

The Grapeshot

Newsletter

December 2024



The Scottsdale Civil War
Roundtable welcomes

George C. Rable

as he presents

**Conflict of Command:
George McClellan, Abraham Lincoln,
and the
Politics of War**

Scottsdale Civic Center
Library
Copper Auditorium
December 10, 2024
6:00 pm

Doors open at 5:00 pm for
social hour, meet the
speaker, book sale, and
Civil War Video

Join the meeting on YouTube
<https://youtube.com/live/t1o2vHvEeiA?feature=share>

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Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Inc.
501 (c) (3) non profit Corporation , Founded 1978

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About Our Speaker

George C. Rable



Historian and Professor Emeritus from the University of Alabama, George C. Rable is past President of the Society of Civil War Historians. He has published numerous books, including **God's Almost Chosen Peoples: A Religious History of the American Civil War** and **Fredericksburg! Fredericksburg!**, each of which won the Jefferson Davis Award. His most recent book is **Conflict of Command: George McClellan, Abraham Lincoln**, which garnered numerous awards.

George Rable's lecture will focus on the fraught relationship between Abraham Lincoln and George McClellan. Most students of the Civil War know McClellan as a foil to Lincoln – he was thought to be able to organize an army but would not or could not fight. As Lincoln once said, McClellan had “the slows” and had to be removed from command. Indeed, opinions about McClellan appeared to almost be baked-in and not likely to change. In his own day, however, McClellan had many warm friends and political supporters; and, of course, no shortage of critics and enemies. This lecture will not re-fight McClellan's military campaigns but instead will focus on the politics of the clash between Lincoln and McClellan and its impact on the course of the war.

Topic: Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable,

December 10, 2024 Time: 6:00 PM Arizona

Join the meeting on YouTube

<https://youtube.com/live/t1o2vHvEeiA?feature=share>

Scottsdale Civil War Round Table

Speakers & Programs September 2024 -May 2025

- Dec 10: **George C. Rable** “Conflict of Command: George McClellan, Abraham Lincoln, and the Politics of War”
- Jan 21: **Gary Gallagher** “Celebrating Union Victory: The Grand Review in History and Memory” (Ed Bearss Memorial Lecture)
- Feb 18: **Alex Rossino** “Calamity at Frederick: Robert E Lee, Special Orders No. 191, and Confederate Misfortune on the Road to Antietam”
- March 18: **Chris Mackowski** “Civil War Monuments and Memory”
- April 15: **Harold Holzer** "Abraham Lincoln and American Immigration"
- May 20: **Terry Pierce** “Thundering Courage: Union Boy Generals in the Gettysburg Campaign”

GENTLE REMINDERS

- Members, please remember to wear your name badges to our meetings. It helps us to remember you and for others to get to know you.
- New members, please stop by the welcome desk to pick up your name badges and welcome tote bags!

Letter from our President

Mark Stoler



Don't miss the Announcements page in this month's newsletter. We are, once again, accepting limited book donations for the Roundtable Book Sale, and looking for volunteers to help with our outreach event at the Mesa Marketplace on January 25.

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable has already reached 300 members for this season, the earliest we've done so in our history. A big thanks to those of you who have renewed, including our many long-time members, and a welcome to our new members.

In November, the History Discussion Group had its largest turnout since before Covid, and we had a lively discussion on guerrilla warfare in Missouri during and after the Civil War, culminating in the Great Northfield Minnesota Raid of 1876 by the James and Younger brothers. There will not be a meeting of the Discussion Group in December but please come and join the conversation when we resume in January.

Please drop a note to me at stolerscwrt@gmail.com on any of the topics mentioned here, if you have any suggestions or comments about the Roundtable, or if you have photos and stories you would like to share in the Grapeshot. Look forward to hearing from you.

2024-25 Roundtable Officers, Board, & Committees

President: Mark Stoler (203)645-1387; stolerscwrt@gmail.com)
Vice President: Richard Cox
Treasurer: Bruce Washburn
Secretary: Hal Bliss

(All Officers serve until 5/31/2025)

Board Members

John Bamberl (President Emeritus), Jim Payne, Jo Roberts, Cheri Stegall, Tom Merrill, John Taylor, Pat Toftoy

Committees

Program:	John Taylor, Cheri Stegall
Grapeshot:	Richard Cox
Greeters:	John Bamberl, Jim Payne
History:	Richard Cox
News Media:	Jo Roberts
Social Media:	John Bamberl
Event Support & YouTube:	Tom Merrill
Book Sale:	Pat Toftoy
Membership:	Mark Stoler, Cheri Stegall

Photos from November Meeting



Top Left: November speaker Kristen M. Trout
Below: Kristen M. Trout meets and mingles with members prior to her presentation



ANNOUNCEMENTS

BOOK SALE

We've received inquiries from members about whether the Roundtable is going to start accepting book donations once again. Having reduced our existing inventory we are now in a position to once again accept donations.

Donations are limited to no more than one box of books per member.

If you wish to donate a box please let Pat Toftoy know in advance, as we want to avoid having several boxes donated at the same time.

You can contact Pat by email ptoftoy@yahoo.com or text her at 480-227-5313.

If you are donating 5 or fewer books you can do so without prior notification and bringing them to the monthly meeting.

The book sales help provide the funds that allow us to bring in speakers from around the country and helps support battlefield preservation.

MESA EVENT

At the invitation of the local camp of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable will be joining them at Mesa Market Place Swap Meet on Saturday January 25, 2025. This will give the Roundtable an opportunity to introduce ourselves to people with an interest in the Civil War as part of our outreach effort to attract new members.

Several of the Roundtable Board will be there from 9-3 on that date and we are also seeking volunteers from our many East Valley members to help out. We would ask for a 2 hour commitment at any point during the day.

If interested please contact Mark Stoler by email stolerscwr@gmail.com or text at 203-645-1387.

The Swap Meet is located at 10550 E Baseline Rd in Mesa.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

By Gary A. Dorris

"These dead shall not have died in vain"

A ceremony had been arranged for Thursday, November 19, 1863, as a dedication of a new National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, commemorating those who died there in battle the prior July. President Lincoln was an after-thought, as the primary speaker was Edward Everett, an internationally known and respected orator. Lincoln invited his Cabinet members to attend but only Secretary of State William Seward, Secretary of Interior John Usher, and Postmaster General Montgomery Blair agreed to go. Secretary of War William Stanton chose to not attend, but did order a special train to depart a day prior to the event so Lincoln could have a less hectic trip and could return when he chose.

The organizers expected him to give a relatively brief commemoration, possibly twenty-thirty minutes, following Everett's anticipated two-hour oration. As it was, Lincoln really needed some quiet time to revise the early draft to assure it was meaningful, but was still brief enough to be delivered within the time-frame he was allotted.

And, as we all know today, twenty minutes is usually not enough time for any politician (then or now) to complete a public speech and then give up the podium to someone else!

Lincoln, Ward Lamon, his guard, and John Nicolay, who was one of his secretaries, along with Seward, Usher, and Blair, boarded the train in the afternoon of the 18th and arrived in Gettysburg about 5 PM. Lincoln had his draft with him before departing but, contrary to many reports, he did not revise the text on the back of an envelope while traveling because Nicolay said, "Mr. Lincoln rested, relaxed, engaged with his fellow riders and told a few stories to the delight of the other passengers." At Gettysburg, he went to the home of David Wells, where he, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and Edward Everett would spend the night. After supper with the other guests, Lincoln went to his room to work on the speech.

About 11 PM, Lincoln walked over to see Seward, who was a close friend and trusted advisor, and it is presumed Lincoln shared his final text.

The next morning, he rode a horse to the ceremony area, rather than a carriage, and sat on the raised platform in front of an estimated 9,000 people, many of whom were probably more interested in listening to Everett than to Lincoln, after all, as one author proclaimed, he was the “popular rock star” of his day. Everett spoke first, and for nearly two hours gave what was then regarded as a great speech.

Just what the crowd came for. Then it was Lincoln's time to speak.

A reporter noted: “The President rose slowly and when the welcoming commotion had subsided, spoke in a high pitched, clear carrying voice.” He finished in under three minutes, even too soon for the photographer who was preparing for a picture. The crowd, stunned by the brevity, was silent for a few moments, and then gave Lincoln a polite, but not enthusiastic, ovation.

When he went to sit down, Lincoln told Ward Lamon that the speech “Did not scour and the people are disappointed.” In using the farming term “did not scour” the President was saying that he had not conveyed what he hoped. However, Edward Everett, one of the great orators of his time, was visibly moved and told reporters that Lincoln’s speech was better in every way than his. That evening, Mr. Everett wrote to Lincoln and stated that Lincoln said more in two minutes than he had in two hours and asked for a copy. Lincoln then wrote several hand versions over the next few days, sending one to Everett, three for fund-raisers for soldiers, and one to his host at Gettysburg. John Nicolay, his secretary, protected the original draft and the copy from which he read, and later gave them to the Library of Congress.

Nicolay noted later that, when Lincoln spoke, he had changed the wording from his handwritten final text in two ways. He had written “they have consecrated it far above our “poor” power to add or detract,” but he left out the word “poor” when he spoke. Also, he did not include the words “under God” in the text but spoke those words in the speech and included them in a subsequent copy.

Please, take an extra moment to carefully read and contemplate Lincoln’s words.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work, which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain - that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Now, that was a Presidential speech! And, contrary to what Lincoln thought, the world has long remembered.

Contact the author at gadorris2@gmail.com and find other articles at the website www.alincolnbygadorris.com

“Private Fielding Rice, 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Co. A.”

A presentation to Picacho Peak Camp 1

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Nov. 16, 2024

By Bob Cox, a Great-grandnephew

My name is Fielding Rice; I was born in 1842 in Sumner County, TN. When I was 7 years old, my family moved to Benton County, Iowa. My father, James Rice, had been a tailor in Tennessee. In Iowa he became such a prominent farmer and citizen he was known as “Squire” Rice



This photo shows a typical 1850s farm home in Iowa, thus it's an idea of the view of the family home I remember so well. Yes, chopping wood for the fireplace and the cooking stove was one of my chores.



This is my older half-brother, Nathan Rice, born early in 1839. He had graduated with a teaching certificate from the University, in Iowa City, in May 1861. Nathan enlisted in August 1861 as a Sergeant, was promoted to 2LT and spent a few weeks in Iowa City as an Army recruiter. In September, he mustered with the 9th Iowa Infantry, soon becoming a 1LT. The 9th Iowa eventually found itself at the Battle of Pea Ridge, in northwestern Arkansas.

Nathan was killed, instantly, by a minnie ball on March 7, 1862, and had a battlefield burial with other officers at a nearby little orchard.

Nathan's death really motivated me to enlist but my parents refused to allow me to do so.



Here I am, in 1863, at age 21. I was farming with my father and the family.

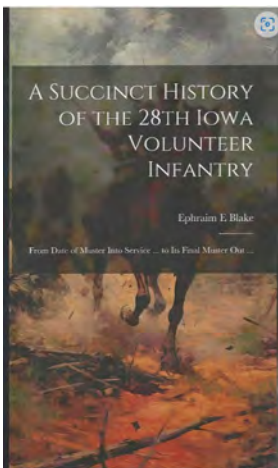
Finally, in January 1864, my parents allowed me to enlist. On the 19th of January I arrived at Camp McClellan, along the Mississippi River at Davenport, Iowa, was provided with a uniform, some equipment and training, and mustered into Co. A., 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a Private.



This photo shows a bronze plaque, in 2024, at the location of the Camp.

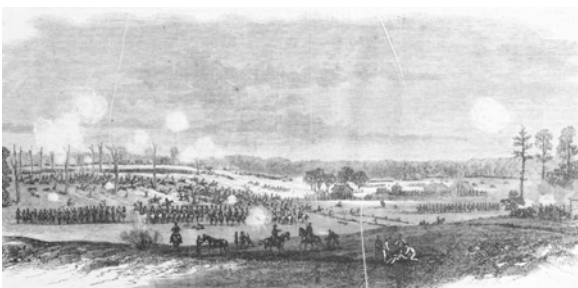
In mid-January 1864, when I was training at Camp McClellan, the 28th Iowa was encamped in New Orleans, Louisiana, along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, at a place called Madisonville. They were engaged in fixing up quarters, building fortifications, picket duty and receiving back into the regiment many of their sick and wounded as well as new recruits. By 15 February, I was one of those “Iowa boy” recruits arriving at Madisonville.

At the end of February, the 28th Iowa began moving across the river to Algiers, a large, busy river docks, shipping and strategic transportation point along the Mississippi River. While in Algiers I received further training and equipment. By March 1st the entire regiment was in Algiers.



I want to mention, at this point, the primary sources used by my Great-grandnephew, Bob Cox. The first was my great-nephew, Bob's uncle, the late Jim Pauley, a grandson of my sister, Lucinda Rice Pauley. The second source was this book, "A Succinct History of the 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 1862-1865", written in 1896 by Pvt. E. E. Blake, of Co. G., 28th Iowa. I was in Co. A., 28th Iowa. The third source is the "Historical Sketch, 28th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry", compiled from first-hand reports by many officers of the 28th Iowa. A fourth primary source was Gary Gimbel, a noted 21st century historian from Martinsburg, WV.

It was now the 1st of March 1864. As told by Pvt. Blake, “We were ordered back to New Orleans to prepare for that ever memorable campaign up the Red River, we arrived in Algiers and went into camp.” Our assignment was to join the infamous Red River Campaign, under Major General Nathaniel Banks. I'm using the word “infamous” because, ultimately, the campaign was a Union failure, the outcome of which did not have a major impact on the war. In fact, it may have extended the length of the war by several months.



This photo is a Library of Congress engraving of the Battle of Mansfield.

On the 8th of April we found ourselves at Sabine Crossroads, Louisiana, fighting at the Battle of Mansfield, our only notable engagement in the Red River campaign. It was "3000 against 28,000 at close range, a death struggle, our ammo gave out, Gen. Franklin said "Boys you have done all you can, save yourselves", we started to the rear until rebels commanded us to surrender.

It wasn't a safe place to be, standing before cocked carbines pointed straight at you. However, our luck was with us: the rebels went for our cracker barrels, they were hungry, filling their haversacks; we made a run for liberty and won.

Sadness soon overtook us: "no man can picture such a scene, a field covered with dead and wounded, a disgraceful defeat, two miles back we met our 19th Corps, night was coming, the rebels stopped pursuit."

On the 9th of April, the 28th Iowa was assigned as train guards and sent to the rear. The 28th "had met defeat the day before, we were ready and anxious to assist in retrieving the disaster but were denied the privilege by the officer who had shown his unfitness to command an army".

April through June 1864, the 28th, at various points in Louisiana, assisted in construction of fortifications overlooking the Red River, endured toilsome marches and great hardships marching with the army to Alexandria, Louisiana.

Under Gen. Canby, we assumed an aggressive attitude moving in pursuit toward the enemy though they declined to engage and managed retreat so successfully the pursuit was finally abandoned. By July 2nd, the regiment returned to Algiers, where we went into camp and enjoyed a brief season of rest.



SS Arago, 28 Jun 1864, public domain, NARA image.

On July 21, we embarked on the steamer "Arago," and were conveyed to Alexandria, Virginia. The voyage was a great hardship due to extremely hot weather, the crowded condition of the ship with 2000 men on board; we were glad to find ourselves once more upon land on the 1st of August 1864.

Our route was through the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Keys, around Florida, up the eastern seaboard to Chesapeake Bay at Newport News, to the Potomac River, and upriver to Alexandria, Virginia.

One of our officers said "the waves began to lift up the bow and sink it again, up and down went the old Arago; if anyone can correctly describe the sensations of a seasick soul. Our regiment, being quartered on the upper deck, fared better".

On August 1st, the Army of the Shenandoah, including the 28th Iowa as part of the XIX Corps, had a reorganization under Major General Philip Sheridan. We successfully over the next few months, with bloody battles and minor skirmishes against Confederate General Jubal Early and his "johnnies", at Charlestown, Harpers Ferry, Berryville, Winchester, Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek, rendered the Shenandoah Valley unable to produce the foodstuffs needed by the Confederates.

By now it was mid-October. The campaign left us in sad condition, clothing old and worn, many almost naked, no shirts, others no socks, drawers gone, coats and pants in shreds, hard to keep warm, becoming cold and chilly.

The morning of the 19th of October arrived; we were encamped at Cedar Creek. It was 5AM; some of us were stirring, looking for something to eat and maybe a cup of coffee.

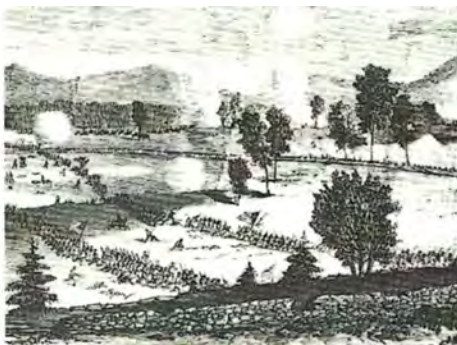
Suddenly, the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, attacked the 7th Corps, which was on the left of the 28th. The 7th, failing to be under arms, was soon driven from their works.

The 28th Iowa hurriedly moved, with whatever arms we could take up, leaving our breakfasts, supplies and camp, to hold the crest of a hill about one-fourth of a mile to the east of Winchester Pike. The remaining regiments of the brigade failed to come to the line and retired in confusion, which left our right exposed.

A brigade from the First Division was soon outflanked and gave way. The 28th, engaged on both flanks and front, was the last to fall back; there was no hope left of holding our ground.

We fell back slowly. Our Commanding Officer gave the order "Double quick!," and for one-third of a mile we passed through one of the most destructive fires ever witnessed.

Arriving at Sheridan's headquarters we rallied and for a short time held the enemy in check. The 28th as well as the whole army had been repulsed. The enemy had our camps and all we had, except our arms; they had possession of the battlefield. In fact, our officers learned, the Rebs made their fatal mistake by withdrawing back into our camps, taking our haversacks and much of our food.



SHERIDAN'S COUNTERATTACK

Image from "Sheridan in the Shenandoah", E.J. Stackpole. Battle of Cedar Creek, afternoon of 19 Oct 1864.

General Sheridan came to the field about 1030AM, after his soon-to-be-famous "Sheridan's Ride". The 24th and 28th Iowa were the connecting links between the 6th and 19th Corps. It's now about 4PM, the awful scene opens. We notice nothing except our own commands and the enemy in front. We press forward, the enemy flees.

Our brigade was ordered up the slope under heavy fire; we steadily advanced, pouring deadly volley into their lines. With a cheer we charged, pressing them down the hill, dropping the fleeing foe, turning the morning's defeat . . . but I wasn't able to enjoy that glorious victory.

Captain McGuire wrote in a letter to my father, "Private Rice was laying on a certain part of the field, wounded, and as we had to move on in pursuit of the enemy I sent an orderly and 2 or 3 men, they soon found him, made a fire next to him and lay there with him till about 9 o'clock next day when they got him taken to the field hospital".

My left leg and foot had been shattered by minnie balls. After a night of awful pain – I don't know if I slept or passed out - I was taken by wagon, with other severely wounded men, some 4 miles along the Valley Pike to Middletown. My God, what a horrendous ride that was! The field hospital was inside St. Thomas Chapel, there.



An 1864 sketch by James E. Taylor, an artist for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. This quite likely represents the inside of St. Thomas Chapel during and after the Battle of Cedar Creek.

My left leg amputation surgery was on Oct. 20th. "The surgeons knew that the best chance for survival was when the amputations were done quickly, so most were performed in temporary field hospitals".

On the 21st, I, along with other injured, the dying and those to be transferred, was taken by wagon, another horrendous ride, some 40 miles to Martinsburg, and given a bed at the former United States Hotel, taken over by the Army and renamed U.S.A. General Hospital. That was a dirty, old hotel also used as a stable by the Army. By the 24th, I was able to complete a letter to my father. In that letter, rather than telling about my terrible ordeal and scaring the daylights out of my family, I asked how the family was doing and how the war was affecting their daily lives. Later that day, the 24th of October, 1864, suffering from severe pain, infection and complications, I passed away.

Quoting internet sources on Injury, Amputation and Death rates in the Union Army: nearly 20% of Union injuries to arms and legs treated by surgeons resulted in amputation. About 27% of those amputees died; I am one of the dead.



This photo is of Green Hill Cemetery, Martinsburg, West Virginia, incorporated in 1854, sitting on 15 acres atop a hill that offers a rare view of Martinsburg and North Mountain. This cemetery is my original burial site, although the documents identifying the location of my former grave have been lost.

Many Union Civil War dead were buried here and, yeah, there were Rebel war dead here, too.



This Veterans Administration photo is of Winchester National Cemetery, Winchester, Virginia, which was established on land appropriated for burials during the Civil War. It was used for burial purposes as early as 1862 but not officially dedicated until April 8, 1866. Winchester is the final resting place for Union soldiers from the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and many others.

My disinterment at Green Hill and permanent burial at Winchester probably took place sometime between April 1865 and April 1866.

Taking a quote from the 1910 History of Benton County, Iowa: "When the boys returned some did not return, some are sleeping the last long sleep under the southern skies, they died as Union soldiers and Benton County will never forget their noble deeds nor their heroic deaths."

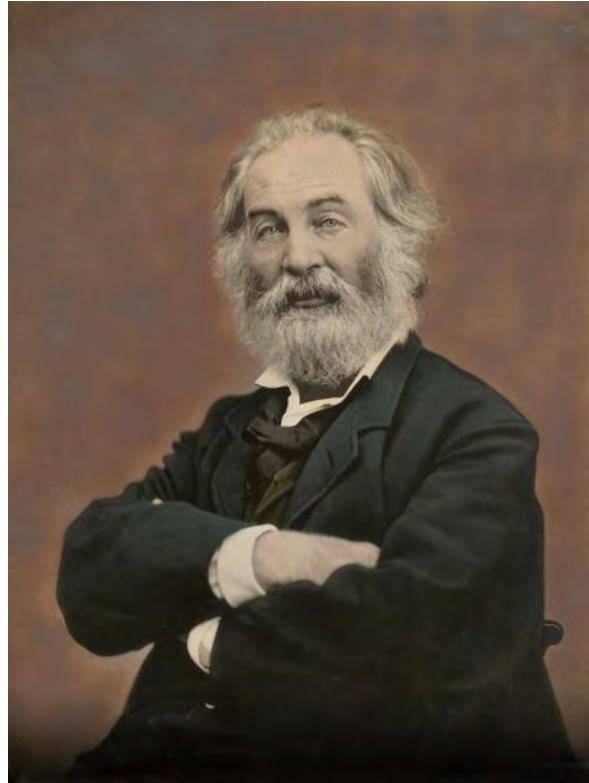


This photo is Bob, visiting Winchester National Cemetery and my grave on July 19, 2024. It could be he is the first of my family to come for a visit. You see, it was 1864, it was war time, my death was during the harvest season, Winchester is some 1000 miles from the family farm, my parents and family didn't have the money and time to travel that far. It's OK they didn't come; I wrote them a letter and told them I loved them. They know I had done my duty and had performed as best I could, as Dad taught me while doing my chores and out in the fields.

In closing, I share a quote by Private Blake, from his book: “Our deeds of heroism will live after us and as years come and go down the ages, our services and sacrifices as told in the pages of this little book, will keep our memory fresh in the minds of our descendants, forever. God has prepared the verdict. Our deeds are approved.”

Author’s notes: This story was written, with accuracy as a primary goal, to honor the ultimate service and sacrifice of Private Fielding Rice and 1LT Nathan Rice and with dramatic effects for an oral presentation on Nov. 16, 2024, to a meeting of Picacho Peak Camp 1, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The photos were shown, at that meeting, on a large monitor behind the Author/Speaker. Very few Civil War records of Fielding and Nathan Rice’s specific wartime activities are extant. However, the events described are factual, often written verbatim or nearly so from the reliable sources reported, available service records, Union Army officer or other official reports and online research. Some events are presumptive with the best possible accuracy. The few quotes “by Fielding” are the author’s words, based upon Fielding’s supposed personality and character and historical references to his letter. Publication or other uses of this presentation is allowed only by express permission of the author. Bob Cox, Nov. 22, 2024.

THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY



Walt Whitman

December 21, 1862. Having heard that his brother George is among the wounded at Fredericksburg, Walt Whitman goes to Virginia. Finding his brother alive and well, he begins visiting the hospitals and battlefields, writing letters for the men and just talking to them. He will continue this throughout the war and his resulting notes and poems become part of America's literary heritage.

December 2024 Trivia Questions

1. The C.S.S. Alabama was sunk by what U.S. ship off the coast of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864 ?
2. The Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862, was the opening of what major campaign ?
3. What Union general stating his headquarters were “in the saddle” prompted the quip that “his headquarters were where his hindquarters should have been”?
4. The greatest cavalry battle in the western hemisphere was fought on June 9, 1863. Name the site.

Answers on final page

Escape from Papago



80th Anniversary

The largest escape of prisoners of war from North America during World War II happened here in Scottsdale.



Author Keith Warren will explore the factors leading up to the escape, the escape itself and the aftermath.



Friday, Dec. 6 | 10:30 a.m.



Civic Center Library
3839 N. Drinkwater Blvd. | Scottsdale
ScottsdaleLibrary.org | 480-312-READ (7323)





“She Wore A Yellow Ribbon”

Film historian Michael F. Blake will present storytelling about the making of *She Wore A Yellow Ribbon* (1949). We will screen the film with Q & A to follow.

Program Info:

Wednesday, December 11 at 2:00 pm

FREE for Museum Members

FREE with Museum Admission

\$8 for just the program

The Battle of the Adobe Walls Presented by Luke Haag

The story of the 1874 Battle of the Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle. On the third day of fighting, Billy Dixon's remarkable long shot, a distance of 1300 yards, brought the one-sided battle to an end.

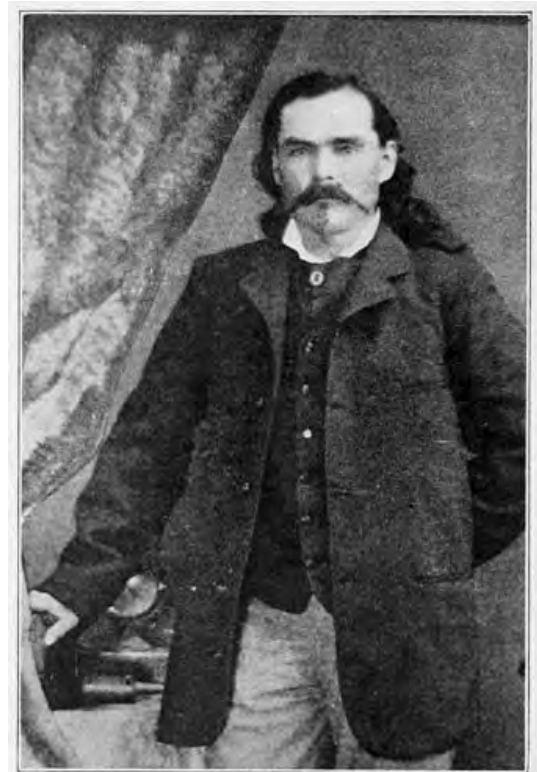
Program Info:

Thursday, December 12 from 6:00 to 8:00 pm

FREE for Museum Members

FREE with Museum Admission

\$8 for just the program



HISTORY DISCUSSION GROUP TOPICS SET FOR 2024-25

NEW LOCATION AND MEETING TIME

The History Discussion Group is on the move again! The room we used last year at the Panera Bread location in Old Town has been converted to storage space. Our new location is at the Wildflower Bread Co. in the Seville Shopping Center, at the Northeast corner of Indian Bend and Scottsdale Roads. We will meet in the McCormick Stillman Room, which is a partitioned meeting room in the back of the restaurant. This arrangement should give us more privacy and a quieter setting.

Because the Wildflower closes at 8 pm, **we have to move our start time back to 6 pm and will conclude at 7:30**. There is ample parking in the shopping center parking lot. In exchange for the Wildflower's hospitality, we encourage but don't require that attendees buy some food and beverages from the restaurant before attending our meetings.

As usual, everyone – members, non-members, family, friends and visitors – are welcome. We're casual and fun and open to anyone who has an interest in the Civil War.

The following is our schedule and list of topics for the coming season:

No Meeting in December

1/30/25 The Last Month of the Civil War in the Eastern and Western Theaters

2/27/25 Could McClellan Have Ended the War at Antietam?

3/27/25 The Civil War Monuments Movement in the Nineteenth Century

4/24/25 Foreign Born Officers in the Civil War

No Meeting in May

Hope to see you at our meetings!!

What's Going On at Neighboring Roundtables?

Sun Cities and Surprise Civil War Roundtable 2024-25

December 3	Battle of Chattanooga by George Shoop
January 7	Civil War Memorabilia by Dain Calvin
February 4	The First Delaware Infantry by James Bish
March 4	Siege Warfare in the Civil War by Brian Callahan
April 1	If the South Had Won the War and Is the Civil War Being Forgotten? by Ed Carelton
May 6	Last Gasp of the Civil War by Dan Lookabill

Tucson Civil War Roundtable 2024-25

(First Fridays at the Hungry Fox Restaurant)

December 6	Lincoln's Visit to Grant's HQ—March 1865 by Derrick Fiedler
January 3	God Is On Our Side: Religion In the Civil War by Bob Pressman
February 7	Buffalo Soldiers by Jon Covington
March 7	On to Canada: The Battle of Ridgeway by Paul Kalina
March 15	Special Field Trip to Ft Huachuca Buffalo Soldier Museum
April 4	Winfield Scott Hancock by Gene Bryan
May 2	Antietam at 162: A Field View of the Park by Jim Buchanan (Zoom)

Scottsdale Civil War Round Table Membership Form

Please Join Us!

Your membership enables the SCWRT to donate towards civil war preservation projects and attract the best Civil War experts from around the country to speak at our meetings, from September to May! Please fill out this form and return it with your check payable to Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Mailing address:

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

7349 N. Via Paseo Del Sur, Ste 515-274

Scottsdale, AZ 85258

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

Student Membership (no charge)

Active Duty Military (no charge)

Lifetime (\$500) \$ _____

Individual Annual (\$35) \$ _____

Family Annual (\$45) \$ _____

Additional donation \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable is an Arizona non-profit corporation and a U.S. 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

Website: www.scottsdalecwrt.org

All members receive our monthly publication, The Grapeshot, from Sept-May

Follow us on Facebook at Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

Other Online Opportunities

A series of free lectures on **Wednesdays hosted by the Civil War Round Table Congress** (CWRTC). Check out their website for topics and to register.

www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html

CWRT Congress Fridays With U.S. Grant for a special series with Dr. Curt Fields.

To register (free)

[www.cwrtcongress.org > videos > grant.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/videos/grant.html)

YouTube Channel for CWRT Congress includes 40+ recorded past talks:

www.youtube.com/results?search_query=cwrt+congress

From Chambersburg Civil War Seminars and Tours

Zoom presentations 15th and 30th of every month. Nationally known speakers.

\$5 per registration

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www.civilwarseminars.org/lectures

And See Your Round Table Online

Follow the Scottsdale Civil War Round Table on Facebook

Watch past speakers on our YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/channel/UCfxW2cvzCbGoKebHKPZsq5A

Visit our website www.scottsdalecwrt.org/

December 2024 Trivia Answers

1. The U.S.S. Kearsarge
2. The Second Bull Run (Manassas) Campaign
3. Major General John Pope
4. Brandy Station, Virginia. Nearly 20,000 Cavalrymen were engaged for over 12 hours.