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PUBLIC RELATIONS:

volunteer needed !

WEBSITE: scottsdalecwrvt.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



RICK HATCHER

presents-

Fort Sumter 1829 - 1947

October 18, 2011

6:45 PM Tuesday

Civic Center Library

A native of Richmond, Virginia, Rick's interest in the Civil War began during the 1961-1965 Centennial. This grew into a general interest in U.S. History, but his primary interest remained centered on "the War". In 1973, he graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University with a BA in U.S. History.

Working for the National Park Service since 1970, starting at Richmond National Battlefield as a volunteer, he went on to Colonial National Historical Park at Yorktown, Virginia followed by Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri. Since 1992, he has served as the Historian at Fort Sumter National Monument where he is also the Historian for Charles Pinckney National Historic Site and Fort Moultrie.

At Fort Sumter, Rick has provided dozens of specialized tours to U.S. military personnel, historical groups and dignitaries. He has worked with National Geographic Magazine, Good Morning America, Jeopardy and the History Channel.

His publications include entries on the battle of Wilson's Creek for the books: *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* and the *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy* and many more. He is co-author of *Wilson's Creek, The Second Major Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It*. Rick's latest publication is "*The First Shot*" which is an overview of events from the election of Abraham Lincoln through the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The main feature of the booklet is the greatest collection of photos and illustrations of the people and events of November 1860 - April 1861 dealing with Fort Sumter. All "*The First Shot*" sales are donated to The Fort Sumter National Monument.



DID YOU KNOW?

One of the most popular questions park rangers get when giving tours around Civil War battlefields is: "Did the soldiers have to fight around all of these monuments?" They could only smile and say "Yes, they knew exactly were to die!"

THIS SEASON'S
LINEUP 2011 - 2012

November 15th

Harry Bulkeley....*I Propose To Fight It Out*

January 17th

Ed Bearss.....*Raising The Cairo*

February 21st

Howard Strouse...*Winfield Scott: America's
Preeminent Soldier and Diplomat*

March 20th

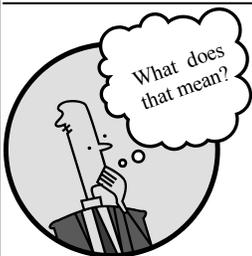
John Waugh.....*Lincoln and McClellan*

April 17th

David Duncan...*Current Challenges in Battlefield
Preservation*

May 15th

Craig Symonds...*The River War*



**HOW'S YOUR CIVIL WAR
VOCABULARY?**

Bummer: A term used to describe marauding or foraging soldiers.

Bivouac: Temporary soldier encampment in which soldiers were provided no shelter other than what could be assembled quickly. (pronounced BIH-voo-ack)

Charge: To rush towards the enemy.

Feint: To pretend to attack in one direction while the real attack is directed somewhere else.

Kepi: (pronounced KEH-pee) Cap worn by Civil War soldiers but was more prevalent among the Union soldiers.

FROM WES' DEN..... My wife and I were crossing into Canada last August and I was well aware that I was a long way from ever seeing anything concerning our Civil War. It was quite a shock to suddenly see a highway sign, (about 50 miles east of Detroit) advising that 15 miles north was Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site!

Absolutely stunned, it was obvious we had to see this. So we headed for Dresden, Ontario; where the site was. A fascinating couple hours were coming up.

A slave, Josiah Henson, started north from Maryland with a wife and 2 children, in the 1820's. By the 1830's he had crossed into Canada and was active in the Underground Railroad. By 1841 he and his allies purchased 200 acres of land in present day Dresden and established a major terminus and safe haven for runaway slaves. They were given land to farm, attended schools, worked at saw mills, grist mills and other industry. By 1860 the black population numbered over 800.

Now the Reverend Henson, Pastor to his flock, published his memoirs in 1849. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a strong abolitionist, read his story. She was inspired to use material from his book, to write Uncle Tom's Cabin, in 1852. The importance of this book was such that years later, when Lincoln met Mrs. Stowe, he said, "So you are the little lady that started this Civil War". Three years later she wrote a book of background facts to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" called "The Keys To ...". Here she named Josiah Henson and his biography as the source of her information used to write her world acclaimed book. He was her Uncle Tom.

The Rev. Josiah Henson was the most famous Canadian of his day. Much in demand, he was very active in the lecture circuit and travelled to England three times. It is agreed that he met once with Harriet Beecher Stowe, but details are unavailable.

Today the 5 acre Ontario Park preserves his 2 houses and the cemetery where he is buried. The curator of a very nice visitor center and museum is a descendent of slaves and there is still a large black population in Dresden. This was a story I had never previously come across. We continued on to Toronto, and Fort York. It was captured by an amphibious invasion by the U.S. in 1813; but that is another story. Your most obedient servant



.....*Wes Schmidt*



MACK STANLEY

Receiving his recognition plaque for fifteen "outstanding" years of service as Program Chairman of the Scottsdale Civil War Round Table which was presented to him at the September 20th meeting.

HELPING SCOTTSDALE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE TO GROW

**Donation Report: 09/19/2011
by Charles Madigan, SCWRT Treasurer**

FYI...the number of members that made a donation above the cost of membership is 37. With the total PAID membership at 143 as of today, 26% gave a donation plus membership dues. Donations were in the following range: \$5 to \$300. Total donations amount to \$2370.

This represents an average of \$64.05.

A special thanks to all members for their membership and to those members who gave a donation to support our Round Table and the Civil War Trust.



Angels of the Battlefield

There were thousands who served . . .

by Mary Jane Baetz
SCWRT Member

Prior to the Civil War, army nurses' duties were performed by ambulatory male nurses. But when men were called to serve as soldiers, at least 2,000 women -- and possibly as many as 8,000 -- came forward to serve as nurses. Actual records are sparse because most women left few accounts of their service and little official data was collected. Yet, there were many inspirational women who served. They were the Angels of the Battlefield.



Mary Ann Bickerdyke

(b. 1817) was an outspoken Union nurse serving under Generals Grant and Sherman. Affectionately known as "Mother" by the troops, she was very independent and usually ignored red tape and military procedures. She simply bypassed anyone who stood in her way while caring for her "Boys." Staff officers complained to Sherman but he replied there was nothing he could do as she "outranked" him. When surgeons questioned her authority, Mary replied, "On the authority of Lord God Almighty, have you anything that outranks that?"

In Illinois, Mary organized a hospital with improved conditions, and earned the respect of General Grant who, upon moving his army down the Mississippi River, granted her permission to go with them. Along the way, she set up hospitals wherever needed. She later traveled with General Sherman's armies on his Atlanta campaign and it is said that he grew so fond of her that she was the only woman he allowed in his camp.

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By war's end, she had built three hundred hospitals and tended to the wounded on nineteen battlefields! She became so beloved that soldiers cheered when "Mother" arrived in camp, much as they would an arriving general. To honor her, General Sherman requested that Mary ride at the head of his XV Corps in the Grand Review in Washington, D.C.



Abby House

(b. 1797) was a cantankerous, cussing woman from North Carolina. Abby first gained prominence as a teenager during the War of 1812 when she learned that her beau was sick in Norfolk, Virginia. She walked all the way to Norfolk from North Carolina to care for him but arrived the day after he died, so she walked home again.

During the Civil War she became known to Confederate soldiers as "Aunt Abby." She collected clothes, shoes, and food which she delivered personally to the soldiers. She encouraged her nephews to serve in the Confederate army and assured them that should any one of them become sick or wounded, "You can depend on your Aunt Abby to nuss and tend you." During the war, she nursed five of her nephews back to health, and buried one.

She had a special connection with soldiers from Franklin County, where she was born, and demanded that she be allowed to care for any sick or wounded soldier from that area. Following the Battle of Fredericksburg, a determined "Aunt Abby" searched the battlefield for twelve days trying to find one of her relatives.

After the war Abby retained the affection of the South. At the Democratic convention in 1876 she became the first woman to cast an official vote for a political office. On her gravestone is written, "Angel of Mercy to Confederate Soldiers."



Cordelia Harvey

(b.1824) was the widow of Wisconsin Governor Louis Harvey. He went South in 1862 to find out about the care of wounded and ill Wisconsin prisoners. En route, he slipped and fell off a boat and drowned before help could arrive to save him. Mrs. Harvey was determined to carry on her husband's efforts and took up his cause -- plus a few of her own including establishing a Soldier's Orphans Home. Through her work she became known as the "Wisconsin Angel."

The Civil War predated the germ theory of disease, but when Cordelia visited hospitals in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee she became convinced that the filth and squalor of military hospitals contributed to the high death rate of wounded men. The more Cordelia saw of soldiers receiving treatment in miserable hospital conditions the more she sought change. Eventually she gained the consent of President Lincoln to establish a hospital in Wisconsin for convalescing soldiers, sure that more soldiers could live if they were moved to better conditions. The results showed that the "Wisconsin Angel" was correct.

Angels of the Battlefield. While Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix are well known for their service during the Civil War, mercifully, the Mother, the Aunt and the Angel -- and thousands of other women -- also did everything they could to help.

