



THE GRAPESHOT

PRESIDENT

Dr. John Bamberl 480-699-5844

VICE PRESIDENT:

Shelly Dudley

SECRETARY / GRAPESHOT

Karen Becraft 480-991-2668

TREASURER

Charles Madigan

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

Don Swanson

BOARD MEMBERS (thru 5/2017)

Henry Potosky & Don Swanson

BOARD MEMBERS (thru 5/2018)

Dean Becraft, Paul Knouse
George Mitchell, Cal Thompson &
Michael Harris

COMMITTEES

Book Table: Henry Potosky
Editorial: Karen Becraft
Finance: Paul Knouse
Greeters: Cal Thompson
Historical: Shelly Dudley
Membership: John Bamberl
Program: Don Swanson
Public Relations: John Bamberl
Student Outreach: George Mitchell
Webmaster: Drew Moraca

.meets @

Scottsdale Civic Center Library
(Auditorium)
3839 N Drinkwater Blvd
Scottsdale AZ

3rd Tuesday of the month
September thru May
6:40 PM - 8:45 PM

\$35 Annual Dues (individual)
\$45 Annual Dues (family)

EVERYONE WELCOME

www.scottsdalecwrt.org

mailing address:
SCWRT

#274

7349 N Via Paseo Del Sur Ste 515
Scottsdale AZ 85258-3749

e-mail: scwrwebmaster@yahoo.com



S.C. "SAM" GWYNNE

STONEWALL JACKSON: ONE OF THE CIVIL WAR'S GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS

April 19, 2016

6:40 PM

Scottsdale Civic Center
Library (Auditorium)

S.C. "Sam" Gwynne is the author of two acclaimed books on American history: *Empire of the Summer Moon*, which spent 82 weeks on the New York Times Bestseller list and was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize; and *Rebel Yell: The Violence, Passion, and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson*, which was published in September 2014. It was also a New York Times Bestseller and was named a finalist for the prestigious National Book Critics Circle Award.

Sam has written extensively for *Texas Monthly*, where he was Executive Editor from 2000-2008. His work included cover stories on White House advisor Karl Rove, NASA, the King Ranch, football player Johnny Manziel, the University of Texas, and Southwest Airlines. His 2005 story on lethal Houston surgeon Eric Scheffey was published in "The Best American Crime Writing, 2006" by Harper Perennial Press. In 2008 he won the National City and Regional Magazine Award for "Writer of the Year." He also writes for *Outside* magazine. His articles include a 2011 story about a canoe trip down the Pecos River in Texas, and a 2012 piece about Bikini Atoll in the South Pacific, where the Americans tested atomic weapons.

Prior to joining *Texas Monthly*, Sam worked for *Time Magazine* as Correspondent, Bureau Chief, National Correspondent and Senior Editor. He won a number of awards for his work at *Time*, including a National Headliners Award for his work on the Columbine High School shootings. He also won the Gerald Loeb Award, the country's most prestigious award for business writing, the Jack Anderson Award as the best investigative reporter, and the John Hancock Award for Distinguished Financial Writing.

Sam has a bachelor's degree in history from Princeton University and a master's degree in writing from Johns Hopkins University, where he studied under the acclaimed novelist John Barth. He lives in Austin, Texas with his wife, the artist Katie Maratta.

PHOTO SCRAPBOOK
COURTESY OF SCWRT MEMBERS

Stonewall Jackson Gravesite
Lexington, Virginia



UPCOMING MEETINGS

May 17...Greg Biggs
The Question Was One of Supplies - The Logistics for William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

BOOK REVIEW

by Dr John Bamberl

"Rebel Yell"

S.C. Gwynne

575 pp\ publisher: Simon & Schuster, Inc.

I bought this book to read since Sam Gwynne is speaking to the Round Table this year. It is about the life of Stonewall Jackson. It is very well written and a very pleasant book to read.

Gwynne has written a novel that is a fast paced narrative of a man who was complex and enigmatic, awkward and exceptional. He also gave a rare insight into the private gentle side of Jackson and his personal relationships.

Rebel Yell traces Jackson's brilliant twenty-four month career in the Civil War, the period that encompasses his rise from obscurity to fame and legend; his stunning effect on the course of the war itself; and his tragic death, which caused both North and South to grieve the loss of a remarkable American hero.

With a rare combination of unflinching objectivity and genuine compassion, *Rebel Yell* unravels the enigma of Stonewall Jackson.



Lookout Mountain
Garrity's Alabama Battery

**photos by SCWRT member JOE RADLEY
and used with his permission

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, M.D. **Civil War Surgeon-General for the U.S. Army**

by Dr. Larry Brown (SCWRT Member)



Photo courtesy of Wikipedia

One of the more interesting medical personalities of the Civil War was William Alexander Hammond M. D., who was appointed U.S. Surgeon General by Abraham Lincoln in April 1862. His far-reaching but not always popular medical reforms, which he initiated during the war, saved many lives, but his lack of restraint often made his policies a target for his detractors.

Hammond was a large man, six feet two inches tall and 250 pounds in weight. He was said to have a dominant personality, to be a man of commanding presence, possessed of extreme self-confidence (sometimes bordering on arrogance) and had remarkable personal magnetism. He graduated from medical school in March 1848, then served as assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army for eleven years, mostly in the New Mexico and Kansas territories. During that time besides caring for the soldiers, he did research on scurvy, the urinary tract, and participated in natural history surveys. In 1860 he resigned from the army to become Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the University of Maryland.

However in April 1861, the Civil War broke out and Hammond helped treat soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry who were wounded by a mob in the Baltimore riots. He then resigned his professorship and re-enlisted as an assistant surgeon. Despite his previous service, his former rank was not restored. As an assistant surgeon, Hammond was assigned to organize and inspect military hospitals and camps. At the start of the war, the Surgeon-General was Clement A. Finley. He was in his sixties and had little understanding about how to organize and manage the huge enterprise that the medical bureau had suddenly become. In January 1861, there were only 115 doctors in the U.S. Army Medical Department. Of these, twenty-four resigned to join the Confederacy. After a couple of early battles of the war such as the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10th, 1861, in which wounded Union soldiers were left on the battlefield for several days due to the lack of ambulance and medical service, it became obvious that new leadership at the top in the Medical Corps was needed. These needed changes were strongly endorsed by the U.S. Sanitary Commission. This commission was a politically powerful civilian organization modeled on one created in Great Britain during the Crimean War. Its purpose in theory was to assist the Union Army Medical Department by advising upon matters of sanitary and hygienic interest, but in practice the organization (under the capable leadership of Frederick Law Olmsted) brought about a purging and cleansing of the Medical Department. Clement Finley was asked to retire and did April 14, 1862. A new Surgeon-General was needed and William Hammond caught the eye of the Sanitary Commission. His qualifications were eleven years of military experience, familiarity with the civilian medical world, and expertise in hospital design. Secretary of War Edwin M Stanton strongly disliked Hammond and recommended against his appointment as Surgeon General. Lincoln appointed Hammond anyway and resentment by Stanton was to have far-reaching consequences for Hammond later.

Appointed to his post as Surgeon General on April 25, 1862, Hammond (age 33) promptly set out to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department. Hammond's accomplishments during his short tenure in this post (barely one and a half years) included the introduction of an ambulance system, the institution of examinations for prospective contract surgeons, the reorganization of the hospital system, the appointment of a board to standardize the medication supply table, the establishment of laboratories to make medicines, the creation of the Army Medical Museum (now called the National Museum of Health and Medicine) and the collecting of information for what would become the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. He considered some of the medications being used during the early stages of the War as dangerous and he took action to remove these. Hammond issued Circular Order No. 6 on May 4, 1863, removing calomel and antimony (tartar emetic) from the medical supply table (a wise but very unpopular order). To quote Schroeder-Lein "calomel was a mercury based medicine which came in two forms: Blue Pills contained a mixture of mercury with licorice, rosewater, powdered rose, honey and sugar. The other, Blue Mass, was a lump of mercurous chloride from which dispensing doctors pinched off a piece. In neither case were the doses standardized or measured". Calomel was used to treat many problems including diarrhea and constipation. Many patients who were administered an excessive dose suffered mercurial gangrene or death of the cheek and mouth tissue. It also loosened the patient's teeth. A number of soldiers died from mercury poisoning. However removal of these traditional long-used medications from the army supply table caused a tremendous upheaval in the Union medical service and this became part of Edwin Stanton's excuse for removing Hammond. The dangers of dosing with mercury were not acknowledged by the medical profession until after the war.

Hammond departed from the post of Surgeon-General even more dramatically than he entered it. Secretary Stanton had opposed Hammond and his backers from the start. In August 1863, he sent the Surgeon-General on a western tour of inspection, keeping him away long after his task was accomplished. While Hammond was away, Stanton initiated a special investigation of the Medical Bureau. Hammond requested a formal court martial to clear his name but the verdict brought against him on trumped-up charges declared Hammond guilty, and he was dismissed from his post and forbidden to ever again hold office under the U.S. government. Hammond's standing among prominent American and foreign physicians however was not substantially injured by the verdict, which was overturned by Congress after a special investigation in 1878-79. He was restored to the rank of Brigadier General Retired in August 27, 1879.

Hammond, following his dismissal, borrowed money from his friends and moved to New York City to become a neurologist. He soon became the leading neurologist (a new specialty) in America. Throughout his professional life, Dr. Hammond was responsible for 280 articles, 30 professional books, and 7 novels. Two books he wrote (*Treatise on Hygiene, With Special Reference to the Military Service* and *Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System*) went into multiple printings and are still quoted today. Hammond's contribution to medicine, especially as a pioneer and founder of the sub-specialty of Neurology, still stands today as an important milestone in American medicine. His medical military reforms initiated during his short tenure as Surgeon-General served as important building blocks for military medicine in the United States as it is practiced today.

References.

1. Armstrong, Wallace. *Civil War Medicine: Bullets and Bacteria*. Medical Bulletin University of Minnesota, Vol 36 No 3 Nov 1964.
2. Blustein Bonnie Ellen. *A New York Man: William Alexander Hammond M D (1828-1900) Neurologist*. A Dissertation in History and Sociology of Science. Presented to the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania 1979.
3. Brooks, Stewart. *Civil War Medicine*. Springfield, Illinois. Charles C Thomas 1966.
4. Faust Patricia (edit). *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*. New York, Harper and Row 1986.
5. Key, Jack D.M.A., M.S. *William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900)*. Rochester, Minnesota. Davies Printing Company. 1979.
6. Key, Jack D.M.A., M.S. and Blustein, Bonnie Ellen. *William Alexander Hammond M.D. (1828-1900) The Publications of an American Neurologist*. Rochester Minnesota Davies Printing Company. 1983.
7. Schroeder-Lein, Glenna. *The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine*. Armonk, New York and London, England. M.E. Sharpe Inc. 2008.



STONEWALL'S BODY LIES A MOLDERING IN THE GRAVE

Visitors to Virginia driving along Highway 95 might be astonished when they see a sign announcing "Stonewall Jackson Shrine". The shrine is simply the building where he died. It was part of the Chandler Plantation at Guinea Station.

Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863. Interestingly, Jackson has two burial places. His left arm was amputated at a Chancellorsville field hospital in the hopes of saving his life. The arm was buried by Jackson's chaplain, Beverly Tucker Lacy at Ellwood, a house owned by the Chaplain's brother, near Chancellorsville. A marker rests at the burial place of the arm. Stonewall died on May 10th of complications of pneumonia. The rest of Jackson is buried at the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia.

His last words to his wife were "Let us cross over the river, and rest in the shade of the trees".



Photos & article courtesy of Dr. John Bamberl