



THE

FEBRUARY 2014

LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

DETAILS EMERGE ABOUT NEW MUSEUM FORMED BY RICHMOND MERGER SCOTT C. BOYD

The following three articles/news releases provide insight into the plan for the Museum of the Confederacy and the thousands of artifacts housed there. The first of these news releases appeared in the *January 2014 Civil War News* and provides details about the new museum to be formed by the merger of the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) and The American Civil War Center (ACWC). I know many of you have expressed interest and concern regarding the MOC and specifically what will become of the artifacts. Mr. Boyd provides, in his article, details here to fore not known to us and personally I am not certain it will leave you with a good feeling about our "Southern" history. I would like to thank compatriot Jimmy Miles for providing me with his copy of the Civil War News which contained the following article.

RICHMOND, Va. – New details are emerging about the nature and implications of the new Civil War museum in Richmond announced jointly on Nov. 17 by the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) and the American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar (ACWC) (see December CWN).

The museum was officially created on Oct. 15, according to its articles of incorporation filed with the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC) and obtained by Civil War News. Its name, Civil War Holdings (CWH), is a placeholder which will be changed after the museum's name is finalized in January.

While not actually using the word "merger" in the Nov. 17 announcement, the CWH board now has complete control of all business affairs of the MOC and ACWC, and their boards have been dissolved, according to their recently amended articles of incorporation.

It should be noted that the MOC's legal name is the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, the name referred to in the documents. The MOC is legally considered what is called a "fictitious name" for the CMLS, but it is the name the museum uses publicly for itself and that is most familiar to people.

Both the Confederate Memorial

Literary Society and American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar continue to exist as separate non-profit corporate entities; however, their formerly independent boards were both "eliminated," according to amendments to their respective articles of incorporation, approved by those boards on Nov. 21, filed with the SCC, and effective on Nov. 27.

MOC President and CEO Waite Rawls and ACWC President Christy Coleman, who are now co-CEOs of the new entity, sat down for a Civil War News interview on Dec. 6 at the Tredegar site to explain some of the details and their vision for the new museum.

The big picture is the story of the Civil War, something the MOC has done from the Southern perspective and the ACWC from the Union, Confederate and African-American perspectives.

"The Civil War is our story," Coleman said. "It's not just a Confederate story. It's not just a Union story. It is our collective American experience. That's what we're trying to get at here with this project."

"People continue to ask, 'Have you merged?'" Rawls said. "We will say, 'Yes and no.'"

Have they merged corporate entities? "No," Rawls said. "The

CMLS will continue to exist and will continue to own the artifact collection. The ACWC will continue to exist and continue to own its properties."

He did not mention they no longer have separate, independent boards, but instead are both controlled by the CWH board.

Have they merged operations? "Yes, under the holding company," Rawls said, referring to Civil War Holdings.

There are now three 501(c)(3) tax-exempt non-profit organizations, according to Rawls: CWH, CMLS and ACWC.

"We have two things and we created something else," Coleman said. "The two things don't go away."

They said that what the public seems to not understand about the changes boils down to: Who controls what? Who's actually doing what?

The co-CEOs said they can both sign checks, that Rawls will oversee the White House and museum in Appomattox, while Coleman will be in charge of overall day-to-day operations.

"The job's way too big for one person anyway," according to Rawls.

The merger of operations will streamline the way many standard business activities are conducted by the new combined entity, such as having one bookkeeper and one payroll instead of two.

“We’ll save on things like database management fees, healthcare costs, audit costs and legal fees,” Rawls said.

“This saves us tremendously on both sides,” added Coleman.

“As a result, we’re already telling donors, ‘A greater percentage of your donated dollars will go to preservation and education,’” Rawls said. “They are two words that ring people’s chimes.”

The CEOs said the merger would not lead to layoffs.

“Why would we do that?” Coleman asked. “We still have collections to care for. We still have three sites to operate. We still have finances that have to be

The new museum’s interpretation of the Civil War story will not be the work of just one person, but will be decided by an education committee of the CWH board, according to Coleman.

She and Rawls said they have collaborated on a “unifying document” that describes their vision for the new museum. They declined to make it public because it has not been officially approved by the CWH board.

“Instead of running from what we’re afraid of, let’s run towards what we love,” Coleman said. “If we did this, what could we do?”

Rawls stressed the three key strengths “married” by the merger: location, collection and finance.

Unlike the cramped, hard-to-get-to MOC location in downtown Richmond, swallowed up by the huge Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) Medical Center, the ACWC’s **Tredegar** site has **8.9 acres**, is easy to reach, has plenty of parking and is, in short, “fabulous,” in Rawls’ words.

“We’ve got a great collection, but nowhere to show it,” he said. The MOC has **15,000 items** and the ACWC about **3,500**.

The *second* press release occurred *January 15, 2014*. The following Associated Press article announced “*The American Civil War Museum*” would be the name given to the new museum formed from the combining of the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) with the American Civil War Center (ACWC).

Marriage to Create *American Civil War Museum* in VA

RICHMOND, Va. January 15, 2014 (AP)

A new museum in Richmond that will marry the collections of two Civil War museums has a name.

The American Civil War Museum will be built along the James River at the site of the Tredegar Iron Works, where much of the South’s cannons were forged during the Civil War. The name was announced Wednesday by The Museum of the Confederacy and The American Civil War Center.

The name choice was based on market research and discussions among museum leaders.

When completed in 2016, the museum will combine the best aspects of both museums within a \$30 million showcase. The Confederacy museum has a vast collection of Southern artifacts from swords to uniforms, while the Civil War Center uses interactive exhibits to tell the story of the Civil War.

The CHARGE

To you, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, we submit the VINDICATION of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the DEFENSE of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the GUARDIANSHIP of his history, the EMULATION of his virtues, the PERPETUATION of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the TRUE HISTORY of the South is PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



The following is the *third* article announcing the headquartering of the new “**American Civil War Center**” in the historic Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, VA. My first concern is the combined museum will be located in a park operated by the “National Park Service”. The second concern is the “**tag line**” associated with the branding of the new institution which reads “**Confederacy, Union, Freedom**” which, to me, implies the slant of this museum will be directed toward the slavery aspect and not to the valor and hardship our brave ancestors and their families endured during the war years or the hardships brought on by reconstruction. It is obvious that our fight is far from being over, and I am afraid the revisionist and politically correct crowd will continue their assault on our ancestor’s good name.



The American Civil War Museum Poised to Become a Premier Civil War Museum

Combining the best aspects of the American Civil War Center and the Museum of the Confederacy

January 15, 2014

RICHMOND, VA - The new American Civil War Museum will be headquartered on the historic site of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, where a new museum building will combine the best aspects of The Museum of the Confederacy and The American Civil War Center.

The goal of The American Civil War Museum is to help a diverse national and international audience learn American Civil War history in all its breadth and scope. Using dynamic and interactive exhibits, engaging educational programs and historical research, the museum will tell a multitude of military, political and civilian stories of the people of the time. It will also ensure and strengthen the preservation of an unparalleled collection of Civil War artifacts.

From late October through December, museum leaders conducted market research to gather public input on the new institution and its name. This research included telephone and focus group interviews, and email surveys. Participants in the market study ranged from people representing heritage groups and Civil War roundtables, to museum supporters and members of the general public.

"One of the most compelling aspects

of the market research was the fact that regardless of backgrounds, the participants generally came to the same conclusions regarding the name," said museum co-CEO Christy Coleman. "In addition, each expressed an overwhelming desire that the stories and exhibitions be comprehensive and provide new insights into the conflict."

"The market research was a great experience," said Waite Rawls, museum co-CEO. "Time and again the participants told us, 'Tell people what it is. Don't mince words or be cute.' I think we have accomplished just that."

Based on the market research and further discussion among museum leaders, The American Civil War Museum was chosen as the name of the new institution. The title was presented to, and accepted by, members of the executive committee at its Dec. 19 meeting, and by the full board at its Jan. 3 meeting.

Along with the new name, branding for the new institution will include a tagline reading, **"Confederacy, Union, Freedom."**

"The Museum of the Confederacy has an international reputation for its unparalleled collection of Civil War

artifacts," Edward L. Ayers, chairman of the new board, said. "The American Civil War Center has established itself as a leader in telling the Civil War story in all its breadth and scope. The tagline highlights the comprehensive nature of the story and recognizes the traditions and legacy of both institutions."

Selecting the new name is among the first steps of what will be a long process that will include site and exhibit planning, design and construction, development of new marketing and branding strategies, fundraising and much more. The project is projected to take up to two years to complete and cost \$30 million, of which \$20 million has already been committed.

The American Civil War Museum comprises *The Museum and White House of the Confederacy, The American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, and The Museum of the Confederacy – Appomattox*. When completed in early 2016, the museum will be located at Historic Tredegar, an 8.9 acre National Historic Landmark that was one of the most important industrial sites during the Civil War. The National Park Service operates the Richmond Battlefield Park Visitor Center in the restored pattern building, one of five surviving industrial buildings on the site.



COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

I am both honored and humbled to be your new commander. Any success we will have this year in remembering and honoring our ancestors is dependent upon each one of us. Our central objective is to protect the good name of the Confederate soldier. In order for that to occur each of us must "pick up the rifle" and march in unison to honor of our Confederate ancestor and protect our Southern heritage.

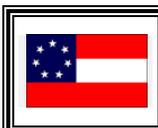
The New Year lies before you,
Like a spotless track of snow.

So let our steps be seen to honor our ancestors
Each step marked with Southern pride.

We are not going away
We are here and here we stay

Be careful how you tread on it,
For every step will show.

Shout out as we march, singing loud and clear.
Announcing to the world



RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

Contact Scott James / (803) 781-1386 / E-Mail: wscottjames@bellsouth.net



How Do Other People Look At Our Lives?

Our lives are judged, in many cases by our peers, under a microscope. Is this really fair? Do people really know and care what we are dealing with on a daily basis Do we pray for each other, our country and our churches as we should?

Our lives are the only Bible some people will ever read. This is a really scary example of how much people watch us as Christians, and will put us

To the test! Always be on guard and remember -- You carry the name of Christ on your shoulders when you call yourself 'Christian.'

Something's to consider:

- Watch your thought's they become words.
- Watch your words they become actions.
- Watch your actions they become habits.

- Watch your habits they become character.
- Watch your character it becomes your destiny.

"Lord help me not to be the judge of other, rather teach me to love and help those who are in our lives that we care about so deeply. Remind us daily of YOUR Golden Rule." Amen

GOD Bless Us All

Chaplains Prayer List

Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.

- Wyman Looney whose wife Jacquelyn passed away Sunday, February 9
- Bill Calliham
- Jesse Folk
- Rusty James nephew of Scott James
- Bill Smyth's wife Ann who has just returned home following a lengthy illness



MY ANCESTOR – MAJOR JACOB EPTING

ROBERT W. "BOBBY" EPTING

MAJOR JACOB EPTING, Great, Great Grandfather of Robert W. "Bobby" Epting the eldest son of Adam and Eve (Koon) Epting. Jacob Epting was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, October 18, 1823. He was brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty-three he was married January 28, 1847 to Elizabeth Vina Kinard, daughter of William and Christina Kinard and granddaughter of Cpt. John Werts, an officer in the American Army during the Revolutionary War, and his wife Anna Catherine (Hair). To this union ten children were born.

After a few years spent on a farm near his parental home, Jacob Epting located near St. Paul's Church, Newberry County and became actively identified with that congregation, which activity he maintained throughout the remainder of his life. For about fifty years he served as an elder and as superintendent of the Sunday school. Endowed with vocal above the average in his day, especially where opportunity for training in music was lacking, he acquired by persistent study, application a fair knowledge of the elementary principles of music and led the singing (without organ) in the Sunday school and church services, at prayer meetings, conferences and other religious assemblages. He was foremost in conducting prayer meetings in the church and in the homes of aged and sick members. In the absence of his pastor he frequently conducted lay service. Often he was called, day and night, to the homes of the sick and dying to pray with them and point them to the Savior. He was a man of positive conviction,

fearless and unyielding when principle was involved, of deep piety, strong faith and mighty in prayer.

For more than thirty years, he served as treasurer of the Newberry Conference and seldom missed a meeting. When his life-work had ended the New Conference adopted the following tribute: "Major Jacob Epting, who departed this life, April 15, 1893, was from early manhood a consistent and zealous member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Newberry County, S.C., and for forty years was the honored superintendent of its Sunday school. From the organization of the Newberry Conference-excepting the interval of the years, owing to change of boundary lines of the Conference by the South Carolina Synod, when he was in another Conference-he was its faithful and efficient treasurer. In the domestic circle, in recognized leadership in the Church, in civil and official position, it may be truthfully be said of him, he was found worthy."

He was a lover of children and young people, and they loved him. He realized that in them was the hope of the Church and the State in the years to come. He unflinchingly held up before them the high Christian ideals of life and strongly urged upon young men the claims of the church and the ministry of the Gospel. Knowing of the need for recruits to the ranks of the ministry he was an ardent advocate of beneficiary education and encouraged and supported in every way a movement to help promising, worthy and needy

young men during their college and theological seminary training.

Major Epting's war record is not without interest. Soon after the beginning of the War Between the States he volunteered and reported for duty at Lightwood Know Springs, near Columbia, S.C. Having risen to the position of Major of militia in his district and being an efficient tactician and drillmaster, he was detailed by the Governor for home military duty under special orders to train men for service. Subsequently he resigned as Major and reported for duty at the front as a private, but was ordered by the Governor to return to his home for designated service until further orders. In May 1864, he reported to the military authorities for duty, was assigned to Company H, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry, and served until the end of the war. While serving his state and the cause of the Confederacy during the conflict of war as occasion permitted he conducted prayer meetings for his comrades and knelt in prayer by the side of the sick, the wounded and the dying.

Returning from war he faced ruin, poverty and oppression. He took up the broken thread of life and unfaltering courage and gave his service toward the restoration of his state and community and the welfare of his Church, leading a life of unobtrusive simplicity and untiring industry until failing health bade him cease from labor.



For Mississippians serving during the War Between the States, the enemy they had to fight most often was boredom. Combat took up only a small portion of their time, and they spent many long hours in camp and on the march. Soldiers being soldiers, they found many outlets for their pent up energy. One favorite pastime during the winter months was snowball fights. Often these affairs were took on the appearance of an actual battle, with thousands of men and their officers taking part. An account of one such "battle" was written by an unknown member of Stanford's Mississippi Battery while they were camped near Dalton, Georgia, in March 1864. This narrative was published in the *Charleston Mercury* on March 31, 1864:



SNOW FIGHTS IN THE ARMY

Camp Stanford's Battery, Near Dalton, GA,
March 22

Our optics opened wild with astonishment this morning, when we peeped out from our "shanty" and saw mother carte's bosom covered with a snowy mantle, four or five inches thick. As soon as we had gotten our "grub," we were ready for fun, and immediately the boys of our battery engaged in an indiscriminate snow-balling frolic.



Pretty soon, word came to us that the Eufala battery was preparing to engage us, and feeling the honor of Mississippi was at stake, we formed in line of battle and met the Alabama boys on the line that divided our camps. Here we had a spirited engagement for fifteen minutes or more, when hostilities ceased; and as neither party could claim the victory, we formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, and proceeded to charge Fenner's Louisiana battery, also in our battalion.



The gallant Louisiana boys feeling that it was a point of honor for them to protect their territory from invasion, turned out en masse, and having advantage of position, withstood all our assaults. They held a gap on the hillside, and as their flank were protected by a thicket of bushes, we could gain but little ground. The battle had been raging for half an hour with alternate success, when, looking down the road in our rear, we saw two

regiments of infantry (the 16th and 25th Louisiana I believe), approaching us rapidly, and fully armed for the fray. They came over for the purpose of whipping out Fenner's battery. As soon as we learned this, we immediately struck hands with our late antagonists, and all the batteries now united, we marched to meet the common foe. The conflict was a desperate one, as we were determined to drive the invaders from our camps.

The enemy's battle flag, an old silk handkerchief tied to a pole, advanced near our lines, when some of our gallant boys made a charge, and after a hard struggle, effected its capture. At length, after many hard blows on either side, the enemy sent forward a flag of truce, when hostilities ceased, and another alliance was formed. The officer commanding the infantry detachment then proposed to take his regiments and the remainder of his brigade (Gibson's Louisiana brigade), and with the aid of our artillery battalion, commanded by Maj. Eldridge, we would, altogether, make an attack upon Bate's old brigade, encamped about a mile distant.

The proposition was agreed to – we soon formed all our companies and regiments, and tramped through the deep snow to the enemy's camp; when near it we formed in line of battle and deployed skirmishers in front. We found the foe fully prepared to meet us. They were drawn up in line, with their colors flying to the breeze. Our skirmishers now advanced and drove in those of the enemy. Our whole line followed in a tremendous charge, cheering and yelling, while our officers gallantly led us on. The first charge broke the lines of the enemy, and we followed them to their camps, captured a battle flag and several prisoners. They soon rallied, however, and rushed on our left flank with so much impetuosity that our ranks were broken, and another Missionary Ridge scene was enacted. The victorious enemy pelted us severely, and pursued our routed columns, taking many prisoners.

I had the honor of bearing one of our standards – the aforesaid pocket handkerchief we captured on the occasion. While I was "changing my base," a tall, daring fellow from the enemy's lines rushed forward, overtook me, and seized my flag; about a dozen others ran up to his assistance, and in spite of my valorous struggle, and shouts for help, they took me off a prisoner, and secured the captured colors. From that time I was only a spectator.

More stirring scenes were to be enacted. Heavy reinforcements now came to the relief of our scattered brigade and battalions: Clayton's, Stovall's, and Baker's brigades, all of Stewart's division, were seen advancing. Two long lines of battle were formed – our routed columns again restored to order, and the command forward was given, which was followed by a yell that would have done credit to a legion of Comanche's.



Bate's old brigade had also been reinforced, as I was informed, by the Kentucky brigade, General Lewis, and perhaps others. The charge was sounded by our buglers, and the brigadiers and colonels gallantly led on their respective commands. When the contending columns met, the shock was terrible – the air was filled with whizzing snowballs, and above the confusion rung out on the clear cold air the shouts of the combatants. Here and there might be seen some unlucky hero placed hors du combat, with a red eye or a bloody nose.

Field officers seemed to be the most desirable game, and many a major, colonel, and brigadier was soundly pelted, and in some cases captured, horse, equipment and all. Our column, heavily reinforced as it was, proved too much for Bate's division. The enemy's ranks were broken, and our now victorious braves drove them into their camps, where they were glad of the opportunity to take shelter in their cabins.

We captured several battle flags and a number of prisoners. But our victory was dearly bought. We lost two or three standards, and have to mourn the loss of many gallant officers and men. Time and space fail to tell of all the gallant deeds performed by our braves. The enemy being routed in the last charge, our scattered forces were collected, and the victorious host marched back to camps, every man in good humor, each one feeling himself a hero. The snow continued to fall during the day, and attained to the depth of six inches.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Feb. 8, 1861 The convention of seceding states unanimously adopts the "Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, which is largely based on the U.S. Constitution but has several significant differences.
- Feb. 18, 1861 "Dixie" becomes the unofficial Confederate States anthem when it is played at a ceremony marking Jefferson Davis' inauguration as provisional president of the Confederate States of America.
- Feb. 3, 1862 The Union government decides to treat captured Confederate privateer (non-military raider) crews as prisoners of war, rather than pirates therefore avoiding an eye-for-an-eye hanging of Union prisoners of war.
- Feb. 16, 1862 Fort Donaldson, Tennessee surrenders to General Grant. It may be argued that the loss of Forts Donaldson and Henry was a turning point in the war since the "twin rivers (Cumberland and Tennessee rivers)" are now controlled by Union forces.
- Feb. 15, 1864 In a secret session, the Confederate Congress appropriates \$5 million for Canadian-based sabotage operations against the North. Former cavalryman Thomas C. Hines is dispatched to Canada to carry out "appropriate enterprises of war against our enemies."
- Feb. 17, 1864 Charleston, SC. The Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* becomes the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat.
- Feb. 17, 1865 Columbia, SC is surrendered to Federal troops under the command of Gen. W.T. Sherman. The city is subsequently sacked, looted, and burned by those under the Sherman's command.

February Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, FEB 20TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER
 Ken Wingate,

Religious Revival in the South
 1857-1858

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212
 507 Sail Point Way
 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
 A Non-Profit Organization
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
 Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273
 The Official Publication of

THE LEGIONARY

