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PUBLIC RELATIONS:

volunteer needed !

WEBSITE:

www.scottsdalecwrt.vze.com

.Meets @ Civic Center Library (Auditorium)

3839 N Drinkwater Blvd Scottsdale

.on the 3rd Tuesday of the month

6:45 PM—8:45 PM

.September thru May (no meeting December)

.\$35 Annual Dues (individual)

.\$45 Annual Dues (family)

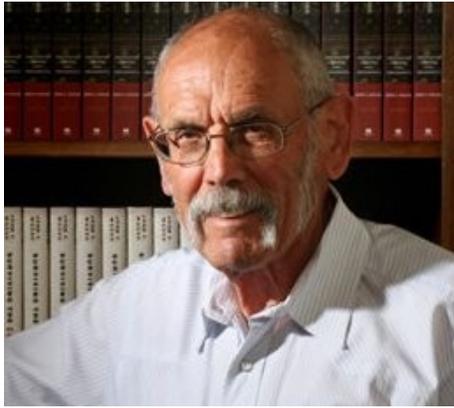
EVERYONE WELCOME



DID YOU KNOW?

. It is estimated that two-thirds of all the salt consumed in the Confederacy during the war was produced at the Saltville works in SW Virginia.

.In the Spring of 1861, the 8th New York Volunteers marched off to war wearing surplus Mexican War uniforms.



JOHN WAUGH

- presents -

LINCOLN AND MCCLELLAN

March 20, 2012

6:45 PM Tuesday

Civic Center Library

Born in California, reared in Arizona and now living in Texas; John Waugh is a product of the Tucson public schools and the University of Arizona (journalism major and history minor) plus graduate work in history and political science at UCLA and St Johns College. Staff correspondent and bureau chief on *The Christian Science Monitor* for 17 years that then led to media specialist on the staff of Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, then press secretary to U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico. Since 1989, he has written books on the Civil War era. "Covering the past is not unlike covering the present, except all my sources are dead (I prefer it that way.) It also means I can return to my favorite century, the 19th, on a daily basis."

Mr. Waugh's first book, *The Class of 1846*, published in 1994, won the New York Civil War Round Table's Fletcher Pratt Literary Award for the best non-fiction book of that year. Eleven books later...he is still writing and contributing to periodicals including *Civil War History*, *American Heritage*, *The New York Times*, *The Nation*, *The Los Angeles Times Magazine*, *The Boston Globe* and *Civil War Times Illustrated*.

Check out his website at: www.johncwaugh.com



FROM WES' DEN:

The Officers and Board are fully aware of the sound system problems. We are meeting with the library people on Wednesday 02/29, and will make sure we have a solution. For decades the sound system has been completely satisfactory and we will get it going in good order again.

We are almost down to 125 books and we could use your donations to the book/magazine table. Almost \$169 was donated for books at the last meeting.

We will be making a substantial donation to the Civil War Trust soon. At our board meeting, February 25th, we approved a \$250 memorial to be sent to Civil War Trust in the name of Sara Beth Bearss (Ed Bearss daughter), who just passed due to cancer.

In April, Civil War Trust is sending one of their top representatives to speak to us concerning the fight to conserve battlefields. What does it take to defeat Wal-Mart from building across the street from the entrance to The Wilderness Battlefield? How do you stop a casino going in on the Gettysburg land? We have approved a gift of \$3000 to Civil War Trust to support their ongoing efforts. I think that within five years they will have saved over fifty square miles of sacred land. Your donations support this worthy effort. By the way, any dues coming in now, will cover you through May 2013. Including some donation money with dues will put us in good shape for a new season. We and the Civil War Trust are good stewards of your money and we thank you for your support and trust.

And I Remain Your Most Obedient Servant,

WES SCHMIDT

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:

www.AZStateParks.com/Parks/PIPE

SEARCHING FOR YOUR CIVIL WAR ANCESTORS

by
Mary Anne Hammond
SCWRT Member

First work up a family tree. If you know or suspect that one of your ancestors fought in the Civil War, you can check on him/her at the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System
<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html>

Type in name, which side fought on & in which state.

Many are listed only by initial(s) and may be hard to find. Try typing only the surname. If you know the state they served from, go to:

<http://history-sites.com>

Scroll down and click on a link for that state.

If you don't have a paid subscription to www.ancestry.com, you can take advantage of its "free with a credit card" 2 week membership.

It has a lot of Civil War links.

www.rootsweb.com (free) has four Civil War message boards listed at:

<http://boards.rootsweb.com/mb.ashx?q=civil+war>
<http://userdb.rootsweb.ancestry.com/military/>

is for researching military records.

There are helpful volunteers at the genealogy library at the AZ Capitol and at the Mormon Family History Centers (libraries). They can help you get started with your research.

CAVE CREEK MUSEUM

by
Dr. John Bamberl
SCWRT Member

On February 3, 2012; I arranged a tour of the Cave Creek Museum with their Historian, Patrick Grady and a docent by the name of Stephanie Bradley. The facility is one of the better museums I have even been in and is probably the best kept secret in Maricopa County!

The museum is divided into several different wings including Desert Foothills Medical History, Homesteading along the Creek, a military exhibit with antique weapons and a special section on the Stoneman Military Road. The most interesting wing, to me, was the Archaeology Wing that has some of the best displays of prehistoric pottery and Hohokam history around. Please go to their website for directions but do not miss this museum!

www.cavecreekmuseum.com

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON

by

Larry R. Brown, M.D.

SCWRT Member

(Part 2)

On Friday, May 8th, his wounds were dressed and looked satisfactory. The process of healing appeared to be going well. However, his respirations were increased, although the pain in his side was gone. A blister was applied by Doctor Breckenridge and Doctor Smith.

On Saturday, May 9th, Dr. Tucker, a pulmonary (lung) specialist who had been sent for from Richmond, Virginia, arrived. He noted that Jackson was experiencing no pain but was obviously weaker. At this point, the physicians told both his wife and Jackson that there was no hope and that he was going to die. On Saturday night and Sunday morning, May 10th, he continued to be weak and became delirious. He was given brandy and water. A short while before he died, he stated "order A.P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the infantry to front rapidly. Tell Major Hawks..." and then he stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile came over his face and as he died his last words were said to be "let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees". In the words of Dr. McGuire "and then without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from the earth to the God who gave it".

There has always been controversy as to the etiology of Jackson's death. McGuire's hospital notes were captured by the Federal troops and were never recovered. However, he writes later that he believes the cause of death was "pleural pneumonia". This is said to be an inflammation of the lung and lung lining at the same time. Dr. McGuire described dullness to percussion in the area involved along with pain in the right chest and physical signs of tenderness over that area. It is presumed that this represented a pneumonic infection (pneumonia). Another etiology might be pulmonary embolus (blood clot). It is noted that the day after his wound on Sunday morning, May 3rd, he awoke at 10:00 A.M. having severe pain in the right side which subsequently subsided. At daylight on Thursday, May 7th, he had a recurrence of the severe pain in the right side at which time McGuire made a diagnosis of pleural pneumonia but this could have been a recurrent pulmonary embolus (clot). Another possibility would be a fatty embolus (clot to the lung from bone fracture). We notice that the patient had increasing dyspnea (shortness of breath), weakness

and delirium and also had a fracture of a major long bone. This seems to fit the picture of a fatty embolus. Pneumonia may accompany fatty embolus and it is possible that the patient had a combination of pneumonia and embolus. It is doubtful that septicemia (blood poisoning) was a cause since septic fever, sweats and chills were absent according to McGuire's description. A fifth possibility might be compromise of respiration secondary to intrathoracic and/or pleural bleeding (bleeding into the chest) in view of the severe fall on his right side. This could also be complicated by pneumothorax (collapsed lung) on that side. One interesting sidelight to the medical condition of Stonewall Jackson is that he was said to have had a bad chest cold at Chancellorsville which may have influenced the course of his subsequent wound and illness.

Let's look at some of the therapy that was given here. First of all, a "cupping" was used primarily for pneumonia. Cupping was a counter irritant to offset the pain associated with pleural pneumonia. A cup was filled with alcohol and the alcohol was ignited and the cup was pressed against the skin. A blister would be created and then the blister was lanced. Some cups used a vacuum technique to raise a blister rather than alcohol and fire. Opium was used in "quieting the nervous system" and in penetrating injuries to the chest was used in "moderating the hemorrhage". Calomel was given to Stonewall Jackson. Calomel is a mild purgative. It is mercurous chloride and it was used to "control inflammatory processes, to combat exudations and aids in absorption of serous



The room where Stonewall Jackson died.
(courtesy NPS. gov)

effusions". It also aids in "promotion of absorption of pneumonia". It was also used for syphilis and diarrhea and also used as diuretic and a coloretic (purgative) during the war. Antimony was used usually as tartar emetic. This was used to combat inflammations and reduce the force of circulation. It's basically a stomach irritant and given in large quantities can usually cause emesis (vomiting) or diaphoresis (sweating). One of the standard treatments for pneumonia is listed as follows: you begin with a cathartic. This is followed by Epsom salts and acetate of ammonia. Some began treatment with tartar emetic and ipecac in small doses. This was followed at intervals with camphor water and neutral salt solutions. Calomel, that is mercurous chloride, was usually reserved until later in the illness. Quinine was often added and then blistering and cupping was also given. Hot poultices were applied to the skin and they too sometimes caused blistering.

Let us now look at the medical conclusion and compare the treatment of that day and time with today's treatment.

1. Hemorrhage. It was obvious that Stonewall Jackson was in hemorrhagic shock and had lost a tremendous amount of blood. Replacement blood or fluid therapy was not known at that time but would have been practiced today.

2. Anesthesia. Chloroform anesthesia was administered to Stonewall during the amputation. However, the Confederates were woefully lacking in medical supplies and chloroform was of very poor quality with many impurities. Probably in this day and age, a nerve block or better anesthetics, or general anesthesia, would have been used instead.

3. Sterility. There was a lack of antisepsis. Our knowledge of germ prevention was not known at that time.

4. Pneumonia. While pneumonia was treated symptomatically at that time, antibiotics would have been used today and probably cured Stonewall of any infection that he might have had in the lung.

5. Postoperative Care. The patient was kept heavily sedated with opiates which probably caused postoperative atelectasis (lung collapse) of the lungs and further complicated the patient's lung difficulties. In this day and time, the patient would have been ambulated and given deep breathing exercises to prevent collapsed lung.

6. Psychology. The patient was told he was going to die and was reminded of this fact on several

occasions. It is doubtful that this psychology would have been used in this day and age.

As a postscript to the medical aspects of Stonewall's death, it is interesting that Hunter Holmes McGuire became the Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia following Stonewall's death. He became very active in furthering the philosophy of immediate parole of captured Federal medical officers. He also was captured himself in 1865 but was immediately released. Following the war, he joined the Virginia Medical College in Richmond as a Professor of Surgery. He helped organize the Richmond University College of Medicine and became its President and wrote extensively in gynecology and obstetrics.

He was President of the American Medical Association in 1893 and at his death, Dr. William Osler (the father of modern medicine) was one of his pallbearers.



Building where Stonewall Jackson died
Guinea Station, Virginia



General Lee's Last Visit To Stonewall Jackson's Grave
painting by Louis Eckhardt 1872