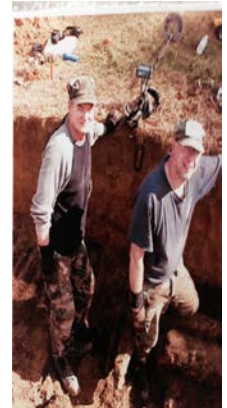


Our July meeting will be on Monday, July 20th, one week earlier than normal!

Trip: Our trip to Perryville on October 10th and October 11th is rapidly approaching. The cost is \$100 for the battlefield tour and \$40 for Saturday's banquet at the Shaker Village. Please write a check to Jeanie Graham for \$140 if you are participating in both parts of the tour. The checks are due by the August meeting. Please make your reservation at the Hampton Inn – Danville (859)-236-6200 soon.

The Roundtable welcomes long-time MRRT members Ron Cleveland and Larry Jackson, who will present "The Trials, Tribulations, and Triumphs of 2 Michigan Relic Hunters" on Monday, July 20th. Relic hunters study the Civil War up and close and personal on battlefields and campgrounds. Successful hunting requires detailed knowledge of the equipment and uniforms used during the war. Larry and Ron will share with us some of the relics that they have found over the years and the tools that they use to find them. Both Larry and Ron have been members of the Roundtable for over 40 years and have made presentations to the group. Ron once brought his cannon for a presentation. Both men have written articles for the North and South Trader Civil War magazine. Larry is a graduate of UM-Dearborn and Ron graduated from Michigan State. This will be a great talk as Larry and Ron share their trials and tribulations encountered in the adventure of Civil War relic hunting.



The Roundtable would like to thank David Pettigrove for his outstanding bugling "concert". David brought three bugles with him; a replica cavalry bugle in d key, a regulation bulge in key g (the one he used during his concert), and a World War 2 plastic bugle.

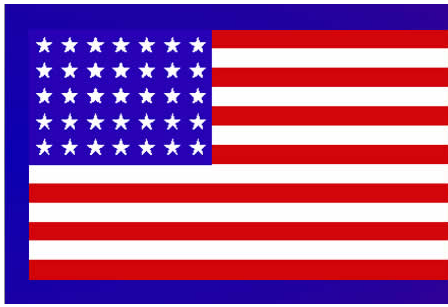
Bugles became more important as the war went on. Bugles were used instead of drums during battles because the sound would carry further than drums. Some Union regiments had their own bands - members were soldiers' first, musicians second. Each company was allowed two buglers.

Each portion of the army used separate bugle calls. The artillery had 39 calls, the cavalry 26, and the infantry had 25 general calls plus 24 skirmisher calls. The infantry calls were based on Hardee's tactics. The soldier had to know who the call was for before he responded to the call. The Confederates used their own bugle calls.

David presented the bugle calls used during a normal day in the army.



Morning - Assembly for buglers - short Assembly - 15 minutes later Reveille - varied between branches, a long call Stable call - for artillery and cavalry Breakfast call - 7:30 am Assembly of Guard - 8:00 am Sick Call - usually artillery and cavalry the same with the infantry different Water call for horses Fatigue call - work details Drill calls - Artillery and Infantry Boots and Saddles - drill call for artillery and cavalry Dinner call - Noon 12-4 pm - No calls Water Call again - 4:00 pm Feed call for horses again 5:45 pm - Attention, assembly, retreat - end of duty day Additional Calls - Assembly of Guard Attention 8:30 Tattoo - Infantry call a lot livelier than the artillery until 1862 extinguish lights was the same for all three branches. During the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, General Dan Butterfield composed Taps, which was used for the remainder of the war. Taps was not added to the Tactics book until 1890. Taps was the only call created by an American. The remaining calls were French. Eventually, the Confederates used Taps.



David also played some general calls. These included pack-up, signal of execution - infantry maneuver, and recall troops deployed. Cavalry calls included Forward, Halt, In Retreat, and Charge. The Cavalry Walk was only 4 notes. Other cavalry calls included Trot, Gallop, and Halt. Infantry calls included – Church Call, School Call, and Fix Bayonet David finished his show with Taps.

MRRT Minutes for June 29, 2015: The **Call to Order** 6:40 p.m., about 25 people present for the business meeting. **Pledge** dedicated to William Rundell, 90, WWII veteran who rode with Patton **Introduction of Guests and New Members** Emily Kirk and Ron Konopka **Secretary's Report** Accepted **Newsletters** Bob read from the Indianapolis Hardtack, the NYC Dispatch, Toledo Minie Bulletin, and the Rappahannock CWRT. **Preservation** A motion to donate \$150 for the Champion's Hill battlefield preservation was approved. General Electric rejected an offer of \$2.5 million for land on the Stones River, TN battlefield. **Trip** Our website has been updated for the trip information. **Items of Interest** Ken Baumann was dissatisfied with his visit to the Tredegar Foundry in Richmond. Gene was in Springfield, IL with the 5th Michigan Regimental Band for the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's funeral, a very impressive ceremony. **New Business** George Crouch volunteered to be the coffee sergeant for July.

Quiz Questions: This month's questions and answers pertain to the Battle of Perryville:

1. What attracted the two armies to the Perryville area?
2. Which Union general was relieved of command after the battle?
3. What was the major Confederate accomplishment of the 1862 Kentucky campaign?
4. What was the size of the two armies actually engaged in combat during the battle? How many Union soldiers in the area did not participate in the battle?
5. What was the Confederate command arrangement during the Kentucky campaign?

Civil War Essentials—The Great Locomotive Chase William Fuller (picture below), almost 26, had worked for the Western & Atlantic for 7 years, earning a quick promotion to conductor of the General. He was a true Confederate, serving the cause better on the railroad than in the army. He was eating breakfast when the General was stolen. His crew agreed to pursue the best way that they could. Fuller actually ran down the track for the first 2 miles. The nearest telegraph line was 7 miles away.

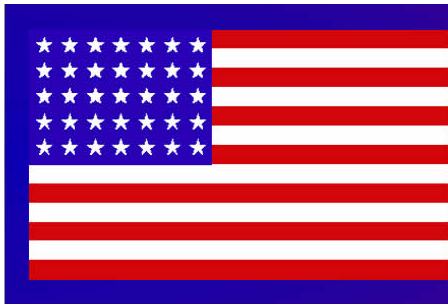
Andrews wanted to stick to the train's regular schedule. The railroad was a one-lane track with 2 way traffic. Shortly after passing through Allatoona, they stopped to tear up track. Unfortunately, there was no equipment available to tear-up track. With the available tools, it became a time-consuming effort to pry rail from the track.

After the General crossed the Etowah River there was a railroad spur to a mine. A locomotive, the Yonah, was sitting there. Andrews decided to continue on and avoid a confrontation, which would eventually be a major factor in the chase as Fuller would use the locomotive.

Fuller reached the Etowah River using a hand car with long poles. He reached the Yonah, which he soon was using to pursue the General.

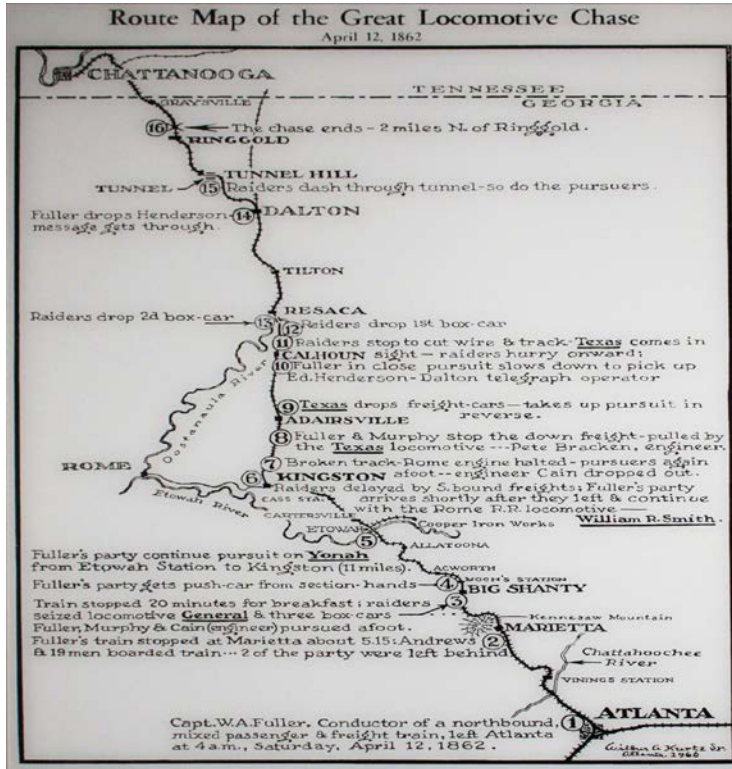
Kingston was the largest rail station on the Western and Atlantic, between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Andrews' story for the railroad people was that "he had government authority to run ammunition to General Beauregard (who needed it after the Battle of Shiloh)". The scheduled down freight train was late, so The General pulled into a siding to wait. The train came after ½ hour; however an extra train was coming south to escape General Mitchell's attack. When the second train arrived, a third train was on also on the way. Finally, after an hour and 5 minutes the General resumed its trip north in a steady rain. William Fuller and the Yonah had the same problem at Kingston. He decided that he would find another train engine to chase The General.





The General continued to run north. The General had to wait again at Adairsville, GA for a train coming south. A freight train with the Texas as the locomotive was also waiting.

William Fuller met the locomotive Texas at Adairsville. The two locomotives were a good match for each other and even looked alike. The Texas backed up to Adairsville, dropped its 21 cars and chased the General going backwards at as much as 50 miles an hour. The General stopped north of Calhoun (9 miles from Adairsville) to tear up track. One of the raiders wrote, *“The feeling of despondency of the whole trip took possession of us as we approached this bridge with our pursuer behind . . . We slowly passed over the bridge and on through the village of Resaca”.* His course of action was flight, not fight. The mission’s goal now was to escape from the Confederates, not destroy the railroad. **Beyond Resaca, GA the two locomotives were within a stone’s throw of each other.** The General was running out of wood for fuel with now only the engine tender and one boxcar. Almost all supplies were exhausted.

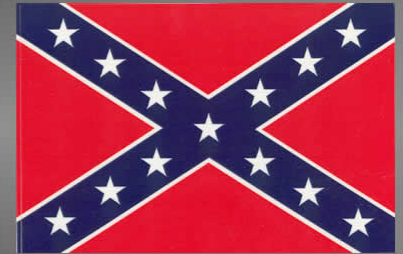
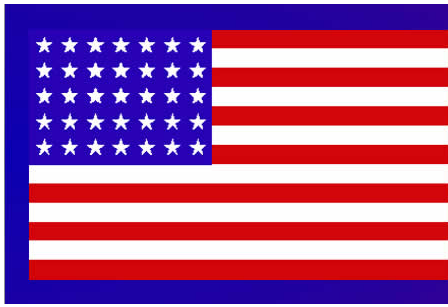


The General was abandoned in the Ringgold area with the Texas only 200-300 yards behind. The soldiers would try to get back to Union lines on their own. The General had run 89 miles from Big Shanty while the Texas had run 48 miles in reverse. The chase lasted 6 hours.

All of the raiders were captured, including the two men who had overslept. James Andrews was captured near Lookout Mountain, 12 miles from the Union lines at Bridgeport, TN. Two soldiers were not captured for 12 days. **James Andrews was charged with spying and treason in his Chattanooga trial.** William Fuller was the star witness for the prosecution. Andrews was convicted and sentenced to die on June 7th. He was able to escape for one day before being hanged in Atlanta on June 10th. His fiancée, Elizabeth Layton, died within 2 years of Andrews’ death. They were to be married on June 17, 1862, one week after the hanging.

On Wednesday, June 18th, 7 of the raiders were executed. William Campbell, Samuel Robertson, Marion Ross, John Scott, Perry Shadrach, Samuel Slavins, and George Wilson were hanged after being convicted in a Knoxville, TN trial. **The remaining 14 prisoners soon decided it was time for them to escape from their Atlanta prison.** They escaped during the evening of October 16th with 8 of the 14 making it into the forest around Atlanta. Amazingly, all 8 of the escapees made it to the Union lines despite being weakened significantly from their 7 months in prison. John Porter and John Wollam made it to Union lines near Cornith, Mississippi. Daniel Dorsey and Martin Hawkins reached Union lines in Kentucky on November 18th. Engineers William Knight and Wilson Brown traveled 300 miles over 47 days to reach safety in Kentucky. Finally, Alf Wilson and Mark Brown headed south and reached the Federal blockading squadron at Apalachicola, Florida after 400 miles of travel. All 8 promptly returned to active duty. The remaining 6 raiders were exchanged on March 18, 1863.

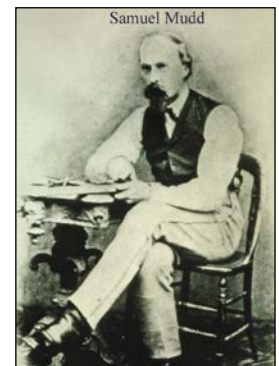
The released raiders were awarded the first Medals of Honor by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. William Bensinger, Robert Buffum, Elihu Mason, Jacob Parrott, William Pittenger, and William Reddick were awarded their



Medals by Secretary of War Stanton on March 25, 1863. All 8 of the escaped men were awarded the Medal of Honor. Andrews did not receive one because he was a civilian.

Civil War Sesquicentennial (July 1865): 5 Jul: Roughly a third of the currency in circulation during 1865 was said to be counterfeit. This led to the creation of the U.S. Secret Service this day to root out the problem. The legislation creating the agency was on Abraham Lincoln's desk the night he was assassinated. The first director was William Wood.

7 Jul: Secretary of War Edwin Stanton orders Union troops to stand guard at Ford's Theater to prevent it from reopening. This same day, conspirators Lewis Powell, George Atzerodt, David Herold and Mary Surratt are hung at the Old Penitentiary in Washington, D. C., for the assassination of President Lincoln. There was controversy even then as to the complicity of Mary Surratt who owned the boarding house where Booth plotted the assassinations. Mary's son, John Surratt, escaped execution by fleeing to Canada and later to Egypt. Mary is the first woman to be executed by the Federal government. Winfield Hancock supervised the executions. The other convicted conspirators, Samuel Arnold, Samuel Mudd, Michael O'Laughlen and Edmund Spangler were imprisoned at Fort Jefferson, an island off of Key West. Dr Samuel Mudd is pardoned in 1869, partially for his work at the prison stemming the spread of yellow fever that took the life of the prison's doctor. Over the years, his grandson, Dr. Richard Mudd, tried to clear his grandfather's conviction but that effort ultimately failed when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case in 2003 stating the deadline for filing had been missed. As to the other imprisoned conspirators, Arnold and Spangler were also pardoned in 1869 but O'Laughlen dies in prison of yellow fever. **8 Jul:** John T. Ford, owner of Ford's Theater, agrees to lease the theater to the War Department. For info on Michigan sesquicentennial events, visit www.micw150.us/2015events.htm.



Samuel Mudd

1. During the summer and fall of 1862, eastern Kentucky was suffering from a severe drought. The Perryville area had several rivers and streams useful for the men and horses.
2. General Don Carlos Buell was relieved of command after failing to take advantage of overwhelming numbers.
3. The 1862 Kentucky campaign took Union forces out of northern Alabama and middle Tennessee for almost a year.
4. The Union Army of 20,000 men fought 16,000 Confederates during the battle. Another 35,000 Union soldiers were in the area but did not fight.
5. Generals Braxton Bragg and Edmond Kirby Smith had separate commands. Bragg's inability to control Smith was a major hindrance to Confederate success. General Smith referred to himself as "Moses" in anticipation of liberating Kentucky from the Union Army.

This will be another great meeting on Monday, July 20th, with Ron Cleveland and Larry Jackson presenting "The Trials, Tribulations and Triumphs of 2 Michigan Relic Hunters" 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/>.