

THE DISPATCH

The Civil War Round Table of New York, Inc.

Volume 63, No. 2

573rd Meeting

October 2013

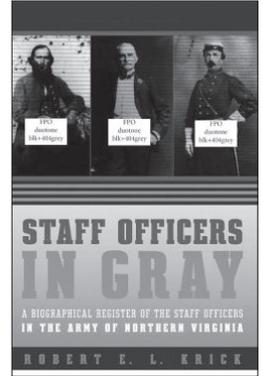


- Guest:
Robert E.L.Krick
An Overview of the Seven Days
- Cost:
Members: \$40
Non-Members: \$50
- Date:
Wednesday,
October 9th
- Place:
The Three West Club,
3 West 51st Street,
- Time:
Dinner at 6:00 pm,
Doors open 5:30 pm,
Cash Bar 5:30 – 7 pm

You must call 718-341-9811 by October 2nd, if you plan to attend the September meeting. We need to know how many people to order food for.

Robert E.L.Krick

Our October guest has lived or worked on Civil War battlefields almost continuously since 1972. He grew up on the Chancellorsville battlefield in Fredericksburg, and graduated from Mary Washington College with a degree in history. He has worked in various historical capacities at several sites, including Custer Battlefield in Montana, and Manassas Battlefield, in Virginia. Bob is widely published on Civil War topics. His first book was a unit history (*The Fortieth Virginia Infantry*). In 2003 the University of North Carolina Press published his biographical register of the Army of Northern Virginia's staff officers (*Staff Officers in Gray*).



Wisps of Historical Hair From Graves and Barbers

[editor's note: There is an illustration of a lock of hair attached to a card.] The legend reads: Lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair given to Mary McCormick Cameron. It sold for \$38,837 at an auction. Clippings from long-dead celebrities' hair have emerged widely at auctions in recent years. In November 2009 alone, two blondish locks from George Washington and one clump from John Brown, retrieved after he was executed in 1859, brought a few thousand dollars each at auctions in Maryland, North Carolina and Massachusetts. Last month a gold pendant containing braided hair from Robert E. Lee sold for \$12,500 at Doyle's auction house in Manhattan. On Saturday, Heritage Auctions in Dallas sold locks from Lincoln (for \$38,337) and Ulysses S. Grant (\$5,975). John Riznikoff, a manuscripts and documents dealer in Westport, Connecticut, has acquired about 140 locks from figures as varied as Beethoven, Napoleon and Eva Braun. His samples from Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth were both harvested at the gory death scenes.

Eve M. Kohn | *New York Times* 12/14/12

56TH ANNUAL BATTLEFIELD TOUR UPDATE

This year, we're headed to the Shenandoah Valley on October 11-13th to explore the 1864 Campaign.

We have our full quota on the bus right now, but we're taking names for the waiting list. Call 718-341-9811 to add your name to the list, or if you have any questions.

NEW | NEW | NEW | NEW

We are emailing the Dispatch. If you want it sent via email, please let the editor know:
EABudlivingston@gmail.com.

2013 • MEETING SCHEDULE • 2013

• November 13th •

Lt. Col. David Sirey
Civil War Memory and Memorialization at West Point

• December 11th •

Pat Schroeder
Duryee's Fifth New York Zouaves

• January 11th •

Timothy Sedore
Virginia's Confederate Monuments

President's Message

Defeat at Chickamauga? And now, the Army of The Cumberland is surrounded and starving back in Chattanooga, Tennessee? What's the President to do? There's only one logical thing he can do: Bring in the best from the West and see if the hero of Forts Henry and Donaldson, Shiloh and Vicksburg can save the day once again!

What a great meeting last month! Presenting Harold Holzer in September is like letting your clean-up hitter bat first—and what does he do? Hits a home run, of course. For those of you who were with us to hear Harold, you didn't go home disappointed. If anything, all you wanted is more! Yes, the Chairperson of the Lincoln Bicentennial Foundation and, perhaps, the foremost Lincoln Scholar in the world, is going to be a hard act to follow. But we've set the bar very high this year.

Our next speaker, Bobby Krick is going to give Harold a run for the money, especially since he will be covering the Battle of The Seven Days. I don't know about you, but I can't wait for our speakers, especially those who are not from our area, to come to New York City and, inevitably, give the best performance they can. And why not? We're The Civil War Round Table of New York, one of the oldest and most active Round Tables in the nation. This is our 63rd Season. We were founded by legends. And legendary speakers still come to us.

So please make your reservation to join us for Bobby Krick—at least seven days before the meeting. And why not invite a friend who shares your interest? Just last month, I was talking about the Round Table, and a close friend revealed that her great-great-grandfather's name is on the Civil War Monument in Roslyn, Long Island (which we visited) and another friend shared how he is related to Paddy O'Rourke of the 140th New York and Little Round Top fame. Who would have known? Great things can happen when you talk about it.

In these last two Sesquicentennial years, let's share our interests and bring together everyone we can to honor the memory of those came before us.

— Martin Smith

PS: If you haven't sent in your membership dues, please do it now. Thanks! See you in October!

Book Review

The Revolution of 1861, the American Civil War in the Age of Nationalist Conflict

by Andre Fleche

Most people familiar with European history from roughly 1830-1880 are aware that the continent was in a perpetual state of revolutionary turmoil. Almost every major country (save Russia) and several minor ones, experienced something resembling a civil war, with some political reform growing out of it including a reduced role for the monarch. Generally, most studies do not include the American Civil War in this. The United States was not at a similar stage of political and economic development but as Andre Fleche demonstrates in *The Revolution of 1861, the American Civil War in the Age of Nationalist Conflict*, it should be included, because the slavery issue produced a significant division, such as was found in many continental countries.

Americans looked upon many of these European rebels as heroes and some sought asylum here, such as Garibaldi, a one-time resident of Staten Island, who briefly flirted with the idea of participation in the Civil War. Earlier, the Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth made a triumphal tour of the states where he was accorded warm receptions. Some of the veterans of European insurgencies ended up fighting or advocating for one side or the other in the Civil War.

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October during the Civil War

1861

3 – A touch of arrogance enters Governor Thomas Moore's ban on the export of cotton to England. The warehouses are jammed full and the Brits won't suffer for another year or so. Meanwhile the blockade makes life more difficult to ship cotton anywhere.

8 – In Kentucky, a very nervous Robert Anderson leaves the military life and a very nervous Cump Sherman takes his place.

1862

1 – Philadelphian John C. Pemberton is handed command in the Confederate west, and charged with the defense of Vicksburg. He has similar, but reverse, problems, a la George Thomas. Many of Pemberton's Southern allies don't quite trust him.

24 – Don Carlos Buell, suffering from McClellan's syndrome, has the slows, and is replaced by William Rosecrans.

1863

3 – General Commissary Banks tries again on his Texas expedition. He proves he was a much better governor and congressman than general, as this attempt fizzles, too.

4 – President Lincoln tells General Rosecrans that "if we can hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee, I think the rebellion will dwindle and die." Some dwindle. Some die. The conflict lasts another dreadful eighteen months.

1864

13 – Slavery dies hard in Maryland as its citizens approve a new state constitution abolishing the "peculiar institution." The vote passes by only 375 votes out of over 60,000.

19 – War comes to the north. The far north. Confederates attack St. Albans, in northern Vermont, just 15 miles from the Canadian border.

Financing the Civil War

On July 1, 1862, Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1862, which included a broad program of additional taxes to offset the rising war expenditures and created the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Most of the new taxes began October 1, 1862.

The most significant aspects of the law were:

- *authorization of the first federal income tax
- *creation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (now the IRS) under the Treasury Department
- *use of adhesive tax stamps.

The 1862 Revenue Act included Schedule A which described the income tax and other taxes payable directly to the Office of Internal Revenue, including inheritance taxes, duties on carriages, yachts, and other luxury goods; and various duties on business activities. Schedule B described the taxes to be paid on documents, which required the use of adhesive stamps directly on the documents. There were twenty-five major categories and several sub-categories of specific retail articles to be taxed: medicines, perfumery and cosmetics, and playing cards. Each box, bottle, or pack required a proprietary stamp with the stamp amount to be based on the item's retail price. An Ohio tax receipt from 1865 shows an income tax payment of \$20.35 on income subject to tax of \$407, plus a carriage tax of \$2. The income tax is at the 5 percent rate, the rate established for incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 under the 1864 Act. [It sounds a lot like the British Stamp tax]

American Philatelist July 2002

Dues are due

If you haven't already paid your dues, please send your checks in now. After October, the price rises to \$50. If we don't hear from you by January 1, we will be obliged to drop your name from our mailing lists. Sorry about that.

We now have three yearly dues categories:

	Individual	Family
First Category	\$40	\$60
Second Category	\$50	\$75
Third Category	\$100	\$150

You may choose any appropriate amount to send in, but it will be greatly appreciated if you are able to remit the amounts in the second or third categories.

Out-of-towners (75 miles or more) and students (full or part time and under 25) pay \$15.00 unless you are covered by your parent's payment. If you joined up between January and March 2013, you owe only \$15.00. If you joined up in April, May, or June, you get a freebie.

**Send dues to Treasurer Bud Livingston
71-16 66th Street, Glendale, NY 11385**

Do not include your dues and dinner payment on the same check.

Continued from page 2

From Central Europe there was Carl Schurz, who symbolized the liberal element of the German uprising of 1848 movement, and who became a stalwart of the Union as well as the lesser known, but equally vocal Swiss-born Henry Hotze, who argued intensely for the Southern cause, but who, despite his desires was denied a military command.

Among the survivors of the Irish uprising in the 1830s, the Union leaders included Thomas Meagher (Meagher of the Sword) while John Mitchel, another of those initially transported to Australia, was an adherent of the Southern cause. The reader is referred to *John Mitchel, Irish Nationalist, Southern Secessionist* by Brian McGovern, for Mitchel's role. The Chartist Movement in England contributed Allan Pinkerton, not a leader, but still a fugitive from British justice who started a famous private detective agency in this country. See Daniel Stashhower's *Hour of Peril* for Pinkerton's role in sneaking President-elect Lincoln into Washington.

How does the Civil War fit into this pattern of revolution? Fleche concludes that the fight could be said to center, as did

many of those in Europe, around local self-determination in a country in which the ability of a federating unit to break out of the union if they believed it to be contrary to their interests was at issue. Many Europeans, particularly the British had a sort of "rooting interest" that Americans had expressed for Kossuth at an earlier period (see *World on Fire* by Amanda Foreman).

The Young Irish movement and the Chartist uprising had to be confronted and suppressed; the secessionist movement across the Atlantic should, in the minds of many, be supported.

Tom Ryley



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