

# The Grapeshot

## Newsletter

February 2022



This month's presenter:

Dr. Adrian Brettle

The Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable welcomes Dr. Adrian Brettle as he discusses his recent book "Colossal Ambitions: Confederate Planning for a Post-War World".

Scottsdale Civic  
Center

Library Auditorium  
February 15, 2022,  
5 pm



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Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Inc.

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

Also on Zoom

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## About Our Speaker

Dr. Adrian Brettle earned his BA and MA from Cambridge University. He earned his PhD under Gary Gallagher at the University of Virginia. He is a professor at Arizona State University in Tempe. Dr. Brettle teaches in the Department of History, Philosophy and Religious Studies. His most recent book is: “Colossal Ambitions: Confederate Planning for a Post-Civil War World (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2020) .

### **Zoom Meeting Information**

Topic: February 15, 2022 Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable Meeting

Time: 05:00 PM Arizona

### Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88286513807?pwd=eU90YkZtWFFPd1BIWGPldVZqY0JOUT09>

Meeting ID: 882 8651 3807

Passcode: 144125

## **SCOTTSDALE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE SPEAKERS 2022**

**February 15: Adrian Brettle, “Colossal Ambitions: Confederate Planning for a Post-War War”**

**March 15: Brooks Simpson, “Lincoln, Grant and the Summer of 1864”**

**April 19 - Jim Hessler, “How Dan Sickles Declared Himself ‘The Hero of Gettysburg’**

**May 17 - Elizabeth Parnicza, “Stonewall Jackson’s Last Map”**

**Our originally scheduled February and March speakers, Caroline Janney and Eric Wittenberg, will appear in February and March of 2023.**

**All events at 5 PM in the Scottsdale Civic Center Library Auditorium and available simultaneously on Zoom.**

**If attending in person, you can come as early as 4 PM to meet our speaker, fellow members, and browse the book sale.**

## President's Message



We are looking forward to being back in the Library Auditorium for our February meeting and plan on being there for the rest of the season. Doing so required some changes in our schedule so our originally planned February and March speakers will be joining us during the 2022-23 season. In their place we are excited to have two outstanding speakers from Arizona State University. You can also watch the speakers on Zoom.

For the rest of our 2021-22 season speakers will start at 5 PM, but doors open at 4 PM so you can join us earlier to meet speakers, other Roundtable members, browse the book sale, or watch the video playing in the auditorium.

We are working to see if we can resume our 6 PM starting time for the 2022-23 season.

**Have you made any Civil War battlefield or related historical site visits over the past year?** We'd like to publish in The Grapeshot any photos and commentary you've written. If you are interested, please submit any photos and written materials to me using the contact info at the bottom of this letter.

We are **still looking for vacant garage or warehouse space** for our books. If you know anyone with available space please let us know. We need about a 10 x 10 foot space.

There are multiple ways to connect with the Roundtable online.

The **Roundtable website** has the schedule and lots of other information. We've recently updated the Resources section of the site to provide new and active links to websites with interesting Civil War information. <https://www.scottsdalecwrt.org/>

If you miss a meeting and want to see a presentation or just rewatch, go to our **Scottsdale Civil War YouTube Channel**. <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfxW2cvzCbGoKebHKPZsq5A>

And for the most timely information on speakers, schedule and what's going on with other Civil War Roundtables, stop by our Facebook page.

**Facebook** <https://www.facebook.com/Scottsdale-Civil-War-Roundtable-209429072422940>

Mark Stoler  
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# Officers & Organization

## Officers/Board Members

President: Mark Stoler (203-645-1387) ([relots@gmail.com](mailto:relots@gmail.com))

President Emeritus: Dr John Bamberl (480-699-5844)

Vice President:: Richard Cox

Secretary & Parliamentarian: Hal Bliss

Treasurer: Michael Harris

Program Chair: David Ward

Board Members (thru 5/2022): Tom Merrill, Jo Roberts, David Ward

Board Members (thru 5/2023): John Bamberl, Shelly Dudley, Don Swanson, Cal Thompson

## Committees

Book Table: Cal Thompson

Grapeshot: Jo Roberts, Richard Cox, David Ward

Greeters: John Bamberl, Jo Roberts

History: Richard Cox

Membership: Mark Stoler, John Bamberl, Cal Thompson

Press: Shelly Dudley

Social Media: John Bamberl, Mark Stoler

Student Outreach: Tom Merrill

Webmaster: Marc Echeveste

## Dues:

\$35 Individual; \$45 Family

Website: [www.scottsdalecwr.org](http://www.scottsdalecwr.org)

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## Introducing 2021-2022 Board & Roundtable Members



### **Thomas Merrill, Board Member**

With just one year as a board member, Thomas Merrill is just beginning his time serving the Roundtable members. Originally from Joliet, IL , Thomas moved to Arizona in 2014 after serving 26 years in the military. Currently, Thomas is an Army JROTC instructor at Cesar Chavez High School in Laveen.

Thomas has had a fascination with the American Civil War since he was 15 years old. Discovering the Roundtable through Google in 2018, He immediately joined and has been very active since. His favorite Civil War personality is the Soldier and Politician John A. Logan and his favorite topic to study is the Antietam campaign.



**Tiare Goss, Roundtable Member**

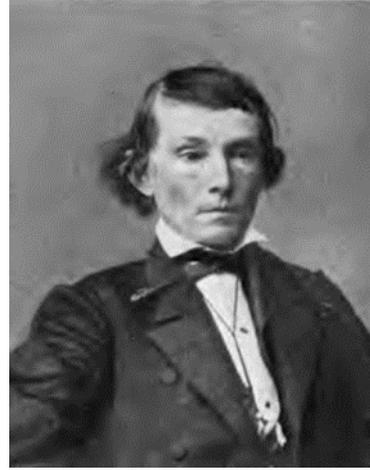
Tiare is a 17 year-old Junior at Cesar Chavez High School in Phoenix, born and raised in Arizona. As a freshman she became involved with the Roundtable which started her interest in the American Civil War and she is excited to learn more. Her plans for the future include attending college on an ROTC scholarship and becoming an Officer for the United States Army Criminal Investigation Division. Her hobbies include JROTC, sports, and traveling.

Tiare's favorite part of attending the Roundtable meetings is working the front desk as a greeter during our in-person lectures.

## THIS MONTH IN CIVIL WAR HISTORY



*Jefferson Davis*



*Alexander H. Stephens*

February 9, 1861. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi is elected president of the Confederacy. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia is vice-president. Their inauguration is on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Since the Confederate constitution provides for a single 6-year term for the president, Davis will be the Confederacy's only chief executive.

### CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

1. The 1864 Battle of Cold Harbor shares its real estate with what 1862 battle?
2. What happened to Robert E. Lee's horse Traveller after the war?
3. What did Gen. William T. Sherman say in his famous December 22, 1864, telegram to President Lincoln?
4. What incident happened on August 9, 1864 at City Point, Virginia?

Trivia answers on page 22.

## RICHARD THOMAS ZARVONA

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One of the least discussed Civil War topics is the use of disguises for spying and raiding expeditions. There are several verified instances of soldiers and irregulars disguised as women on both sides of the conflict. It's reported, for example, that Jesse James, because of his extreme youth and smooth cheeks, occasionally posed as a woman when spying for Quantrill's Raiders.

One of the most famous cross-dressing episodes of the War involved the Confederate officer known as Richard Thomas Zarvona. This gentleman adventurer and soldier wandered to the far corners of the earth but found his moment of glory in the waters of the Potomac near to his family home.

Richard Thomas, Jr. (his birth name) came from a notable Southern Maryland family. His father had been Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates and President of the Senate. His uncle had been governor. The Thomas estate, Mattapany, had once been the residence of Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore and Lord Proprietor of Maryland.

Richard seems to have been born for adventure. At age sixteen he entered West Point, but his preference for the "martial arts" instead of the civil engineering courses that dominated the curriculum led to his standing near the bottom of the first-year class. He resigned early in his second year.

Family legend has it that Richard then worked on government surveys in California and other points in the West. He then made his way to China, where he helped to protect coastal shipping from pirates. He later turned up in Italy and joined Giuseppe Garibaldi's revolutionary army fighting for Italian independence.

Thomas reportedly also spent time in France, where he learned to speak the language fluently and according to family lore fell in love with a French girl, who drowned. He felt her loss so deeply he took her name and thereafter chose to be known as Richard Thomas Zarvona.



*Union Army Zouave Reenactors*

Evidence suggests that sometime during his stay in Europe Zarvona served with the Zouaves. The Zouaves (pronounced zoo-AHVS) derived their name from the Zouaoua, a tribe of Berbers living in the Algerian mountains. Zouave regiments were first formed in 1831 and soon became a regular part of the French army. The Zouaves gained a reputation for their strict discipline and fighting ability, but more famously for their unusual uniforms, consisting of red flared-out pantaloons, blue doublets, crimson fezzes, white gaiters and scimitar-like sabers.

The Zouave uniform became very popular in the United States and several Zouave regiments were in the field during the Civil War. The famous New York “Fire” Zouaves is one example. The Union army had several Zouave regiments throughout the War, while the Confederates fielded only a handful of units.

Zarvona returned to Maryland shortly before hostilities broke out between North and South. In May 1861 he formed the nucleus of what he hoped would be a Confederate Zouave regiment on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Zarvona learned from his men about the movements of the USS *Pawnee*, a federal gunboat patrolling the Potomac, whose mission was to disrupt the passage of people and supplies from Confederate sympathizers in Maryland into Virginia. They also told him about the *St. Nicholas*, a steamer that carried passengers between Baltimore and points along the Potomac and served as the *Pawnee*'s supply ship.

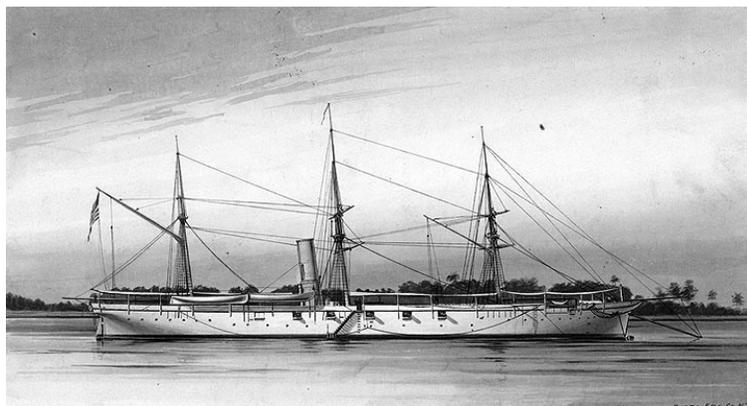


CONFEDERATE ZOUAVE  
C.S.A.

Zarvona formulated a plan for seizing both vessels. He applied to Virginia Governor John Letcher for financial assistance. Letcher at first viewed Zarvona as an eccentric but changed his mind after Zarvona presented the details of his plan. Zarvona proposed going to Baltimore and enlisting the help of a dozen or more Southern sympathizers. They would board the *St. Nicholas* as passengers, and at the right moment on the Potomac and at a given signal, seize the vessel, steer it into the Coan River on the Virginia side and gather up Confederate reinforcements before steaming alongside the *Pawnee* to capture her.

Letcher was impressed with Zarvona's plan and instructed the Confederate Secretary of the Navy to supply arms and ammunition for the party boarding the *Pawnee*. He gave Zarvona an advance of \$1,000 to procure arms and pay inducements to men who would join the enterprise. Letcher also promised Zarvona a colonelcy if the plan succeeded and told him he could use the title in enlisting recruits. Zarvona and a comrade, George W. Alexander, a former engineer in the U.S. Navy, furtively made their way to Baltimore.

His recruiting efforts having been successful, on the evening of June 28, 1861, Zarvona's men boarded the *St. Nicholas* in Baltimore. They arrived at the wharf one by one and in pairs so as not to arouse suspicion. They were searched for contraband, as military authorities required, but nothing was found.



USS Pawnee

Among the nearly sixty passengers boarding the steamer was a stylishly dressed young lady, who spoke only broken English with a strong French accent. Her brother (a fierce-looking bearded man) traveled with her as her translator. Her name was Madame LaForte, she said, and she had a number of large trunks with her because she wanted to set up a millinery business in Washington. Entranced by her smile, the purser assigned her a large stateroom off the main deck and had deckhands haul her trunks to her cabin.

When the *St. Nicholas* departed, the lady emerged from her stateroom and began to flirt shamelessly with the most attractive male passengers and ship's officers. The captain, who prided himself on his knowledge of French, tried out his skills on the lady, who proved herself a native of France with a stream of coquettish language that quite overwhelmed him. She covered her eyes and cheeks with a veil. She tossed her fan about and cocked her head at an angle toward any gentleman who occupied her attention. With her bearded brother on her arm, she wandered about the steamer, flirting as she went.

For some reason the crew didn't understand, many of the passengers elected to wander around the decks well into the night as the *St. Nicholas* made her way South. About midnight, as the steamer rounded Point Lookout into the Potomac, she put into a wharf and took on several more male passengers.

George Watts, one of Zarvona's recruits, was worried. Wandering about the decks, he hadn't seen anyone resembling Zarvona. Had the colonel missed the boat, as it were? He felt sure he would be arrested as a rebel spy, sent to Fort McHenry and hanged. Just then, George W. Alexander, the "French lady's" bearded brother, tapped him on the shoulder and said he was wanted in a nearby cabin. As Watts explained in a newspaper interview in 1910, "I hurried to the cabin and found all our boys gathered around that frisky French lady. She looked at me when I came in, and Lord, I knew those eyes! It was the Colonel. The French lady then shed her bonnet, wig and dress and stepped forth clad in a brilliant new Zouave uniform. In a jiffy the 'French lady's' three trunks were dragged out and opened. One was filled with cutlasses, another with Colt revolvers and the third with carbines. Each man buckled on a sword and pistol and grabbed a gun, and then the Colonel told us what to do."

Zarvona and two others proceeded to the captain's cabin who, when told that over thirty armed men were aboard, quickly surrendered command. The Confederates who had boarded in Baltimore as well as their compatriots who had come aboard at Point Lookout seized the steamer and some in their number, officers in the Confederate Navy, steered her toward the Coan River on the Virginia side of the Potomac.



*A newspaper depiction of Zarvona as the "French Lady."*

*No photographs of Zarvona are known to exist.*

In the early morning hours of June 29, the St. Nicholas docked in the Coan River and took aboard thirty soldiers from a Tennessee regiment. The passengers were permitted to leave with all their possessions.

Then came disappointing news. Confederate sharpshooters had killed the USS Pawnee's captain and the gunboat had returned to the Washington Naval Yard for the funeral. It would be impossible to wait for the Pawnee's return, so what to do?

Bent on making the seizure of the St. Nicholas worthwhile, Zarvona ordered the steamer to head into the Chesapeake for a raiding expedition that would compensate for the lost opportunity with the Pawnee.

The Monticello, a brig heading to Baltimore from Brazil and laden with thirty-five thousand bags of coffee, became their first prize. The ship was taken over by Confederate sailors who took her to Fredericksburg, where coffee was in short supply. Their next victim was the Mary Pierce, ten days out of Boston and bound for Washington with a load of ice. A prize crew took her to Fredericksburg as well, where the local hospitals welcomed the ice.

The *St. Nicholas* was running desperately short of coal. Luckily, the schooner *Margaret* soon hove into view, bound from Alexandria to New York with a cargo of coal. By this time Zarvona was worried his seizure of the *St. Nicholas* was known and feared that Yankee ships would be looking for her. He ordered the *St. Nicholas*, with the *Margaret* in tow, to set a course for the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg. Zarvona and his crew received an enthusiastic welcome in Fredericksburg. A ball was given in their honor, and Zarvona delighted those present by appearing in the hoops and skirts of the lady milliner from France.

Zarvona was honored and entertained in Richmond as well. On the Fourth of July, Zarvona and his Zouave troops paraded through the city streets, to much acclaim.

A local newspaper reported another occasion where the effectiveness of Zarvona's cross-crossing acumen was displayed: "At the Spottswood House, surrounded by his friends, they insisted on seeing him in his female costume as he appeared on the *St. Nicholas*. To gratify them he left the room, promising to return promptly, provided the company was not enlarged, as the joke was to be strictly private. Unfortunately, the circle was shortly after disturbed by the entrance of a strange lady, for whom, however, room was made and to whom a seat was tendered with customary Virginia gallantry. The rest of the company broke into knots, leaving the stranger to herself, and discussed in whispers the propriety of keeping the Colonel out, until a favorable opportunity presented itself. Suddenly, their embarrassment was relieved by the action of the lady, who, lifting her skirts to a modest height, displayed a soldier's uniform and the end of a cutlass. The effect was astonishing."

But Zarvona's success quickly led to his downfall. Growing restless in Richmond, he began planning his next raid. He resolved to repeat his performance by seizing another steamer out of Baltimore.

Soon, Federal intelligence agents learned from spies on both sides of the Potomac that a small boat had come over from the Coan River to the Maryland side and had landed the crews from the *St. Nicholas* and the other captured vessels. The boat was said to be heading up the Bay. She was manned by well-armed men, variously estimated from eighteen to thirty in number. On July 8, 1861, these men had taken passage on the steamer *Mary Washington* headed for Baltimore.

Unfortunately for Zarvona and his comrades, who should already be on board the *Mary Washington* but the crews of the *St. Nicholas* and the other ships he had captured and just returned to Maryland. Things got dicier when some Federal soldiers and police officers then boarded at Fairhaven, a resort south of Annapolis.

Zarvona's former prisoners quickly tipped off the soldiers. He and his comrades were kept under observation but not arrested to avoid a possible armed confrontation. But as the steamer neared Baltimore, Zarvona grew apprehensive he had been identified. He tried to lower a lifeboat to escape but was stopped by some officers. Zarvona drew a pistol and the officers drew their revolvers. The officers informed Zarvona they would take him dead or alive. He called out for "his boys" to help, and by that means the Federals discovered who the rest of rebels were on board.

In the meantime, the Federal commander had ordered the *Mary Washington's* captain to steer for Fort McHenry so troops could be brought on board to seize the rebels. When it became common knowledge that the steamer was heading for the fort, the passengers raised a commotion, some trying to aid the rebels while others sided with the Federals. When the *Mary Washington* docked at Fort McHenry, a detachment of infantry went on board and marched Zarvona's accomplices off to confinement.

But somehow during the commotion the Colonel had slipped away. Some female Confederate sympathizers had stuffed him into a bureau in the ladies' cabin. Removing the bottoms of the drawers, they had fitted the slender Zarvona into place. He was finally located after an hour and a half of searching. Some reports say he was once again dressed as a woman when he was found. The "French spy lady," as he had become known in both the North and the South, was a sad spectacle as he was dragged, cramped and drenched with perspiration, off to prison.

Zarvona was placed in solitary confinement in Fort McHenry. In his baggage were found his Zouave uniform, some letters confirming his mission of depredation on Chesapeake shipping, his commission in the volunteer forces of Virginia and a letter of credit drawn on a Baltimore bank. These were all used as evidence against him.

Northern military authorities charged Zarvona with piracy and treason and ignored repeated requests that he be exchanged. In December 1861, Zarvona was transferred to Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor. His transfer accompanied another refusal by the military to treat him as a prisoner of war.

Zarvona remained in solitary confinement at Fort Lafayette, his every move under close observation. His correspondence was intercepted and read. His health rapidly deteriorated. His mother's efforts to visit him were rebuffed.

Aroused by the reports reaching him about Zarvona's condition and treatment, in January 1863 Governor Letcher wrote a letter directly to President Lincoln. In it he protested the Federal military's failure to treat Zarvona as a prisoner of war even though he was carrying a military commission when captured. He also protested that the Colonel had by that time been held for 18 months without a trial. More ominously, Letcher wrote that he would place some Federal prisoners of war in solitary confinement in Virginia prisons in retaliation for Zarvona's treatment. They would remain there until Zarvona was properly exchanged and returned to Virginia.

The governor was as good as his word. By February, the seven Federal soldiers Letcher had transferred to solitary confinement were writing letters to the War Department in Washington pleading for Zarvona's release. Wives, relatives and friends of the "hostages" mounted an incessant letter-writing campaign to get the U.S. government to relent.

By mid-March, Secretary of War Stanton had concluded that Zarvona's confinement served no useful purpose other than to invite further reprisals from Virginia. On April 11, 1863, the U.S. army commissioner general of prisoners notified authorities at Fort Delaware (where Zarvona had been transferred) that Stanton had authorized his exchange.

Zarvona reached Richmond on May 6, 1863, his nervous system completely broken down. He immediately proposed that he be given command of the combined Maryland Confederate regiments even though he was obviously unfit for duty and such an assignment would have violated the terms of his parole.

Deeply disappointed, Zarvona sailed for France. He returned to Maryland in 1870, left for France again trying to restore the family fortune, but failed. He returned for good in 1872, a shattered man. In 1873, he wrote a rather disconnected account of his life and lived his last years in anguish over his health and declining finances. He felt that his friends had abandoned him and his gallantry had been forgotten. Richard Thomas Zarvona died on March 17, 1875 and was buried at a family estate in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Letcher penned a fitting tribute to Zarvona after his death. In it he wrote that Colonel Zarvona was "a most extraordinary man . . . . He was somewhat eccentric, but his eccentricities did not render him disagreeable; on the contrary, tended rather to inspire regard for and excite interest in him . . . . I became very much attached to him and appreciated him most highly for his integrity and his intellect, for his coolness, his courage, for his public and private virtues, and for his possession of all those qualities that make up the man."

But Zarvona was not forgotten. Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (Walter's Company) was more commonly called "Zarvona's Zouaves" during and after the war. A Maryland chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is named after him. In 1990, the Maryland Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans dedicated a marker for his previously unmarked grave. And perhaps Richard Thomas Zarvona would have taken some consolation from the fact that he and his alter ego, the "French lady," are mentioned over seventy times in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

*Dick Cox is SCWRT Vice President and Chair of the History Committee.*

# Scottsdale Civil War Round Table

## Membership

### Please Join Us!

Your membership enables SCWRT to help with battlefield preservation and attract the best Civil War experts from around the country as keynote speakers at our meetings, September thru May! Please fill out this form and return it with your check payable to Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable. Mail to this address:

*Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable*

**#274 7349 N. Via Paseo Del Sur Ste 515 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-3749**

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Student Membership (no charge)	----
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Additional contribution of \$ _____	

*100% of your contribution (minus expenses) goes to battlefield preservation.*

**TOTAL ENCLOSED** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*Our monthly newsletter "The Grapeshot" will be emailed to you.

*Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable is approved by the IRS as a 501 c (3) non-profit organization. Contributions are tax deductible for federal and state income tax returns. Check with your tax consultant.*

[www.scottsdalecwr.org](http://www.scottsdalecwr.org)

Scottsdale Civil War Roundtable

480/699-5844

## Meet the CWRT Congress

By Mike Movius, Founder and President

With the loss of nearly 70 Civil War Round Tables (CWRTs) in the past decade, it became abundantly clear that the movement that once boasted close to 500 CWRTs worldwide was in jeopardy. In 2016, Mike Movius, the president of the Puget Sound CWRT wanted to understand how that could be prevented. From that humble beginning, the CWRT Congress was born.

Since that time, we have held conferences in Centreville, VA, Harrisburg, PA and St. Louis, MO. Our conferences seek to inform CWRT members about practices that have proven successful in the areas of program development, fundraising, preservation, marketing, recruitment, governance, culture, partnerships and a host of other organization development areas. We also encourage networking with one another to better understand how CWRTs can succeed.

CWRT Congress does not have memberships. We do not charge dues of any kind. We are a registered 501(c)3 and rely on voluntary donations of those who want the CWRT movement to thrive. We are all about CWRT sustainability. Our motto is *Improvement through Education and Networking*. Our website is loaded with proven practices that CWRTs and their leaders should consider. [www.cwrtcongress.org/proven.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/proven.html)

When the pandemic hit in the first quarter of 2020, we knew that CWRTs were going to be unable to meet for some time. Our fear was this was an existential threat as members would lose interest and that CWRTs would fail. So, we began to offer free, online Civil War lectures. The response has been overwhelming. Speakers have donated their time and talents because they believe in the movement. Watch them at [www.cwrtcongress.org/videos.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/videos.html)

Reservations for upcoming events can be made at [www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/speaker.html) We also have a living historian series called "Fridays with Grant" by Dr. Curt Fields [www.cwrtcongress.org/grant.html](http://www.cwrtcongress.org/grant.html)

Our 2021 conference will be held in the Philadelphia area September 17-19. We have a great lineup includes workshops on board organization, member retention, mission statements, the new normal, newsletter improvement, managing organizational change, changing organizational culture, meaningful partnerships, writing press releases, the sister CWRT connection, succession planning and targeted recruitment. Registration opens in July and we hope to meet you there.



## Trivia Answers

1. The battle of Gaines' Mill.
2. Traveller remained with Lee after the war, going with him to Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. Lee died in 1870. Traveller died the next year and his skeleton was placed on display until 1970, when it was buried on the Lee Chapel grounds, next to Lee's crypt.
3. "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton."
4. An ammunition barge blew up, destroying 700 boxes of artillery ammunition, about 2,000 boxes of small arms and other ordnance, all together about \$2 million in damage. The explosion threw debris into the air, even into army headquarters and barely missed Gen. Grant. Forty-three were killed in the explosion and 126 wounded. A "horological torpedo" (basically a time bomb)

## Other Opportunities via Zoom

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>