



THE LARIAT

Voice of the
LITTLE RIVER RAIDERS

Website www.littleriverraiders.com.au

No2/2019
President: Tony Diablo

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Scribe: Patrick Floyd Garrett

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Howdy to all the Raiders I would like to start with thanking all the members for the support you have given me as your President. It has been a busy year so far with a lot of works taking place I would like to take this opportunity to thanks all those who volunteered their time with the on, going woks at our facilities. And, to the Nationals I have had a lot of good feedback for the nationals. And speaking of the Nationals I would like, to thank all who participated in the Nationals 2019 and for making it a very enjoyable competition. Plus many thanks to all those who help out behinds the scenes. Also Thanks to all our sponsors for their support with donations and discounts.

We will continue to be a club for the members and with your help we can continue to grow as a club looking forward to seeing you at the next club competition and the AGM on the 16th of June.

Regards your President *Tony Diablo*

CAPTAIN'S CORNER (OR SAMBUCCA'S SPEAK)

Howdy all,

Well the 2019 Single Action Nationals at Eagle Park have come and gone.

The Raiders did a great job hosting the event and feedback has been excellent. Thank you to all involved with whatever contribution you made before and during the great event. Thank you also to fellow Cowboys and Cowgirls from Bendigo Bushrangers, Cashmore Cowpokes and Range Riders for their assistance running side events. Thank you also to members and partners who

were not competing but were there over the period and helped out with various tasks.

As you probably know we started with the Long-Range Rifle event on the Wednesday, followed by Side Events through Thursday and then 12 main stages on Friday and Saturday utilising Range 1 to 3 and 10 to 18. The weather was very kind to us and 141 Shooters, of which 9 were Juniors, enjoyed all 12 Stages. All the scores are on our Website.

A lot of work was done setting up the Ranges and the new facades were great. We just managed to cover all Ranges and thanks to Ft. Bridger and El Dorado Regulators for lending us steel in case of need.

Our own Card Sharp did his magic on Friday night and the Man in Black provided plenty of toe tapping on Saturday night. Saturday night also saw us entertained by Tony the Caricaturist who did some very interesting impressions of our Cowboys/Cowgirls.

Another highlight was a visit by Senator Bridget McKenzie, Minister for Regional Services, Sport, Local Govt., and Decentralisation. Senator McKenzie came down on Saturday afternoon and took the opportunity see our Discipline first hand and meet a good number of our shooters, particularly a good number of our lady shooters. She is an advocate for the sport of shooting and demonstrated that she is not a bad shot herself. A good number of our Cowgirls had the opportunity to have a chat with her and we really appreciate the time that Senator McKenzie gave to us in her busy schedule.

A very big thank you to all of our sponsors and I will name them here so you can pass on your thanks as well:

Bad 4 U, Beretta, Buck Silverton, Centreway Firearms, Cleaver Firearms, Cowboy Guns and Gear, Darbecca P/L (Texas Fingers), Fat Rat Trading, Flexiglass Challenge, Greg's Guns, Gun Emporium, Hoss Doyle, Idaho Smith, Raytrade, Molly Dooka, Saffire Trading, Sambucca, Shaft Shot and Squaw, SSAA (Vic), SSAA Insurance Brokers, Tasco, Tony D. and Cheyenne Jack and Winchester Australia.

Because of the generosity of these Sponsors every Competitor received a prize, we had magnificent prizes for the "Nationals" Raffle and were able to give away 4 firearms to 4 lucky competitors. It was a great team effort by all concerned – thank you.

A.G.M.

Well our A.G.M is scheduled for Sunday 16 June at 1.00pm at Eagle Park and everyone should make an effort to be there. Buck Silverton is sending out all relevant information as well as Nomination Forms for the Committee. Have a think about whether you would like to stand for the Committee or if you have someone in mind that you think can and will do a good job. All positions will be declared vacant on the day.

See u on the range. Regards, *Sambucca*, Club Captain

EDITORS' NOTES

ONLINE FIREARM LICENCE APPLICATIONS

On 25 March 2019, the Licensing and Regulation Division removed manual application forms for new Longarm, Handgun, Provisional, Heirloom and Junior Firearm Licences. Manual applications have been replaced with electronic forms available via the eService's Portal.

If you are wishing to apply for any of the following categories of firearm licence (new not renewal), you must access and complete an application through the Victoria Police [eServices](#):

- Long arm Licence (Categories A, B, C, D or E)
- Handgun Licence (General Category or Category E)
- Junior Firearm Licence

- Provisional General Category Handgun Licence
- Heirloom Firearm Licence

The Licensing and Regulation Division will not accept manual paper applications for these licence categories. Manual applications received will be returned to the applicant with advice to complete their application through the eService's portal.

SUBMITTING DOCUMENTS AND RENEWALS VIA EMAIL

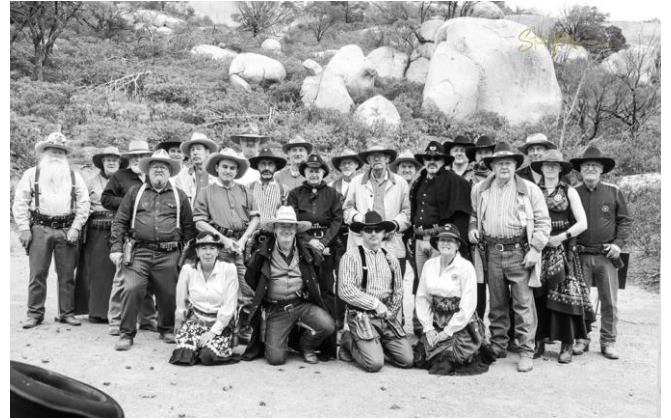
The Licensing & Regulation Division happily encourages our stakeholders to submit licence renewal applications and other documentation to us via email. However, we often receive documents that are not legible or in a format incompatible with our systems. We respectfully request that all documentation is scanned and submitted in PDF format. Please note that all new security licence applications must be submitted as a hardcopy due to the requirement for certified documents. We will not accept certified copies via email. Photographs or documents received in other formats will be returned with a request to provide in PDF format.

LRD@police.vic.gov.au

NATIONALS 2019 PHOTOGRAPHS

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NATIONALS 2019 TOPGUN WINNERS



STONEWALL JACKSON

CSA General



General Jackson at Spotsylvania County Farm, April 26, 1863

Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (January 21, 1824 – May 10, 1863) served as a Confederate general (1861–1863) during the American Civil War, and became one of the best-known Confederate commanders after General Robert E. Lee. Jackson played a prominent role in nearly all military engagements in the Eastern Theatre of the war until his death, and played a key role in winning many significant battles.

Born in what was then part of Virginia, Jackson received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican–American War of 1846–1848 and distinguished himself at Chapultepec (1847). From 1851 to 1863 he taught at the Virginia Military Institute, where he was unpopular with his students. During this time, he married twice. His first wife died giving birth, but his second wife, Mary Anna Morrison, outlived him by many years until her death in 1915. When Virginia seceded from the Union in May 1861 after the attack on Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861), Jackson joined the Confederate Army. He distinguished himself commanding a brigade at the First Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) the following month, providing crucial reinforcements and beating back a fierce Union assault. In this context Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. compared him to a "stone wall", hence his enduring nickname.

Jackson performed well in the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley during 1862. Despite an initial defeat due largely to faulty intelligence, through swift and careful manoeuvres Jackson was able to defeat three separate Union armies and prevent

any of them from reinforcing General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac in its campaign against Richmond. Jackson then quickly moved his three divisions to reinforce General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in defence of Richmond. His performance in the subsequent Seven Days Battles (June–July 1862) against George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac was poor, but did not inhibit Confederate victory in the battles. During the Northern Virginia Campaign that summer, Jackson's troops captured and destroyed an important supply depot for General John Pope's Army of Virginia, and then withstood repeated assaults from Pope's troops at the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862. Jackson's troops played a prominent role in September's Maryland Campaign, capturing the town of Harpers Ferry, a strategic location, and providing a defence of the Confederate Army's left at Antietam on September 17, 1862. At Fredericksburg in December, Jackson's corps buckled but ultimately beat back an assault by the Union Army under Major General Ambrose Burnside.

In late April and early May 1863, faced with a larger Union army now commanded by Joseph Hooker at Chancellorsville, Lee divided his force three ways. On May 2, Jackson took his 30,000 troops and launched a surprise attack against the Union right flank, driving the opposing troops back about two miles. That evening he was accidentally shot by Confederate pickets. The general survived but lost his left arm to amputation; weakened by his wounds, he died of pneumonia eight days later.

Military historians regard Jackson as one of the most gifted tactical commanders in U.S. history. His tactics are studied even today. His death proved a severe setback for the Confederacy, affecting not only its military prospects, but also the morale of its army and the general public. After Jackson's death, his military exploits developed a legendary quality, becoming an important element of the ideology of the "Lost Cause".

WEST POINT

In 1842, Jackson was accepted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Because of his inadequate schooling, he had difficulty with the entrance examinations and began his studies at the bottom of his class. Display-

ing a dogged determination that was to characterize his life, he became one of the hardest working cadets in the academy, and moved steadily up the academic rankings. Jackson graduated 17th out of 59 students in the Class of 1846. It was said by his peers that if he had stayed there another year, he would have graduated first.

U.S. ARMY AND THE MEXICAN WAR

Jackson began his United States Army career as a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Artillery Regiment and was sent to fight in the Mexican–American War from 1846 to 1848. He served at the Siege of Veracruz and the battles of Contreras, Chapultepec, and Mexico City, eventually earning two brevet promotions, and the regular army rank of first lieutenant. It was in Mexico that Thomas Jackson first met Robert E. Lee.

During the assault on Chapultepec Castle on September 13, 1847, he refused what he felt was a "bad order" to withdraw his troops. Confronted by his superior, he explained his rationale, claiming withdrawal was more hazardous than continuing his overmatched artillery duel. His judgment proved correct, and a relieving brigade was able to exploit the advantage Jackson had broached. In contrast to this display of strength of character, he obeyed what he also felt was a "bad order" when he raked a civilian throng with artillery fire after the Mexican authorities failed to surrender Mexico City at the hour demanded by the U.S. forces. The former episode, and later aggressive action against the retreating Mexican army, earned him field promotion to the brevet rank of major.

After the war, Jackson was briefly assigned to forts in New York, and then to Florida during the Second Interbellum of the Seminole Wars, during which the Americans were attempting to force the remaining Seminoles to move West. He was stationed briefly at Fort Casey before being named second-in-command at Fort Meade, a small fort about thirty miles south of Tampa. His commanding officer was Major William H. French. Jackson and French disagreed often, and filed numerous complaints against each other. Jackson stayed in Florida less than a year.



Stained glass of Jackson's life in the Washington National Cathedral in part depicting his service in the Mexican–American War.

MARRIAGES AND FAMILY LIFE



House owned by Stonewall Jackson in Lexington

While an instructor at VMI in 1853, Thomas Jackson married Elinor "Ellie" Junkin, whose father, George Junkin, was president of Washington College (later named Washington and Lee University) in Lexington. An addition was built onto the president's residence for the Jacksons, and when Robert E. Lee became president of Washington College he lived in the same home, now known as the Lee–Jackson House. Ellie gave birth to a stillborn son on October 22, 1854, experiencing a haemorrhage an hour later that proved fatal.

After a tour of Europe, Jackson married again, in 1857. Mary Anna Morrison was from North Carolina, where her father was the first president of Davidson College. Her sister, Isabella Morrison, was married to Daniel Harvey Hill. They had a daughter named Mary Graham on April 30, 1858, but the baby died less than a month later. Another daughter was born in 1862, shortly before her fa-

ther's death. The Jacksons named her Julia Laura, after his mother and sister. Jackson purchased the only house he ever owned while in Lexington. Built in 1801, the brick town house at 8 East Washington Street was purchased by Jackson in 1859. He lived in it for two years before being called to serve in the Confederacy. Jackson never returned to his home.

CIVIL WAR

In 1861, after Virginia seceded from the Union and as the American Civil War broke out, Jackson became a drill master for some of the many new recruits in the Confederate Army. On April 27, 1861, Virginia Governor John Letcher ordered Colonel Jackson to take command at Harpers Ferry, where he would assemble and command the unit which later gained fame as the "Stonewall Brigade", consisting of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd Virginia Infantry regiments. All of these units were from the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia, where Jackson located his headquarters throughout the first two years of the war. Jackson became known for his relentless drilling of his troops; he believed discipline was vital to success on the battlefield. Following raids on the B&O Railroad on May 24, he was promoted to brigadier general on June 17.

FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN

Jackson rose to prominence and earned his most famous nickname at the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) on July 21, 1861. As the Confederate lines began to crumble under heavy Union assault, Jackson's brigade provided crucial reinforcements on Henry House Hill, demonstrating the discipline he instilled in his men. Brig. Gen. Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. exhorted his own troops to re-form by shouting, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians!" There is some controversy over Bee's statement and intent, which could not be clarified because he was killed almost immediately after speaking and none of his subordinate officers wrote reports of the battle. Major Burnett Rhett, chief of staff to General Joseph E. Johnston, claimed that Bee was angry at Jackson's failure to come immediately to the relief of Bee's and Francis S. Bartow's bri-

gades while they were under heavy pressure. Those who subscribe to this opinion believe that Bee's statement was meant to be pejorative: "Look at Jackson standing there like a stone wall!"

Regardless of the controversy and the delay in relieving Bee, Jackson's brigade, which would thenceforth be known as the Stonewall Brigade, stopped the Union assault and suffered more casualties than any other Southern brigade that day; Jackson has since then been generally known as Stonewall Jackson. During the battle, Jackson displayed a gesture common to him and held his left arm skyward with the palm facing forward – interpreted by his soldiers variously as an eccentricity or an entreaty to God for success in combat. His hand was struck by a bullet or a piece of shrapnel and he suffered a small loss of bone in his middle finger. He refused medical advice to have the finger amputated. After the battle, Jackson was promoted to major general (October 7, 1861) and given command of the Valley District, with headquarters in Winchester.

CHANCELLORSVILLE

At the Battle of Chancellorsville, the Army of Northern Virginia was faced with a serious threat by the Army of the Potomac and its new commanding general, Major General Joseph Hooker. General Lee decided to employ a risky tactic to take the initiative and offensive away from Hooker's new southern thrust – he decided to divide his forces. Jackson and his entire corps went on an aggressive flanking maneuver to the right of the Union lines: this flanking movement would be one of the most successful and dramatic of the war. While riding with his infantry in a wide berth well south and west of the Federal line of battle, Jackson employed Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry to provide for better reconnaissance regarding the exact location of the Union right and rear. The results were far better than even Jackson could have hoped. Fitzhugh Lee found the entire right side of the Federal lines in the middle of open field, guarded merely by two guns that faced westward, as well as the supplies and rear encampments. The men were eating and playing games in carefree fashion, completely unaware that an entire Confederate corps was less than a mile away.



Lower right photograph of trees shattered by artillery shells near where Jackson was shot on the Orange Plank Road.

So impressed was I with my discovery, that I rode rapidly back to the point on the Plank road where I had left my cavalry, and back down the road Jackson was moving, until I met "Stonewall" himself. "General", said I, "if you will ride with me, halting your column here, out of sight, I will show you the enemy's right, and you will perceive the great advantage of attacking down the Old turnpike instead of the Plank road, the enemy's lines being taken in reverse. Bring only one courier, as you will be in view from the top of the hill." Jackson assented, and I rapidly conducted him to the point of observation. There had been no change in the picture. I only knew Jackson slightly. I watched him closely as he gazed upon Howard's troops. It was then about 2 pm. His eyes burned with a brilliant glow, lighting up a sad face. His expression was one of intense interest, his face was coloured slightly with the paint of approaching battle, and radiant at the success of his flank movement. To the remarks made to him while the unconscious line of blue was pointed out, he did not reply once during the five minutes he was on the hill, and yet his lips were moving. From what I have read and heard of Jackson since that day, I know now what he was doing then. Oh! "beware of rashness", General Hooker. Stonewall Jackson is praying in full view and in rear of your right flank! While talking to the Great God of Battles, how could he hear what a poor cavalryman was saying. "Tell General Rodes", said he, suddenly whirling his horse towards the courier, "to move across the Old plank road; halt when he gets to the Old turnpike, and I will join him there." One more look upon the Federal lines, and then he rode rapidly down the hill, his arms flapping to the motion of his horse, over whose head it seemed, good rider as he was, he would certainly go. I expected to be told I had made a valuable personal reconnaissance – saving the lives of many soldiers, and that Jackson was indebted to me to that amount at least. Perhaps I might have been a little chagrined

at Jackson's silence, and hence commented inwardly and adversely upon his horsemanship. Alas! I had looked upon him for the last time.

Jackson immediately returned to his corps and arranged his divisions into a line of battle to charge directly into the oblivious Federal right. The Confederates marched silently until they were merely several hundred feet from the Union position, then released a bloodthirsty cry and full charge. Many of the Federals were captured without a shot fired, the rest were driven into a full rout. Jackson pursued relentlessly back toward the centre of the Federal line until dusk.

Darkness ended the assault. As Jackson and his staff were returning to camp on May 2, they were mistaken for a Union cavalry force by the 18th North Carolina Infantry regiment who shouted, "Halt, who goes there?", but fired before evaluating the reply. Frantic shouts by Jackson's staff identifying the party were replied to by Major John D. Barry with the retort, "It's a damned Yankee trick! Fire!" A second volley was fired in response; in all, Jackson was hit by three bullets, two in the left arm and one in the right hand. Several other men in his staff were killed, in addition to many horses. Darkness and confusion prevented Jackson from getting immediate care. He was dropped from his stretcher while being evacuated because of incoming artillery rounds. Because of his injuries, Jackson's left arm had to be amputated by Dr. Hunter McGuire. Jackson was moved to Thomas C. Chandler's 740 acres (3.0 km²) plantation named *Fairfield*. He was offered Chandler's home for recovery, but Jackson refused and suggested using Chandler's plantation office building instead. He was thought to be out of harm's way; but unknown to the doctors, he already had classic symptoms of pneumonia, complaining of a sore chest. This soreness was mistakenly thought to be the result of his rough handling in the battlefield evacuation.

DEATH OF STONEWALL

Lee wrote to Jackson after learning of his injuries, stating: "Could I have directed events, I would have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead." Jackson died of complications from pneumonia on May 10, 1863, eight days after he was shot. On his deathbed, though he became weaker, he remained spiritually strong,

saying towards the end: "It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

Dr. McGuire wrote an account of Jackson's final hours and last words:

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, 'Order A.P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks—' then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression, as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.'

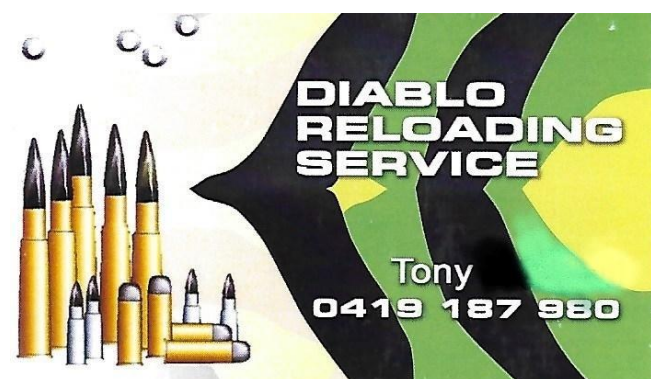
Upon hearing of Jackson's death, Robert E. Lee mourned the loss of both a friend and a trusted commander. As Jackson lay dying, Lee sent a message through Chaplain Lacy, saying: "Give General Jackson my affectionate regards, and say to him: he has lost his left arm but I my right." The night Lee learned of Jackson's death, he told his cook: "William, I have lost my right arm", and, "I'm bleeding at the heart."

ADVERTISEMENTS

BOOTS: If you are looking for second hand Boots try the Face Book Market Place. Simply go to Face Book and then Market Place and put in Cowboy Boots. It will keep you busy for a while and some good buys amongst them. Regards,

Sambucca

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