

South Carolina Martial Traditions

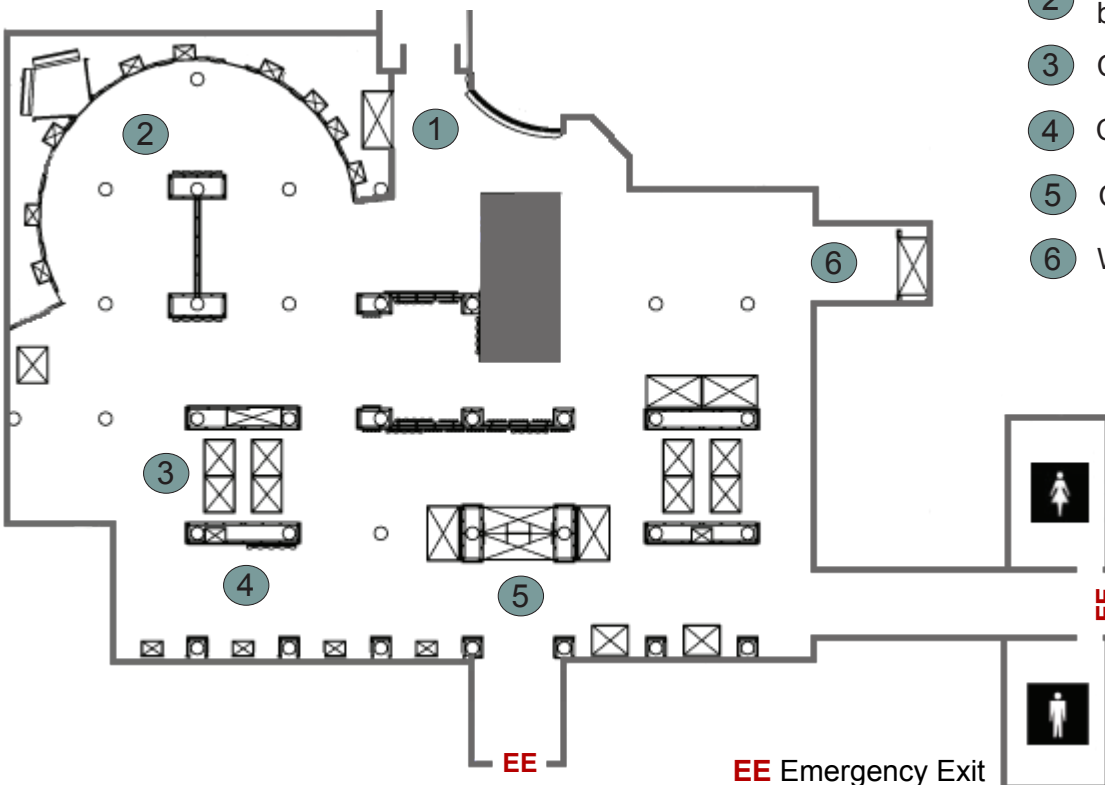
Family Activity Guide



Welcome to the South Carolina Relic Room and Military Museum!

This family activity guide was especially created for children and adults to explore and learn about the Palmetto State's military history. This guide will lead you to six stops in the main gallery. Use the activities to have fun, search for objects and details in the exhibit, and talk about what you see. There are also some activities to complete at home. Have fun!

- 1 The Palmetto and South Carolina Martial Spirit
- 2 To be a South Carolinian before the Civil War
- 3 Civil War: Writing Home
- 4 Civil War: Fight For Freedom
- 5 Civil War: Battlefield
- 6 World War II: Military Patches

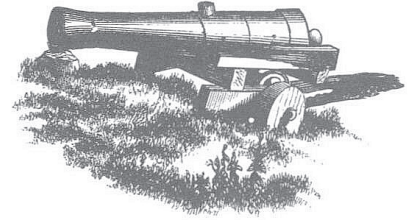


The Palmetto and South Carolina Martial Spirit

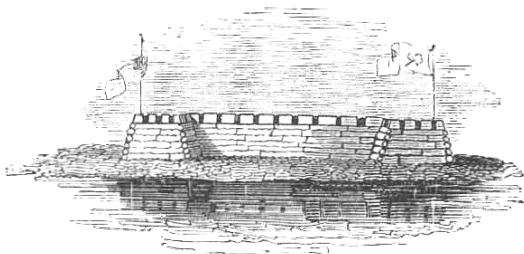
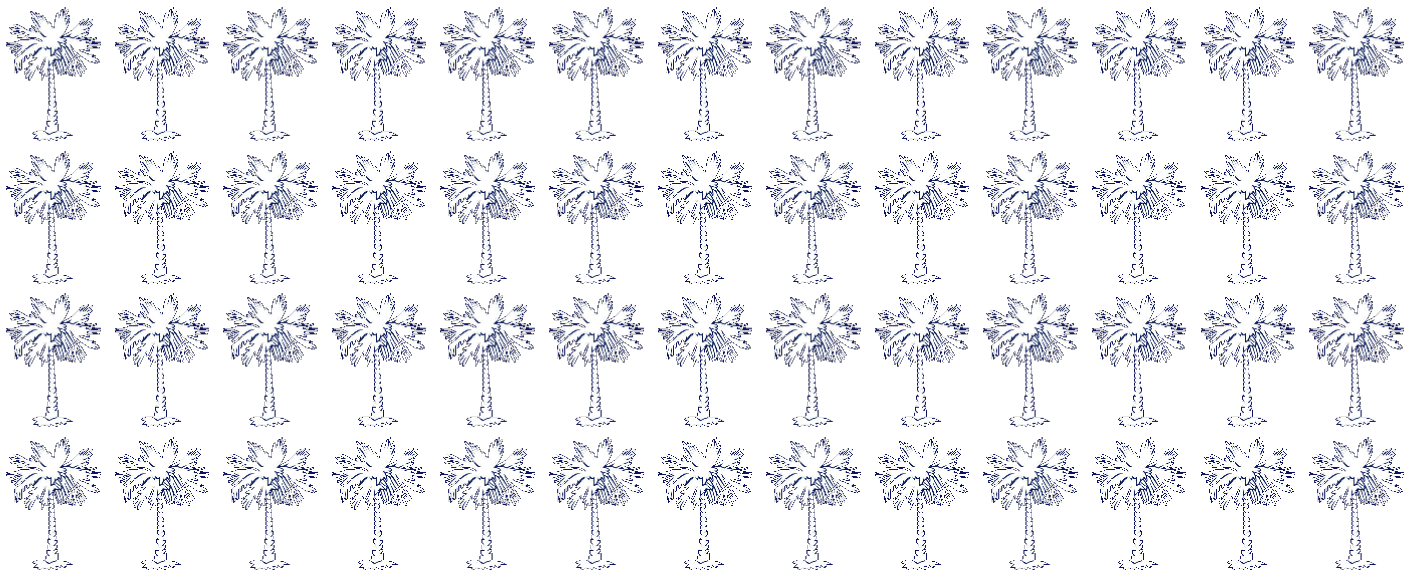


Grown along the coast, the Palmetto tree is an important symbol to South Carolina and especially, to the state's military traditions. Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) was built with these spongy palmetto logs during the Revolutionary War.

As the British fired onto the fort, the walls absorbed the cannonballs and protected the American defenses. In 1860, the Palmetto was added to South Carolina's official state flag.



Find It! Keep your eyes open for the Palmetto symbol throughout the exhibit. To keep track of each palmetto you see, circle one below.



Palmetto-log fort on Sullivan's Island

Take Home

Where else can you find Palmetto trees? Can you think of any objects made out of Palmetto leaves?

Visit Fort Moultrie. Compare the current fort with the historic wooden version. Imagine what the colonists might have experienced as cannonballs were being fired into the fort.

To be a South Carolinian before the Civil War



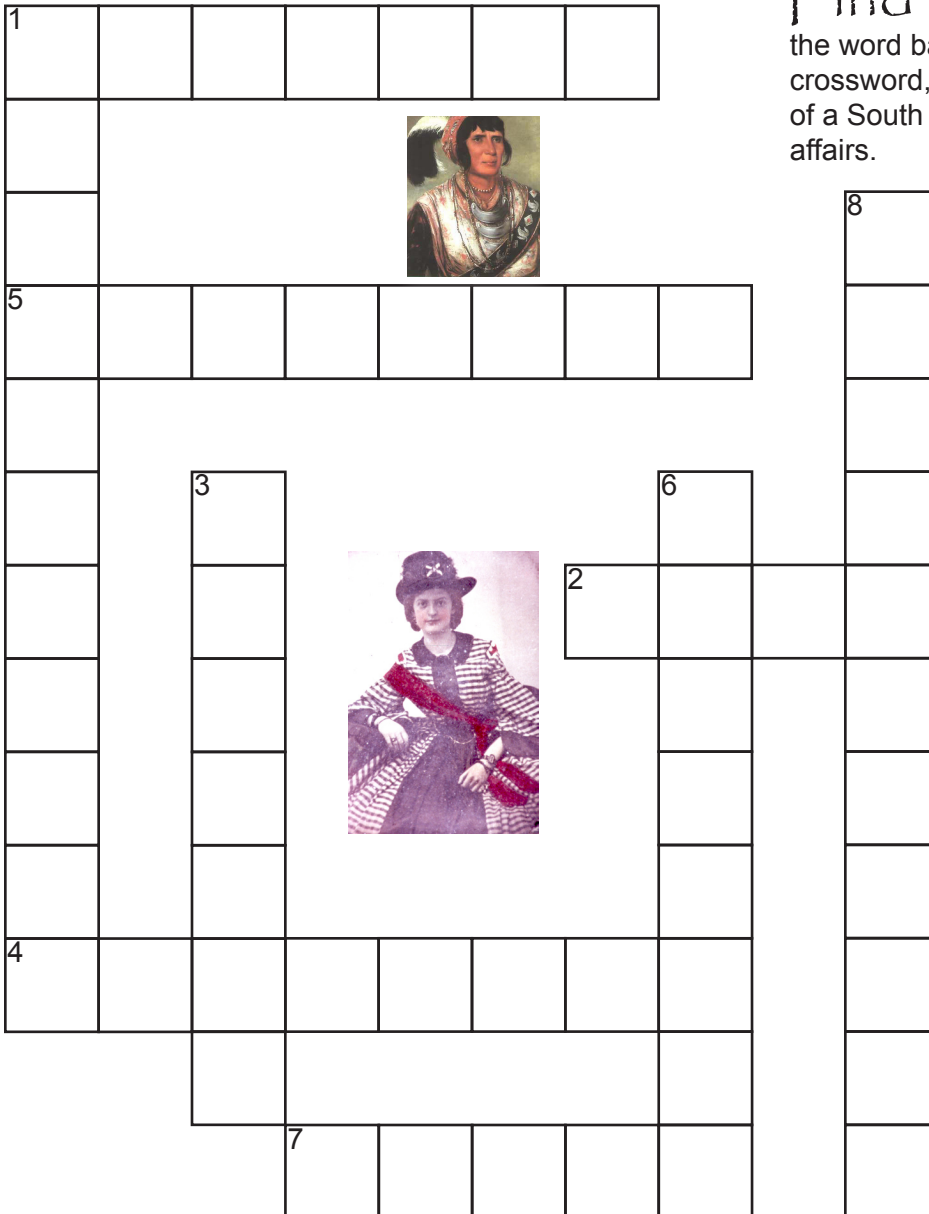
During the Antebellum Period, the people of South Carolina faced many challenges that raised questions about who they were and what they believed in. What does it mean to be a Southerner? What does it mean to be an American?

ante is a latin word for “before”

bellum is a latin word for “war”

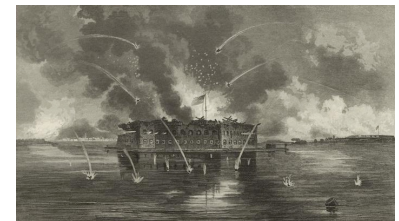
antebellum means the time before the Civil War.

Find the answers in the display cases. Use the word bank for help. As you complete the crossword, think about the ways the everyday life of a South Carolinian was connected to national affairs.



Down

- Mexican War:** Where was the 1st Palmetto Regiment Flag raised?
- SC Volunteers:** Who is in the portrait wearing a feather in his hat?
- Spirit of War:** In the portrait of a woman, what items of clothing reflect her pro-war feelings?
- Firing on Fort Sumter:** The US eagle hat badge belonged to whom?
- First Manassas:** The words “Battle of Bull Run” is engraved on what object?



Word Bank

OSCEOLA
DAVE
CALHOUN
CHAPULTEPEC
COLUMBIA
PALMETTO
HAT & SASH
HOUGH
HUNTERS HORN

Across

- Nullification:** Whose hair is inside the ring?
- Slavery:** Who made the pottery?
- Arms Manufacture:** In which city was the Palmetto Armory located?
- Secession:** What are the secession cockades made from?

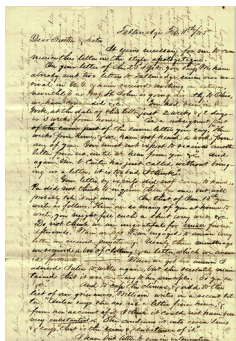
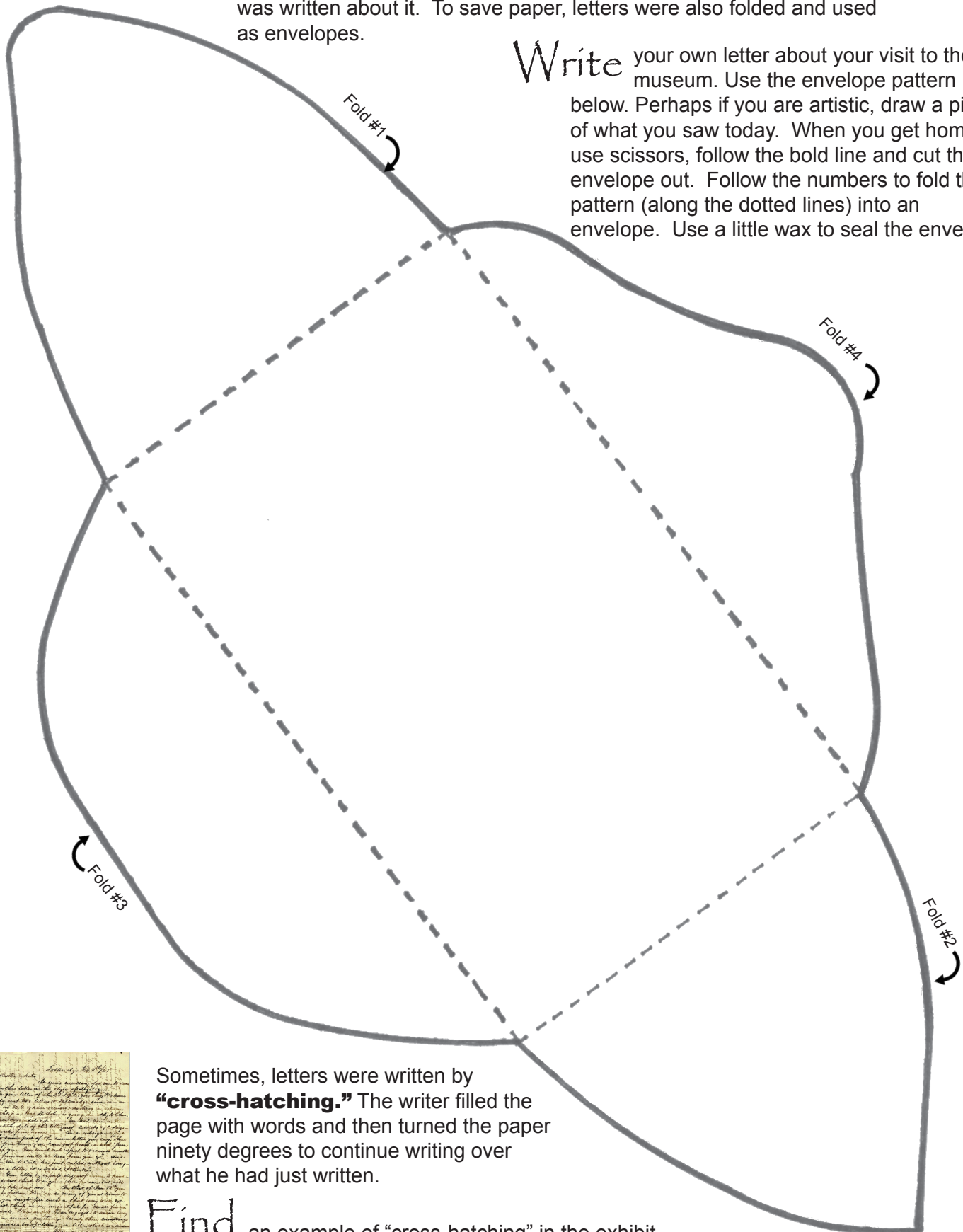


Civil War: Writing Home



Before telephones and email, one important way to stay in touch was through writing letters. Letter writing was so important that a song was written about it. To save paper, letters were also folded and used as envelopes.

Write your own letter about your visit to the museum. Use the envelope pattern below. Perhaps if you are artistic, draw a picture of what you saw today. When you get home, use scissors, follow the bold line and cut the envelope out. Follow the numbers to fold the pattern (along the dotted lines) into an envelope. Use a little wax to seal the envelope.



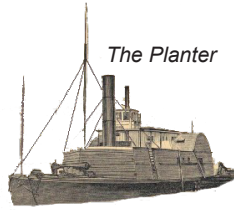
Sometimes, letters were written by **“cross-hatching.”** The writer filled the page with words and then turned the paper ninety degrees to continue writing over what he had just written.

Find an example of “cross-hatching” in the exhibit. Can you read the writing? You might want to try this - but probably not on a school assignment!

Civil War: Fight for Freedom



As the war began, many enslaved black South Carolinians fought for their freedom. After the Union navy captured the low country islands, many freed slaves joined the northern side. One particular slave didn't wait for Union soldiers. Instead, Robert Smalls seized the ship he worked on and sailed the black crewmembers and his family to freedom. When news reached the North, many people welcomed Smalls and his crew as heroes.



Escape through here!

Help Robert Smalls guide the *Planter* out of the Charleston Harbor and pass the Confederate forts to the Union ship, *USS Onward*, out at sea. Remember to give the correct whistle signal to each fort as you pass.

Fort Moultrie
Toot thrice to pass by!

Castle Pickney
Toot once to pass by!

Fort Sumter
Toot twice to pass by!

Freedom is just ahead.
Raise your white flag
and sail to safety!

Free at last!

USS Onward



What happened to Robert Smalls?

Robert Smalls hired tutors to teach him to read and write. After the war, he returned to South Carolina and became a congressman. Elected by newly freed black Americans, Smalls continued to fight for their civil rights. He was also a champion of universal public education.

Civil War: Battlefront Stories



How does a historian study the past? What can artifacts tell us about the people who experienced the war firsthand? Studying historical artifacts and the people who owned them can help us learn more about what it was like to live during this time.

Look for these objects in the “Battlefront” case and read the stories that highlight the men who served on the battlefield.



Find the **engraved gold pocket watch**. William Rose was born into slavery and served several different white masters. Rose followed three of these men into war including the Seminole War, the Mexican War and the Civil War. Before his death, Maxcy Gregg gave Rose this pocket watch. After the war, Rose worked as a porter to several South Carolina governors in the State House. Why do you think a slave would follow his master onto the battlefield?

Did you find the **bullet lodged in the opera glasses**? These belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Elbert Bland who carried them in a coat pocket at Fredericksburg, Virginia. While he was sitting on a horse atop a hill, a rifleball slammed into his chest but got stuck in the binoculars. Bland was knocked off his horse but otherwise unharmed. Unfortunately, he died four months later in the battle at Chickamauga, Georgia. How would you feel if you had been carrying these binoculars? What would you have done with them afterwards?



Find the **rifle that belonged to the “Angel of Marye’s Heights.”** During a severe battle, Confederate Sergeant Richard Kirkland wanted to help the wounded Union soldiers who were still lying on the battlefield. He gathered all the canteens he could carry, filled them with water, and then went out onto the battlefield. He went back and forth several times. According to a fellow soldier who later described what he saw:



“Soon [Kirkland] lifted the head of one of the wounded enemy, placed the canteen to his lips and cooled his burning thirst. His motivation was then seen and the fire silenced. Shout after shout went up from friend and foe alike in honor of this brave deed.”

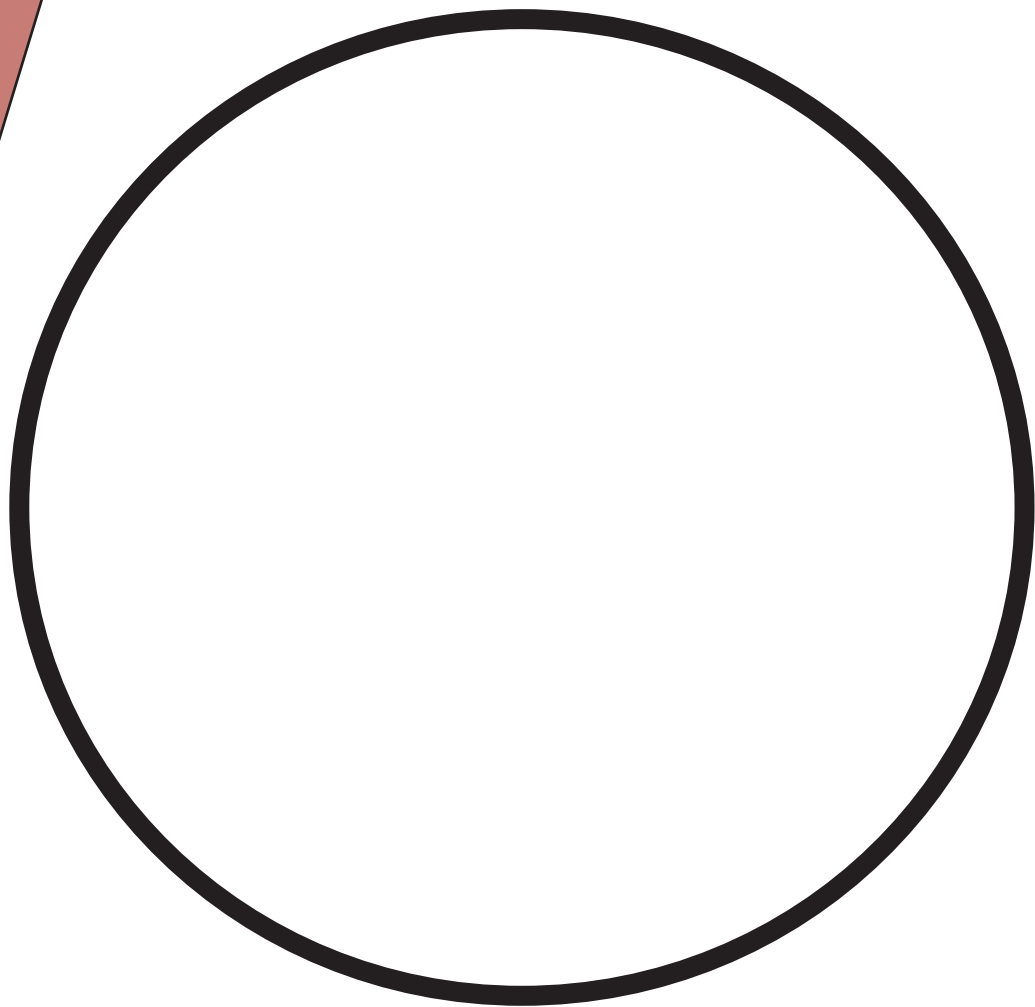
What do you think of Kirkland’s actions? What would you do if you were in his shoes?

World War II: Unit Patches



Military patches have been around for many years and identify the unit a soldier belongs to. Patches are also used to boost morale and promote team spirit. Union soldiers wore corps badges in the Civil War, but it was not until the First World War that military patches became common. The first official Army patch belonged to the 81st Division Wildcats who trained at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. By World War II, military patches had become quite diverse and often featured cartoon characters, like the patch on Lieutenant John Drummond flight jacket does.

Design your own patch. Use your artistic skills and show what is most important and meaningful to you.



Did you know the US government hired cartoonists from the Disney and Looney Tunes companies to design WWII military patches? Fifinella was a winged female gremlin designed by Walt Disney and during WWII, the Women Airforce Service Pilots asked permission to use the image as their official mascot. Fifinella's job was to ward off male gremlins, who were believed to cause aircraft malfunctions.

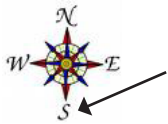


Wrapping It All Up... In A Puzzle Mystery!



During your visit, you examined the many artifacts related to South Carolina's military past. As you begin to get ready to go home, you think back to all the different wars that South Carolinians participated in and how everyone - including the soldiers, and their friends and family - needed to maintain their courage, strength and resolve in face of the difficult challenges. You also realized that there seem to be an important message in the exhibit. What is it? What main idea do these objects seem point to?

Solve the puzzle to find the main theme in the permanent gallery. Write the answers on the lines below.



 - N +  - AD +  - ME + NA



- ND + S




- PE



HI +



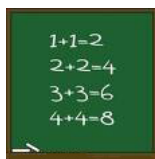
 - RO



- N + L



- OLL +



- D.

For more educational resources, check out the museum website at <http://crr.sc.gov/>