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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

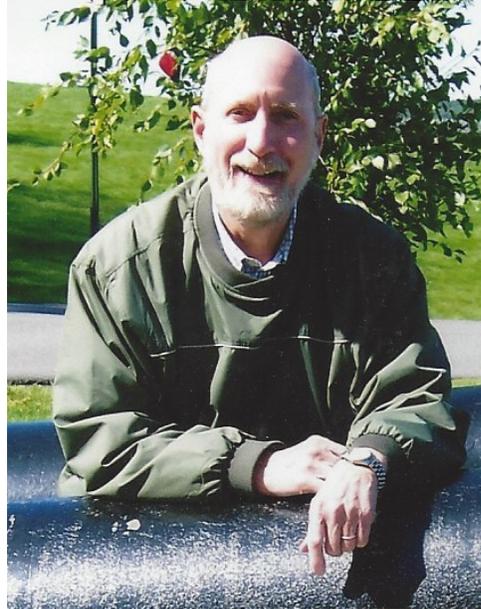
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## HOWARD STROUSE

**Lew Wallace:  
Glory In Which  
Arena?**

**November 17, 2015**

**6:40 PM**

**Scottsdale Civic Center  
Library  
(Auditorium)**

Howard Strouse, a native of Ohio, was born during World War II. He has been a student of 19th Century history for more than fifty years. He holds advanced degrees in American History and Government from Webster University in St. Louis. He worked as a Federal Special Agent, and as a Director in a major security program with the Department of Defense. After a career that spanned almost thirty-six years, he retired from the Federal Civil Service in 1999.

He is a current member of several Civil War Round Tables (including our own), colleges and universities, and at civic organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and Mensa.

With his wife Pat, Howard lives in Ohio during the summer and in Arizona during the winter.

## THE WAR'S TOLL IN HORSES & MULES

-by-

Dr. John Bamberl

Member of SCWRT  
Society of Civil War Surgeons

The movement of supplies, artillery and men to the site of battle was done by horses and mules. It is estimated that 3 million horses and mules (equines) were brought into service by the Union and Confederate forces. Of that number it is estimated that 1.5 million equines were killed or died in service; a casualty rate of 50%. By the same comparison 2.2 million men were involved in the Civil War and 750,000 or 34% were casualties.

There are few accounts of Generals and commanders in the field that at some point did not mention that "his horse was shot from beneath him". Nathan Bedford Forrest for example had 29 chargers shot from under him during the course of the war.

Horses and mules were not just "collateral damage" or accidental casualties but were deliberate targets by both sides and their ruin meant destruction of the enemies mechanism of war.

In the battle of Gettysburg it is estimated that 3000 equines were casualties. Battlefields were often so cluttered with dead or dying horses and mules that the army left in control worked for days with special details just cleaning up the animal carnage. Burying them was insurmountable so they were usually burned.

As one historian noted it was not just whizzing bullets and cannonballs that destroyed the equines. Just as damaging was lack of feed, bad roads and poor care. Hard marching caused severe fatigue to the horses and some could not recover.

The army fared best that could keep its horses and mules well fed. Forage (feed) was hard to come by and gaunt emaciated horses were a typical sight. Union commanders had to send feed out with any cavalry patrol lasting more than one day.

Many cavalry patrols were sent back to camp because their horses were so fatigued and broken down that that they were useless.



### UPCOMING MEETINGS

Sept 2015 - May 2016

December 15...Thomas Cartright  
*Humor In The Civil War*

January 19...Ed Bearss  
*Another Evening with Ed Bearss: Your Questions Answered*

February 16...John Hennessy  
*First Manassas: Legends, Lies, and History's Revisions*

March 15...Craig Symonds  
*Cutting the Gordian Knot: Abraham Lincoln & the Problem of Slavery in American History*

April 19...S.C. "Sam" Gwynne  
*Stonewall Jackson: One of the Civil War's Great Transformations*

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

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## ANNOUNCEMENT!

**Mark your calendars!**



Thomas Cartright will be presenting  
"Humor In The Civil War"

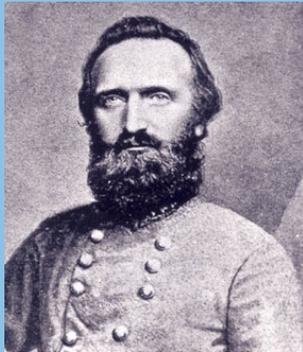
Due to low attendance and high costs of the Christmas party, the Board voted to cancel all future Christmas parties and have a regular meeting instead so that more could and hopefully will take advantage of furthering their Civil War education.

# CIVIL WAR NICKNAMES

-by-

Mathew W. Lively, D.O.

The American Civil War had its share of intriguing characters, many of whom had colorful nicknames to match. Some received their monikers out of respect and admiration, while



Thomas J. "Tom Fool"  
Jackson

others were labeled out of contempt or ridicule. Often illustrating a certain trait or characteristic of a commander, the authorship of a nickname frequently fell into one of several identifiable patterns or categories. Far from being an exhaustive list of Civil War nicknames, the following discussion highlights some of the most notable.

Many commanders won their nicknames through military performance. Perhaps the most famous nickname in military history – “Stonewall” – was bestowed on Thomas J. Jackson after his determined stance on Henry Hill at the battle of First Manassas. Affectionately called “Old Jack” by his men, Jackson had not always been the recipient of such a badge of honor. While a professor at the

Virginia Military Institute, Jackson’s oddities of character had led the cadets to mockingly refer to him as “Tom Fool” Jackson.

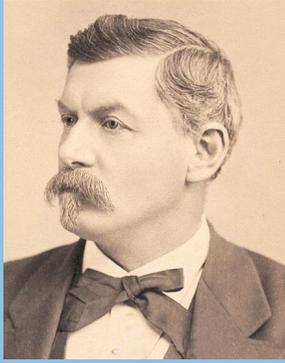
Similar to Jackson, Union general George H. Thomas’ stance at Chickamauga resulted in his being named “The Rock of Chickamauga,” while Confederate Edward “Allegheny” Johnson received his name while defending the mountains of western Virginia early in the war. Another Confederate Johnson, Adam R. “Stovepipe” Johnson was known for deceptively making black stovepipes appear as cannon from a distance.



George H.  
“The Rock of  
Chickamauga”  
Thomas

As a cadet at West Point, Ulysses S. Grant was known as “Sam” Grant in a play on his U.S. initials and Uncle Sam. But following his victory at Fort Donelson, the Northern press quickly rechristened him “Unconditional Surrender” Grant.

Poor battlefield performance, or the perception of such, could also result in a nickname. Judson “Kill-Cavalry” Kilpatrick was thought to have a reckless disregard for the lives of his Union cavalry soldiers. Robert E. Lee was known as “Granny Lee” and “The King of Spades” early in the war for his cautiousness and defensive trench building, but after achieving fame as the South’s greatest leader, he became more respectfully known to his men as “Marse Robert” or “Bobby Lee.” William L. Jackson – Stonewall’s second cousin – was amusingly and sarcastically dubbed “Mudwall” Jackson for his lackluster performance as a colonel of Confederate cavalry.

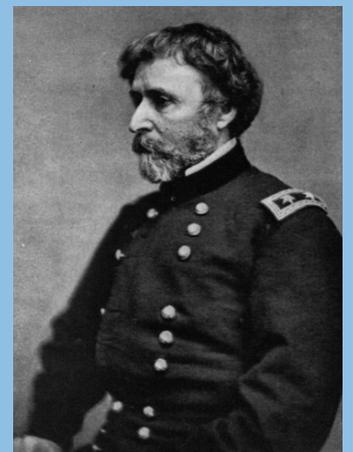


George B. "Little Mac"  
McClellan

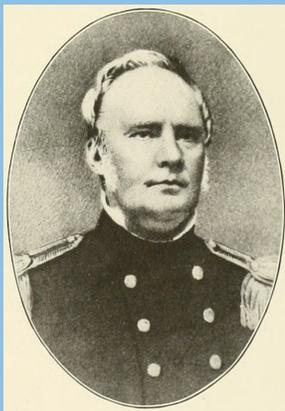
Many leaders were given a nickname to illustrate a certain physical characteristic or personality trait. George B. "Little Mac" McClellan and Philip "Little Phil" Sheridan were named for their small stature, while Confederate Nathan G. "Shanks" Evans was recognized by his skinny, knock-kneed legs. Richard S. Ewell's hairless pate caused him to be "Old Bald Head," and reading spectacles combined with a strict temperament prompted the men of Union general Andrew A. Humphreys to call him "Old Goggle Eyes."

Confederate general John B. "Prince John" Magruder was known for his ornate uniforms and flamboyant style; in contrast to cavalry general William E. "Grumble" Jones who had a constant, irritable disposition.

At times, nicknames were reflective of the individual's profession before the Civil War. Union general John C. "The Pathfinder" Frémont had been an early explorer of the western United States, and Confederate Leonidas "The Fighting Bishop" Polk was an Episcopal bishop before the war. Rebel general William "Extra Billy" Smith, owner of an antebellum mail coach business, reportedly had a knack for obtaining additional government payments for his postal routes.



John C. "The Pathfinder"  
Frémont



Sterling "Old Pap"  
Price

To some soldiers, the idea of being part of an extended military family resulted in affectionate names like William T. "Uncle Billy" Sherman, John "Uncle John" Sedgwick, and Sterling "Old Pap" Price.

Although the list of names could go on – some common, some obscure – there's no question that Civil War soldiers seemed to enjoy both honoring and chastising their leaders by labeling them with distinctive nicknames.

\*\*\*Mathew Lively is a "long-life" student of Civil War history and a professor of Pediatrics in the Internal Medicine Department at the University of West Virginia. He is also the author of *Calamity at Chancellorsville: The Wounding and Death of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson*. Professor Lively has a blog site (Civil War Profiles) dedicated to the individuals and the actions they performed relevant to the American Civil War.

View it here: [www.civilwarprofiles.com](http://www.civilwarprofiles.com)