which only one was serious. She had no time for idle love affairs; sex was merely a means to an end, and that end was to secure the Presidency for her father. As one historian noted, "This remarkable woman was generally considered to be a political force of magnitude, and she is the only woman in the history of the United States who has had such public influence."

In November 1863, Kate Chase married the textile millionaire, ex-governor, and now U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, William Sprague. Her romantic marriage was a coldly calculated plan to secure the Sprague millions to further her ambitions.

In February 1864, the infamous Pomeroy Circular was issued attacking President Lincoln and promoting Chase for President. Although Chase himself denied any knowledge of the plot, it was known that Sprague was one of the supporters. As a result Chase submitted his resignation which Lincoln promptly accepted.

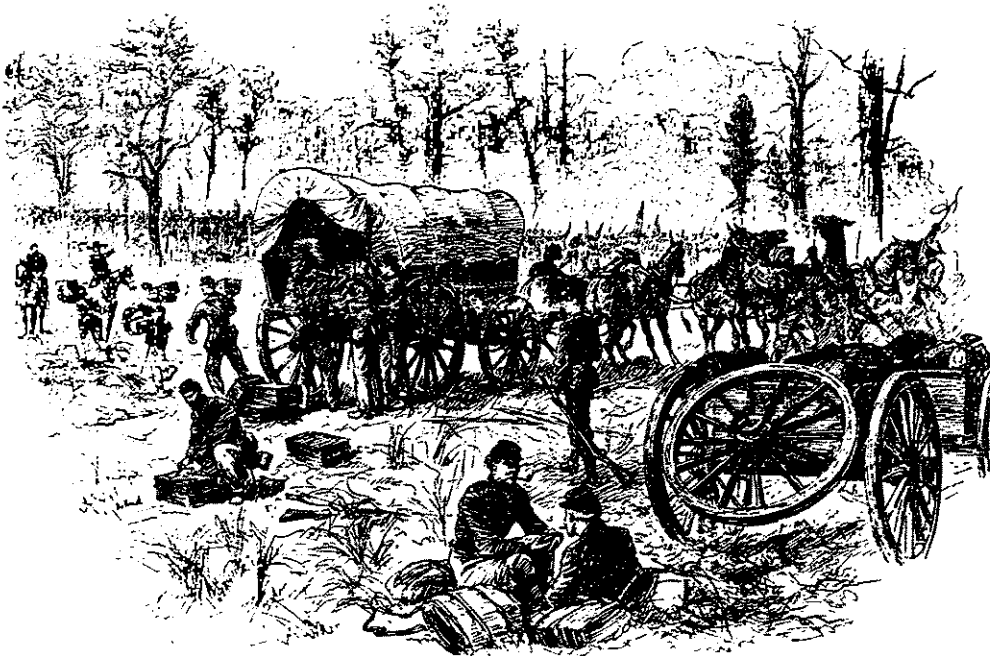
Kate was furious. Not about to give up the fight, she began to seek a presidential nomination for her father to the Supreme Court Bench. In December, Lincoln appointed Chase Chief Justice. Kate continued to plan and work to gain the Presidency for her father. By the 1868 elections political winds had changed and she came to realize that her father could not possibly defeat Grant for the Republican nomination. Kate then solicited the Democrats, but failed.

The ever ambitious Kate now looked for a new protege, and her choice fell on Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York. The fact that he was married did not faze Kate in the least - all was fair in love, war, and politics. Soon the romance of Kate and Senator Conkling became the talk of the country. The illicit romance came to an abrupt conclusion when Sprague chased Conkling out of his Rhode Island home with a loaded shotgun.

Sprague by now was bankrupt due to the Panic of 1873, and he and Kate divorced in 1882. Kate's influence waned quickly, along with her beauty. During her last years in Washington, she supported herself by selling chickens and milk at the doors of mansions where she once reigned as a society queen. Kate Chase Sprague died in the District of Columbia on July 31, 1899.

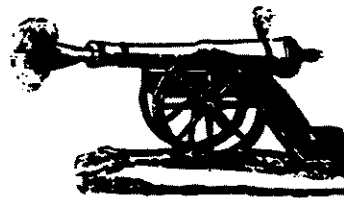
Cullen, J.P.. "Kate Chase: Petticoat Politician".
Civil War Times Illustrated, May, 1963.

Faust, Patricia L. Encyclopedia of the Civil War.



PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS

PLEASE CALL 861-5588



OLLAPODRIDA

Following the Second Bull Run battle, General McClellan was not at first reinstated to his former command. "at this time," he explains, "the task imposed upon me was limited to the dispositions necessary to resist a direct attack of the enemy upon the Capitol....The various garrisons were at once strengthened and put in order, and the troops were disposed to cover all approaches to the city, and so as to be readily thrown upon threatened points. New defenses were thrown up where deemed necessary. A few days only had elapsed before comparative security was felt with regard to our ability to resist any attack upon the city."

With the completion of the fortifications, McClellan invited President Lincoln and his cabinet to inspect them. One of the military members of the party was McClellan's chief of engineers, General J.G. Barnard, who never forgot his moments in the President's company.

"The inspection commenced at Arlington, to the southwest of Washington, and in front of the enemy. We followed the line of the works southerly and recrossed the Potomac to the easterly side of the river, and continued along the line easterly of Washington and into the heaviest of all the fortifications on the northerly side of Washington. When we reached this point the President asked General McClellan to explain the necessity of so strong a fortification between Washington and the North.

"General McClellan replied, 'Why, Mr. President, according to military science it is our duty to guard every possible or supposable contingency that may arise. For example, if under any circumstances, however fortuitous, the enemy, by any chance or freak, should, in a last resort, get behind Washington in his efforts to capture the city, why, there the fort is to defend it.'

"'Yes, that's so, General,' said the President. 'The explanation, for it reminds me of an interesting question once discussed for several weeks in our Lyceum, or Moot Court, at Springfield, Illinois, soon after I began reading law.'

"'Ah!' says General McClellan. 'What question was that, Mr. President?'

"'The question,' Mr. Lincoln replied, 'was "Why does a man have breasts?"'

"And he added that after many evenings' debate the question was submitted to the presiding judge, who wisely decided 'that if under any circumstances, however fortuitous, or by any chance or freak, no matter of what nature or by what cause, a man should have a baby, there would be the breasts to nurse it.'"

from Lee's Terrible Swift Sword by Richard Wheeler and submitted by Bob Baucher

While Hundreds of women are believed to have fought in the Civil War disguised as men, women on the homefront also forcefully contributed to the war effort. One morning in the fall of 1862, Union Captain Boight of the 23rd Kentucky Regiment was surprised to see 10 unarmed Rebel soldiers being marched into his Cumberland Mountain camp by a woman with a musket. The women delivered her prisoners to the captain and then related that she had been left alone on the farm when her husband joined the Union army. That morning, 11 Rebel soldiers had come to her farm, killed her chickens and began roasting them at her fire. She became very angry when they started pillaging her home and cutting up her carpets to use as horse blankets. When the soldiers were busy eating the chickens, she managed to hide all their muskets but two. Then, brandishing one weapon, she informed them that she was taking them prisoner. When one of the men jumped up to object, she shot and killed him; then, taking the other musket and threatening to shoot the first who tried to escape, marched them to the camp. Upon being laughed at for being captured by a woman, the prisoners explained that they had wanted to be captured for some time. They were so sick of the war that they didn't care how they got out of it.

When the 6th Massachusetts Regiment was attacked by Baltimore's Southern sympathizers called Blood Tubs in April 1861, the regiment's band had become separated and left at the train station. When the mob discovered them, the band members were attacked and forced to flee through the streets. Some of them found a safe haven in the home of Ann Manley, a woman of bad reputation. Manley, a loyal Union woman, bandaged the musician's wounds, fed them, and provided a motley assortment of old clothes to replace their band uniforms. Thus attired the men made their way safely through Baltimore to the train station and escaped to Philadelphia. Manley was later described as "a well-known character in Baltimore, and according to all usages of Christian society, is an outcast and a polluted being; but she is a true heroine, nevertheless, and entitled to the grateful consideration of the country."

--- written by Stephen T. Foster

On July 6, 1864, General Sherman arrived in Roswell, Georgia to find the textile mills producing gray wool uniform material. Sherman burned the factories to the ground and ordered that all people, male and female, connected with those factories, to be arrested and marched under guard to Marietta to be sent by rail North. Almost all of the mill workers were women who earned \$1.50 a week. Approximately 400 women and children were held in the abandoned buildings of the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta until July 9 when they were loaded on railroad cars and sent North as far as Louisville. Once there most were cast adrift to fend for themselves with only the clothes on their backs and what they could carry. What happened to most of these women after they reached Louisville is unknown.





GENERAL ORDER NO.9

Headquarters, Offices of the
"Charger", Newsletter of the
Cleveland Civil War Round Table

After eight years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, your humble editor has been compelled to yield to overwhelming commitments and time constraints.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to resign from no distrust of them.

But feeling that quality and devotion would be compromised for the loss of time that must attend the continuance of this epistle, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of quality to those whose past services as editor has endeared this newsletter to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, the officers and men can place their trust in their new editor Dick Crews. I will take with me the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that merciful God will extend to Dick Crews His blessing and protection and your kind support.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your newsletter, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous considerations for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Brian D. Kowell
Editor of the "Charger"



PRESIDENT'S LETTER



This will be the final meeting of my term as President. For this month I have scheduled William A. Young to do a first person presentation of Lt. George W. Finley of the 56th Virginia Infantry who participated in Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. I have looked forward with great anticipation to having Mr. Young come in from Richmond where he is a fellow attorney. I have heard nothing but praise for his presentation and I believe that this group would be richly rewarded by having this as our year end presentation.

As this is a short turn-around month, please make sure your reservations are in to Anne Caputo at 861-5588 before Monday, May 6, 1996. Also make sure your guests are registered with Anne so that we can have an accurate count. We have been very successful with this throughout the year and I believe that this has worked out well for all parties concerned.

Last month's meeting was a special meeting for me. I worked very hard to get the Cuyahoga Valley Civil War Roundtable to attend. Five of their members were in attendance. I think that in the future we can form a strong and beneficial relationship with the Cuyahoga Valley Roundtable. Locally, all of the Roundtables meet on the second Wednesday of the month. This includes our Roundtable, Cuyahoga Valley, and the Western Reserve Roundtable. We should look on that as a position of strength as we could combine the efforts of the three Roundtables and bring in for a meeting once every year the highest quality speaker possible. Dialogue would also provide us opportunities to network with another Roundtables help to develop a list of quality speakers, to make the planning of future programs easier for all of the Roundtables. It would also benefit us by being able to share local speakers who are members of the various Roundtables.

I would like to thank Ron Breedlove of Breedlove Bookstore in Zoar, Ohio, for bringing in a wide variety of books and tapes on the War including some of the previous publications by our speaker, Jeffrey Wert.

Mr. Wert's book on Custer will be in the bookstores towards the end of May or early June of this year. It is published by Simon and Schuster and has already been selected as a book of the month club by the History Book Club.

I would like to thank everyone who has made this year one of the more enjoyable that I have had while having been a member of the Roundtable. This includes John Moore who has done excellent work as the Treasurer; Brian Kowell who has done his usual superb job in preparing The Charger; Bob Baucher and Joe Tirpak for their efforts with the raffle; and The Hermit Club for all that they have done in providing the hospitality to make our group feel comfortable.

Finally, there are some issues that need to be addressed concerning the future of the Roundtable. In the next few months I hope that my successor and his successor address these issues in order to bring the Roundtable into a position where its future will be as bright as its past. As times change, the Roundtable needs to change. The changes are for the best interest of the Roundtable. We must be careful not to allow any such issue though, to become a divisive point for the Roundtable, but we must let the Roundtable move forward in a positive fashion.

John D. Sutula

The Phantom Is Coming To Cleveland

The Phantom of the Opera will once again return to the stage in Cleveland. The Hermit Club has the opportunity to purchase tickets in advance and has invited CWRT members and their guests to a Theater/Dinner Night. The night will include a cash bar, dinner, and tickets to the performance. Reservations for the event are required and tickets must be purchased in advance. Anyone interested should contact Paula at the Hermit Club (621-2325) on or before May 31.



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

John D. Sutula
32357 Springside Lane
Solon, OH 44139

