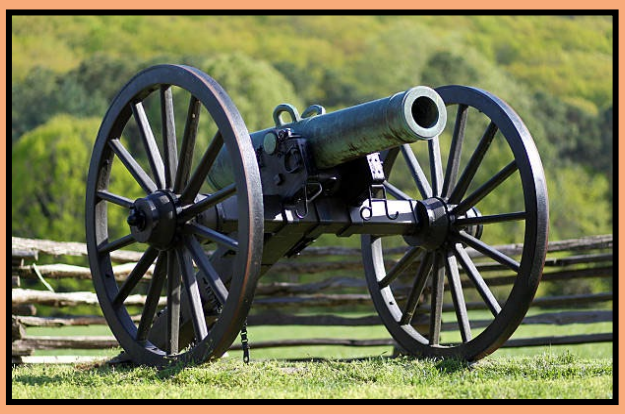

The Grapeshot Newsletter

September 2026

Scottsdale Civic Center
Library
Copper Auditorium
Tuesday, September 15, 2026
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/pQymdzb5gmM?feature=share

Follow us on Facebook

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

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

Welcomes

Cecily Zander

presenting

Second Bull Run: Pope's Blunder, Politics, and Partisans

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About Our Speaker

Cecily Zander

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable welcomes Cecily Zander, speaking on "Second Bull Run: Pope's Blunder, Politics, and Partisans." The presentation deconstructs the dramatic August 1862 Second Battle of Bull Run, focusing on the operational failures of Union Major General John Pope, the toxic political infighting within the Union high command, and how harsh policies toward Southern partisans reshaped the nature of the American Civil War.

Dr. Cecily Zander is an assistant professor of history at the University of Wyoming. She also serves as a Senior Fellow at the Center for Presidential History at Southern Methodist University. Her first book, The Army Under Fire: The Politics of Antimilitarism in the Civil War Era, won the 2024 Wiley-Silver Prize for the best first book in Civil War History. Her next book, a history of Abraham Lincoln and the American West, will be published by Liveright. She is also working on a short history of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. In addition to teaching and writing, she edits the History in an Afternoon series at Louisiana State University Press.

SCOTTSDALE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE
SPEAKERS & PROGRAMS
Sept. 2026 - May 2027

Sept. 15	**Cecily Zander, "Second Bull Run: Pope's Blunder, Politics, and Partisans"**
Oct. 20	**Nicole Etcheson, "Bleeding Kansas: Contested Liberty in the Civil War Era"**
Nov. 17	**Mark Graber, "The Constitution of the Confederate States of America"**
Dec 15	**Jared Peatman, "The 20th Maine at Gettysburg and Beyond"**
Jan. 13	**Megan Kate Nelson, "Three Days in November 1864: The US Army and Native Peoples in the Fight for the West"**
Feb. 16	**Steven L Smith, "Civil War Music"**
March 16	**David Connon, "Iowa Confederates"**
April 20	**Floyd Gray, "Buffalo Soldiers in the Civil War"**
May 18	**Shelby Harriel, "Forbidden, Hidden, and Forgotten: Women Soldiers of the Civil War"**

HISTORY DISCUSSION GROUP TOPICS SET FOR 2026-27
LOCATION AND MEETING TIMES

SCWRT's History Discussion Group is an informal monthly get-together for Civil War buffs in the greater Phoenix area to discuss topics in Civil War history.

We meet at the Wildflower Bread Co. in the Seville Shopping Center, at the northeast corner of Indian Bend and Scottsdale Roads. The McCormick Stillman Room, which is a partitioned meeting room at the back of the restaurant, has been reserved for us.

Our meetings start at 6:00 p.m. and end at 7:30 p.m. There is ample parking in the shopping center parking lot. In exchange for the Wildflower's hospitality, we encourage but don't require attendees to buy some food and beverages from the restaurant before our meetings.

Everyone – members, non-members, family, friends, and visitors – are welcome. We're casual and have lots of fun talking about history! Come and check us out!

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

9/24/26 Was it a smart move for the border states not to secede?

10/29/26 Was war inevitable? Could North and South have reached a compromise?

NO MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

1/28/27 The War on the Waves: The Union and Confederate Navies

2/25/27 Jefferson Davis and his Generals

3/25/27 If the South had won, would a Confederate States Government have been successful?

4/29/27 More "What Ifs"

(1) What if Lee had chosen not to fight it out at Gettysburg?
(2) What if Grant had not come East in 1864?
(3) What if Lincoln had not been assassinated?

NO MEETING IN MAY

Letter from our President

Mark Stoler

Welcome to the 2026-27 season of the Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. We've got a strong lineup of speakers for this season. Also note that we've had to make a change in our December speaker from the original schedule released last spring.

Last season saw a big increase in attendance at the History Discussion Group, and we had some terrific conversations. Take a look at page 5 for this year's topics.

As a reminder, though we announced in the fall of 2025 that the Roundtable would be moving to a new location for the 2026-27 season, we are, in fact, going to be able to continue to have our programs at the Scottsdale Civic Center Library Auditorium.

Following up on the success of last year's bus tour to Picacho Pass, the Roundtable will undertake another bus touring adventure this year, this time to Tucson on Saturday, January 23, 2027. The focus will be on Civil War era Tucson and its connections to the immediate pre- and post-Civil War years. More details will be sent to you later this month.

We hope you had a great summer and look forward to seeing you this fall.

GENTLE REMINDER

For those of you attending events in the library auditorium,

Please remember to turn off your phones and

keep voices down during the presentation. Thanks!

2026-27 Roundtable Officers, Board & Assignments

President:	Mark Stoler
Vice-President:	Richard Cox
Treasurer:	Bruce Washburn
Secretary:	Hal Bliss

(All Officers serve until 6/1/27)

Board Members

Elise Moore, Jim Payne, Cheri Stegall (until 6/1/27
Tom Merrill, Joe Schelzo, John Taylor, Pat Toftoy (until 6/1/28)

Assignments

Program:	John Taylor
Grapeshot:	Richard Cox
Greeters:	Jim Payne
History:	Richard Cox, Joe Schelzo, Bruce Washburn
News Media:	Joe Schelzo
YouTube Channel:	Tom Merrill
Book Sale:	Pat Toftoy
Membership:	Cheri Stegall
Travel & Tours:	Elise Moore

Support

Grapeshot:	Barbara Ray
Databases:	John Machir
Book Sale & Set Up:	Michelle Craig, Bryan Seaman
Website:	Marc Echeveste

"It Will Make a Good Shoe Rag": Trustrim Connell,

Civil War Medal of Honor Recipient and Phoenix Resident

by Ed Dobbins

Ed Dobbins is Historian for the Pioneers' Cemeteries Association and is president-elect for that organization. He has published several articles and two booklets on local history including Histories of Pioneer Cemeteries in Phoenix, AZ. Ed is also a member of the Scottsdale Roundtable.

The Congressional Medal of Honor (MOH) was created shortly after the start of the Civil War to reward exceptional valor in combat. Because the Arizona Territory did not exist until after the conflict started, no Civil War MOH recipients were born in this part of the Southwest. The number who made their home in Arizona after the war is unknown, although by1930 Trustrim Connell was said to have been the only living recipient in the state. He was awarded the MOH for his actions during the Appomattox Campaign and lived in Phoenix for almost forty years from 1898 until his death in 1937.

Connell was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1844. At the age of eighteen he enlisted for a three-year term in the Union Army and was mustered into Company I of the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in 1862. He was awarded the medal for capturing an enemy flag on April 6, 1865, at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia. (Figure 1)

Eleven days after the battle, his commanding officer Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Warren Keifer, recommended Connell be rewarded for his "gallant conduct and the capture of the battle flag of the Tenth Virginia (rebel) Infantry." [1] Most sources that refer to Connell as a MOH recipient are similarly brief and add few details to the story of his exploits at Sailor's Creek.

The lengthiest description appeared in a 1928 article in *The Arizona Republican* where the journalist wrote that it took "about 27 direct questions to worm any information out of the veteran." Connell apparently had little interest in retelling the event that happened over sixty years earlier. When asked to recount his exploits, Connell pointed to a volume of *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* and said, "Oh, there wasn't much to it; it's all in the book there."[2]

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[1] War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1894, Part 1, Vol XLVI, 1894, p 995. Commonly referred to as 'OR'.

[2] "Captain Connell Saved Union Forces by Heroic Deed in Dark War Days," ***The Arizona Republican,*** May 30, 1928, p 1,8; Colonel George Eanes, ***Sailor's Creek,***2015, The Eanes Group, LLC, Virginia.

As related in the *Official Records,* The Battle of Sailor's Creek was the last major engagement for General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia before Appomattox. Fighting occurred at three areas along Sailor's Creek: Hillsman House, Marshall's Crossroads, and Lockett's Farm. Connell's 138th Pennsylvania fought at the Hillsman House site where two divisions of the Union 6th Corps on the east side of the creek engaged two Confederate divisions stationed on the high ground west of the creek. After a concentrated artillery shelling, the Union forces crossed the creek and charged uphill toward the Confederates. They were met with a volley of musket fire which stopped the Union advance. The Confederates followed their volley by charging downhill through the center of the Union line.

Connell's act of valor happened at this point of the battle according to the 1928 article. Stationed north of the main thrust of the counterattack, Connell ran toward one of the flag bearers leading the Confederate troops. Hand-to-hand combat ensued and Connell emerged from the pack with a flag tucked under his arm and a Rebel officer pursuing him with an upraised sword. Connell's bravery is credited with invigorating the Union soldiers' response to the Rebel surge.

The Union Army achieved decisive victories on all three fronts at the Battle of Sailor's Creek. Nine generals and 7,700 Confederates were taken prisoner at the battle.[3] The effect on the Army of Northern Virginia was devastating. Lee's final engagement and surrender took place about 25 miles west at Appomattox only three days later.

Connell's Congressional Medal of Honor was one of 57 awarded for valor at Sailor's Creek. More than eighty percent (48) were presented for capturing an enemy flag. Although the strategic and psychological importance of seizing flags is well recognized, flag grabbing was rewarded at Sailor's Creek at a far higher rate than previous campaigns. In the entire Civil War, only twenty-six percent (313) of the 1200 Army MOHs were bestowed for capturing enemy flags.[4] (Figure 2)

Trustrim Connell did not prize his flag. He said that he shoved it between his blankets that night believing "it will make a good shoe rag." He thought the affair was over until ordered to carry the flag to Washington to present it to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. It was one

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[3] Encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/sailors-creek-battle-of, accessed August 2026.

[4] The actual number awarded by the Army was much higher. In 1916, Congress directed the Army to rescind medals not earned for distinguished conduct. Over nine hundred were rescinded, almost all from members of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry that received them for extending their enlistment. Navy & Marine MOHs not included in totals.

of 51 flags presented on April 28.[5] Because President Lincoln had been assassinated in the time between the Sailor's Creek battle and the flag presentation, an abbreviated ceremony was held. Connell did not receive his medal until after returning to his regiment from a 30-day furlough. Several years later, he was allotted an additional ten dollars per month pension in recognition of being a decorated veteran.

After mustering out of the service in June 1865, Connell returned to Pennsylvania. He married in 1867 and worked in the coal supply business in Philadelphia. After receiving an appointment to the Indian Agency at Wichita, Connell spent more than 20 years in Kansas and the Indian Territories as a trader on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency. He left government employment in 1886 and was hired as the Santa Fe Railroad Agent in Independence, Kansas and, in 1891, as the Wells Fargo Agent in Hutchinson, Kansas. He moved with his wife and youngest daughter to Los Angeles in 1897 living there for a year before receiving a position with Wells Fargo in Phoenix in 1898.

Connell was modest about publicly discussing details of his MOH but that did not prevent him from celebrating his military career. His receipt of the award was announced in local newspapers in each of the towns where he lived throughout his life. In many reports he is referred to as "Captain Connell," an honorific title considering he mustered out of the military as a corporal. Connell observed service anniversaries by attending reunions for the 138th Pennsylvania Infantry and the Appomattox Campaign. He was also active in the Legion of Honor, a group dedicated to preserving the integrity of Medal of Honor recipients from false claims of eligibility and unauthorized look-a-like medals.

By the turn of the 20th century, the existence of copies or near copies of the original Army MOH was a significant source of grievance to recipients and led to the redesign of the medal in 1904. Some of the changes included a new central scene with Roman goddess Minerva's profile, the use of gold-colored mixed metals instead of bronze, and the addition of a bald eagle and a bar reading 'Valor." A light blue ribbon with stars replaced the red, white, and blue silk used for the first medal. To discourage future imitations, the redesign was patented and assigned to the federal government. (Figure 3)

The replacement medal was sent to all MOH recipients who were instructed to return their original awards. Not every veteran complied, including Connell. He is portrayed wearing both versions in a 1928 photo, the original hanging from a ribbon around his neck and its replacement pinned to his left chest. (Figure 4)

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[5]*The Arizona Republican,* op. cit.

Confederate battle flags captured during the Civil War were returned to their respective states in 1905 via an executive order by President Theodore Roosevelt. A picture of the flag captured by Connell appeared in a booklet published at that time. It showed a ragged triangular fragment of a Confederate battle flag attached to a pole.[6] In a more recent image published by the American Civil War Museum, the edges are trimmed and the pole absent. The remnant carries no indication of regiment. The only marking on the flag is the stamped '337' National Archives collection number. (Figure 5)

Neither of the sources that published the images agreed with the flag's attribution to the 10th Virginia Infantry as stated by General Kiefer. In the 1905 booklet, the Confederate battle flag is labeled as 10th Virginia Cavalry while the later American Civil War Museum photo identified it as 10th Georgia Infantry. The existence of an intact 10th Virginia Infantry flag at the Newmarket Battlefield Military Museum in Virginia casts further doubt on the general's attribution. According to its acquisition history, the museum's flag only exists because it was hidden under a soldier's coat on June 9, 1865, three days after Sailor's Creek, when the remaining volunteers of the brigade surrendered at Appomattox.

It is unlikely that any of the three suggested attributions for Connell's flag, Kiefer's or the two later publications, are correct. While the 10th Virginia Infantry was at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, the unit saw action at Marshall's Crossroads, not Hillsman House where Kiefer's men fought. The 10th Georgia Infantry engaged at Hillsman House, but they were located at the southeastern edge of the battle line far from the 138th Pennsylvania brigade at the northwestern edge. Connell probably never encountered the 10th Georgia Infantry during the battle due to the distance between the two units and the Confederate surge through the middle of the battlefield. Finally, the 10th Virginia Calvary is not documented as having been at Sailor's Creek and its attribution may have simply been a typographical error in the 1905 booklet.

Trustrim Connell continued to work for Wells Fargo and its successor, The American Railway Express Company, until retiring in 1922. He received a significant write up in *The Arizona Republican* in 1928 for his first appearance in the Memorial Day parade and in 1935 was Grand Marshall of the parade. Connell's actions at the Battle of Sailor's Creek were dramatized in a 1932 radio program produced in San Francisco.[7] He died in 1937 although both his daughter and granddaughter continued to live in the house he had purchased in 1903. On the granddaughter's death in 1982, the house was willed to the

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[7] "Civil War Hero to be Honored in Broadcast," *Oakland Tribune,* May 20, 1932, p 26.
[6] *The Flags of the Confederate Armies Returned to the People Who Bore Tem by the United States Government, 1905,* Burton & Skinner, St. Louis.

Heard Museum, The Phoenix Art Museum, and the Museum of Northern Arizona with the wish that the house be preserved and opened to the public.[8] The museums donated the house to the city of Phoenix in 1991 after the city committed to move it to the cemetery.[9] Connell's two-story Shingle Style Victorian home is now known as the Smurthwaite House. It is located at Pioneer & Military Park in Phoenix where it is open to the public and serves as both a research and visitor center for the Pioneers' Cemetery Association of Phoenix.

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[8] Derek D. Horn & the Pioneers' Cemetery Association, *Pioneer & Military Memorial Park of Phoenix,* Charleston, SC, 2018, p. 157.
[9] *Ibid.*

Figure 1. Trustrim Connell

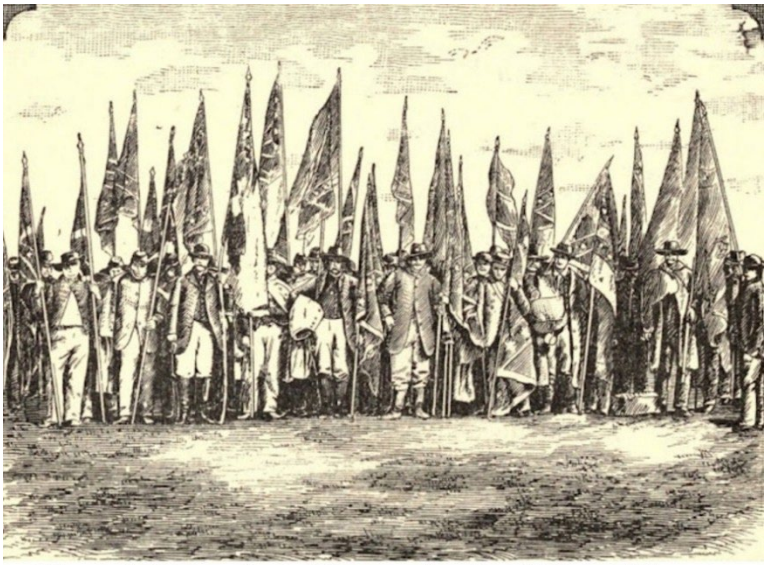


Figure 2. Engraving of tintype showing Union soldiers with Confederate flags captured at Sailor's Creek

1862 1904

Figure 3. Army Congressional Medal of Honor

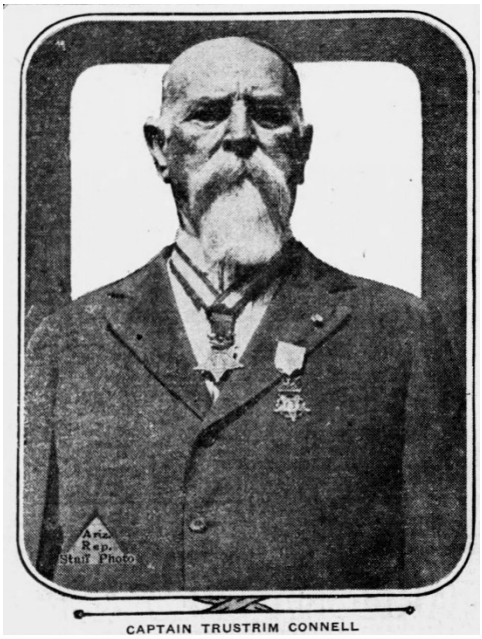
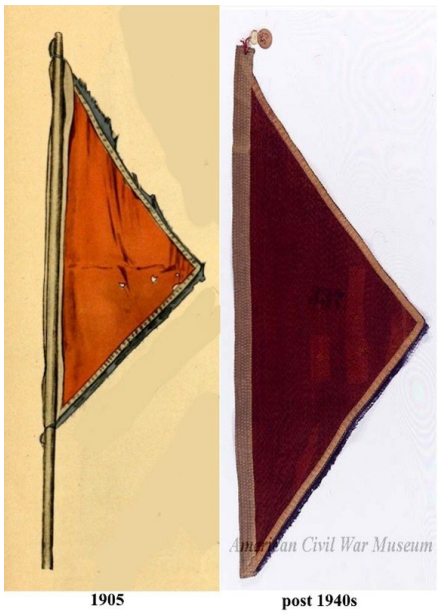


Figure 4. Connell wearing both versions of Army Congressional Medal of Honor

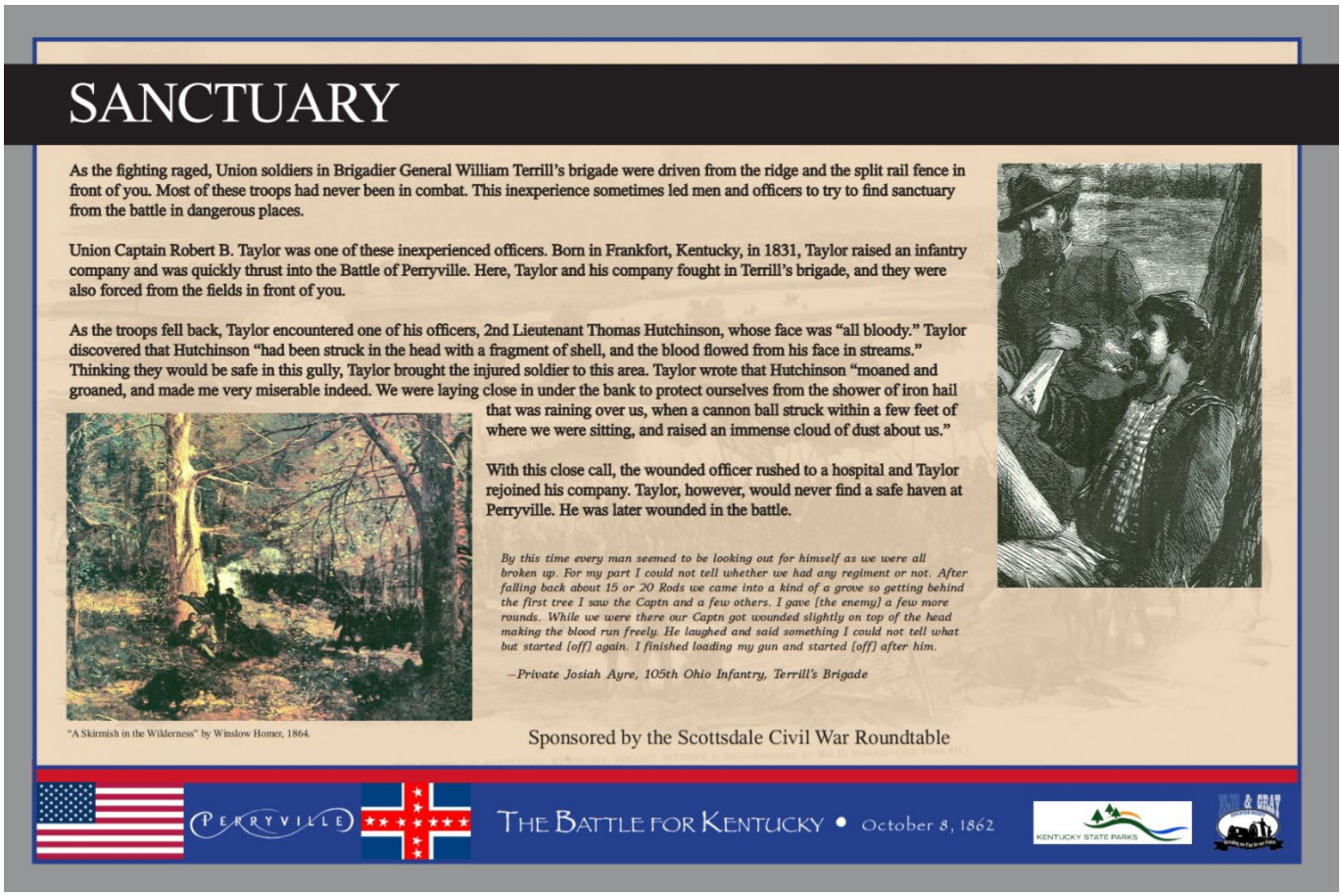


1905 post 1940s

Figure 5. Flag Captured by Connell
Note trimmed edges on later image

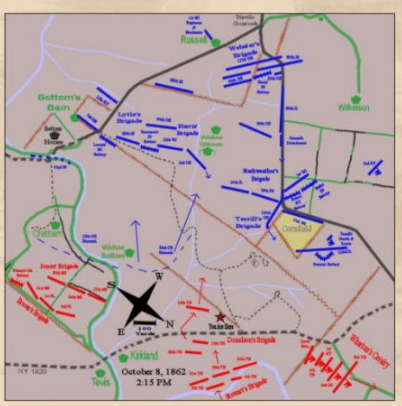
Roundtable Donations at the Perryville Battlefield

One of the Scottsdale Roundtable's donations in recent years was to the Blue & Gray Educational Society for battlefield markers in Perryville, where the Confederate invasion of Kentucky was turned back in the fall of 1862. We thought you'd like to see the results of your donations on these markers at Kentucky State Park at Perryville, which show the Roundtable as the sponsor.



THE OPENING ATTACK

Confederate Brigadier General Daniel Donelson had been given great responsibility. His brigade was to open the Confederate attack by assaulting the northern end of the Union defensive line. Once Donelson's brigade moved forward, other Southern troops would enter the battle. It was imperative for Donelson's men to strike quickly and forcefully.



Before Donelson's infantry deployed, Confederate cavalry rode through these fields, scouting out the Federal position and driving off a Union advance guard. The cavalry failed to see Union troops forming on the ridges to the northwest. Their inability to establish the northern end of the Union line would have disastrous results for Donelson's men.

Two of Donelson's five regiments as well as his artillery support had been detached earlier, leaving him to make this most important attack with only three regiments, less than a thousand men. Climbing up the cliffs from the Chaplin River behind you, the 16th Tennessee Regiment arrived first and was immediately ordered to attack. Moving forward alone, the 16th Tennessee ran into a storm of shot and shell. The 16th Tennessee was soon joined by the 15th and 38th Tennessee regiments, and together, they continued the attack. Because the Federal troops were still deploying on the ridges to your front, Donelson's soldiers, instead of striking the northern end of the Union line, moved more toward the Union center. This faulty deployment from a lack of reconnaissance nearly destroyed the opening Confederate attack.

Confederate Major General
Benjamin Franklin "Frank" Cheatham

Confederate Brigadier General
Daniel Donelson

Confederate General B.F. Cheatham's Division was in position for the opening attack by 2:00pm. Daniel Donelson was to lead the opening attack with only part of his brigade.

... the whole line moved forward in beautiful order. All my conceptions of the hurrah and din and dust of battle were confounded by the cool, business-like operations going on before me. Those badly clothed, some shoeless, dirty and ragged-looking men walked into the harvest of death before them with all the composure and much less of the bustle that a merchant would exhibit in walking to his counting room after breakfast. –Reporter, Atlanta Southern Confederacy

Sponsored by the Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

PERRYVILLE

THE BATTLE FOR KENTUCKY • October 8, 1862

KENTUCKY STATE PARKS

BLUE & GRAY

Scottsdale Historical Society Celebrates Winfield Scott: Civil War Veteran and Scottsdale Founder

This spring the Scottsdale Historical Society had an exhibit on the life of Winfield Scott, founder of the city. At the Society's request, the Roundtable assisted in providing Civil War artifacts from members, including Jim Payne, as seen in the photos on the next page.

(Excerpts from Scottsdale Historical Society on career of Winfield Scott)

In 1862, pastor Winfield Scott from Syracuse organized Company C of the 126th New York Volunteer Infantry and was appointed Captain. The regiment's first battle was at Harpers Ferry in September of 1862 where Winfield was wounded, captured, and held by the Confederate forces for a short time. In July 1863, Winfield led his company into some of the most horrific fighting of the battle at Gettysburg and was wounded twice. He returned home where his wife Helen restored him to health, before returning to his unit.

In May 1864, Winfield again led his company into the fighting at Spotsylvania Court House where he was wounded twice more, the second time by shrapnel that tore through his right thigh leaving him hobbled for the rest of his life. Scott was discharged on September 23, 1864.

Scott rejoined the U.S. Army in 1882 as a Chaplain with the rank of Major. His first assignments were at Fort Canby (Washington) and Fort Stevens (Oregon), located at the mouth of the Columbia River. He also served as a pastor in nearby Astoria, Oregon.

His next assignment was on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, and he also served at the Presidio at the Golden Gate. In 1889, he was reassigned to Fort Huachuca in southern Arizona. He also purchased property in what is now downtown Scottsdale where he developed a farm.

in 1897, Scott was appointed by the Governor of the Arizona Territory to serve as the Chaplain of the Arizona National Guard, and he was also National Chaplain at the 1903 Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Items in this exhibit provided from the family of Jim Payne (from Chandler).

THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY

September 22, 1862. After the Army of the Potomac's success at Antietam, President Lincoln issues the first executive order freeing slaves in the seceding states as of January 1, 1863. This preliminary order and the final January order are called the Emancipation Proclamation.

SEPTEMBER TRIVIA

1. On the eve of the first Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), where was General P.G.T. Beauregard's headquarters?

2. What often-overlooked 1863 campaign was characterized by strategic and tactical maneuvering but no significant battles?

3. What was the name of General Phil Sheridan's horse?

4. What commercial steamship was captured by the Confederate Navy, later recaptured by the Union navy, and served in the Gulf and Mississippi campaigns?

5. What Union cavalry officer was the first to be awarded two Medals of Honor for capturing enemy regimental colors in two separate engagements and died with his two brothers at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876?

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

Online Opportunities

A series of free lectures on **Fridays hosted by the Civil War Round Table Congress** (CWRTC). Check out their website for topics and to register. 2026 Lectures | CWRT Congress

CWRT Congress Fridays With U.S. Grant for a special series with Dr. Curt Fields. www.cwrtcongress.org › videos › grant.html

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

From Chambersburg Civil War Seminars and Tours
For schedule and registration www.civilwarseminars.org/lectures

See Your Round Table Online
Watch past speakers on our YouTube Channel
Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable - YouTube
Visit our website: Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable - SCWRT Home
Follow us on Facebook: Facebook

Gary Gallagher presents a series of 48 lectures entitled "The American Civil War." Available on Audible as part of The Great Courses.

Chris Mackowski hosts The Emerging Civil War Podcast. New episodes on Tuesdays.

Find articles by **Gary Dorris** on his blog at alincolnbygadorris.com.

Pioneers' Cemetery Association YouTube Channel Pioneers' Cemetery Association - YouTube

TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. At the home of Wilmer McLean. After the battle McLean moved to Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered in Wilmer McLean's new house. McLean was reported to have said, "The war began in my front yard and ended in my front parlor."

2. The Tullahoma or Middle Tennessee Campaign.

3. Rienzi, named for the Mississippi town where Sheridan was gifted the horse by his troops. Sheridan later renamed his mount Winchester in honor of the city where his famous ride started to rally his troops to victory at the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

4. The first USS *Arizona*.

5. Thomas Custer.