

# The Grapeshot

Newsletter

January 2025



The Scottsdale Civil War  
Roundtable welcomes

**Gary Gallagher**

***Celebrating Union Victory:  
The Grand Review in  
History and Memory***

**Ed Bearss Memorial Lecture**



Join the meeting on YouTube  
<https://youtube.com/live/RQC1K9UvVmA?feature=share>

Follow us on [Facebook](#)

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

Scottsdale Civic Center  
Library  
Copper Auditorium  
January 21, 2025  
6:00 pm  
Doors open at 5:00 pm for  
social hour, meet the  
speaker, book sale, and  
Civil War Video

# Table of Contents

Page 3	<b>About Our Speaker: Gary Gallagher</b>
Page 4	<b>Upcoming Programs</b>
Page 5	<b>President's Letter</b>
Page 6	<b>Officers, Board, and Committees</b>
Page 7	<b>Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Confederate Scholar— Soldier by Richard P. Cox</b>
Page 13	<b>This Month in Civil War History</b>
Page 14	<b>Trivia Questions</b>
Page 15	<b>Civil War Battle at Vulture City!</b>
Page 16	<b>Scottsdale Museum of the West</b>
Page 17	<b>Discussion Group</b>
Page 18	<b>Neighboring Roundtables</b>
Page 19	<b>Membership Form</b>
Page 20	<b>Other Online Opportunities</b>
Page 21	<b>Trivia Answers</b>

About Our Speaker

## ***Gary Gallagher***



Gary W. Gallagher is the John L. Nau III Professor in the History of the American Civil War Emeritus at the University of Virginia. He received his BA from Adams Sate College of Colorado and his MA and PhD from the University of Texas at Austin. He began his academic career at Penn State University in 1986, then joined the faculty of the University of Virginia in 1998. Dr. Gallagher is the author or editor of more than fifty books and has served as editor of three book series at the University of North Carolina Press. He has appeared regularly on the A&E Network series “Civil War Journal” as well as participating in more than five dozen other television projects. He held the Cavaliers’ Distinguished Teaching Professorship in 2010-2012 (the highest teaching award conveyed by the University of Virginia) and won the Philip Merrill Award for Outstanding Contributions to Liberal Arts Education from the American Council of Trustees and Alumni in 2013. Active in the field of historic preservation, he was president from 1987 to mid 1994 of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, the forerunner of The Civil War Trust (now the American Battlefield Trust). In 2021, he received The Lincoln Forum's Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement.

Additionally, Dr. Gallagher is the presenter of an Audible series of lectures entitled “The American Civil War.” These are currently available on Audible as a series of read lectures which go into great detail on the Civil War. He both wrote and read the lecture series as part of The Great Courses. The series has 48 lectures, each presented exclusively for Audible books.

Topic: Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable,  
January 21, 2025 Time: 6:00 PM Arizona

Join the meeting on YouTube  
<https://youtube.com/live/RQC1K9UvVmA?feature=share>

# Scottsdale Civil War Round Table Speakers & Programs September 2024 -May 2025

- 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 19: **Chris Mackowski** “Civil War Monuments and Memory”  
*Meeting has changed from Tuesday to Wednesday.*
- 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*



We're very much looking forward to our January speaker, Gary Gallagher. Dr. Gallagher does not often appear at Roundtable events, so we are honored to be able to host him and hope we get a big turnout from our membership.

On Saturday, January 25, the Scottsdale Roundtable will have a booth at the Mesa Marketplace (10550 E Baseline Rd) as we seek to introduce ourselves to people with an interest in the Civil War who are unfamiliar with the Roundtable. We'll be joining the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, at their invitation. If you are in the area, stop by to see us - we'll be there from 9 to 3. If you are interested in volunteering to help with the event please let us know.

On a recent visit to the Tucson Roundtable (where Bob Pressman made an outstanding presentation on Religion in the Civil War), I was pleased to learn that there will be a two-day Living History encampment by Civil War reenactors at Picacho Peak State Park. Until a few years ago there had been an annual reenactment of the Civil War battle at the park, but those were halted. Last year, the park allowed a one-day encampment and this year it has been expanded to two days. The event will take place in March and we'll provide details in future issues of the Grapeshot.

**Reminder:** We've changed the date of our March 2025 meeting from Tuesday, March 18 to Wednesday, March 19 to avoid traffic and parking problems with a Giants spring training game.

I recently finished reading *A Gallant Little Army*, Timothy Johnson's account of Winfield Scott's daring 1847 campaign to capture Mexico City, a campaign that many doubted would succeed in the face of daunting obstacles. The book is excellent on its own merits but also serves as an introduction to many of the soldiers who would become commanders in the Civil War; Grant, Ewell, Jackson, Johnston, Meade, AP & DH Hill, McClellan, Kirby Smith, Sedgwick, and, of course, Robert E Lee, who seems to be everywhere during the campaign, as well as PGT Beauregard, who played a much more significant role than I had realized.

---

Please drop a note to me at [stolerscwrt@gmail.com](mailto: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](mailto: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

## BASIL LANNEAU GILDERSLEEVE, CONFEDERATE SCHOLAR-SOLDIER

© 2025 Richard P. Cox. All rights reserved.

Civil War buffs are certainly familiar with the life and career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, the Bowdoin College professor who left the halls of academe to answer the Union's call and became the "Hero of Little Round Top" at Gettysburg. But few today recall the name of Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, a Confederate scholar-soldier who served honorably, if eccentrically, in the Army of Northern Virginia and whose wartime experiences left a permanent mark on his literary work.

By any estimation, Gildersleeve was one of the greatest classical scholars the United States has ever produced. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1831, the son of a Presbyterian minister who never held a pulpit but instead owned and edited religious newspapers. Showing an early talent for learning and languages, Gildersleeve wrote that he had read the Bible from cover to cover when he was five, learned enough Latin to get through Caesar, Cicero, Virgil and Horace and enough Greek to "make out" the New Testament before he was thirteen. He had a distinctively literary bent, authoring essays and reviews as well as trying a novel in his early twenties.

After first studying at the College of Charleston and Pennsylvania's Jefferson College, Gildersleeve entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) as a junior and graduated fourth in his class in 1849. One of his classmates was Maryland Confederate general Bradley T. Johnson. He studied classical philology in Germany and earned a Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen in 1853. Just before his twenty-fifth birthday, he began a twenty-year career as a professor at the University of Virginia, where he taught Greek and Latin.

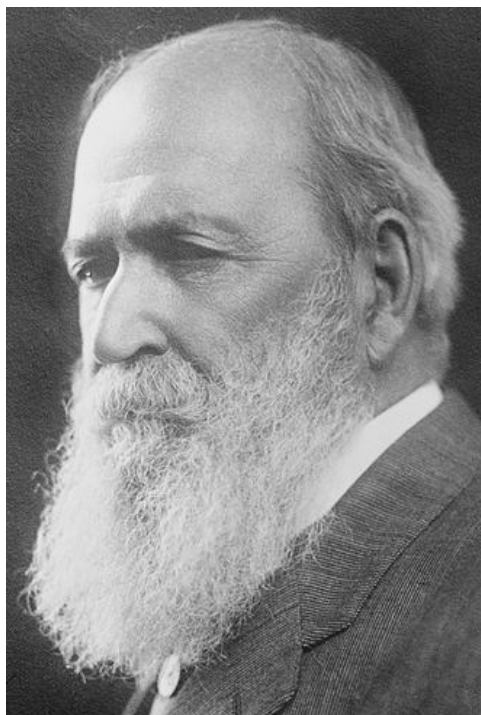
Considering himself "a Charlestonian first, Carolinian next, and then a Southerner," there was no doubt where Gildersleeve's sympathies lay when hostilities broke out in 1861. He joined the Confederate Army but, unlike Chamberlain, did not take a leave of absence from his teaching duties. The University of Virginia, unlike most southern colleges, did not close its doors during the war. It struggled on with a student body composed of the maimed, the wounded and boys too young for military service.

In order to sustain a civil society as well as maintain production of war materiel, the Confederate Congress passed an act in 1862 exempting persons in a number of occupations from the draft. Among those exempted were

Confederate and state officials, Christian ministers, professors and teachers, druggists, hospital attendants, mine, foundry, cotton and woolen factory workers.

Academic pay was modest, but just enough to support his growing family, so Gildersleeve gladly took advantage of the military exemption. But he was also a loyal southerner and felt he belonged in the military. He came up with a novel compromise: he “soldiered” on summer vacations from the university. During successive summers he served on the staff of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Infantry and was a private in the 1st Virginia Cavalry. The summer of 1864 saw him on the staff of General John B. Gordon. While carrying orders for Gordon he was wounded when a bullet broke his thighbone and his leg was nearly amputated. Of that experience Gildersleeve later wrote, “I lost my pocket Homer, I lost my pistol, I lost one of my horses, and finally I came very near to losing my life from a wound which kept me five months on my back.”

Gildersleeve convalesced at the home of General Raleigh Colston, whose eldest daughter Elizabeth nursed him and married him two years later. The prospect of a defeated South dominated by the North prompted him to consider immigrating to Mexico. Instead, he returned to the University of Virginia and helped rebuild it. On returning to teaching, he became something of an institution at UVA, with his cutaway coat and silk hat, his full black beard and the limp from his war wound. His erudition and biting wit made him a popular, though demanding, teacher.



*Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve*



On one occasion he was able to help a fellow academic prodigy. In 1868, a 16-year-old UVA student petitioned to be awarded a bachelor's degree after attending classes for only one year. He claimed his family was too poor to continue to support his studies. The panel appointed to review his petition was impressed with his outstanding record but refused to grant him a degree. They had granted him a waiver to enter the university when he was fifteen; why should they grant him a waiver to graduate at sixteen?

Undeterred, the student countered that if he couldn't receive the B.A., would the university award him an M.D. degree the next year if he could pass the medical course examinations within that time? This had rarely been done, and the professors thought the student was taking on too much.

Gildersleeve was on the panel. He had taught the student Greek and knew he was brilliant. He urged his colleagues to give the boy a chance. The professors reluctantly agreed, and the next year Dr. Walter Reed received his medical degree.

Gildersleeve was one of the first professors appointed when Johns Hopkins University opened its doors in 1876, and his remaining years were spent in Baltimore. A chance to be part of the first German-style research university in the United States was too good an opportunity to pass up. In 1880, he founded *The American Journal of Philology* and edited it for forty years. In addition to his teaching and editorial duties, Gildersleeve produced dozens of critical essays and scholarly articles as well as an influential study of the Greek poet Pindar, *Syntax of Classical Greek* and *Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar*, which is still in print.

Gildersleeve's Civil War experiences had left an indelible impression. Both of his Princeton roommates, Virginians James Kendall Lee and Peyton Randolph Harrison, were killed at First Bull Run (Manassas). He only reconciled with his alma mater, which had remained strong for the Union, when Princeton awarded him an honorary degree in 1899.

No doubt influenced by the example of his newspaper publisher father, Gildersleeve wrote a series of editorials for *The Richmond Examiner* in 1863-64. Although the editorials appeared after the defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, his articles inveighed more against the "home front" than the military forces in the field. He criticized the selfishness of speculators, blockade-runners and farmers for profiteering, hoarding and inflicting hardships on soldiers and civilians

alike. He was especially harsh on the political leadership, claiming that the main strength of the Confederacy was its people while the main “awkwardness” was its government.

But Gildersleeve’s most incisive writing about the war came during his years in Baltimore. Gildersleeve wrote to the editor of *The Atlantic* in 1891 that “[e]ven the most charitable of my Northern friends find it difficult to understand how a Southerner could have gone into the conflict with a clean conscience and whenever a reference is made to the war there is a certain reticence among well-bred people as if the Southern interlocutor had fallen into some heinous sin.” In 1892 he authored an article entitled “The Creed of the Old South,” which appeared in *The Atlantic*. Part personal memoir and smattered with mordent humor and classical references, the article is one of the principal summaries of what became known as the theory of the Lost Cause.

Gone was the bitterness of the war editorials. Instead, Gildersleeve presented the ideals that impelled the Southern people to war: “There is such a thing as fighting for a principle, an idea,” he wrote, “but principle and idea must be incarnate, and the principle of States’ rights was incarnate in the historical life of the Southern people. Submission to any encroachment on the rights of a State means slavery. To us, submission meant slavery, as it did to Pericles and the Athenians.”

Gildersleeve apparently didn’t know or chose to ignore Dr. Samuel Johnson’s famous quote (speaking of the American colonies during the Revolution), “How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of negroes?” In any event, Gildersleeve did not skirt the issue of slavery. He wrote that “we were born to this social order, we had to do our duty in it according to our lights, and this duty was made infinitely more difficult by the interference of those who, as we thought, could not understand the conditions of the problem, and who did not have to bear the expense of the experiments they proposed.”

Fighting the war, and defending the war, was about honor, as the Greeks and Romans understood it. “That the cause we fought for and our brothers died for was the cause of civil liberty, and not the cause of human slavery, is a thesis which we feel ourselves bound to maintain whenever our motives are challenged or misunderstood, if only for our children’s sake.”

The article was a major success and was later reprinted as a book. Its popularity inspired him to publish another article in *The Atlantic* in 1897 entitled

“A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War,” in which he compared the Civil War to the ancient conflict between the Athenians and Spartans. That work was also printed in book form with his previous essay.

He wrote, “From the night when word was brought that the Federals had occupied Alexandria to the time I hobbled into the provost marshal’s office at Charlottesville and took the oath of allegiance, the war was part of my life, and it is not altogether surprising that the memories of the Confederacy come back to me whenever I contemplate the history of the Peloponnesian War.

“The Peloponnesian war, like our war, was a war between two leagues, a Northern Union and a Southern Confederacy. The Northern Union, represented by Athens, was a naval power. The Southern Confederacy, under the leadership of Sparta, was a land power. The Athenians represented the progressive element, the Spartans the conservative. The Athenians believed in a strong centralized government. The Lacedaemonians [Spartans] professed greater regard for autonomy. . . . In fact, it would be possible to write the story of our Peloponnesian war in phrases of Thucydides . . . .”

Both wars stemmed from sectional conflicts. “There were jealousies enough between Athens and Sparta in the olden times, which correspond to our colonial days . . . . We accept the hostility of Attica and Boeotia, of Attica and Megara; and there are no more graphic chapters than those that set forth the enmity between New York and Maryland, between New Amsterdam and Connecticut . . . .” “Slavery, he believed, was not essentially a moral issue. “True, there was no slavery question in the Peloponnesian war, for antique civilization without slavery is hardly thinkable; but after all, the slavery question belongs ultimately to the sphere of economics. . . .”

Returning to his favorite theme, literature, he said, “The war was a good time for the study of the conflict between Athens and Sparta. It was a good time for reading and re-reading classical literature generally, for the South was blockaded against new books as effectively, almost, as Megara was blockaded against garlic and salt . . . . The Southerner, always conservative in his tastes and no great admirer of American literature, which had become largely alien to him, went back to his English classics, his ancient classics. Old gentlemen past the military age furbished up their Latin and Greek. Some of them had never let their Latin and Greek grow rusty.”

Although most historians no doubt consider Gildersleeve's parallels between the two wars forced and overly simplistic, his portrayal of the effects of the war on the civilian population in the South is compelling. His only oversight was a failure to evaluate the war through the prism of two concepts the Greeks had much to teach us about: Tragedy and Fate.

Gildersleeve received a number of honorary degrees and in 1908 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In 1912, the National Institute of Arts and Letters compiled a list of the country's "Forty Immortals," and placed Gildersleeve among them, along with Theodore Roosevelt, Henry James, John Muir, John Singer Sargent and Woodrow Wilson. A profile of Gildersleeve that appeared in *The New York Times* in 1923 called him "St. Basil of Baltimore."

Gildersleeve lived to be ninety-two, and he was likely the last person still alive to have known Edgar Allan Poe personally. They both had lived in Richmond in the 1840s and Gildersleeve, though only a teenager, was a fellow contributor with Poe to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Gildersleeve liked to recall how he once heard Poe recite his poem, "The Raven."

He retained his lively mind and acerbic wit until the end. Although he supposedly had mellowed over the years, on the eve of his 92<sup>nd</sup> birthday a young reporter from the *Baltimore News* made a bumbling attempt to interview him. No doubt recalling his father and his own journalistic efforts, Gildersleeve said to the hapless reporter, "How long have you been interviewing? You're not particularly good at it."

Gildersleeve died on January 9, 1924, in Baltimore and was buried in the University of Virginia's cemetery in Charlottesville. His headstone contains a quotation in Greek from Aeschylus that is fitting for a scholar-soldier: "Life's bivouac is over."

**Dick Cox is SCWRT Vice President and Chair of the History Committee. This article is adapted from his book *Civil War Maryland: Stories from the Old Line State* (History Press 2008).**

## THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY



*Augustus St. Gaudens, The 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts*

**January 26, 1863.** Governor John A. Andrew of Massachusetts receives permission from the War Department to form a regiment of black soldiers. Captain Robert Gould Shaw, age 25, accepts command of the regiment. So many men try to enlist there eventually will be two regiments, the 54<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts.

## Trivia Questions

1. The first six Congressional Medals of Honor were presented to the surviving members of a famous expedition. Who were the recipients and for what did they win the medals?
2. Name the 11 seceding Confederate States in order of Secession.
3. Name the Seven Days battles of the 1862 Peninsula Campaign in the order they took place.
4. November 16, 1864 was the date of the beginning of what major campaign?

*Answers on final page*



# CIVIL WAR BATTLE AT VULTURE CITY!



**JANUARY 11-12, 2025**



**PRESENTED BY THE ARIZONA CIVIL WAR COUNCIL  
SEE A RECREATION OF A WESTERN  
THEATER CIVIL WAR BATTLE, TOUR  
NORTH AND SOUTH ENCAMPMENTS. ALSO  
WATCH AN INDIAN WAR BATTLE. WATCH  
LIVE BLACKSMITH DEMONSTRATIONS.  
VULTURE CITY GHOST TOWN IS AN  
AUTHENTIC OLD WEST GHOST TOWN  
THAT STARTED IN 1863.**



**FOOD VENDOR ON SITE**



**SAT 11AM CW BATTLE  
SAT 3PM IW BATTLE  
SUN 11AM CW BATTLE  
SUN 2PM IW BATTLE**

**PARK ENTRY, ADULTS  
\$18, SENIORS AND  
VETERANS \$15, KIDS  
7-12 \$12 UNDER 7 FREE**

**VULTURE CITY 36610 355TH AVE, WICKENBURG AZ**







**Western Spirit**  
SCOTTSDALE'S MUSEUM OF THE WEST



Smithsonian  
Affiliate

3830 N Marshall Way, Scottsdale, AZ 85251



Lewis & Clark: America's Diplomats to the Native American Nations

**The Lewis and Clark Expedition was far more than a camping trip by two of the most famous American's in our history.**

Travel with the expedition and relive their exciting successes and miserable failures with the Native American peoples they met during their 28 month, 8000+ mile journey. How successful were the explorers in their interactions with American Indians.

***Friday, January 17***

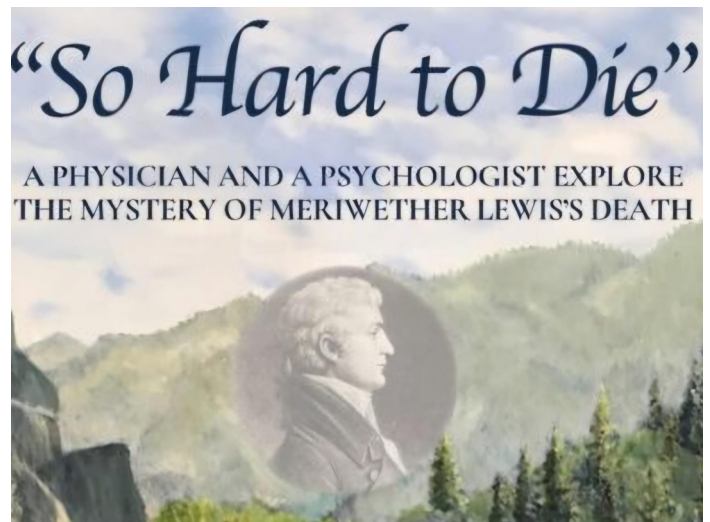
***2:00 – 3:30 P.M.***

---

This program is a fast paced, thoroughly illustrated journey through various theories of Lewis' mysterious demise, including both the key medical theories as well as Dr. Marti Peck's psychological analysis of Lewis. Dr. David Peck covers key medical information and assesses past medical theories regarding Lewis' death.

***Saturday, January 18***

***2:00 – 3:30 P.M.***



So Hard to Die: The Mysterious Death of Meriwether Lewis

## 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:

- |                |                                                                     |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1/30/25</b> | The Last Month of the Civil War in the Eastern and Western Theaters |
| <b>2/27/25</b> | Could McClellan Have Ended the War at Antietam?                     |
| <b>3/27/25</b> | The Civil War Monuments Movement in the Nineteenth Century          |
| <b>4/24/25</b> | 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

<b>January 7</b>	Civil War Memorabilia by Dain Calvin
<b>February 4</b>	The First Delaware Infantry by James Bish
<b>March 4</b>	Siege Warfare in the Civil War by Brian Callahan
<b>April 1</b>	If the South Had Won the War and Is the Civil War Being Forgotten? by Ed Carelton
<b>May 6</b>	Last Gasps of the Civil War by Dan Lookabill

## Tucson Civil War Roundtable 2024-25

(First Fridays at the Hungry Fox Restaurant)

<b>January 3</b>	God Is On Out Side: Religion In the Civil War by Bob Pressman
<b>February 7</b>	Buffalo Soldiers by Jon Covington
<b>March 7</b>	On to Canada: The Battle of Ridgeway by Paul Kalina
<b>March 15</b>	Special Field Trip to Ft Huachuca Buffalo Soldier Museum
<b>April 4</b>	Winfield Scott Hancock by Gene Bryan
<b>May 2</b>	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](http://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](http://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](http://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

For schedule and registration

[www.civilwarseminars.org/lectures](http://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](http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfxW2cvzCbGoKebHKPZsq5A)

Visit our website [www.scottsdalecwr.org/](http://www.scottsdalecwr.org/)



## January 2025 Trivia Answers

1. The survivors of the Andrews Raid, or the Great Locomotive Chase, which took place into northern Georgia in April 1862.
2. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
3. Oak Grove, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Garnett's and Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill.
4. Sherman left Atlanta for his famed "March to the Sea."