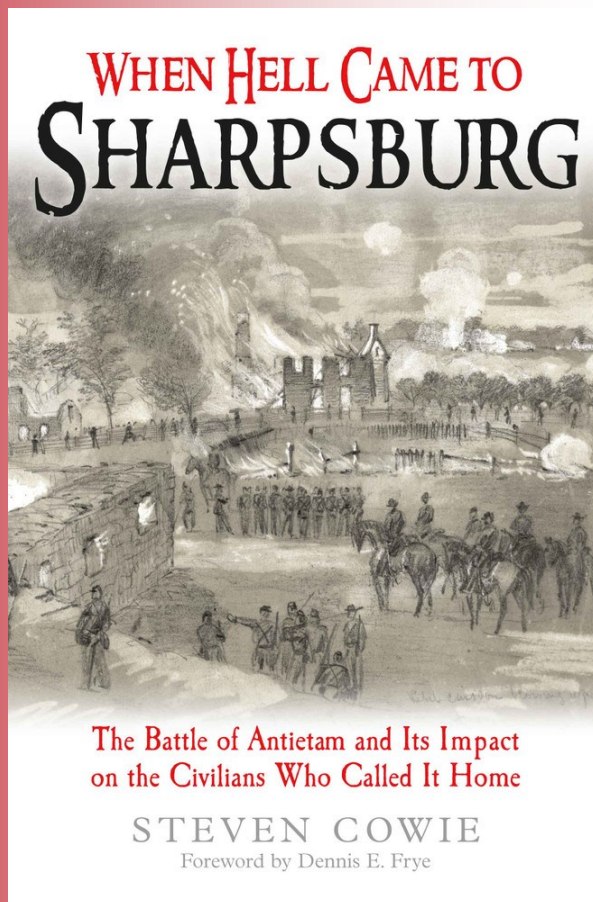


# The Grapeshot

## Newsletter

### March 2024



**The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable welcomes**

**Steven Cowie**

**as he presents:**

***When Hell Came to  
Sharpsburg:***

***The Battle of Antietam***

***And Its Impact On***

***The Civilians***

***Who Called It Home***

Scottsdale Civic Center  
Library

Copper Auditorium

March 19, 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/gVWxOb\\_vVZA?feature=share](https://youtube.com/live/gVWxOb_vVZA?feature=share)

Follow us on [Facebook](#)

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable, Inc.

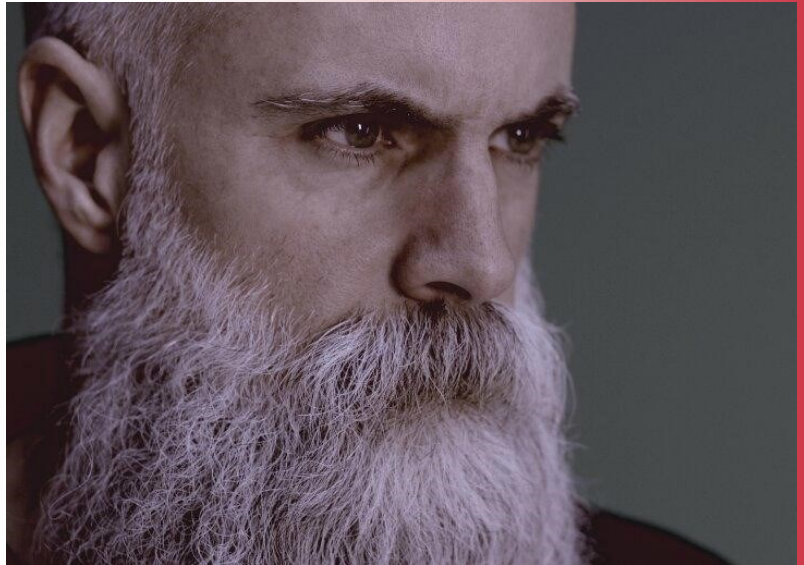
501 (c) (3) non profit Corporation , Founded 1978

# Table of Contents

Page 3	<b>About Our Speaker: Steven Cowie</b>
Page 4	<b>Upcoming Spring Programs</b>
Page 5	<b>2024—2025 Program Schedule</b>
Page 5	<b>President’s Letter</b>
Page 6	<b>February Meeting Photos</b>
Page 7	<b>Officers, Board, and Committees</b>
Page 8	<b>Scottsdale Senior Expo</b>
Page 9	<b>“Sacrificing Montgomery Blair” by Gary Dorris</b>
Page 14	<b>Phoenix History Month</b>
Page 20	<b>This Month in Civil War History</b>
Page 21	<b>March Trivia Questions</b>
Page 22	<b>History Discussion Group</b>
Page 23	<b>Membership Form</b>
Page 24	<b>Neighboring Roundtables</b>
Page 25	<b>SCWRT Now On Instagram</b>
Page 26	<b>Other Online Opportunities</b>
Page 27	<b>Pop-up Bookstore</b>
Page 28	<b>Trivia Answers</b>

About Our Speaker

**Steven Cowie**



A lifelong student of the Civil War, Steven Cowie devoted fifteen years to researching and writing his first book, When Hell Came to Sharpsburg. Cowie's book examines the aftermath of America's bloodiest day—the Battle of Antietam—and its aftermath on the civilians living in Sharpsburg, Maryland. Cowie meticulously follows the fortunes of individual families, thrust into harrowing circumstances, and their struggle to recover from their unexpected and often devastating losses. He explores the savage struggle and its gory aftermath, and explains how soldiers stripped the community of resources and spread disease.

Steve Cowie earned his bachelor's degree from California State University, Long Beach. As part of the Los Angeles film industry, he penned spec screenplays and sold his award-winning short film *Lola* to the Sundance Channel.

Topic: Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable,  
March 19, 2024 Time: 6:00 PM Arizona

Join the meeting on YouTube

[https://youtube.com/live/gVWxOb\\_vVZA?feature=share](https://youtube.com/live/gVWxOb_vVZA?feature=share)

## Scottsdale Civil War Round Table Speakers & Programs September 2023-May 2025

- March 19 **Steven Cowie** “When Hell Came to Sharpsburg: The Battle of Antietam and Its Impact on the Civilians Who Called It Home”
- April 16 **Eric Buckland** “Mosby’s Rangers”
- May 21 **Mark Bielski** “A Mortal Blow to the Confederacy: The Fall of New Orleans, 1862”
- Sept 17: **Robert D Jenkins** “The Cassville Affairs and the Failed Confederate Strategy in the Atlanta Campaign”
- Oct 15: **Thomas Cutrer** “This Sink of Shame: The Red River Campaign, 1864”
- Nov 12: **Kristen Pawlak Trout** “Missouri’s Civil War”
- Dec 10: **George 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: **Brad Gottfried** “Lee Invades the North: A Comparison of the Antietam and Gettysburg Campaigns”
- May 20: **Terry Pierce** “Thundering Courage: Union Boy Generals in the Gettysburg Campaign”

# Letter from our President

***Mark Stoler***



Last month's speaker, Dave Schrader on Ben Butler, drew our largest auditorium audience since February 2020. We've seen a positive trend in increased attendance and have some great speakers and topics coming up so hope to continue to build on this. It was also a treat to have Keath Hall attend the event. Keath did a remarkable job playing Ben Butler in the Don Bluth production many of us saw in May 2023.

Our "400 In 4" membership outreach campaign continues.

We had a very successful event at the Scottsdale Senior Expo, connecting with over 300 people and adding new members. The Roundtable has also gone live on Instagram (see the article elsewhere in the Grapeshot).

Last month, I took a tour of the Pioneer & Military Memorial Park in Phoenix, accompanied by Steve Schumacher, Official Historian for the City of Phoenix, and several members of the Pioneers' Cemetery Association (PCA), the volunteer organization which maintains the Park and documents its history. The park, which operated from 1884 to 1914, contains the burials of many Union and Confederate veterans, including some of the founders of Phoenix. It is worth a visit and consider supporting the efforts of the PCA. You can read about the founders of Phoenix in this issue of the Grapeshot.

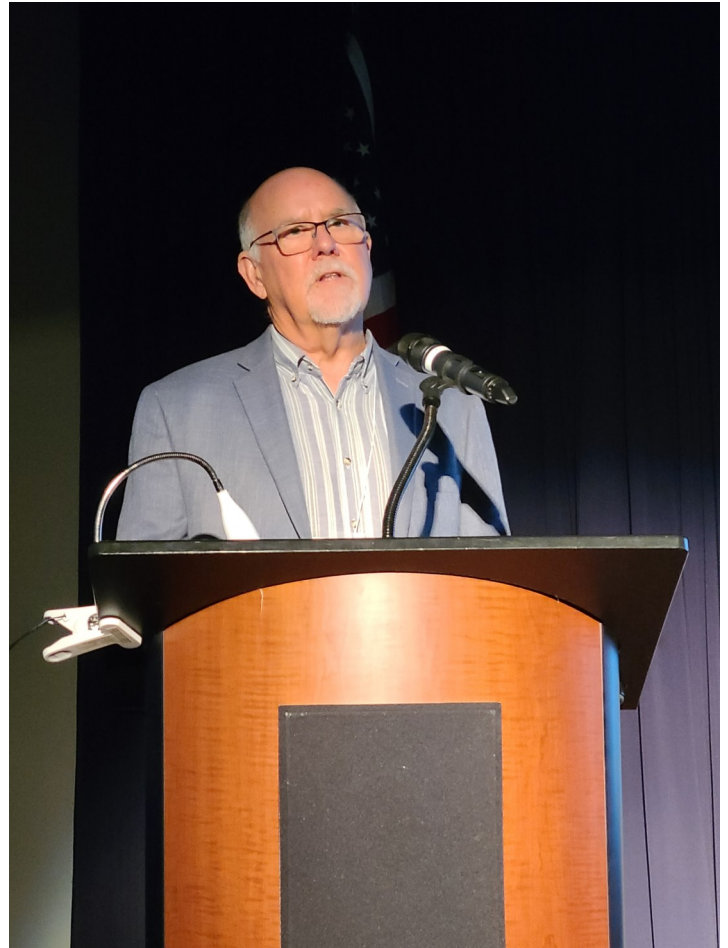
If you should identify any potential speaking or exhibitor opportunities, particularly with history, heritage, veteran, or senior groups, please let us know. Along with Scottsdale, we can participate in events in the East Valley, Phoenix, Paradise Valley, and Cave Creek.

Please drop a note to me at [stolerscwrt@gmail.com](mailto:stolerscwrt@gmail.com) on any of the topics mentioned here or if you have any suggestions or comments about the Roundtable. Look forward to hearing from you.



## Photos from February 2024 meeting

Dr. Dave Schrader lecturing on the colorful and controversial life of General Benjamin “Beast” Butler.



## **2023-24 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**

Until 5/31/2024

Tom Merrill, Pat Toftoy, David Ward

Until 5/31/2025

John Bamberl (President Emeritus), Jim Payne, Jo Roberts, Cheri Stegall

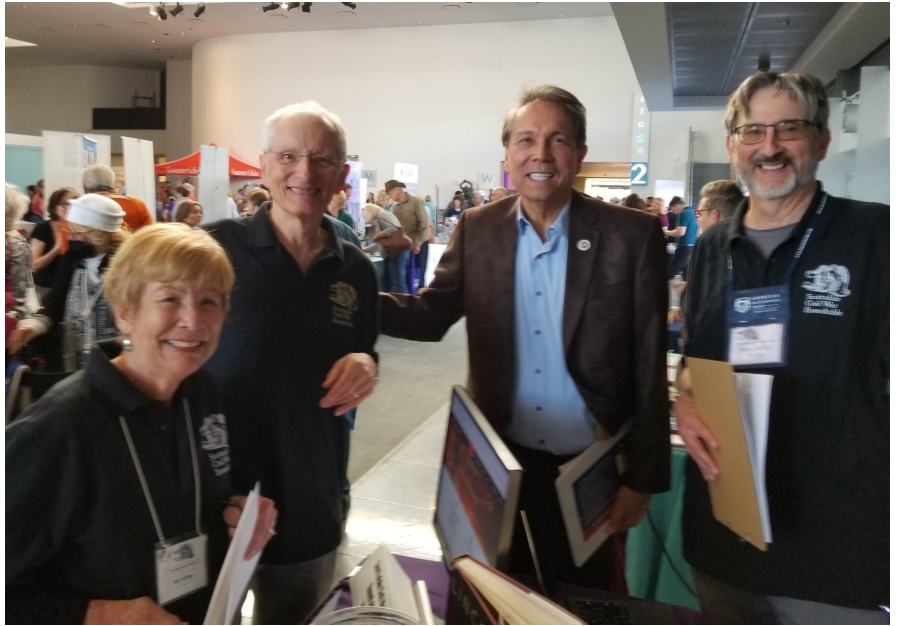
### **Committees**

Program:	David Ward, 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

## Successful day at the Scottsdale Senior Expo.

**We welcomed new members and made 300+ new contacts!**

Right: SCWRT Board members Pat Toftoy and Bruce Washburn, Scottsdale Mayor David Ortega, and Roundtable President Mark Stoler



Left: Manning the booth at the Expo are Mark Stoler, John Bamberl, and Cheri Stegall

Right: Answering questions for potential new members





# **Sacrificing Montgomery Blair**

**By Gary Dorris**

**Abraham Lincoln was a master, and very practical, politician and, early in his career, as an Illinois legislator, he showed that he was not above trading votes or favors to obtain an outcome he desired. He did not lose that willingness to deal and compromise when he became President of the United States.**

**Abraham Lincoln was grateful for the early support the politically influential Blair family from Maryland gave him as he considered his chances for Vice President, or a long-shot chance at President at the Republican Convention in 1860. After Lincoln's nomination as President, Montgomery Blair, son of the family patriarch, Francis Preston Blair Sr., worked on his behalf to help him win the election. The Blairs probably did not swing too many Republican votes over to Lincoln, but they served to deflect some of the criticism coming at Lincoln from the faction of Democrats who supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas. Although the Blair family had switched to the new Republican Party a few years earlier, Francis (senior) still held some influence with those more moderate Democrats, especially those who opposed secession.**

**Lincoln saw Montgomery Blair as a soothing political voice and asked him to serve in the new Cabinet; in which Lincoln had already appointed at least three political opponents who did not get along that well with each other. Montgomery was expected to be a moderating influence when issues became heated. Equally important, Montgomery had excellent credentials to become a Cabinet member; he was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, a proven administrator, and a successful lawyer. Lincoln selected him as the Postmaster General, which was a powerful Cabinet position at that point in American history.**

**And Blair became a successful Postmaster General. He cleaned out pockets of corruption, replaced several incompetent postmasters, incorporated a standard postage rate system based upon weight and distance, and established the postal money order system which minimized the need to mail currency and, which in turn, drastically reduced postal theft. He also helped negotiate the first postal treaties under which mail could be sent internationally using the postage stamp (or mark) of the country of origin. All in all, a good run as Postmaster General.**



Montgomery Blair about 1864

Unfortunately, he was not as successful as a mediator of Cabinet disputes as Lincoln had hoped. In fact, Blair, Salmon Chase, the Attorney General, and Edwin Stanton, who had replaced Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, could not stand each other and rarely even had civil conversations. Historian Doris Kerns Goodwin, called them a “Team of Rivals” not just because some had opposed Lincoln for President, but also because they were all opinionated, strong willed, politically astute, and saw each other as rivals for power in the administration. In reality, Abraham Lincoln himself was the only person who seemed to be able to quiet the arguments (and tolerate the ambitions) of the various members.

But, in early 1864, Lincoln was unsure if he would be re-nominated by his Republican Party, and, even if he won the nomination, he thought his chances for reelection as President seemed remote. The reason; the war was proving longer, more destructive, and more deadly than the voters in the North, and Lincoln himself, had expected. Even Lincoln said that the people had good cause to turn-out his administration.

And, within the Republican Party, an old antagonist was rising to challenge Lincoln for the nomination in 1864.

**John C. Fremont had been a General early in the Civil War, who, without the permission of the President, decided to impose a degree of martial law in an area under his control, and even granted emancipation to some slaves in the conquered territory. This was long before Lincoln was ready to consider emancipation, so he directed the General to reverse the order; however, instead, Fremont hesitated and sought political support against the President. He even sent his wife to Washington to ask Lincoln to reconsider. But the President stated that he was concerned about “Government by the generals” and replaced Fremont. However, Fremont’s stance had won him supporters from the Radical Wing of the Republican Party who wanted harsh treatment of Southerners and were ready to grant emancipation to slaves in areas captured from the Confederates. Now out of the military, Fremont resurfaced in early 1864 as a Republican candidate for the nomination as President.**

**He was after Lincoln’s job!**

**In the mid-1800s, new political parties seemed to rise, flourish for a while, and then fragment over internal issues, and disappear. Lincoln and other moderate Republicans had good reason to fear that a campaign by Fremont might divide their party and permit the Democrats to regain the Presidency. That was exactly what had happened to the Democrats in 1860 when they splintered into three factions and allowed Lincoln to win the election with only about 40% of the popular vote. (His Electoral College count was, however, a substantial majority.)**

**Montgomery Blair, and his family, were opposed to Fremont’s policies and those of other Radical Republicans, especially those in Congress, such as Thaddeus Stevens in the House and Charles Sumner in the Senate. Stevens and Sumner were relentless in their attacks on Lincoln and his administration for the slow pace of victories in the war and objected to any sign of leniency toward the South. Fremont catered to their interests and hoped to receive their support for the nomination. The Blair family vehemently fought against any consideration of Fremont as a nominee for President; however, their animus was personal, as well as for political reasons. Earlier in the War, General Fremont had ordered the arrest of Colonel Frank Blair, Montgomery’s brother, for insubordination! Although the charges were quickly set aside by Fremont’s superior officer, the incident caused extreme embarrassment for the Blairs.**

**And the Blairs never forgave, nor ever forgot.**

The Blair family actively worked for Lincoln's re-nomination through the months leading to the 1864 Republican convention, but also worked just as diligently to thwart any hope Fremont had of defeating Lincoln. We do not know much the Blairs' contributed to Fremont's failure to unseat Lincoln at the Convention; however, Lincoln's supporters were well organized, Fremont never gathered any traction, and Lincoln won the nomination (again).

But Fremont, and his supporters did not go away!

They contemplated a run that same year for the Presidency as a separate party; a prospect that could doom Lincoln's already shaky opportunity for a second term. There was no likelihood that Fremont could gather enough votes to actually win the election as President, but it was probable that he would drain away enough votes from Lincoln to permit George McClellan, the Democratic candidate, to be elected. If that happened, Lincoln believed that McClellan, who would then become President of the United States in the middle of a Civil War, would likely negotiate a peace agreement that left the Confederacy (and slavery) intact. After all, McClellan promised as much in his campaign. Such an outcome was abhorrent to Lincoln after so much sacrifice to restore the Union.

Abraham Lincoln had many good qualities, but he was also a practical politician with all of the manipulative characteristics which that can imply. So, Lincoln did what politicians have always done.

He made a deal.

Fremont agreed that he would not form a third party and would withdraw his candidacy, and the Radical Republicans would then support (or at least not oppose) Lincoln in the General election. The price: Montgomery Blair would resign as Postmaster General. It appears that Fremont likewise never forgave nor forgot the Blair family's intrusion in his military career or in his attempt at a political career.

To Montgomery Blair's credit, he graciously resigned his Cabinet post. While the agreement did not assure Lincoln would win the election, it removed a major obstacle at the time. But war is unpredictable, and that summer and fall of 1864, the tides began to turn in favor of the North, and Lincoln won the election handily for a second term.



Montgomery Blair and his family, who all understood more than most how the world of politics really worked, remained close to Lincoln. In the early months of January 1865, (before Lincoln's death) the family's work behind the scenes was critical to help secure passage, in the House of Representatives, of the Thirteenth Amendment, which, when ratified by the states later in the year, would abolish slavery in this Country.

But before such landmark legislation and a Constitutional Amendment could become law, Abraham Lincoln needed to win a second term. He would need a sacrificial lamb to fend off Fremont; and, fortunately, Montgomery Blair willingly accepted the role.

Think of that. A politician who put his Country's well-being ahead of his own ambition. Strange then, and stranger today!

Contact the author at [gadorris2@gmail.com](mailto:gadorris2@gmail.com) and find other articles under "blogs" at the website [www.alincolnbygadorris.com](http://www.alincolnbygadorris.com)



Celebrating

# PHOENIX HISTORY MONTH

Est. 1881

March 2024

## A Snapshot of Early Phoenix and Its Pioneers

By Steve Schumacher – Phoenix Mayor's Office Official Historian

***NOTE: March is Phoenix History Month. I was introduced recently to Steve Schumacher through one of our new Roundtable members, and we've been discussing the city's founders, many of whom were Civil War veterans. It turns out that along with his interest in Phoenix and AZ history, Steve is also a Civil War buff. I asked Steve to provide a brief writeup on those early pioneers for our members and we are pleased to include it in this month's Grapeshot, which is appropriate timing as March is Phoenix History Month. - Mark***

The establishment of the Swilling Irrigation Canal in 1867 is often regarded as the catalyst for the founding of Phoenix. The influx of settlers attracted by the promise of fertile land and ample water resources led to the formal establishment of the town in 1868. Initially known as Mill City and later renamed Phoenix in reference to the mythical bird symbolizing rebirth and renewal, the town quickly grew into a hub of agricultural activity and trade. The availability of water, coupled with favorable climatic conditions, facilitated the development of a thriving farming community and set the stage for Phoenix's transformation into a major urban center in the American Southwest.



*Jack Swilling, the “Father of Phoenix”*

Jack Swilling, a pivotal figure in the early development of Phoenix, was a man of diverse talents and ambitions. Born in 1830, Swilling's life journey led him from his native South Carolina to the American West. He was drawn to the frontier spirit and opportunities that the region promised. Swilling's venturesome spirit found expression in various endeavors, from prospecting for gold to participating in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. However, it was his vision for agricultural development that left an indelible mark on the landscape of the Arizona Territory.

Jack held the rank of Lieutenant in the Arizona Guard, which was absorbed into the Confederate Army in 1861. In 1862, Jack deserted the Confederates and served the Union California Column as a paid civilian scout.

In the mid-1860s, Jack Swilling recognized the agricultural potential of the Salt River Valley, which lay deserted and overlooked by many. Understanding the significance of water in the arid desert climate, Swilling conceived the idea of reviving ancient canal systems built by the Huhugam centuries earlier. With a group of investors, Swilling initiated the construction of an extensive network of irrigation canals, thereby transforming the valley into fertile farmland capable of sustaining settlements. His pioneering efforts laid the foundation for the establishment of modern-day Phoenix, earning him the title of "the father of Phoenix."

At the beginning of the American Civil War, John Y. T. Smith enlisted in Company H of the 4th California Infantry. His unit was initially stationed at Yuma, Arizona. Smith advanced through the ranks during his time in the military, achieving the rank of First Lieutenant.

Following his discharge in December 1865, Smith became assistant wagon master on a supply train heading toward Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory. There he is credited with becoming the first Euro-American to live at what would become Phoenix. From February till June 1866, Smith oversaw a civilian workforce harvesting hay along the bank of the Salt River. By early 1867 he had built a hay camp and laid out a road between the camp and



the fort. At the camp he built a house and had a small herd of cattle. Smith filed no claim to the land however and had abandoned the camp by late 1867. After leaving the camp, Smith became a post trader at Fort McDowell.

The man who completed the initial survey of the Phoenix townsite, William Hancock, a native of Massachusetts, came west following the gold rush and settled near Sacramento, California. In 1864, he enlisted in the Seventh California Infantry and was sent to Fort Yuma. He transferred to the First Arizona Volunteers in 1865 and spent his enlistment at Camp McDowell in central Arizona.

Hancock was mustered out of service in 1866 and became superintendent of the government farm at McDowell where he served until 1868. In 1870, he moved to the hamlet of Phoenix where he set up another store. During the 1870s, Hancock acted as the first sheriff of Maricopa County, Phoenix postmaster, Maricopa County district attorney, surveyor, and probate judge. He also served as an official of the Salt River Valley Town Association and the Phoenix Town Association.

Columbus H. Gray and Mary A. Gray, his wife, were the first permanent settlers on the north side of the Salt River Valley. During the Civil War, Columbus served in both



Company B, 34th Arkansas Infantry Regiment and Company E, 1st Arkansas Infantry. He was present at the battle of Prairie Grove in 1862. Later on, he was captured and spent nine months in a Union prison camp near Alton, Illinois.

For several years, Mary Gray was the only white woman in the new settlement of Phoenix while Mary Green, their housekeeper, was the first documented black woman in the Valley. The Grays quickly became influential citizens of Phoenix. Columbus was one of the original signers of the association that would eventually become Salt River Project. In addition to having a successful cattle ranch, he served on the first Board of Supervisors for Maricopa County.

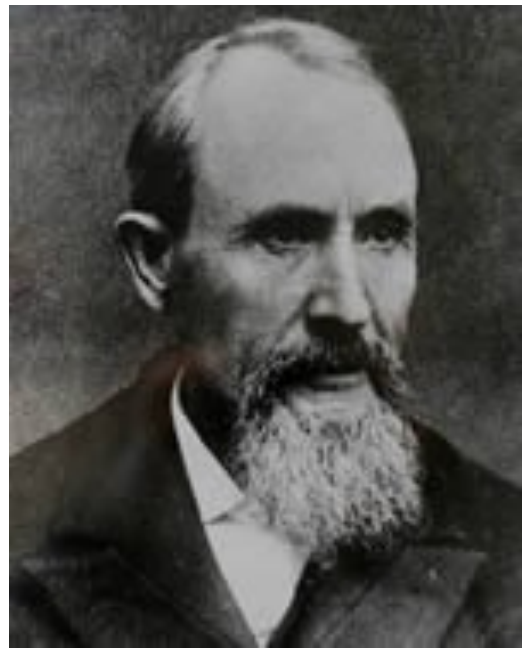


*Columbus H. Gray and Mary A. Gray*

The first Mayor of Phoenix, John Alsap, was not a veteran, moving to the Salt River Valley in 1869, from Prescott. The following year, it became apparent to Valley citizens that a townsite was needed for the exchange of goods and services. Alsap proposed a site and a vote of citizens approved his suggestion as the official beginning of what we know as Phoenix today.

Alsap was educated and licensed as both a physician and attorney. As Phoenix began to grow, he moved his attention from mining, medicine, and farming to the practice of law. He led the campaign for the establishment of Maricopa County and was appointed as the first probate judge for the County.

A lifelong Mason, Alsap served as the first Phoenix superintendent of public instruction. The school district he supervised recently celebrated its 152nd anniversary.



*John T. Alsap, Phoenix's first Mayor*

Alsap contributed more to the creation of Phoenix than anyone. His career was capped in 1881, when Phoenix was incorporated and he was chosen as the first Mayor of what is now the 5th largest city in the country.

Lord Darrell Duppa, who is credited with naming the City of Phoenix, was born to British parents in Paris, France in 1832. He attended Cambridge University and spoke five languages. A world traveler, he made his way to Prescott, Arizona in 1864, becoming friends with Jack Swilling. In 1867, the two of them made their way to Phoenix to begin what would become a booming city. There was a lot of controversy among citizens as to where the Phoenix townsite would be located and Duppa was one of the 3 citizens chosen as a selection committee and they chose the land that is now downtown Phoenix.

Phoenix, the name proposed by Duppa, came from the story of the mythical Phoenix's rebirth from the ashes, the basis being the rebirth of a city of canals that was rebuilt on the site of the ancient Huhugam canal system that dates back to about 700–1400 AD.



***Left:*** Darrell Duppa

***Above:*** The 1870 adobe homestead house of Darrell Duppa in Phoenix

The history of Phoenix, Arizona, is marked by themes of innovation, adaptation, and growth, all of which continue to resonate in its future trajectory. Just as the early pioneers recognized and capitalized on the agricultural potential of the region, the future of Phoenix will likely involve averaging its natural resources and strategic location for sustainable development. Like the settlers who built irrigation systems to harness water from the Salt River, future residents may focus on innovative solutions for water management and conservation to ensure the city's resilience in the face of environmental challenges.

## THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY

March 15, 1862. The 23<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina enlists Cephas Bell, age 15. Cephas will be discharged in September for “debility and youth” but not without leaving a good story behind him. During an attack on a Federal position, Cephas didn’t notice that he had left his fellow soldiers behind and was running out far ahead after the fleeing Federals. Overtaking an officer, he ordered him to surrender. The officer said he would only surrender to another officer, but a waving pistol and a threat to blow his brains out convinced him to change his mind. As Cephas took his prisoner back to headquarters, some officers told him they would relieve him of the captured officer. Replied Cephas, “No you won’t. If you want to go get you one, there’s plenty of them over there. You shall not have mine.”



Young Confederate soldier

(No known photo of Cephas Bell exists)



## March 2024 Trivia Questions

1. In 1855, the army sent George B. McClellan to Europe on a mission to observe European military organization and tactics during the Crimean War. He landed the plum assignment because he was a protégé of the then secretary of war. Who was it?
2. McClellan's report on European military practices and organization was widely read and influenced the tactics of both armies during the Civil War. But his report failed to grasp the significance of one European development that had devastating consequences for both sides. What was it?
3. The "Hornet's Nest" was a landmark in what battle?
4. What famous colonial era figure had two sons who were union generals?

*Answers on final page*

## **SWCRT History Discussion Group**

The Roundtable's History Discussion Group meets at the Panera Bread at 7145 E. Indian School Road, near the corner of Scottsdale Road and Indian School. There is a large room at the back of the restaurant that is suitable for our needs. It would be good if attendees could buy a beverage or light meal while attending to help thank Panera for hosting us but is not required. We will start discussions at 6:30 p.m. and end at 8:00. In addition, we will be moving from Tuesday nights back to Thursday, which was our usual day before COVID. Our discussions are relaxed and lots of fun.

Everyone is welcome. Come and join us!

### **2023-24 SCWRT HISTORY DISCUSSION GROUP SCHEDULE**

**March 28, 2024,** Prelude to Antietam: The Battles for the South Mountain Passes

**April 25, 2024,** Annual Trivia Contest

**May 2024,** No Meeting

# 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

# WHAT'S GOING ON AT NEIGHBORING ROUNDTABLES?

## TUCSON CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

**March 1, 2024** – “General James Longstreet—A Magnet for Controversy”  
Dan Paterson (Zoom)

**April 5, 2024** – “The North Carolina Campaign — 1884” Don Waugaman

**May 3, 2024** – “Civil War Music” Steve Smith

The Tucson Roundtable conducts lunch meetings at 11:30am at the  
Hungry Fox Restaurant in Tucson.

For more information contact Elise Moore at [elisemoore7@gmail.com](mailto:elisemoore7@gmail.com)

## Sun Cities and Surprise Civil War Round Table

**Program Year 2023—2024**

**October through May on the first Tuesday each month**

**1:30 pm Social, 2:00 pm Program**

***Covenant Presbyterian Church***

***13601 W Aleppo Dr***

***Sun City West, AZ 85375***

**March 5, 2024** James Bish: Slavery and American Colonies

**April 2, 2024** Jim Terasinski: Blazing the Railroad Trails

**May 7, 2024** Steve Alexander: The Laws of War and Civil War Tactics—  
The USA Today Verses 1861—1865



# Instagram

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable is now on



Instagram



Scan the QR code below and get connected!



@SCOTTSDALECWRT

## 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.

<https://www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html>

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

To register (free)

<https://www.cwrtcongress.org/grant.html>

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

[https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=cwrt+congress](https://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

<https://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 <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfxW2cvzCbGoKebHKPZsq5A>

Visit our website <https://www.scottsdalecwrt.org/>

**Roundtable member James Becker is opening up a popup bookstore featuring Civil War and other books. Scottsdale Roundtable members will get a 10% discount on purchases.**

## A Popup History Book Store



511 W Guadalupe Rd, Ste 1, Gilbert, AZ 85233  
602-750-1611  
books@epicmaz.com

### Open for Eight EPIC days:

*And on other select days by appointment only*

<u>Day #</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Featured Books of the Day</u>
1	Saturday	3/2/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Civil War
2	Saturday	3/9/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Civil War
3	Saturday	3/16/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Old West
4	Saturday	3/23/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Native American Art
5	Saturday	3/30/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Custer
6	Saturday	4/6/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Billy the Kid, Outlaws and Gunslingers
7	Saturday	4/13/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Gettysburg
8	Saturday	4/20/2024	9:00AM - 6:00PM	Women in the Old West

**Epic Books has an inventory of over 25,000 unique, hard-to-find and fascinating new and used books on various history topics, such as:**

- The American Civil War: Generals and Leaders, Battles and Campaigns, Weapons and Uniforms, Photography, History of African-Americans before and after the war, Genealogy and Women in the Civil War
- The Old West: Outlaws and Lawmen, Cowboys and Ranchers, Women in the West, Land and Water, Ghost Towns and Ghost Stories
- Custer, the American Army and the Indian Wars
- The History and Natural Environment of the Southwest
- Native American History, Art, Culture and Crafts
- Hunting, Fishing, Guns and the Outdoors

## March 2024 Trivia Answers

1. Jefferson Davis
2. The impact of the rifled musket and Minie ball, which extended the killing range of small arms, leading to massive casualties.
3. Shiloh
4. Paul Revere. Brevet Brigadier General Paul Joseph Revere was killed at Gettysburg. Brigadier General Joseph Warren Revere was court-martialed and dismissed from the army following action at Chancellorsville. President Lincoln revoked his sentence and he was allowed to resign from the army.