

The Roundtable welcomes David Pettigrove of the 5th Michigan Regimental Band, who will present a unique bugling demonstration for us on Monday, June 29, 2015!

Army bugling has been depicted in numerous cavalry and western movies. One of the main characters in the Pearl Harbor epic *From Here to Eternity* was an Army bugler. Buglers were necessary for the telling of time and duties in camp and guiding soldiers in battle. David began practicing playing the bugle five years ago when the Commander of the Howell, Michigan Sons of Union Veterans, needed a bugler to play taps for various ceremonies. Playing the coronet in high school band was his only prior experience with a musical instrument. **David has developed a program of a typical day in an Army camp with bugle calls that took soldiers from the “Up and At It” morning call to Taps at days’ end.** This is a unique program that we will all enjoy.

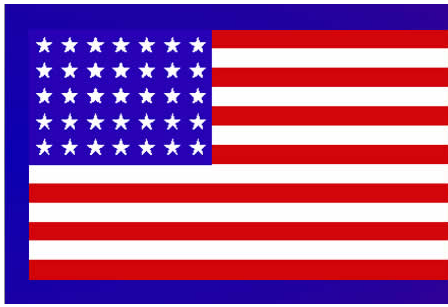


The Roundtable would like to thank Michael Gillett for his insightful presentation on “Civil War Chaplains”.

Michael is an actual minister (retired) who has brought together his religious calling and his lifelong interest in the Civil War in his reenacting role as an army chaplain. Michael related how he started as a reenactor and the efforts he made, including a grueling 20 mile march and sampling the (less-than-tasty) fare of the Civil War soldier, to immerse himself in his role. It was difficult to determine the exact role and duties of a chaplain as there was no “manual” developed for that position and only very limited and often inconsistent information is available. He delights in using his reenacting skills to try to convey the reality of the Civil War to people, especially children, of today. Although he is a recorded Friends minister, he does not portray one as a reenactor because there were none in the mid-Nineteenth Century, so he portrays a Union Protestant chaplain. As a chaplain and a real minister, Michael has performed actual marriages between reenactors and has conducted prayer services at Civil War monuments and gravesites.

He emphasized during his presentation that, although technology has greatly advanced, the basics of human experience and needs today are the same as 150 years ago. Loneliness and being homesick were as much a part of the Civil War soldiers’ experience as in today’s military. He believes that one role of the Civil War chaplain was to provide a “father figure” for the young soldiers who were separated from their families, often for the first time. The level of respect accorded chaplains by the men depended on their own conduct. Good chaplains helped them in their struggles with fear, loneliness and temptation. Chaplains came in all forms, good and, occasionally, bad. The majority in the Union army was Protestant, mostly Methodist, Presbyterian or Baptist; with a smaller number of Roman Catholic priests and (toward the end of the war) several Jewish Rabbis. The duration of the typical chaplain’s service was relatively short, with a maximum of 3 years. Michael told us of his moving experience holding the hand of a dying reenactor on the battlefield.





Fall Trip: The date for our trip to Perryville, Kentucky is Saturday, October 10-Sunday, October 11th. Chuck Lott, interpretive specialist and treasurer of the Friends of Perryville Battlefield; Darryl Smith, co-host of Comprehensive Perryville Walking Tours; and Stuart Sanders, author of many books, including Perryville Under Fire: The Aftermath of Kentucky's Largest Civil War Battle will be our guides. The tour includes a wagon ride of the 946 acre battlefield. The tour cost is \$100, which include guides, wagons, and 2 box lunches. **Rooms at the Hampton Inn, Danville, 859-236-6200**, have been reserved at the block rate of \$104/night plus tax. **You must provide your own transportation to and from Perryville.** Saturday night's banquet will be in the Shaker Village, at Pleasant Hill, with a cost of \$40 per person. Linda Gerhardt is working on the menu. Any trip questions may be directed to Linda Gerhardt 586 588 2712, Mollie Galate 313 530 8516, or Jeanie Graham 248 225 7596.

MRRT Minutes for May 18, 2015: The **Call to Order** 6:40 p.m., about 18 people present for the start of the business meeting. **Pledge** dedicated to all soldiers, living and dead. **Introduction of Guests and New Members** None **Secretary's Report** Accepted **Program** Dave Pettigrove's June bugling demonstration will be indoors. The library has approved this. **Newsletters** Bob read from the Indianapolis Hardtack, Cincinnati Canister, Cleveland Chagerr, and the Toledo Mini Bulletin with an interesting article on "Bullethole" Ellis. **Preservation** Joe Epstein's request for a \$100 donation to help save a central piece of the Antietam battlefield was unanimously approved. **Trip** 34 people have signed up so far. **Items of Interest** The Civil War Muster at Greenfield Village is scheduled for the Memorial Day weekend. **Old Business** Jeanie Graham paid \$300 to reserve our meeting room at the Farmington Library for another year.

Quiz Questions: This month's questions and answers pertain to Civil War buglers and their craft:

1. What time of day were the main bugle calls made?
2. Why was the bugle preferred over the drum during Civil War battles?
3. What were some of the other duties performed by buglers?
4. How many bugle calls was the bugler required to know?
5. How many buglers won the Medal of Honor?

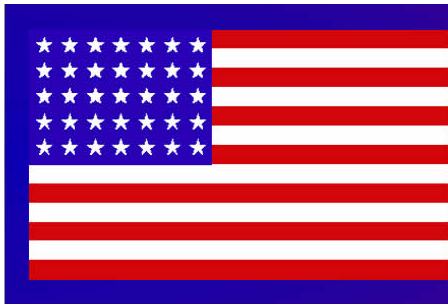
Civil War Essentials—The Great Locomotive Chase Southern author Joel Chandler Harris described the Great Locomotive Chase as "the boldest adventure of the war". It was "the deepest scheme that ever emanated from the brains of Yankees," declared the *Southern Confederacy*. Walt Disney made a movie *The Great Locomotive Chase*, starring Fess Parker (of Davy Crockett fame) as James Andrews.

Strategy of Raid If Union forces were able to capture Chattanooga and the railroad lines that met there, the Eastern and Western Confederate forces would be split in two. Supplies from Alabama and Georgia would not be able to make it to Virginia.

Brigadier General Ormsby Mitchell commanded the 3rd Division of General Buell's Army of the Ohio. He was an astronomer, engineer, lawyer, professor of mathematics, and railroad man before the war. His division's advance would have a major impact on the raid.



James Andrews (picture to right) was a contraband smuggler and scout. During late 1861 he smuggled quinine into the South and gathered information for the Union Army. He became a contraband agent because of the lucrative money involved.



General Mitchell and Mr. Andrews met for the first time on April 6, 1862 (the day of the Battle of Shiloh) in Shelbyville, Tennessee. Andrews proposed a raid that would cut off Chattanooga from reinforcements as General Mitchell's army would strike for Huntsville, Alabama, where the Memphis & Charleston Railroad headed for Chattanooga.

Andrews recruited 24 men from the 2nd, 21st, and 33rd Ohio regiments for the raid, including skilled machinists and railroad engineers. The volunteers would travel south in small groups to Chattanooga, where in 4 days they would board a train for Marietta, Georgia. On Friday, April 11th, the group would take over a northbound train going to Chattanooga. The railroad tracks would be destroyed and the bridges burned. At the same time, General Mitchell's army would start toward Huntsville and Chattanooga.

The soldiers would cover 200 miles in 4 days, with the first 90 miles on foot. The soldiers' cover story for the trip was that they were traveling south from Kentucky to join the Confederate army in Georgia. James Andrews decided on Wednesday, April 9th, to delay the raid by one day from April 11th to April 12th because of an almost "tropical" rainstorm. This would become a major mistake as General Mitchell moved his army on April 9th, as previously agreed to by Mitchell and Andrews.

Two raiders, Sam Llewellyn and James Smith were forced to join the Confederate army. Confederates near Jasper, TN did not believe their cover story, so they were forced to join the Confederate army immediately. Llewellyn promptly deserted from an artillery unit. Several others almost had the same experience in Jasper.

General Mitchell captured Huntsville without firing a shot on Friday, April 11th. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad was now in Federal hands.

Most of the raiders caught the train from Chattanooga to Marietta on April 11th. The group arrived in Marietta around midnight. The Marietta depot was in chaos because of General Mitchell's advance. The soldiers completed a 150 mile trip with 4 rain-filled days traveling on foot, then a 7 hour train trip into Marietta. They would get only a few hours of sleep before the great adventure began.

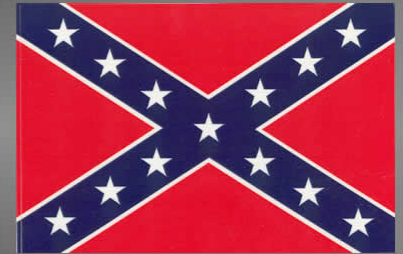
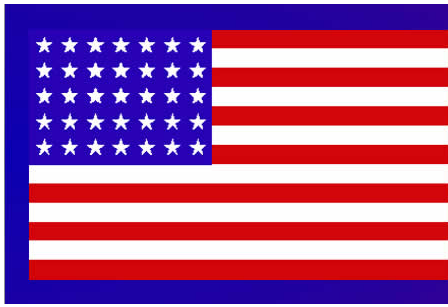
The locomotive, The General (picture below), was built in New Jersey in 1856. The General could travel 35 miles on one cord of wood, with the trip to Chattanooga requiring 5 cords. The train included a locomotive tender and six trailing cars on Sunday, April 12th, exactly one year after Fort Sumter.



James Andrews and 18 soldiers boarded the General in Marietta at 5:15 am. Two raiders, Martin Hawkins and John Porter, overslept and missed the train. Unfortunately, Hawkins was the groups' most experienced engineer.

The train was captured in Big Shanty, Georgia as it stopped for breakfast after a 7 mile trip from Marietta. William Knight uncoupled the train between the 3rd boxcar and mail and luggage coach, enabling 16 men to climb into the rearmost boxcar. All of this was done in full view of a Confederate camp. No shots were fired as the General and raiders pulled away from the station.

The Dogs of War or Canines in Combat Two Gettysburg monuments have the likeness of their military units' mascots depicted on them: the 11th Pennsylvania and the 69th New York, a member of the famous "Irish Brigade". The back of the 11th Pennsylvania monument, located on Doubleday Avenue south of the observation tower on Oak Ridge, honors the memory of their beloved mascot "Sallie". When the Union line collapsed north of Gettysburg on July 1st and the men of



the 11th Pennsylvania regrouped on Cemetery Hill, Sallie was among the missing. However, when the regiment returned to Oak Ridge on July 5th to bury their dead, Sallie was still there, watching over and guarding the dead and wounded. Sadly, Sallie was killed in battle at Hatcher's Run, Virginia in 1864. Like her masters, she is gone but not forgotten.

The 69th New York adopted two Irish Wolfhounds that often wore green coats with the number "69" emblazoned in gold. The monument honoring the regiment and wolfhounds is located west of the Wheatfield on the south side of Sickles Avenue.

Civil War Sesquicentennial (June 1865): All is not quite over but the major combatants by this time have given up the fight. The last Confederate unit of any size, a battalion of Indians composed of Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, and Osage soldiers led by CSA Brigadier General Watie, formally surrenders on June 23. The word takes time to get out to all the far points of the globe as the Confederate raider, the CSS Shenandoah captained by Captain James Waddell, continues to capture whalers in the Bering Seas. On the home front, President Johnson looks to restore the union. He releases all Confederate prisoners of war except navy officers over the rank of lieutenant and army officers over the rank of captain. He ends the blockade and lifts trade restrictions. He restores Tennessee to the Union. In six of the other Confederate states, he appoints governors. 'Fire Eater' Edmund Ruffin takes his own life on June 13. He was one of the first Southerner's to fire on Fort Sumter and the first to walk its grounds after the surrender. He writes on the date of his suicide . . . "*with what will near to my latest breath, I here repeat, and would willingly proclaim, my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule—to all political, social and business connections with Yankees, and to the perfidious, malignant, and vile Yankee race.*" On June 23, Adm Samuel DuPont, victor at the naval battle of Port Royal, dies unexpectedly on a trip to Philadelphia. On June 30, the military tribunal finds 8 of the alleged conspirators in the Lincoln assassination guilty; 4 are sentenced to death by hanging and the 4 others to be imprisoned.

1. Reveille was at 5:00 am, Sick call at 9:00 am, Retreat at 7:30 pm, and Taps was played at 9:00 pm.
2. The drum was hard to hear during fighting that took place in the woods and hills common to Civil War battles. The bugle was heard over a greater distance than drums during battles.
3. Buglers handled the duties of messengers, surgical assistants, and on ambulance crews. Most buglers carried rifles and fought with the infantry.
4. The bugler had to memorize 25 general calls and 24 skirmisher call for the infantry alone.
5. 12

This will be a great meeting on Monday, June 29th, with David Pettigrove presenting a "Civil War Bugling" demonstration at the Farmington Community Library. The business meeting will begin at 6:30 pm. Also, check-out our website at <http://history.farmlib.org/mrrt/>.