

THE WEBFOOT

Official Newsletter of The

SAMUEL RUSH WATKINS CAMP #29, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

ADJUTANT'S REPORT

**NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY OCTOBER 19TH.**

**Guest speaker will be Sam
Watkins Brigade Adjutant,
Joe Bailey.**

**Bailey will be speaking on Con-
federate Guerilla, Alexander Du-
vall McNairy**

Friends, compatriots and to all concerned,

Our last meeting was marked as one of the largest gatherings of the year. Much thanks and appreciation goes out to Devereaux Cannon for his superb presentation on the "Stars and Bars" First National flag of the CSA.

During the last meeting we also welcomed and swore in new members James Looney, Kenneth Lovett and William Thrasher. Let's all give them a big hardy rebel yell!

For all of you who have not paid in your dues yet, now is the time to do so. I can't thank all of you enough for your generosity last year and helping the camp roster to grow. Lets make this year a carbon copy of the last with the amount of growth we have seen. Feel free to mail your dues in to me or bring your dues to the next camp meeting. Either way, get those dues in as soon as possible!

Take care and I hope to see you all again on October 19th.

Respectfully Yours,

Jack Taylor, II

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The Confederate Monument located at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Columbia, Tennessee is the only known Confederate Statue in the State of Tennessee where the Soldier is presented at parade rest.

Photo by Billy J. Jackson

9/08/04



Black Confederate Gets Proper Memorial Service At Blandford Cemetery in Virginia

AP—9/17/04

Richard "Dick" Poplar, was buried alongside some of his comrades in Blandford Cemetery on Memorial Hill in an unmarked grave.

Now, 118 years after his death, he will receive a proper headstone and a memorial service, courtesy of The Richard Poplar Memorial Committee.

"There died in this city Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. James Muirhead, a Virginian who cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and endured many months of weary imprisonment rather than desert his friends and comrades in their misfortune. He was an honest, industrious man, highly esteemed by old Confederate friends and comrades," according to the memorial notice in the May 23, 1886 Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Robert Harrison, a Norfolk librarian, will portray Poplar in the ceremony Saturday in Blandford Cemetery.

"The site we have set up tells the whole story," said fellow organizer Ashleigh Moody. The committee has set up a Web site featuring a historical sketch of Poplar's life, www.craterroad.com/richardpoplar.html. "There is no question as to the esteem he was held in by the Petersburg community."

Moody said that the reason the organization is holding the event is to help to preserve history and to keep the memory of Poplar alive and for all such distinguished veterans.

"We feel as though this is a particularly historical event," said Moody.

"While he was imprisoned he said 'I'm a Jeff Davis man through and through and won't desert my country,'" Harrison said.

Harrison has been both an amateur and now professional historian for most of his life. He grew up in Valley Forge, Pa. As he grew older he became more interested in re-enacting, responded to an advertisement and joined the 37th Texas Cavalry Co. B. He has reached the rank of first sergeant.

"It's hard to put one's thumb on the exact number of Confederate soldiers of color, but the most accurate estimates put it at between 60,000 and 100,000 of which about 15,000 actually saw the elephant, or saw combat action," Harrison said. "Part of the reason it's hard to track the number of Confederates of colors is that the Confederacy only kept track if you were part of the unit, not your race."

Of the facts about Poplar that

are certain, Harrison said that he was a free black man who worked as a chef at the Boling Brook Hotel, and later joined the 13th Virginia Cavalry. He participated in every action the unit was engaged in until his capture following the Confederate loss at Gettysburg. Following his capture he was taken to Point Lookout prison in Maryland.

"He never swallowed the bitter pill," said Harrison. "He never swore against the south."

Poplar was released from prison in mid-1865 and returned to Petersburg where he resumed his duties as a chef at the hotel.

"When he died it's reported that the pallbearers for his funeral were a virtual who's who of the Confederacy," said Harrison. "Whether you feel the North or the South was in the right, you have to recognize that he stood by what he felt was right and that should be an example for all of us.

♣

Petersburg-Index Appeal—May 24th, 1886

The Funeral of the late Richard Poplar, the colored Confederate soldier, a sketch of whose life was given in the last issue of the *Index-Appeal*, took place from the Union Street Methodist Church, on Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended, there being a great number of white people in attendance including many ladies. The coffin was covered with beautiful flowers. The funeral service was conducted by the pastor of the church, whose remarks were both touching and appropriate.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Commanding Second Division:

I have ordered one section of a battery of 3-inch guns to report at daybreak at the position on the right, and will have another section in readiness if needed.

Very respectfully,
J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Lynnville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Brigadier General J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps, Hurricane:

GENERAL: I have just heard from General Ruger that Colonel Capron has been fighting the enemy all day and has been driven back to Mount Pleasant. All information indicates that Hood is nearer Columbia to-night than I am. I have therefore ordered Stanley to march at once. I desire you to move at once to or near Columbia and hold the enemy in check, as far as practicable, long enough for Stanley to get in. The protection of the railroad is now a matter of no consequence; the question is to concentrate the entire force at Columbia in time. I have directed General Ruger, who is at Columbia, to communicate with you. His force there is very small. I will join you with the head of Stanley's column.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

P. S. Inform me by courier frequently of the state of affairs.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

LYNNVILLE, November 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General COX:

March to or near Columbia at once, and hold the enemy in check until Stanley comes in. Colonel Capron has been fighting all day and has been driven back to Mount Pleasant. Hold the enemy out as far as you can. Stanley will march soon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 24, 1864 - 4 a.m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Yours of 1 a.m. just received. I will move immediately as you direct. We have neither seen nor heard anything of the enemy in this direction. We are nine miles from Mount Pleasant and seven from Columbia, at the crossing of the pike by the Mount Pleasant road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

Camped near Columbia, Tennessee. March 18, 1863

Dear Father, Mother, Brothers, and Sisters,

It is through the kind providence of God that I have once more the opportunity of addressing you a few lines to let you know that I am well at present, and I do hope these few lines may find you all enjoying the same like blessing.

I have nothing very strange to write. I received a letter when Jonathan Hargess came to the CO. That is the only correct news I have had from home since I left. I wrote an answer and sent it by mail. I can't tell whether you have received it or not.

I suppose that you hear of all the hard fights we have without me writing about them. I will just remark that on the 5th day of this (month) we fought one of the hardest battles that I have ever experienced. The battle was fought at Thompson Station. That is between Columbia and Nashville on the railroad. I believe we fought from ten o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the evening. We whipped them completely. Their cavalry all ran off and left their infantry. Our cavalry then ran around in the rear of their infantry, and we gave them shot and shell on every side until the whole of them surrendered. I have never heard the report of the killed and wounded on either side, but I know one thing; the number that surrendered was five regiments, supposed to be 3,300 men, besides the killed and wounded. I was over a portion of the battleground myself and there was at least two dead Yankees to one of our men. These are facts that I saw with my own eyes.

Our brigade, under General Forrest and General Van Dorn's command, were the men engaged in the fight on our side. The (union) force was supposed to be Grant's army from Mississippi, come to reinforce Rosecrans at Murfreesboro. We lost nary a man out of our company. One wounded. Tillman Boyd was wounded in the leg, but not dangerously. The rest of the company are all in tolerable good health, with the exception of some four or five that are wounded. They are getting along as well as could be expected.

I received a letter from James Smith in Capt. Deakins' company. He wrote that he heard from home a few days before he wrote to me. He stated in his letter that you was all well except Father, and that he was sick. I want you to write as soon as you get this and let me know how you are all getting along through this lonesome and troublesome world. I heard that the soldiers had taken all the corn in the valley there without respect of persons. If you have anything to live upon, write that. If you have not, write that. Write the truth, let it be good or bad. If you have nothing to eat, write. I feel like I would do you justice, my country justice, and my God justice to come home and make bread for you, although I feel like it was my duty to fight for my home and every other man.

I have made one draw of money. James Richard is getting a discharge and is coming home. I will send one hundred dollars by him. If you need the money in the way of something to live on, use it. If not, pay Jesse Tickett toward my horse. Tell him to credit the note. You will know how to fix that. Tell Aunt Bobbie Hendrix that Samuel came to our company some four of five weeks ago and was taken sick in a day or two after he came to the company. He is in the hospital in Columbia. He has been very bad, but is getting well.

Col. Starnes is promoted to brigadier general. Gen. Forrest is promoted to major general. I would like very much to see home one time more, but no chance to get a furlough now. I will just have to grin and bear it. There is but one general that ever can whip the South, and that is general starvation I don't think we need fear him, for I think he will always be on our side.

So, no more. I still remain

Your son until death,

William Hackworth

William Hackworth fought with the 4th Tennessee (Mclemore's) Cavalry, Company H. He was born February 22, 1840 in Marion County, Tennessee. He died February 16, 1929, and is buried in Condra Cemetery in Marion County. One of his brothers, Levi Hackworth, is listed on the muster rolls of the 35th Tennessee Infantry.

Much thanks and credit is given to his Nephew (X2), W.J. Thompson for this contribution.

September 21st Minutes

September 21st marked the 8th meeting of the year for the SRW Camp #29. Guest speaker was Devereaux Cannon Jr. who is an expert on Vexillology (study of flags). Meeting was noted as one of the largest turnouts of the year.

Before the meeting a talk among camp officers was conducted by Camp Commander, Greg Atwell. Motion was made and passed that the Dickson camp (McCauley Camp #260) be donated \$50.00 dollars towards restoration efforts for their new facility. The annual Christmas dinner was also discussed and December 4th was set as a tentative date.

7:02PM- Meeting starts with prayer led by Past Chaplain, Russell Cothran. After prayer the camp recited the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag and gave the honorary salute to the Confederate camp flag.

7:05PM-Atwell introduces to the camp the latest members to join the Sam Watkins camp. Certificates were given to Mr. Kenneth Lovett of Columbia and William Thrasher of Culleoka. He also introduced Mr. James Looney of Lawrenceburg who just finished filling out his application form and welcomed him into the camp membership.

7:12PM- Atwell introduces Mr. Devereaux Cannon and gives a résumé and biography on him.

Cannon spoke on the history of the "Stars and Bars", first national flag of the Confederate States of America from 7:12PM to 7:41PM.

Cannon first noted that on February 4th, 1861, six States met to form a flag committee and that four days later the Constitution was written for the CSA. He went on to say that on February 9, 1861, two flags were presented to the flag committee. One flag submitted by a Robert Gilchrist of South Carolina was deemed too sectarian by the Jewish Community from Charleston, SC and Evangelical protestants of that day also objected to the use of crosses as being too

"Romish" (the flag presented resembled the Leonidas Polk flag superimposed over the USA's 13 red and white stripes).

Cannon went on to say that on the 12th of February, a Robert Brooke of Mississippi suggested that the flag look as similar to the US flag as possible. Some on the committee even suggested that the South simply adopt the Stars and Stripes as the official flag but quarrels and disagreements changed the decision quite quickly.

On the 3rd and into the 4th of April, 1861, the flag committee of the newly formed Confederate States of America adopted what is now known as the "Stars and Bars".

All through Cannon's talk on the flag he gave numerous examples of people who claimed to have created the flag and that they claimed that their submissions were the ones that were chosen. Cannon noted that although many may have been an inspiration on the creation of the flag, there is no historical fact proving that any flag was chosen from a submission. Only the flag submitted by a Mr. George Ladd was as close to the final design as any, and may be the true inspiration of the 1st National flag of the CSA.

7:41PM- Cannon finishes his presentation on the flag and opens for discussion.

7:42PM- SCV Executive Director, Ben Sewell asked if the three stripes in the flag design signified anything. Cannon replied that the "bars" or stripes on the flag had no significance whatsoever.

7:45PM- Adjutant Jack Taylor asked

about the common Confederate Battle flag and if it had any true relationship with the Flag of Scotland. Cannon replied that he has not found a single reference that it was based on the Scottish flag. Taylor also mentioned some battle flags that were identical to the Scottish flag from the State of Arkansas. Cannon replied that the Commanders of the Units and in particular the "McCown's" pattern who was of Scottish heritage had a large influence on its design. He concluded that the common battle flag may have had some inspiration from the flag of Scotland but not created necessarily for the reason of Scottish/Celtic heritage.

7:50—Camp talked openly together about certain heritage violations regarding the display of the flag on shirts and such. Camp guest, Matthew Claiborne mentioned that he was reprimanded in High School for sketching a battle flag on a note book and felt it was unfair.

7:55PM- Ben Sewell interjected by saying the Castorina decision by the 6th district court settled the flag issue involving students wearing shirts with Confederate emblems and that there are "packets" available that can be shown to settle such arguments or move school officials to change their decision.

8:05PM- Camp meeting adjourns



Deal Spares Chancellorsville Battlefield

AP - 9/18/04

A portion of the battlefield where Gen. Robert E. Lee's outnumbered Confederate soldiers defeated Union forces in 1863 will be spared from development under a proposed deal preservationists call a model for other Civil War sites.

The agreement to set aside 140 acres of the "core" Chancellorsville battlefield marks a breakthrough in a long campaign to save part of the land.

The national Civil War Preservation Trust compared the deal to the successful effort to defeat Walt Disney Co.'s plans 10 years ago to build a theme park near Manassas National Battlefield.

We see this as the beginning of a trend of battlefield preservationists working with developers," trust spokesman Jim Campi said last week.

Under the agreement, the trust would pay developer Tricord Homes of Spotsylvania \$3 million for 140 acres near Fredericksburg. Tricord Homes would give up its right to build retail space on its remaining property along a heavily traveled road nearby and also would agree to set back homes 1,000 feet from the road.

In exchange, Spotsylvania officials would permit Tricord to build 294 homes for adults on three parcels -- roughly 220 more homes than allowed under current zoning.

The deal is subject to approval by the Spotsylvania Board of Supervisors.

From May 1 to May 3, 1863, Lee's forces stopped the Union from wresting Fredericksburg from the Confederacy. Chancellorsville also was the last battle in which Lee and Confederate Lt. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson fought together. Jackson was mortally wounded on the second day of the battle.

"Historians refer to it as one of the most important battles of the Civil War," Campi said. "It's often referred to as Lee's greatest military victory."

Although the 140 acres are outside the boundaries of Chancellorsville National Battlefield, preservationists say parts are nonetheless historically significant. The property to be preserved includes an area east of what is known as Lick Run, where Union and Confederate troops clashed on the first day of the three-day battle.

Russell Smith, the park's superintendent, said the land provides "a green gateway to the battlefield."

To whom it may concern:

I am trying to save from commercial development what is left of the Confederate States Armory (Sword Factory Site), owned and operated by Louis Froelich in Kenansville, NC 1862 through 1865.

I have incorporated a non-profit, tax exempt, organization for the purpose of purchasing the remaining 1.5 acres of the original site. The other 1.5 acres is owned by the Dollar General Store. They purchased this land in 2000, and then built the store there. We must act fast at purchasing the other part of this nationally known historic site.

If you wish to donate, please send to the following address. A 10.00 dollar donation automatically enters you in to win a replica sword made at the Kenansville factory.

CSA Sword Factory C/o Franklin E. Fussell
Foundation, Inc.
Po Box 871
Kenansville, NC 28349

VMI Cadets Retrace Path of their Predecessors

17 Virginia Military Institute cadets awoke and strapped on rucksacks to begin another day of walking the 84 miles to the town of New Market.

The foot-blistering journey wasn't a punishment or a training exercise. Each member of the group, retracing their school's most celebrated march, considered it an honor.

It was along this same country road, in 1864, that a VMI corps of mostly teenagers walked with muskets in hand from Lexington to fight the Union army at New Market. Ten of them died and 47 were wounded after they charged the battlefield through Yankee gunfire.

This year, as historians mark the 140th anniversary of the battle, the cadets said understanding their predecessors' sacrifice is as important as ever. They, too, have a war to fight.

"We have a lot of traditions at our school, but this one just seems more real," said Tim Riemann, a bulky 21-year-old from Houston. "Especially because of where a lot of us are headed."

Next summer, most of the 17 cadets plan to graduate from the military school and begin training at the Marine base in Quantico, Va. Then it's on to duty in the war on terror, possibly in Afghanistan or Iraq.

Like their counterparts in 1864, these cadets were well aware of what they were in for at VMI. War broke out for both classes the year they enrolled.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, "the whole tone of our class changed," said Brandon Wheeler, a 21-year-old cadet from McLean, Va., who completed the hike. "We were preparing for war."

The hike to New Market is a big honor at a school steeped in Civil War history. The 17 cadets were selected by their peers and were met in New Market by first-year students to take the institute's oath of duty.

Afterward, the entire group charged

the hill where their Confederate brethren fought.

"I've wanted to do this since I started at VMI," said Michael Tittermary, a 20-year-old from Richmond who wants to become a military lawyer. "We need to pay our respects to that place."

From sunup to sundown, the cadets tramped along the road, passing dairy cows and cornfields at an ambitious pace suitable for upperclassmen who've just taken over the reins to their school.

"The first time I did this, my feet were beyond pain," said Riemann, who nevertheless timed brief rest stops to the minute with his watch. The first cadets took four days to cover the distance, and Riemann was sure they would do better than that.

Saul Newsome, 22, of Douglasville, Ga., scanned the acres of pasture and wildflowers beyond the two-lane road: "It's crazy to think we're seeing the same thing they saw."

As the miles of asphalt rolled on, the group grew quiet. Jay Coleman was ridiculed in the morning when he played Culture Club's 1980s hit "Karma Chameleon" on the CD player attached to his rucksack. Now the music was barely audible over the stomping of feet.

The Battle of New Market began May 15, 1864, as Union forces swept into the Shenandoah Valley to gain control of its railroads and the farms that fed much of the Confederate army.

Civil War historian James I. Robertson estimates that Union Gen. Franz Sigel led 9,000 men into Virginia. They marched uncontested until they got to New Market, where Confederate Gen. John C. Breckinridge was waiting with about 5,300 men.

The Confederates had been preparing for a difficult fight. A month before the battle, Breckinridge sent word for reinforcements, reaching thousands of men including a few

hundred from VMI.

According to accounts, the fighting began in the early morning under a steady rain. Breckinridge had wanted to spare the young cadets, but when his battle line broke, the general called them forward.

Though the Confederates went on to hold the Shenandoah Valley for several months, the year was the beginning of the end for the South. It was the same year that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant launched a massive invasion of Virginia, giving orders to destroy everything in sight.

After four days, Riemann's cadets marched into New Market on sore feet and blisters, but with no major injuries. Still, Wheeler said, it was amazing to think how teenagers could walk the same length in wool uniforms without sports drinks or comfortable shoes.

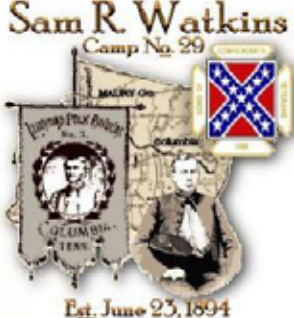
"I can't even imagine what it must be like to go into combat after marching like that," Wheeler said.

The Webfoot is the official monthly publication of the Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a not for profit fraternal organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sam R. Watkins
Camp No. 29



EST. JUNE 23, 1894

CSS Alabama Wreck Site Dedicated in France

AP—9/23/04

American cannon blasts bel-
lowed in the English Channel
140 years ago, and bloodied
bodies lined the deck of a sink-
ing Confederate ship. Teary
onlookers watched in horror
from the
Normandy
coast.

On June
19, 1864,
far from
battlefields
at home, the
USS Kear-
sarge hunted
down and
sank a
dreaded
Confederate
raider in one
of the most
important
naval battles
of the U.S.

Civil War - off the coast of
France.

The Confederate State Ship
Alabama today lies where it
sank under 198 feet of swirling
currents about 7 nautical miles
off the French town of Cher-
bourg.

On Thursday, the Civil War
Preservation Trust, an Ameri-
can nonprofit group, named
this English Channel town a
historic Civil War site - the
first outside the United States.
Officials dedicated a plaque
commemorating the battle at
the Cite de la Mer museum,
which is exhibiting a cannon
recovered from the Alabama.

"This was one of the most

notable naval battles of the
Civil War, and one of the most
unique in that it happened so
far away from American
shores," Robert Neyland, head
of underwater archaeology at



the U.S. Naval Historical Cen-
ter, said from Washington.

The Alabama, built for the
Confederacy by a company in
Liverpool, England, was one
of the most successful raiders
ever. In 22 months, her crew
boarded 447 vessels, including
65 Union merchant ships, and
took 2,000 prisoners, accord-
ing to the CSS Alabama Asso-
ciation.

"This ship caused a lot of
panic in the United States,"
Neyland said, adding that its
exploits made it known - and
at times celebrated - in many
parts of the world.

Five days before its last bat-
tle, the Confederate raider

stopped for repairs in Cher-
bourg, where the Kearsarge
tracked the ship after a long
hunt. Capt. Raphael Semmes,
who commanded the three-
masted Confederate sloop,

then challenged
Kearsarge Capt.
John Winslow to
a one-on-one
battle.

French witness
accounts and
Semmes's jour-
nal described a
gruesome battle
between the
steam- and sail-
powered ships
lasting more than
an hour.

The historical
center said 10 of
the Alabama's
155 crew mem-

bers were killed in the battle,
four drowned and another 15
went missing in action and
were presumed dead.

Semmes' great-great grand-
son, Oliver Semmes, attended
Thursday's ceremony.

A French naval minesweeper
discovered the 234-foot-long,
30-foot-wide boat in 1984. Di-
vers and robots have retrieved
relics - including the cannon,
revolver bullets and coins - in
more than 1,000 dives.

After a two-year pause, ex-
plorations will resume next
year. The ship belongs to the
United States, but is located in
French territorial waters.

Re-enactors march on for Tennessee Flags in spite of Storm

AP-9/19/04

Members of the Tennessee division of the Confederate Military Forces re-enactment group started planning a march to raise funds for the restoration of Confederate battle flags back in July.

The group decided to trace the 17-mile path trudged by Archer's Brigade from Harpers Ferry, W.Va., to Antietam National Battlefield on Sept. 17, 1862. And they decided to do it on the anniversary of the Battle of Antietam.

The re-enactors originally planned to make camp Friday at Wilson Farm at the battlefield, rise at 4 a.m. Saturday and drive to Harpers Ferry to begin their trek on foot. Little did they know that the area would be struck Friday night by severe storms resulting from the remnants of Hurricane Ivan.

Despite the conditions, the event went ahead as planned. Sheltered only by pieces of canvas true to the Civil War period, the men said their camp was destroyed.

"Quite frankly, it looked like a tornado hit it," said Russ Seibert, a member of the re-enactment group.

After withstanding pounding winds and rain through the night, sleeping only one or two hours and marching Saturday

morning, the group rested Saturday afternoon on the edge of the battlefield at the crossroads of Harpers Ferry and Millers Sawmill roads. All of the re-enactors were dressed in full Confederate regalia, and many were barefoot, massaging their aching feet.

"We said we'd do it come hell or high water," said Butch Dell, 39, of Manchester, Md., a member of the Tennessee division.

"We had both," said Skip Koontz, 46, of Sharpsburg, who also participated in the event.

Clint Cardinale, 17, of Sherwood, Md., said when his "lean-to" tent blew down, he rolled up in it.

"When I woke this morning, I didn't have a dry spot on me," he said.

The only departure from the group's original plan was a unanimous decision not to cross an approximately 900-foot expanse of the Potomac River at Boteler's Ford.

"(Hurricane) Ivan put a stop to that real quick," Koontz said.

While the group wanted to follow the exact route of Archer's Brigade as closely as possible, the conditions were far too precarious, so they marched into Shepherdstown,

W.Va., drove across a bridge over the river and resumed their course.

Twelve men and a dog named Candy showed up for the march, raising approximately \$1,500 for flag restoration through sponsorships. John DeSalis of Chambersburg, Pa., a member of the re-enactment group that helped organize the event, said the re-enactors already have raised around \$2,000 through a variety of other fund-raisers.

DeSalis said the Confederate flags representing the 1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee divisions currently are at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville, Tenn.

"The flags (are) in deplorable shape," Dell said.

Dell said the group is working with the curator of textiles at the museum, trying to get matching Tennessee State and federal funds for restoration. Once adequate funds have been raised, the flags will be brought to the Washington County area for restoration, and then returned to the Tennessee State Museum to be put on display.

Samuel R. Watkins
Camp #29 Compatriot,
Joe Shannon stands
with General McArthur
(*SCV Compatriot Wil-
liam B. Hobbs of Colum-
bia, Missouri*)



Colossal monument of Robert E.
Lee located in the heart of New Or-
leans Louisiana.

The plaque at the base of the monu-
ment reads that it was donated by
the Julia Jackson Chapter #4, Chil-
dren of the Confederacy.

Photograph was taken on 8/13/04
by Theresa Taylor, wife of Adjutant
Jack Taylor



Farmington Battlefield Camp
#1902

Commander ~ David Stinson

Meetings ~ 2nd Monday of each month at the Bank of America building on the east side of the Marshall county Courthouse. Meetings start at 7PM sharp!

Phone: 931-364-7155

COL. JACK MOORE SCV CAMP
#559 HICKMAN COUNTY

The Colonel Jack Moore Camp #559 meets at 7 pm at the Hickman County Senior Citizen Building in Centerville on the last Tuesday of each month. We meet downstairs next to the VA office.

Commander ~ Bishop Moore
931-729-4040

**Capt. W. H. McCauley
Camp 260**

ATTENTION

NEW MEETING SITE

NEXT MEETING SATURDAY OCT.. 9TH 12 NOON AT ST. PAUL IN CHARLOTTE.

Commander ~ Bryan Sharp
E-Mail: sharp@mindspring.com

The next meeting of Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260 will be held Saturday Oct. 9th / 12 noon at St. Paul Church in Charlotte. This is just one mile past Eubank Paving on Hwy 48 N turn right on St. Paul Rd. & the church is on the left. Please make plans now to attend!

A DECISION WILL BE MADE AT NEXT MONTH'S MEETING ON THE CHURCH. A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN SO PLEASE SHOW UP TO MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD OR FOREVER HOLD YOUR PEACE! PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS MEETING.

Colonel George H. Nixon
Camp #214

The Camp meets on the fourth Monday each month at the Lawrence County Public Library located at 519 East Gaines Street (also known as Highway 64 East or Pulaski Highway) in Lawrenceburg.

September monthly meeting featuring **Mr. Jim Lewis, Historian at Stones River National Battlefield in Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

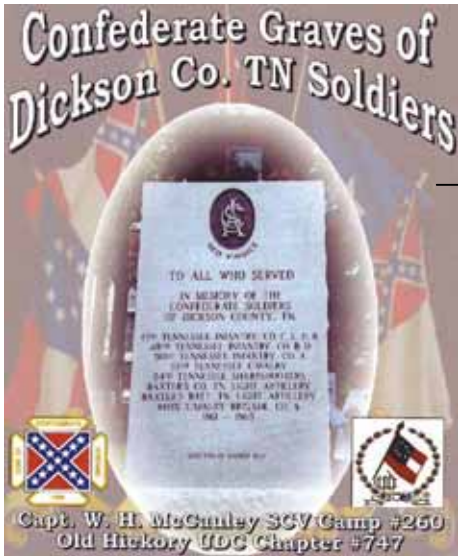
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Glen Lumpkins

Judge Advocate
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Sergeant At Arms
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Quartermaster
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Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp No. 260
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