

## MEMBER RENEWAL

The MRRT begins its 56<sup>th</sup> year in 2016—and this month is a great time to show your support by renewing your membership. Membership remains \$20 a year—or \$5 for students. Checks should be made out to Don Kadar and can be mailed to his home at 61895 Fairland Drive, South Lyon, MI 48178; or simply brought to the meeting and given to Don or Jeanie Graham. Cash is also welcomed.

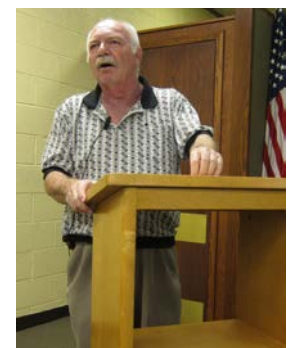
Our Monday, January 25<sup>th</sup> meeting begins at 6:30 pm at the Farmington Library. Please visit our website at <http://www.farmlib.org/mrrt>

Our January meeting will begin the process of selecting our 2016 trip destination. Please bring your ideas for our consideration. A final vote will take place at the February 29, 2016 meeting.

Recent field trips include: 2001-Richmond 7 Days 2002-Shiloh, 2003 – Shenandoah Valley-1864, 2004-Chattanooga and Chickamauga, 2005-Antietam and Harpers’ Ferry, 2006-Franklin and Nashville, 2007-Gettysburg, 2008-Vicksburg, 2009-Chancellorsville & Fredericksburg, 2010-Wilderness and Spotsylvania, 2011-Springfield, 2012-1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run, 2013-Charleston, SC, 2014-Appomattox, 2015-Perryville

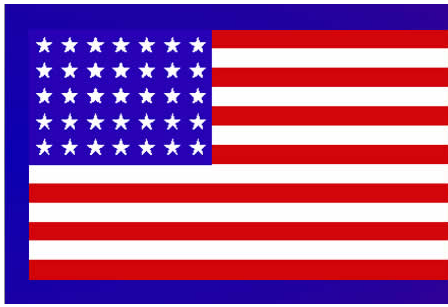
Scott Patchen has been our guide for two of our recent trips, Manassas and Appomattox. He also has experience leading groups on Stonewall Jackson’s 1862 Shenandoah Valley campaign, the 1864 Shenandoah Valley campaign, General McClellan’s 1862 Peninsula Campaign, the 1862 Maryland campaign – including Harper’s Ferry, South Mtn., and Antietam, and the Gateway to Gettysburg – including Brandy Station, 2<sup>nd</sup> Winchester, and the Loudon Valley.

The Roundtable is proud to welcome long-time MRRT member and former President Larry Hathcock who will present “The Last Surrender: The CSS Shenandoah” on Monday, January 25<sup>th</sup>. On November 6, 1865, Captain James I. Waddel, command of CSS Shenandoah, steamed the Mersey River at Liverpool, England, dropped anchor, and ordered her “stainless banner” to be lowered for the last time. He formally surrendered to Captain James A. Paynter of HMS Donegal. The CSS Shenandoah became the last Confederate military unit to surrender, seven months after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Larry will describe the twelve month, 58,000 mile voyage of the CSS Shenandoah around the globe. Larry is the Roundtable’s expert on naval matters. Larry is retired from a 30 year teaching career (4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> grades) in the Holly, MI school system. He won a “Teacher of the Year Award” in 1998.



The Roundtable would like to thank Dr. John Moore, PhD, for his informative and entertaining presentation on “The Business and Economics of the American Civil War”. The Confederate states were the 4<sup>th</sup> largest industrial country in the world in 1861 while the Northern states ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. The North had 21,000 railroad miles while the South had 8,800 miles. Northern factory output was \$80.19 per capita with the South at \$17 per capita.

**Grand Strategy** – The North’s Plan was simple at the beginning of the war, cut off Southern imports, well-known as the Anaconda Plan. The North’s strategy changed



to destroying the Southern industrial infra-structure, culminating with General Sherman's March to the Sea. The Confederacy desired to defend the largest Southern cities and seek foreign intervention from England and France. New Orleans' population was 169,000, the Army of Northern Virginia 92,000, and Charleston, 41,000 in 1862.

The North implemented the Whig economic agenda of banking, education, internal improvements, and tariff protection. The new banking policies drove state banks out of business. The Morrill Tariff of 1861 increased tariff rates. The groundwork for the Transcontinental Railroad was laid. The Morrill Act created land-grant colleges.

The Union Army ran the railroads under the direction of Herman Haupt. His efforts were a logistical miracle, enabling the movement of large armies from the Eastern Theater to the West.

The Civil War was the beginning of big government. The North paid for the war with bonds, 66%, taxes 21%, and paper money 13%. Tax rates were very low, 4%-5%. There were very few product shortages. Government debt increased from \$65 million in 1860 to \$2.678 billion in 1865. Expenses increased from \$63 million to \$1.298 billion while revenue only increased from \$56 million to \$334 million.

The Confederacy believed that "Cotton is King". The Cotton Embargo of Europe failed because the British had a large cotton inventory. Production fell from 4.5 million bales in 1861 to 0.3 million bales in 1864. The British had developed other cotton sources. The United States produced 2/3 of British cotton imports in 1858. By 1866, the United States share of the British market was down to 30%. London's cotton bonds were 91.75 in March 1863; by January 1865 they were down to 8.00. The Confederacy employed a command economy with slaves being leased to the factories.

**Supplying Armies** – The Union Army soldier consumed 2,300 calories/day in camp with consumption increasing to 3,000 calories per day on the march. Horses consumed 14 lbs. of hay and 12 lbs. grass daily. The Confederate armies consumed a lesser amount.

The Union Armies centralized purchasing supplies by 1862, centered in 6 major cities. Union purchasing included clothing - \$103 million, woolens - \$52 million, small arms - \$47 million, boots and shoes - \$20 million, and heavy ordinance, \$18 million (all 1860's dollars). A relatively free market was employed.

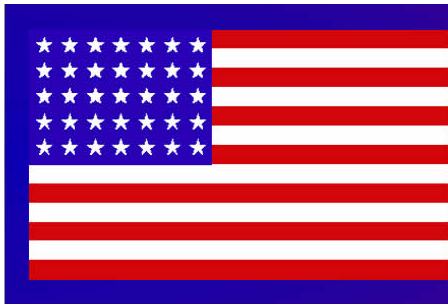
The Confederacy employed an economic dictator with price and profit controls for suppliers. Inflation became a major issue with wholesale commodity prices in Richmond rising from 100 in 1861 to 7,500 in 1865. New York increased from 100 in 1861 to only 240 in 1865.

The North incurred lower growth rates during the 1860 compared with the 1850's. Pro-business policies helped create the Gilded Age for many years after the War. The Transcontinental Railroad was completed in 1869.

The former Confederate states were set back economically for almost a century after the war. Plantations were replaced by sharecropping. All agricultural products were way down compared with 1860. Industrial production increased.

The total cost of the Civil War was \$12.2 billion (adjusted to today's \$) compared with World War 2 costing \$816 billion. The Confederate war cost was 123% of annual Gross National Product (GNP) while the Union cost was 74% of GNP. The Northern states paid veterans' benefits that amounted to 260% of the total war cost. Former Confederate states paid some veterans' benefits.

**MRRT Minutes for November 30, 2015:** The **Call to Order** 6:35 pm, with 25 people present for the business meeting and 35 present for program **Pledge** Dedicated to Lt. Commander Waddel of the CSS Shenandoah, surrendered at Liverpool, Nov. 6, 1865 and to historian Wiley Sword, who died recently **Introduction of Guests and New Members** None **Secretary's Report** Approved **Newsletters** Bob Newill read from the Indianapolis Hardtack, Toledo Mini-Bulletin, Cleveland Charger, and NYC Dispatch **Preservation** CWT is attempting to save 86 acres at Kernstown, Gaines Mill, and Cold Harbor with a 10 to 1 match. Their other major project covers acres at Brandy Station, Cedar Creek, Glendale, Bentonville, Fort Donaldson, Elkins Ferry, AK, Falling Waters, MD, Honey Springs, OK, and Sand Creek, Co.



**Trip** Everyone agreed it was a very successful trip to Perryville with great guides, wonderful weather, good food and a wonderful wagon ride. We will provide suggestions for our 2016 trip at the January 2016 meeting with a vote at the February 2016 meeting. **Website** Trip photos available on website. **Program** Jim has scheduled 9 of the 10 speakers for 2016. **Items of Interest** The book, Michigan at Antietam is an excellent book. The authors will be at our June 2016 meeting. A monument to Turner's Battery has been erected at the Shiloh battlefield. **Old Business** None. **New Business** None.

**Quiz Questions: This month's Questions and Answers pertain to "The Last Surrender: CSS Shenandoah".**

1. What was the original name of the ship that became the CSS Shenandoah?
2. Which American President was the nephew of the Shenandoah's Lt. Irvine Bulloch?
3. How many Union ships were captured by the CSS Shenandoah?
4. Which Shenandoah officer was the nephew of a famous Confederate general?
5. Why did Captain Waddell sail to Liverpool and surrender to British authorities?

**Civil War Essentials - Baseball expanded significantly during the Civil War.** During the long waiting periods between battle campaigns the New York soldiers taught the other Northern soldiers how to play baseball. Soon, they were playing the game as often as possible. Generals even promoted playing the game because it enhanced good health and kept their minds off the war. A 10<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts private wrote, *"The parade ground has been a busy place for a week or so past, ball-playing become a mania in camp. Officer and men forget, for a time, the differences in rank and indulge in the invigorating sport with a schoolboy's ardor."*



**The Civil War helped baseball become the National Pastime.**

Soldiers moving over great distances and the exchange of prisoners helped to spread the game over a wide area of the country and among men of varied cultural backgrounds. Baseball highlighted the importance of teamwork and boosted soldier morale.

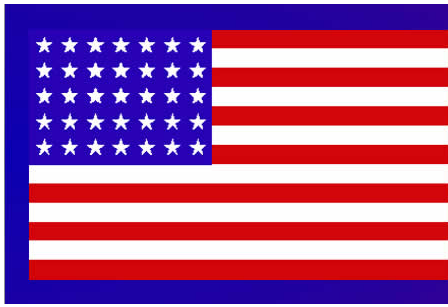
One of the Civil War era baseball games became one of the biggest sporting events of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The 165<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry took on another New York regiment's All-Star Nine in front of

40,000 troops on Christmas Day, 1862 at Hilton Head, South Carolina. An 1863 Union game in Alexandria, Texas was interrupted by a Confederate attack. Union soldier George Putnam wrote, *"...the centerfielder was hit and was captured, left and right fielders managed to get back to our line. The attack was repelled without serious difficulty, but we had lost not only our centerfielder, but the only baseball in Alexandria, Texas."*

During 1864, prisoners of war from the 11<sup>th</sup> Mississippi played a series of games at the Union Prison Camp in Sandusky, Ohio, featuring the Confederate Club vs. Southerners. Soldiers from both sides played baseball after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

**Professional baseball began shortly after the end of the war.** The Cincinnati Red Stockings became the first professional team in 1869. The National League was established in 1876 and the American League was formed in 1901.

**Memo: A pre-Civil War baseball card recently sold for \$179,250.** The Brooklyn Atlantics team card from around 1860 was recently sold at a sports auction.



1. Sea King
2. President Theodore Roosevelt
3. 38 Union ships
4. Lieutenant Sidney Smith Lee, Jr., the son of General Robert E. Lee's older brother.
5. Captain Waddell feared that he would be arrested for piracy.

**Michigan Regimental Roundtable Speakers for 2016**

<b><u>Month</u></b>	<b><u>Speaker</u></b>	<b><u>Topic</u></b>
January 25, 2016	Larry Hathcock - MRRT member	The Last Surrender- CSS Shenandoah
February 29, 2016	Bill Cottrell – MRRT member	President Grant Honors Lincoln's Legacy
March 28, 2016	E. Lawrence Abel, PhD – MRRT Member	A Finger in Lincoln's Brain
April 25, 2016	Tom Nanzig – Ann Arbor, MI	Nuns under the Guns
May 23, 2016	John Simmons – Grand Rapids, MI	The Aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg
June 27, 2016	Jack Dempsey – Plymouth, MI Brian Egen – Henry Ford Museum	Michigan at Antietam
July 18, 2016	Chuck Lott – Kentucky Perryville battlefield tour guide	11 <sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry
August 29, 2016	Dave Ingall – Temperance, MI	Detroit Civil War Sites and Stories
September 26, 2016	R. K. Barton – MRRT member	Border Wars: Kansas and Missouri
October 2016	Field Trip	
November 28, 2016	TBD	
December 2016	No Meeting – Happy Holidays!	

