

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



Confederate Gazette

*Is a monthly publication
of the*

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Veterans
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CONFEDERATE HISTORY SEMINAR SET AT HILL

Hill College will sponsor the 22nd annual Confederate History Seminar on Saturday, April 7th, at the Vara Martin Daniel Performing Arts Center in Hillsboro. The topic for this year's event is, "The Generalship of Robert E. Lee, Gettysburg to Petersburg."

Featured speakers for this year's event include Bill Ward, who will speak on "There is Nothing to be Gained by this Army Remaining Quietly on the Defensive;" Scott Bowden, who will speak on, "Half an Hour Longer and We Would

Have Carried the Enemy's Position;" Theodore P. Savas, who will speak on, "Life Blood of the Confederate War Machine: George W. Rains and the Augusta Powder Works;" and Will Green, who will speak on, "Grace Under Pressure: The Generalship of Robert E. Lee at Petersburg."

The seminar will also include a selection of Confederate songs sung by Joe Walker of Waco and Greg Hector of Austin in the morning session and a medley of "Confederate Aires" by the Hill College

Hood's Texas Brigade Brass Band, conducted by Phillip Lowe.

The doors open at 8:00 A.M. with the seminar formally kicking off at 9:00 A.M. The Confederate Research Center will be open during lunch and after the seminar at no charge.

Admission is \$22.00 per person. Tickets can be obtained by contacting the Confederate History Seminar at P.O. Box 619, Hillsboro, TX 76645. Seating is limited, so reserve your seat as soon as possible.

(Continued on page 4)

SCV Sponsored Bill Filed March 2nd

BILLS FILED IN AUSTIN

The Texas Legislature has seen several bills filed related to historical monuments.

First, House Bill 953, a bill filed by Lon Burnam, a Democrat from Fort Worth. The bill, if passed, would require the removal of all Confederate statutes on the University of Texas, Austin, campus. Currently five statues on the UT-Austin campus honor Confederate heroes. Statues on the UT campus include: Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Con-

federate States; and Albert Sidney Johnston. The bill states, "The statues may be placed in storage away from public view or disposed of in any other way considered appropriate by the board of regents of The University of Texas System."

Next to be filed was House Bill 2061, sponsored by Ron Wilson, a Democrat from Houston. Under the bill, the lieutenant governor, governor and speaker of the House would appoint three members each to an advisory

panel. That panel would draft a plan to ensure the historical accuracy of Texas monuments and the equitable representation of African-American, Hispanic and American Indian historical figures among Texas monuments. The legislation calls for required Hispanic, African-American and American Indian representation on the advisory panel.

The SCV sponsored bill, is House Bill 2360 sponsored by Carl Isett, a Republican from Lubbock.

(Continued on page 4)



CONFEDERATE PROFILE

★★★ EPPA ★★★ HUNTON

The bright July sun warmed the face of this Confederate officer. He along with nearly 15,000 men moved forward toward the well entrenched Union lines almost a mile away. They fearlessly marched in formation to what for many would be certain death. As musket shot and cannon fire depleted their ranks he urged his regiment forward, saber in his hand. Neither he nor his regiment would reach the Union lines at Gettysburg that fateful July 3rd.

Eppa Hunton was luckier than many, he was only wounded and was helped back to the safety of Confederate lines. Many in his regiment remained on the field of battle only to find homes in shallow graves.

Eppa Hunton was born in Fauquier City, Virginia on September 22, 1822. He was educated at the New Baltimore Academy and then taught school for three years. He studied law and was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1843. Hunton was quite successful as an attorney becoming known as one of the more prosperous in Prince William County. He became active in the Democratic Party and served in the state militia. In the militia he reached the rank of brigadier general.

As southern states began to leave the Union in

1860-61 Hunton found himself on the pro-secession side. He was a member of the Virginia secession convention that led the commonwealth out of the Union.

He immediately raised



Confederate General: Eppa

a company and paid for the equipment out of his own pocket. He was elected Colonel of the unit, which would become the 8th Virginia.

Although lacking actual combat experience the 8th Virginia was soon thrown into battle at First Manassas. His regiment defended Henry Hill and bravely charged the Federals in the final Confederate assault that routed the Union troops. Hunton was commended for his gallantry in First Manassas battle reports.

Hunton and the 8th Virginia next participated in

the Seven Days Campaign, June-July, 1862, assigned to George E. Pickett's brigade. When Pickett was wounded at Gaines' Mill Hunton assumed command of the brigade. Hunton commanded the brigade for three days until he had to be replaced, suffering from exhaustion.

Hunton continued to command the 8th Virginia fighting at Sharpsburg (Antietam) and at Gettysburg. At Gettysburg Hunton led his regiment in the infamous Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863. In the charge Hunton was seriously wounded. His valor and leadership of the brigade earned Hunton a promotion to brigadier general on August 9, 1863.

When Hunton returned to active duty he was given a brigade to command. He successfully commanded his brigade during Robert E. Lee's defensive maneuvers against U. S. Grant at Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Hunton and his brigade fought bravely at Five Forks on April 1, 1865. The Confederates were outnumbered 19,000 to 50,000 but Hunton and the Confederates put up a gallant but unsuccessful defense. The defeat at Five Forks turned Lee's right flank and allowed Grant to launch a massive assault against Lee at Petersburg the next

(Continued on page 3)

Hunton was wounded during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg

Confederate Profile

(Continued from page 2)
day.

Five days after the Battle of Five Forks Hunton along with six other Confederate generals and 8,000 rank and file were captured. Hunton was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, in Boston harbor.

Upon Hunton's release from Fort Warren he returned to Virginia. He resumed his practice of law in Warrenton, Virginia. In 1873 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he would serve four terms.

In 1877 Hunton was the only Southerner on the famed Electoral Commission that decided the disputed Presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden. He left the House of Representatives in 1881.

In 1892 Hunton returned to Washington, DC.

but on a different side of the capital building, having been elected a Senator from Virginia. He served three years as a Senator until 1895.

After retiring from political life Hunton returned to Warrenton. Hunton died in Richmond, Virginia on October 11, 1908 at the age of 76. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Clean Up Day Set

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will have a work day on Saturday morning March 10th at the South Belton Cemetery in Belton.

Members are asked to come at 9:00 AM to assist in a clean up project in advance of the April 21st Grave Dedication Ceremony.

The South Belton Cemetery is the final resting place of the Camp's namesake, Major Robert M. White.

Camp Schedule

March 2001

March 10th: Camp Workday, 9:00 A.M. at South Belton Cemetery, Belton, TX. Cemetery Clean-up project.

March 13th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P. M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

March 24th: Living History, Confederate Reunion Grounds, Mexia, TX

April 2001

April 6th: Texas Division Executive Council Meeting, Hill College, Hillsboro, TX, 7:00 PM

April 7th: Confederate History Symposium, Hill College, Hillsboro, TX, 9:00 AM

April 14th: Camp Dinner Meeting, 7:00 PM, Inn at Scott & White, Temple, TX. Speaker: Evault Boswell, author of Texas Boys in Gray.


April 21st: Dedication and Grave Marking, South Belton Cemetery, Belton, TX, 1:00 PM.

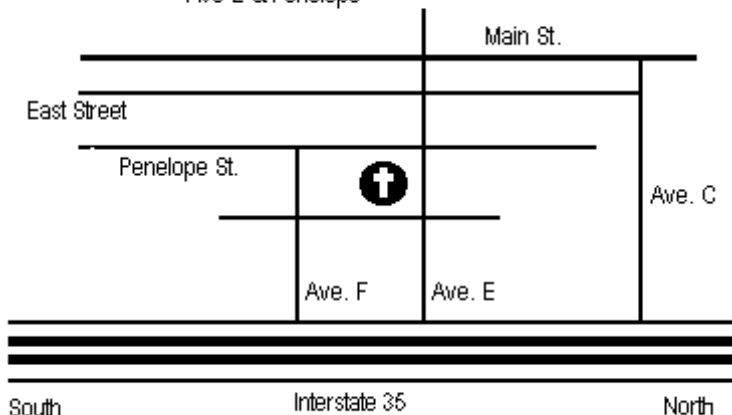
May 2001

May 8th: Camp Meeting, King's Daughters Hospital, Temple, TX, 7:00 PM.

March Camp Meeting:
Dr. Guthrie, Waco
CWRT. Program
on Felix Robertson
or Sul Ross.

Map to South Belton Cemetery

 = Location of South Belton Cemetery
Ave E & Penelope



Confederate History Symposium

(Continued from page 1)

If you want a set of audio tapes of the seminar include an additional \$15.00.

Motel accommodations include: Best Western (254-582-8465), Comfort Inn (254-582-3333), and Ramada Inn (254-582-3493).

George Pickett's Humor Under Fire

Confederate General George Edward Pickett retained his sense of humor even under fire.

One of Pickett's aide-de-camp, Robert A. Bright was under heavy fire. During the fire fight one of Bright's spurs was shot off by grape shot.

Pickett chided Bright by saying, "Captain you are here to win your spurs and not lose them."

Bills Filed In Austin

(Continued from page 1)

This bill calls for the protection of all historical monuments.

The bill reads as follows:
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT relating to the removal, relocation, or alteration of certain state monuments and memorials. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Subchapter K, Chapter 2166, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 2166.5011 to read as follows: Sec. 2166.5011. REMOVAL, RELOCATION, OR ALTERATION OF A MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL.

(a) In this section, "monument or memorial" means a monument, memorial, or other designation, including a statue, flag, portrait, plaque, seal, symbol, building name, or street name, that: (1) is located on state property; and (2) hon-

ors a citizen of this state for military or war-related service.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, a monument or memorial may be removed, relocated, or altered only: (1) by the legislature; (2) by the Texas Historical Commission; (3) by the State Preservation Board; or (4) as provided by Subsection (c).

(c) A monument or memorial may be removed, relocated, or altered in a manner otherwise provided by this code as necessary to accommodate construction, repair, or improvements to the monument or memorial or to the surrounding state property on which the monument or memorial is located. Any monument or memorial that is permanently removed under this subsection must be relocated to an equally prominent location, as determined by the legislature. SECTION 2. This Act takes effect September 1, 2001.



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**Next Meeting:
March 13th
King's Daughters
7:00 PM**