

THE GRAPESHOT

PRESIDENT

Wes Schmidt 480-299-0153

VICE-PRESIDENT

Dean Becraft

SECRETARY/GRAPESHOT

Karen Becraft 480-991-2668

TREASURER

Charles Madigan

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

Don Swanson

BOARD MEMBERS (thru 5/2012)

Mack Stanley, John Bamberl, Duff McGovern

BOARD MEMBERS (thru 5/2013)

Jay Webber, Don Swanson, Henry Potosky

Mary Anne Hammond, David Shultz

COMMITTEES...

MEMBERSHIP: John Bamberl

EDITORIAL: John Bamberl

BOOK TABLE: Henry Potosky

INTERNET: Jay Webber

HISTORICAL:

Mary Anne Hammond

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

volunteer needed !

WEBSITE: scottsdalecwrt.vze.com

.Meets @ Civic Center Library

3839 N Drinkwater Blvd Scottsdale

.on the 3rd Tuesday of the month

6:45 PM—8:45 PM

.September thru May

.\$35 Annual Dues (individual)

.\$45 Annual Dues (family)

EVERYONE WELCOME



DID YOU KNOW?

Bored soldiers would sometimes liven up long winter's nights by "loading" their comrades' firewood with gunpowder.

.Of 546 nuns known to have served as battlefield nurses, 289 were from Ireland, 40 from Germany and 12 from France.



HOWARD STROUSE

- presents -

Winfield Scott:

America's Preeminent Soldier and Diplomat

February 21, 2012

6:45 PM Tuesday

Civic Center Library

Fascinated with history from boyhood, this native of Ohio has traveled in 22 countries and 48 states. His favorite period of U.S. history is the 19th century, especially the Civil War era. Howard's undergraduate work was completed at Columbia College and the University of Missouri, with a major in criminal justice and a minor in history. He then obtained his first master's degree in Criminal Justice and Law, and the second in History and Government, both conferred with honors at Webster University. Serving in the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, he went on to a career as a Federal Special Agent with the Department of Defense. His final assignment, in a career that spanned 35 years, was as Chief of Industrial Personnel Security Clearance Adjudication, for all firms (contractors) that required Federal security clearances to do business with the Department of Defense. Howard has given presentations at universities, Civil War round tables, libraries, and history seminars and events. He is a Civil War re-enactor, portraying General Alpheus Williams (and sometimes, when his weight is trimmed, General George G. Meade). A Member of the General Staff of The Blue and The Grey, he is also a member and past General-in-Chief of the Columbus, Ohio, Civil War Round Table, and an active member in our SCWRT. He is a participating member of the Lincoln Forum, and serves as historian/tour leader for the Civil War Education Association and the American History Forum.



IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM
THE
SCWRT PRESIDENT

It is a wonder, that as I write this, only four months remain of my 16th year as president. Down that stretch I might have been somewhat dynamic, at times; but I think no longer. I still love this SCWRT and much has been accomplished, however I will not stand for re-election in May. I think a younger man should come forward to push this roundtable to new heights. With a sense of service faithfully performed, I can proudly list a membership of almost 250; a yearly donation of over \$2500 for battlefield preservation; a yearly presentation of noted speakers, second to none; an essay contest with the Scottsdale School District; an active activist group in civic endeavors and a national reputation for excellence. I can remember showing my Vicksburg slides to nine people in the little room next to the auditorium we now use. With no dues we had to pass the hat so postcard reminders could be mailed out. Yes, we have come a long way, and there are good memories. The Round Table is part of me and I will continue to be an active member. Still, I am asking the other officers and board members to carefully choose another, to further the program.

And I Remain Your Most Obedient Servant,

WES SCHMIDT



The Scottsdale Historical Museum will be holding a card party fundraiser on Saturday, March 24th, 2012; at the Scottsdale Ranch Community Center, 10585 N. 100 St. Scottsdale. The Party starts at

11:00 AM and everyone is welcome. The cost is \$25 per person. In addition to card games, there will be lunch, door prizes and raffles. Registration forms are available at the Little Red Schoolhouse, 7333 E. Scottsdale Mall in Old Town Scottsdale 480-945-4499.

This is a very popular annual event. If you enjoy games, bring your friends and join us for a fun afternoon.

CIVIL WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST
PICACHO PEAK REENACTMENT

March 10th & 11th, 2012
Picacho Peak State Park

200 re-enactors will converge at Picacho Peak State Park this March to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Engagement of Picacho Pass as well as being an official Arizona Centennial Event. For more information:

AZStateParks.com/Parks/PIPE

-SPECIAL PRESENTATION-
DR. JAMES ROBERTSON

February 8, 2012
(Wednesday)

6:45 PM

Civic Center Library
Scottsdale



“The Untold Civil War”

The recipient of every major award given in the field of Civil War history and the definitive biographer of Stonewall Jackson, will give a presentation on his new book *The Untold Civil War*. Alumni Distinguished Professor in History at Virginia Tech, teaching there for 43 years, Dr. Robertson is also an author (*General A.P. Hill, Soldiers Blue and Gray, The Confederate Spirit* and *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*) and a historical consultant appearing regularly in Civil War programs on the Arts and Entertainment Network, the History Channel, C-Span and public television. Don't miss this special event brought to us by Northern Trust Company, The Literary & Prologue Society and SCWRT member, David Connell.

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON

by

Larry R. Brown, M.D.
SCWRT Member
(Part 1)

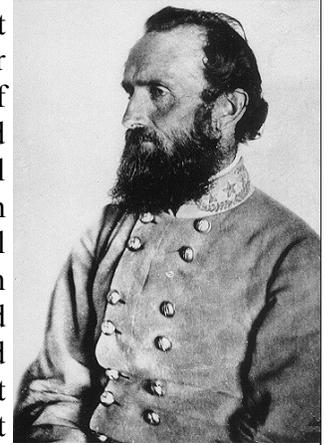
Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia on January 21, 1824. He was orphaned at age 7, grew up on a farm and was appointed to West Point at age 18, though his preparatory education was poor. He never had reached the high school grades. He graduated from West Point in 1846. He took part in General Scott's campaign from Veracruz to Mexico City, was twice brevetted for good conduct, later had Army duty at Fort Hamilton, New York and Fort Meade, Florida. He resigned from the Army in 1851 and then taught philosophy and artillery tactics for 10 years at the Virginia Military Institute. He was an ardent member of the Presbyterian Church, was greatly interested in slaves and conducted a Sunday school for them.

He had strange ideas about health. He thought he had consumption for many years. He would sit silently in an erect posture for an hour or more daily doing deep breathing exercises to ward off the consumption. He also believed that in order to favor the correct balance of blood in his body that it was necessary to hold his right arm high above his head which he did frequently.

A few days after the secession of Virginia, General Jackson took over the command of the Confederate troops at Harpers Ferry. A few weeks later, he became commander of a brigade and remained one until the Battle of Bull Run where during the heat of battle he was observed by General Bee to be bravely holding his ground causing General Bee to comment that "There stands General Jackson like a stonewall". The name stuck and he was from then on called "Stonewall Jackson". His battle tactics in the Shenandoah Valley were noteworthy and are still models for study in war archives of today. He became Lieutenant General in 1862 and distinguished himself as commander at Bull Run, Richmond, Harpers Ferry, Antietam and Chancellorsville. The brilliant tactician lived but 39 years, and it is the circumstances of his death for which we are primarily concerned with today.

In order to outline the circumstances of his death, we will back up a moment and give a little background information about the battle of Chancellorsville. After the disastrous repulse of the

Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg in December of 1862, General Burnside of the Federal Army was relieved of his command. General Hooker took over and on April 29, 1863, General Jubal Early's Adjutant knocked on Stonewall Jackson's door and informed him that Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. Jackson sent his wife and infant daughter



back to Richmond. Hooker was also crossing west of Fredericksburg in the Wilderness, an area of thick gullies and overgrowth. The Federal right flank was up in the air to the south of Chancellorsville. Jackson took his whole corps to the south of Chancellorsville to attack the right flank. The Federal right wing was the 11th Corps under General Howard. Their arms were stacked. Jackson used a little known road to get around the right flank and at 5:15 P.M. on May 2, 1863, they attacked. The Federal troops were repulsed. Jackson feared that they would go across the US Ford, so at 9:00 P.M., he decided to go forward and reconnoiter. He rode east along Plank Road accompanied by several couriers and signal men. He rode through the advanced line which was the 18th North Carolina and he heard the axes of the Federals, felling trees. He was several hundred yards east of the lines and he turned back to tell his men to "advance, there is no danger".

Suddenly, a shot rang as a detachment of Federals approached the southern lines. The skirmishes on both sides opened fire and this startled the 18th North Carolina and one of its officers seeing a group of horsemen (who were Jackson and his staff) riding toward them, presumed he was the enemy and he opened fire.

Several of Jackson's party was killed. Jackson was not harmed. General A.P. Hill was with them at this time. Jackson then turned into a thicket but a Confederate infantry brigade, thirty to 40 yards away, mistook them for Federals and they opened fire. Morrison called out "cease fire" but someone shouted "Who gave that order? It is a lie. Pour it too them". Jackson was struck. His left arm was hit. His right hand was hit also.

He received three balls. One was below the left shoulder in the left arm which fractured his left humerus and lacerated an artery in his left arm. Another was in the left forearm, entering just below

the elbow and exiting near the wrist. The third ball hit his right hand, entering the palm and travelling through the hand to lodge beneath the skin of the dorsum of the hand.

His horse, Little Sorrell, took off toward the enemy lines but was halted by Captain Wilbourn, and Jackson fell into Wilbourn's arms.

General Hill and his staff were there and they helped him from his horse, applied compression to the shoulder wound as well as a tourniquet. Jackson was told that his surgeon, Dr. Hunter McGuire, was far to the rear so he gave instructions to obtain the services of a skilled surgeon. Dr. Baer of a nearby infantry brigade was called. Artillery opened fire on both sides and Jackson attempted to walk to the rear but was too weak.

A litter was procured to get him out of the line of fire. One of the litter bearers was shot and dropped his side of the litter and Jackson tumbled to the ground suffering a very painful wound to his right side as he did. The word advanced that the enemy was coming and Jackson got off the litter and walked some way but was placed back on the litter and they hastily advanced to the rear through the woods. General Pender came up and Jackson gave him strict orders to hold his ground. A few hundred yards back, McGuire met him with an ambulance. McGuire observed that the tourniquet that had been placed on his arm had become loosened and hemorrhage was occurring rather profusely. This all took place on Saturday, May 2, 1863. McGuire observed when he saw the patient that he was pallid and his face and hands were clammy and his lips were bloodless. He, in all likelihood, was in hemorrhagic shock (blood loss shock) at this time.

He was given whiskey and morphine at that point and the ambulance wagon was started for the corps field infirmary at Wilderness Tavern. After reaching the hospital at Wilderness Tavern, he was placed in bed and given whiskey and water. At 2:00 A.M. on Sunday morning, May 3rd, Drs. Black, Walls, Colman and McGuire administered chloroform and examined his wounds. When he was given chloroform, he exclaimed "What an infinite blessing". The round ball was removed from his right hand, and the left arm was amputated two inches below the shoulder with slight loss of blood.

He awoke on Sunday and J.E.B. Stuart's envoy, Major Pendleton, entered with the news that General Hill had been wounded and General Stuart was in command and awaited orders from Jackson. "I don't know, General Stuart must do what he thinks best" was his reply. He apparently had trouble

thinking clearly.

Later that morning on May 3rd, he awoke feeling pretty well but at 10:00 A.M. he began to have severe chest pain on his right side in the region where he struck it on the ground when falling from the litter. He was examined by McGuire who saw no local bruising and breath sounds were satisfactory upon examination. No x-rays were available, of course. By Sunday night he was feeling good again. The battle raged around him and he was able to inquire in detail about troop movements, etc. The Sunday night he slept well and the next morning, Monday, May 4th, McGuire received word from General Lee to remove Jackson to Guinea's Station as the Federal troops seriously threatened the hospital. That evening, Monday, May 4th, another dispatch from Lee ordered them to remove Jackson to a safer place.

Early Tuesday morning, May 5th, the party left for Guinea's Station and arrived at Chandler House where Jackson was to stay until he died. He was alert during the trip, acknowledging the kindness paid along the way by men and women who had heard that Jackson was wounded. He became nauseated and a wet towel was applied to his abdomen with great relief.

After arrival at the Chandler House, he ate bread and tea heartily and slept well Tuesday night, May 5th. On Wednesday, May 6th, he was up eating bread and drinking tea. His wounds were doing very well and were re-dressed. A dressing of lint of water was used to dress both the stump and the wound of his hand. His right hand was splinted because of the fractures. He was alert and conversant at this time.

At 1:00 A.M., Thursday, May 7th, he asked for a wet towel to be applied to his abdomen by his servant for nausea. At daylight, McGuire awoke and found him in great pain.

An examination revealed pleural pneumonia on the right side. He (McGuire) believed that it was due to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. "Contusion (bruise) of the lung with extravasation of blood in his chest was probably produced by the fall and shock and loss of blood prevented any ill-effects until the reaction had been well established and inflammation ensued." This later statement is a statement from McGuire's explanation of the case.

It is stated that cups were applied. Mercury, antimony and opium were administered.

He improved on Thursday evening and hopes were again entertained for his recovery.

(to be continued next month)