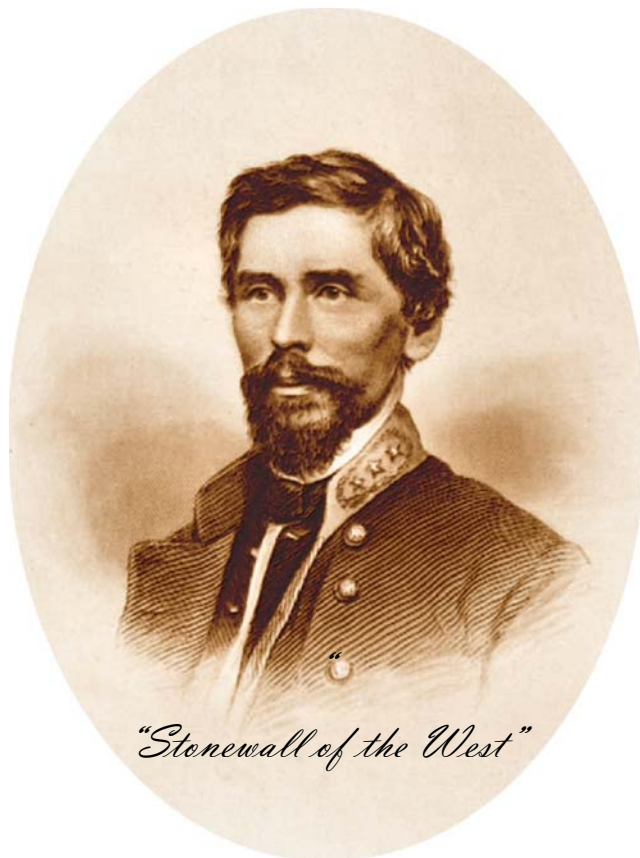


Patriotic and Progressive
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION IN THE INTEREST OF
CONFEDERATE VETERAN DESCENDANTS AND KINDRED TOPICS

THE WEBFOOT

Official Organ Of the
SAMUEL R. WATKINS CAMP No29
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"Stonewall of the West"

General Patrick R. Cleburne

1828-1864

"...he shawn like a meteor on a clouded sky!"

Letter home from Issac Thomas Alderman—Private, 42nd Mis Infantry, Company A

One of my ancestors who fought during the Civil War was Isaac Thomas Alderman (Grandfather X2) of the 42nd Miss. Infantry Regiment. In all, the family has over one hundred and fifty of his letters written home to his wife.

When the 42nd Miss. Inf. Regiment was raised in 1862, Alderman immediately volunteered his service and served quite distinctly. He wrote to his loving wife nearly twice a week. Even though the grammar was poor and no punctuation was used, he gave a good image of what the common *Webfoot* had to go through.

I.T. was killed on October 27th, 1864 near Weldon Railroad, “*by a sharpshooter, shot through the Left temple, above the left eye...*” and was the only man in his company killed that day. He was buried where he was shot along with all his belongings out of respect to him. A letter written to his wife from his commanding officer told her in detail how they had buried him including how he was killed. I.T. made it through many terrible battles including Gettysburg which is mentioned some in the following letter home.

No grammar, punctuation or words in the following letter have been changed in any way.

Winchester va

July 15th 1863

Dear wife I will seet my self after so long a time to answer your kind lettor No 33 but your letters No 31 &32 I have not got while I was at Stanton I got your lettor and I would have answer it but I just hat wrote you the day before and sent it of and though I would write when I got to winchester but we did not stay thear but a few minutes and I could not write and after we past thear I had no chance to send a lettor for we went on to mariland and in to pencil vana and now I have got back to winchester on our retreat I am with the ordnance we was sent on a head of the arma the opinion of the most of the men that the arma will fall back to this place well mat I have not told you how my health is I am well and harty but in a great deal of truble our company was cut all to peases they was in two days fight and during the two days our company came out with about 10 men I cant find out all about the company for I have not bin to se it yet we dont stay nearer than for or five miles and I cant find out eny thing about them only what I can hear I saw bil gardner and he gave me a list of the killed that they new of but before they went in to the fight they left 20 men behind I will give you a list of of the killed and a list of the wonded that I seed my self that is all that I can tel about and them was all able to march they came by whear I was camped killed sarg Rogers Johson Beck Jo Beckman James Howard Bluf Holland (Inverns) ardley Toliyar flanigan that is what they knowfor certain is killed Wonded R M Campbell W G Sullivan and Jo Howard and Steave Marshel and (Adoss) and W cane that ant all for I have never have heard how meny was wonded now I will give you a list of the mysing that was in the fight mysing J Bamberg R (Forbis) james mcperson Tyler frins choctaw tindle J W Whitley Ed Wright William Bamberg was wonded but I did not get to see him he was in comand of the company he was slitley wonded the rest of the officers was sick but Pleasant and he was at home but he is with the company now but I have not got to see him yet

and I cant help but think he has got a lettor for me our old conl got killed I am bound to say we got badly whiped in pencilvania well mat I am out of hart of they say they yank has got vixburg and if that is so we ar whip well I will quit for it looks like foolishness to write for I dont beleave you will get it if vix is gon up

so good by for this time IT Alderman

A mysterious man displays the Confederate Flag in the Mountains of Peru—it is rumored that it could be one of the lost “Confederados” but more probable to be our past Commander, R.A. Bain.



Crews Printing Inc.

Since 1978

99 Public Square
Mount Pleasant, TN 38474

All your printing needs big or small!

Phone: (931) 379-4815 Fax: (931) 379-7662

E-mail: crewsprinting@bellsouth.net



Conveniently located on
Carmack Blvd next to
Tommy Hight Shelter Insurance Co.
Phone: 931-381-9307

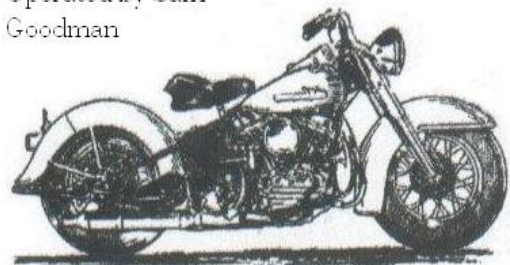
S & G CUSTOM CYCLES

1114 Galloway Street
Columbia TN 38401

Web: sgcustomcycles.com

Toll Free: 1-866-380-0202 | Local: 931-381-7282 | Fax: 931-380-0202

Operated by Sam
Goodman



ARMY OF TENNESSEE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY—07/27/05

The Col. George H. Nixon Camp No. 214, Sons of Confederate Veterans in Lawrenceburg have succeeded in renaming State Route 240, most often referred to as the Summertown Turnpike, as the "Army of Tennessee Memorial Highway."

Past Commander of the Nixon Camp, Jason Goodrich initially made the request of the Lawrence County Commission, which unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Tennessee General Assembly to change the name. Senator Doug Jackson (D-Dickson), who had earlier attended the Camp's 2nd Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, sponsored the legislation, which was later co-sponsored by Sen. Douglas Henry (D-Nashville). Dr. Joey Hensely (R-Hohenwald) was also helpful in its adoption in the House.

The legislation for the highway naming unanimously passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law by Governor Phil Bredesen on June 07, 2005.

A total of four highway signs have been funded, three by the Army of Tennessee Re-enactors, Incorporated and a dedication ceremony has tentatively been scheduled for October.

On another note, Goodrich says he has scheduled an appointment with Governor Bredesen later this month to discuss additional funding for the Tennessee State Museum's Confederate flag collection.

OHIO COUNTY KENTUCKY SCHOOL WILL ALLOW CONFEDERATE CLOTHING

07/22/05

An Ohio County, KY school board has decided not to ban any clothing with the Confederate flag even though there were some objections from some in the community.

The ban on the clothing was initially instigated by a Mr. John Outlaw and the local NAACP. Mike Walker who is President of the local NAACP chapter said that it is the "school board's duty to remove offensive symbols from the schools" Walker went on to say, "If it derails one student, if it brings tears to one eye, or terror to one heart, it is the responsibility of this board to put it out of the school..."

The school board voted down the proposed ban Thursday July 21st. The proponents of the ban said it reminded them of slavery and hate.

A Committee formed to study the dress code turned their recommendation to the school board that there was no reason to have the ban on any clothing bearing symbols of the Confederacy. The committee did however recommend character and diversity training to students.

The Ohio County board members did iterate that any incident that incurred due to the "flag" or Confederate symbol would be dealt with accordingly.

According to the Associated press Superintendent Soretta Ralph said, "At this time we (will) not implement a policy to ban clothes..."

The superintendent also said that all staff members would now be required to watch a forty-five minute video on "diversity issues".

The article went on to say that some students had threatened to drop out or transfer if the ban went into effect. The consensus was that there had never been any issues with the clothing and it simply represented their heritage and pride.

The majority of those present at the decision said that the recommendation by the board was fair and that it was in good judgment.

CAMP COMPATRIOT KENNETH LOVETT RECOVERING FROM SURGERY

Kenneth Lovett, (Camp Sergeant At Arms) recently had to undergo intensive open heart surgery and was rushed to Maury Regional Hospital just before the SCV reunion.

Kenneth had a successful triple bypass performed and seems to be in good spirits.

For all of you who know Kenneth, you will know that he is the epitome of the Southern work ethic and has been a police officer for the Columbia PD for many years.

Kenneth also owns *Columbia Paint Ball and More* located on Carmack blvd in town.

Kenneth is now recovering at home and is doing well. Keep Kenneth in your prayers as he recovers and takes it easy for a while...

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY GIVES UP THE FIGHT COMPLETELY AGAINST UDC / SCV

It has been officially announced by Vanderbilt University that the fight against removing the word "Confederate" from Confederate Memorial Hall Dormitory is over.

Although it is commonly known by those in the Confederate Heritage Community that a judge ordered it to stay or Vanderbilt pay the UDC thousands of dollars to have

it changed, Vanderbilt has decided not to appeal and in their own words, "move on".

Deanna Bryant, President of the Tennessee UDC was quoted as saying that, "...Just because somebody doesn't like something, you can't erase it from the history books."



CAMP DUES ARE NOW DUE! REMIT YOUR DUES ASAP

As all know, Camp dues are now due. Regular Members pay thirty-seven (37.00) dollars and life members pay seventeen dollars.

There was a mathematical error in the last issue of the Webfoot that needs to be corrected. The camp does not function on Seventeen dollars per year per member, but instead it is only twelve dollars.

A few of you have already

given for the 2006 fiscal year and will not have to give again until August of 2006 (2007 fiscal year). Camp dues for the 2006 fiscal year will remain at thirty-seven dollars.

How Dues Work:

Of your 37.00 dollars, 20 of it goes directly to the International Headquarters and Five (5) goes to the Tennessee division. The camp only gets TWELVE Dollars. This

small amount helps run the camp and pay for much needed items and helps towards worthy causes. Without your dues, we simply could not operate..

Since our fiscal year starts in August 1st, now is the time to bring new members into the camp. We have experienced a huge growth this past year and we do not expect any less this coming year.

**All dues, notices
and
correspondence:**
C/o

Adjutant, Jack Taylor
701 Sugar Bend Drive
Columbia, Tennessee
38401-6001

MAIN CANNON FROM CSS ALABAMA IS RECOVERED

AP-07/17/05

The 7,000-pound main battery pivot gun of the Confederate sea raider CSS Alabama has been recovered from the bottom of the English Channel, where the vessel was sunk 141 years ago by a Union warship, a project spokesman said.

The cannon was brought to the surface by the French naval vessel Elan, which had a special A-frame winch on the stern able to bring up such a heavy object, said Gordon Watts, an underwater archaeologist from North Carolina who is overseeing the project.

Watts said French divers and American archaeologists recovered the cannon Saturday about seven miles off the coast of Cherbourg, France in some 200 feet of water.

He said the cannon will be placed in a specially constructed container and shipped back to the United States for conservation. A project supporter in Mobile said it will be taken to the underwater archaeology lab at Texas A&M University.

The divers were faced with dangerous currents while working with the Elan crew to attach a lifting cable to nylon straps on the Alabama's biggest cannon, Watts said.

It took two weeks for divers to remove enough sediment to excavate the old weapon. Project officials said it is the heaviest artifact recovered from the CSS Alabama wreck site. A French mine hunter discovered the ship's site on Oct. 31, 1984.

Robert Edington, a Mobile attorney who is president of the CSS Alabama Association, reported earlier that the French recovered about 200 artifacts from the CSS Alabama in the 1990s. About 200 more were recovered after the Americans took over the project about five years ago with French cooperation.

Edington said most of the artifacts have been turned over to the U.S. Department of the Navy and restored.

A number of them, including the ship's bell, are on display at the Museum of Mobile. The Alabama port city was home to Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes, who was the commanding officer of the CSS Alabama when it attacked Union merchant ships around the world during the Civil War.

Semmes and others were rescued when it was sunk in a battle with the USS Kearsarge off the French coast. About a dozen crewmembers drowned.

Confederate White House Dilemma Still Being Discussed by Committee Members

Webfoot—07/24/05

Museum and White House of the Confederacy curators say exploding development from nearby Virginia Commonwealth University has all but hidden the historic site, cutting museum attendance to an all time low and threatening to remove the landmark right out of the city.

VA State lawmakers met July 22nd to discuss ways to save the 187-year-old site, including moving the entire complex.

"We are simply in their way, and their expansion is simply in our way," Executive Director

Waite Rawls III said during the first of four scheduled public meetings.

Rawls told the dozen member panel of the challenges facing the site, including limited parking, incessant construction noise and looming buildings that leave the historical site lost in the nearby development

From an all time peak of 91,000 in the early 90s to just 54,000 visitors this past year, the White house of the Confederacy is desperately struggling for survival.

The home was built in 1818, and was scheduled for demolition in the 1890s. Members of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society saved the home, converting it into a museum which presently still stands.

Society members restored it as a home in the 1980s; a separate museum housing artifacts such as Confederate flags and period art work stands next door.



GOING PAROLI—GETTYSBURG DEBATES CASINO

Webfoot—08/09/05

Residents of Gettysburg, Penn. Are trying to fight a proposed idea of having a Casino and Spa resort built near the famous battlefield where from July 1st—3rd 1863, tens of thousands of men lost their lives fighting for what they believed.

The group, calling themselves “No Casino Gettysburg”, said it has completed an un-scientific survey on over 250 tourists in Gettysburg in early July and found that over 95% were against the idea of placing a casino near the battlefields and over 50% said they would NOT return if a Casino was built there. The survey went on to say that over 80% felt it would desecrate the battlefields...



The main gun behind the idea is a local motorcycle dealer by the name of David LeVan who wants to build the Casino as an investment. He feels the area needs more “night-life” and that it would be of benefit to the residents.

The site of the proposed casino is 1/4 mile East of Rt. 30 and 15, zoned commercial, and is 1 3/4 miles from Gettysburg borough and the Gettysburg National Military Park to the SW, and slightly over 1 mile from the Military Park’s East Cavalry Field on the SE.

MARYVILLE, TENN. SCHOOL BANS CONFEDERATE EMBLEM AP-07/27/05

The Maryville, Tennessee city school board has voted to ban the display of the Confederate Battle Flag at school sporting events.

Approximately 300 people were at the June 26th meeting, some of them bringing flags in support of the Confederate banner.

The board listened to statements from 21 people who made two-minute speeches. A dozen supported the proposed ban while eight others spoke against it and one person spoke on the importance of attending board meetings.

Among the speakers was Maryville College history professor Daniel Klingensmith, who noted that in 1861 the majority of Blount (BLUHNT') County residents voted against secession. Klingensmith said the Confederate flag doesn't accurately reflect the Civil War history of the local area. Maryville High School graduate Teresa Wilson now has children in the city school system. She says students will be disappointed they can't display the flag and said she wouldn't spend her money attending football games if it were banned.

After the speeches, the Maryville board voted 3-to-1 to approve the ban.

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born in Cork County, Ireland on March 16th, 1828. Although Cleburne lost his mother as an infant and his Father as a teenager, he never let family hardship keep him from his goals in life. He wanted to pursue a career as a physician/druggist just as his father before him but failed his entrance exam into Trinity College in 1846. This failure was not going to stop Cleburne. Instead, he decided on serving in the British Military in the 41st Regiment of Foot.

During his service, Cleburne helped keep order during the Irish Potato famine for a period of three years. After his stint in the British military he moved to America along with two of his brothers and a sister in the year 1849.

After immigrating, Cleburne first settled for a short while in Cincinnati, Ohio but then moved to Helena, Arkansas and became a druggist in a friend's apothecary shop. While working there he studied law and in 1856 he started practicing law officially. He became a senior partner in the law firm Cleburne, Scaife and Mangum by the year 1860.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 Cleburne initially joined the *Yell Rifles* as a private and was elected Captain. In less than a year and was placed in charge of all Confederate troops in Arkansas by Georgian William Hardee. With the recommendation of General Hardee, Cleburne received his commission as brigadier general in the Confederate Army and was only one of two foreign born officers to attain the rank of major general in the Confederate armed forces.

Cleburne would prove himself during the war as one of the brightest Generals ever produced. Some have given him the nickname "*Stonewall of the West*" and others have called Stonewall Jackson the "*Cleburne of the East*". Nevertheless, many historians have noted that Cleburne is still one of the most under-rated Confederate Generals.

On Cleburne's travels with Hood during the Nashville Campaign, Cleburne stopped near St. John's church just outside of Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee and tradition says he made the comment, "*it is almost worth dying for to be buried in such a beautiful place...*" Just a few days later, Cleburne was killed at the Battle of Franklin on November 30th, 1864. Samuel R. Watkins described the scene of the carnage. In his memoir *Co. Aytch, Or A side Show Of The Big Show*, and wrote the following,

*"...The dead were piled the one on the other all over the ground. I never was so horrified and appalled in my life. Horses, like men, had died game on the gory breastworks. General Adams' horse had his fore feet on one side of the works and his hind feet on the other, dead. The general seems to have been caught so that he was held to the horse's back, sitting almost as if living, riddled, and mangled, and torn with balls. General Cleburne's mare had her fore feet on top of the works, dead in that position. General Cleburne's body was pierced with forty-nine bullets, through and through." ***

Cleburne sent a proposal to the Army of Tennessee on January 2nd, 1864 asking that the slaves be

emancipated so that they could fight for the Confederate Army completely and officially. He wrote in his letter his view on the condition of the soldiers and quite remarkably gave not only the feelings of many of the men but prophetically wrote what would happen if the South lost the war.

“...The consequences of this condition are showing themselves more plainly every day; restlessness of morals spreading everywhere, manifesting itself in the army in a growing disregard for private rights; desertion spreading to a class of soldiers it never dared to tamper with before; military commissions sinking in the estimation of the soldier; our supplies failing; our firesides in ruins. If this state continues much longer we must be subjugated. Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. We can give but a faint idea when we say it means the loss of all we now hold most sacred--slaves and all other personal property, lands, homesteads, liberty, justice, safety, pride, manhood. It means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision. It means the crushing of Southern manhood, the hatred of our former slaves, who will, on a spy system, be our secret police. The conqueror's policy is to divide the conquered into factions and stir up animosity among them, and in training an army of negroes the North no doubt holds this thought in perspective. We can see three great causes operating to destroy us: First, the inferiority of our armies to those of the enemy in point of numbers; second, the poverty of our single source of supply in comparison with his several sources; third, the fact that slavery, from being one of our chief sources of strength at the commencement of the war, has now become, in a military point of view, one of our chief sources of weakness.”

It is obvious that Cleburne's view on the War is quite different than what many in schools today are taught to believe. On July 17, 1864, President Jefferson Davis removed J.E. Johnston from Command of the Army of Tennessee and replaced him with John Bell Hood. Cleburne should have rightfully been the next logical choice, but some say his proposal was the reasoning behind his lack of promotion. It has been said that it wasn't necessarily Davis's convictions on the matter but many under Davis were adamant on keeping the institution of slavery (namely wealthy planters) as it stood.

It is interesting to note that just one month before the war ended, Confederate Congress officially made into effect legislation that ordered the raising of companies of Black's for the Confederate Army.*

Captain George W. Pepper of the 80th Ohio Volunteers wrote down in his interview with General Robert E. Lee concerning Irish soldiers the following quote from Lee, *“Cleburne, on our side, inherited the intrepidity of his race. On a field of battle he shone like a meteor on a clouded sky! As a dashing military man he was all virtue; a single vice does not stain him as a warrior. His generosity and benevolence had no limits. The care, which he took of the fortunes of his officers and soldiers, from the greatest to the least, was incessant. His integrity was proverbial, and his modesty was an equally conspicuous trait in his character.”*

** Historian David Fraley of Franklin states that Cleburne was shot only once. *He wrote , “General Cleburne was shot once in the battle of Franklin below and to the left of the heart. Sam Watkins probably based his statement on hear-say after the battle...”*

* Many men of African descent served in some capacities in the Confederate army and many as soldiers. Confederate records do not show race on muster rolls but a quick view on many pension applications show numerous applicants' who were black. Countless photographs also show former black Confederate soldiers attending UCV reunions and many of their descendants are quite vocal on their ancestors participation during the war...

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF WILLIAMSON CO. TN—FINAL RESTING PLACES

The new book: Confederate Soldiers of Williamson Co., TN.- Final Resting Places is at the binder and will be ready for shipment in about 2 weeks. The book lists burial sites of over 3200 Confederate Soldiers from Williamson County and border areas of surrounding counties. It includes those soldiers who were killed in battle, died in Union prisons and died of disease while in service. Included are men born in the county who served in units in other states. The book includes over 100 photos of the veterans. Only a limited number have been printed, make great Christmas presents for history buffs.

Hardbound \$30 - add \$5 per copy for shipping.

Send orders to:

**Dennis Lampley
7346 Sack Lampley Road
Bon Aqua, TN. 37025**

Please make checks payable to: Dennis Lampley

TENNESSEE SCV KROGER CARD PROGRAM

The Kroger Gift Card program has the greatest potential of any program ever offered to the Tennessee Division. Yet, it costs you nothing. The Kroger Company will pay the Tennessee Division 5% of all purchases made on gift cards used by our members to purchase groceries and gasoline. With

gasoline prices near or above \$2 per gallon many of us are looking for the best price in town. Kroger gas prices are very competitive. You can get a "Kroger Plus Shopper's Card" simply by asking for one. When you use that card you will receive an additional \$.03 per gallon discount. After the discount you will pay

a price that few other retailers in your town can match.

To order cards: put your name and address on a sheet of paper and state how many cards you want. Enclose a check in the amount of \$5 per card made out to the Tennessee Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and send to P. O. Box 782, Lebanon, TN 37088.

PETERSBURG—JULY 30TH, 1864 “BATTLE OF THE CRATER”

Some have called the American Civil War the beginning of modern warfare and many tactics used during that time would not be used again to that magnitude for another 50 years.

“The battle of the crater” was part of the siege of Petersburg. During the siege all of the armies were aligned (not unlike WW1) along fortified positions and trenches more than 19 miles in length and extended from the previous Cold harbor battlefield to areas south of Petersburg.

On June 15th, 1864, Robert E. Lee had caught Grant in a

stalemate and Grant wisely would not attack Lee’s fortified position learning from the previous mistake taken at Cold Harbor.

A proposal was made on the part of Union Officer Henry Pleasants of General A. E. Burnside’s 9th Corp. to dig a tunnel under the Confederates, pack an explosive charge of many barrels of gunpowder at the end and then charge the enemy while they were stunned from the massive explosion. The work on the tunnel began immediately and on the 30th of

July it was set off at 4:44am.

The initial blast killed about 300+ Confederates instantly and a charge led by Union General Edward Ferrero ensued. Poor communication led the Union soldiers to believe they were to enter the crater instead of go around it. It would later be called a “Turkey Shoot” by Confederate General William Mahone as the struggling Union soldiers tried desperately to escape from the crater. It was quite literally like shooting fish in a barrel.

In all the Union army lost approximately 5,300 men to the Confederates 1,032.

MEMPHIS MAYOR SAYS NO TO PARK NAME CHANGE/REMOVAL BUT LEAVES QUESTIONS

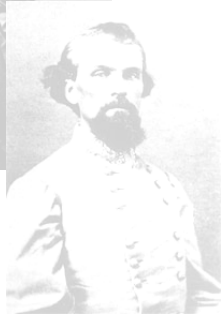
Webfoot - August 3, 2005

After the Memphis City attorney discovered that the City Council had no jurisdiction over renaming the three Confederate parks in Memphis the decision was then turned over to the hands of Mayor Willie Herenton.

At 11am August 3rd, Mayor Herenton made his decision concerning the parks. In his speech he started by saying, *“I am speaking today as Willie Herenton, Mayor of the City of Memphis and not as Willie Herenton, private citizen of African-American descent.”*

Herenton went on to

say in his address, *“Believe me, I understand and share the same commitment many citizens have resist bigotry and racial hatred, but digging up and moving graves or renaming city parks is not the proper way of dealing with this issue. We don't*



want to create a spectacle for the national media...”

Up until the an-

nouncement, a few local activists had demanded that the parks be renamed and statues removed. The proposal was also backed by a local real-estate tycoon

by the name of Karl A. Schledwitz.

Schledwitz had even backed and promoted the idea of removing the bodies of Forrest and his wife, bury them in a local cemetery and then in turn give the property over to the University of Tennessee.

After Herenton's announcement he also made the following recommendations on the parks.

- 1.) Convey Confederate and Jefferson Davis parks to the Riverfront Development Association
- 2.) Convey Forrest Park to the University of Tennessee Health Science Center.

Many who were opposed to the parks renaming have said it seems that the Mayor's remarks are an easy way out and leaves no definite answer on the future of the parks. It has been said that UT has wanted Forrest park for some time and it's future is still uncertain.



Forrest Park—circa 1906

**CO. AYTCH—EXCERPT OF CHAPTER 7—SHELBYVILLE
DOWN DUCK RIVER IN A CANOE / "SHENERAL OWLEYDOUSKY"**

DOWN DUCK RIVER IN A CANOE

"Ora pro nobis."

At this place, Duck River wended its way to Columbia. On one occasion it was up--had on its Sunday clothes--a-

booming. Andy Wilson and I thought that we would slip off and go down the river in a canoe. We got the canoe and started. It was a leaky craft. We had not gone far before the thing capsized, and we swam ashore. But we were outside of the lines now, and without passes. (We would have been arrested anyhow.) So we put our sand paddles to work and landed in Columbia that night. I loved a maid, and so did Andy, and some poet has said that love laughs at grates, bars, locksmiths, etc. I do not know how true this is, but I do know that when I went to see my sweetheart that night I asked her to pray for me, because I thought the prayers of a pretty woman would go a great deal further "up yonder" than mine would. I also met Cousin Alice, another beautiful woman, at my father's front gate, and told her that she must pray for me, because I knew I would be court-martialed as soon as I got back; that I had no idea of deserting the army and only wanted to see the maid I loved. It took me one day to go to Columbia and one day to return, and I stayed at home only one day, and went back of my own accord. When I got back to Shelbyville, I was arrested and carried to the guard-house, and when court-martialed was sentenced to thirty days' fatigue duty and to forfeit four



months' pay at eleven dollars per month, making forty-four dollars. Now, you see how dearly I paid for that trip. But, fortunately for me, General Leonidas Polk has issued an order that very day promising pardon to all soldiers absent without leave if they would return.

I got the guard to march me up to his headquarters and told him of my predicament, and he ordered my release, but said nothing of remitting the fine. So when we were paid off at Chattanooga I was left out. The Confederate States of America were richer by forty-four dollars.

"SHENERAL OWLEYDOUSKY"

General Owleydousky, lately imported from Poland, was Bragg's inspector general. I remember of reading in the newspapers of where he tricked Bragg at last. The papers said he stole all of Bragg's clothes one day and left for parts unknown. It is supposed he went back to Poland to act as "Ugh! Big Indian; fight heap mit Bragg." But I suppose it must have left Bragg in a bad fix--somewhat like Mr. Jones, who went to ask the old folks for Miss Willis. On being told that she was a very poor girl, and had no property for a start in life, he simply said, "All right; all I want is the naked girl."

On one occasion, while inspecting the arms and accoutrements of our regiments, when he came to inspect Company H he said, "Shentlemens, vatfor you make de pothook out of de sword and de bayonet, and trow de

cartridge-box in de mud? I dust report you to Sheneral Bragg. Mine gracious!" Approaching Orderly Sergeant John T. Tucker, and lifting the flap of his cartridge box, which was empty, he said, "Bah, bah, mon Dieu; I dust know dot you ish been hunting de squirrel and de rabbit. Mon Dieu! you sharge yourself mit fifteen tollars for wasting sixty cartridges at twenty-five cents apiece. Bah, bah, mon Dieu; I dust report you to Sheneral Bragg." Approaching Sergeant A. S. Horsley, he said, "Vy ish you got nodings mit your knapsack? Sir, you must have somedings mit your knapsack." Alf ran into his tent and came back with his knapsack in the right shape. Well, old Owleydousky thought he would be smart and make an example of Alf, and said, "I vish to inspect your clodings." He took Alf's knapsack and on opening it, what do you suppose was in it? Well, if you are not a Yankee and good at guessing, I will tell you, if you won't say anything about it, for Alf might get mad if he were to hear it. He found Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Cruden's Concordance, Macauley's History of England, Jean Valjean, Fantine, Cosset, Les Miserables, The Heart of Midlothian, Ivanhoe, Guy Mannering, Rob Roy, Shakespeare, the History of Ancient Rome, and many others which I have now forgotten. He carried literature for the regiment. He is in the same old business yet, only now he furnishes literature by the car load.



JUNE 21ST MINUTES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005 marked the 6th Official meeting of the year for the Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29.

Due to the nature of the SCV International Reunion that was held in Nashville, Tennessee, all staff working at Elm Springs were not present to allow the camp the privilege of using the conference room. Due to this fact, meeting was held in an impromptu fashion out of doors and adjacent to Elm Springs Mansion.

Lt. Commander Jim Looney officially called the meeting at 7:05PM and meeting began with the latest amendments that were presented for the upcoming reunion that would begin on Wednesday, July 20th at Nashville.

Firstly, Adjutant Taylor went over with the camp that the City of Mt. Pleasant had informed him that they have or were in the process of writing Mr. Dallas Upchurch their part in his work on the Confederate Monument at Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee and his cleaning of the courtyard area. Taylor then moved on to the SCV Constitutional amendments that were being presented at the

upcoming annual reunion.

Adjutant Jack Taylor began by saying the 1st amendment, which he felt, was of necessity was one that he had turned in personally. The amendment calls that for all men over the age of 79 to be allowed Life Membership at 100 dollars even. He said that currently it asks that all pay 250 dollars over age 65. All were in agreement that it was of benefit.

The 2nd thing brought up was the current resolution brought up by the SCV General Executive Council. Taylor iterated that there was no explanation as to why the SCV needed to be “re-chartered” in the State of Texas. Although the GEC gave to the general membership the resolution or idea, it gave no real explanation as to why or the necessity of the resolution or idea. All were in agreement that the camp’s delegates would vote it “NAY” if no explanation was properly given at the SCV Reunion at Nashville.

All other amendments that were proposed by other camp members in the SCV seemed to be of no real necessity and all agreed that they were a judgment call upon the delegates who

would be in attendance at the SCV reunion.

Lastly, Jay Smith brought up the proposal that the camp have produced tourism cards for the Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee Phosphate museum that would help promote the Battle Flag that is housed there. Motion was made by Taylor that the cards be produced and motion was seconded and all were in favor. Compatriot Jim Russell immediately wrote out a donation for the cost in their production. Taylor said that he would begin immediately on a rough draft on how the cards would look.

An additional note brought up was having refreshments served at Elm Springs for the tours that were to be given on Friday the 22nd. Taylor and Chaplain Westbrook agreed to do the job.

7:45PM – Lt. Commander, Jim Looney made motion that the meeting be adjourned; motion was seconded – meeting adjourned.

CIVIL WAR TRIVIA

Pictured to the right is a photograph of Christopher Bunker of the 37th VA Cavalry Battalion Company “I”. Christopher was captured at near Moorefield, West VA and was exchanged for a Union Soldier on March 4th, 1865. He returned home on April 17th, 1865.

Christopher was the son of Chang Bunker. Chang was the brother of Eng and most know them more as the “Eng and Chang Siamese Twins” who were famous during the 19th Century...

Eng and Chang Bunker had settled in North Carolina before the war, accumulated 1000 acres of land and became quite wealthy. After marrying sisters, Eng fathered six boys and five girls; Chang seven girls and three boys - not bad for two Chinese conjoined twins...



THE WEBFOOT
SAMUEL R. WATKINS CAMP #29
SONS OF
CONFEDERATE VETERANS

All dues, notices and correspondence:
C/o
Adjutant, Jack Taylor
701 Sugar Bend Drive
Columbia, Tennessee 38401-6001

WE'RE ON THE WEB!

WWW.TENNESSEE-SCV.ORG/CAMP29

**NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD
TUESDAY
AUGUST 16TH AT 7PM.**

REMEMBER, NOW IS THE TIME
TO BRING IN NEW MEMBERS

Sam Watkins Brigade Directory

John C. Brown Camp # 112
1180 Cut-off Rd
Pulaski, TN 38478

Ft. Donelson Camp # 249
730 Leatherwood Rd
Dover, TN 37058

Col. Alonzo Napier Camp # 2040
4965 Bold Springs Rd
McEwen, TN 37101

Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp # 260
205 Old Spencer Mill Rd
Burns, TN 37029

Col. George H. Nixon Camp # 214
Post Office Box 602
Lawrenceburg, TN 38464-0602

Col. Jack Moore Camp # 559
Route 3, Box 110
Linden, TN 37096

The Webfoot is published on a monthly basis by the Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29 of the *Sons of Confederate Veterans*.

The Samuel R. Watkins Camp's main purpose is to maintain and defend Confederate Heritage, educate the public and perpetuate the memory of the Confederate Soldier who fought honorably during the American Civil War (War Between the States [1861-1865]).

The Camp is strictly a patriotic, historical, educational, benevolent, non-political, and non-sectarian fraternal entity bound by its by-laws and governed by the Sons of Confederate Veterans Constitution.

All membership is open to any male 12 years of age and older who can show descent (Collateral or Lineal) from a Confederate Soldier who served honorably.



Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29
c/o 701 Sugar Bend Drive
Columbia TN 38401-6001

FIRST CLASS MAIL