



Published Monthly

Special April 2004 Issue

Compatriots and to all concerned,

I hope this letter finds everyone well. As everyone was informed that attended the last camp meeting, we did not have a meeting for the month of April due to all the happenings with April being Confederate Heritage Month. The Mayor of Columbia issued a proclamation for Confederate History Month and many radio stations in the area are playing public service announcements for the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I hope everyone was able to read or hear the news about the C.S.S. Hunley funeral that was held in Charleston, SC. I personally was not able to go but a few of us did attend and our very own 1st Tennessee Regiment participated in the actual funeral. I watched it in its entirety via the Internet (*only way I could view it*) and I must say that it was quite moving. What saddens me about it though was the lack of interest and the fact that every Southern Governor coincidentally all had "*scheduling conflicts*" and did not attend.

Our local Mule Day parade attracted one quarter million (250,000) people and the estimate for the Hunley funeral was about 19,000 people. There has been some debate over the actual numbers of the funeral, but it still seems more people were more concerned about seeing parading Mules than honoring the heroes of the South. God bless all the men of the 1st Tennessee and all of those were able to honor the crew of the C.S.S. Hunley.

Our next meeting will be on May 18th. Past Commander Robert Bain will be speaking about his participation with the C.S.S. Hunley Funeral. We'll understand if you have a scheduling conflict...

I Remain, Respectfully Your Obedient Servant,

Jack Taylor, II

Camp Adjutant/Editor

The Webfoot

Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29

Digital Edition

Focus On The Hunley

Hunley crew laid to rest 140 years later AP – 04/19/04

Saturday, just after 9 a.m., Charleston began laying to rest the third and final crew of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley in a service at White Point Gardens and a funeral and interment at Magnolia Cemetery, 140 years after the submarine met its murky demise.

Market Street and the surrounding hotspots of downtown Charleston were unusually dead for a spring Saturday morning, but if you followed any of the Confederate soldiers or the hoop-skirt clad women to the Battery, you'd know where everyone was.

Police boats in the harbor sat attentively while a sailboat bearing a Confederate flag paraded just off the sea wall. Intermingled with thousands of spectators, long lost battalions' bayonets pointed to the sky only to be dwarfed by media satellite dishes.

Before the service, the crowd casually conversed. One old woman chided a re-enactor for referring to the Civil War as just that, saying it was more appropriately "the Southern War for Independence." Smiling, he agreed, and said, "No, it's the War of Northern Aggression." A plane flew overhead, bearing the image of a Confederate flag and the message "Dump Beasley."

But the tone wasn't all political. Even state Sen. Glenn McConnell, R-Charleston, chairman of the Hunley Commission and the face associated with the project, kept a low profile and did not speak at the first portion

of the service. He stood uniformed among spectators before leading the four-mile procession from the Battery to the cemetery.

Aside from cell phones ringing "Dixie," the service finished in an hour, unhindered. Then, the eight caskets began moving down East Bay Street, escorted by a line of Charleston police, a legion of Confederate re-enactors and a platoon of mourning women in black period clothing. Storeowners stepped to the sidewalks with their potential patrons who were fixated on this once-in-a-lifetime parade.

By 11:30 a.m., the Battery was empty.

At two news conferences Friday morning, each crewman's facial reconstruction sat in the room overlooking the submarine display.

The first conference introduced descendents of three crewmen and of Queenie Bennett, who was believed to have been Lt. George Dixon's sweetheart, who gave him his life-saving gold coin and began a fabled - and now tangible - love story.

Alabama Governor avoids Hunley Funeral – follows lead of others. AP – 04/19/04

Thousands joined horse-drawn caissons and bagpipers in Charleston, S.C., this past weekend for a funeral honoring the crew of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley.

But Alabama Gov. Bob Riley and 13 other Southern governors were nowhere to be seen.

"He just had something else to do," said Riley spokesman John Matson, when asked Friday afternoon about the governor's weekend schedule.



The Hunley, built in Mobile, sank off the coast of South Carolina on Feb. 17, 1864. The crew of eight, led by Mobilian and Confederate Lt. George Dixon, perished, but not before they landed a fatal shot in the side of the USS Housatonic. The Hunley was raised in 2000.

Soil from Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery was mingled with South Carolina soil, where the remains of the Hunley crew were buried.

Riley and 13 other Southern governors were all invited to the Saturday ceremonies. None accepted the invitations. Riley was scheduled to spend Saturday morning in Mobile, addressing the National Guard Association of Alabama Annual Conference at the Adam's Mark Hotel.

The first-term governor rankled some Confederate heritage groups earlier this year with a proposal to trim state paid holidays by combining two Confederate observances into one state holiday. The administration later retreated from that proposal.

Re-enactors line streets to honor fallen Confederates

AP - 04/18/04

The sun rising over Fort Sumter, where the war the South cannot forget began, glinted off thousands of bayonets.

Old men with beards as long as their memories fussed over brass buttons and scrunched Kipi hats, artifacts of their ancestral Confederate legacies. Matronly ladies hid demurely behind black veils. Little boys, too short to haul a musket, clattered tin cups against the sidewalk and solemnly saluted as the caissons rolled by.

Gen. Robert E. Lee surely would have been proud.

The masses pinched into Charleston's cobbled Battery district, thousands of them in their replica Confederate grays and their flouncy bonnets, gathered for a staggering

outpouring of reverence and affection for eight men they never met: the crew of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley.

They were eulogized as heroes, compared to astronauts because their pioneering submarine was the first to sink a ship in battle, lauded as defenders of Charleston against the enemy from the north. Their funeral was billed as the last Confederate burial.

The re-enactors fretted about Confederate battle flags coming down throughout the South. "It's a cultural war," said Charlie Schmitz, an attorney from Picayune, Miss.

This was not black Charleston's event. Its leaders shunned the festivities and denounced its purposes. Fourteen Southern governors were invited, but none came.

When the last casket settled into the South Carolina dirt, the musket brigade fired — 50 shots, a high honor.

Day belonged to lost Confederacy

The State, SC – 04/18/04

CHARLESTON, SC — They seemed to rise up out of the past and go on forever.

Some 4,000 Confederate re-enactors, in hues of gray and butternut, bayonets sparkling in the sun, wowed 10,000 spectators Saturday on the long, last march to bury the eight sailors of the H.L. Hunley submarine, sunk off Charleston in 1864.

"Enough people have come by to fight the Civil War all over again," mused Sonny Bowyer, 57, down from Richmond, Va., after watching the procession 40 minutes with still no end in sight.

Past, present, legend, history and drama — all collided for more than eight hours in one of the most elaborate funerals South Carolina has ever held.

"There are so many crossroads of history here you can't count them all," said state

Sen. David Thomas, R-Greenville, dressed in a two-star Confederate general's uniform, marching near the head of the parade.

It started shortly after 7 a.m. Eight black limousines bearing the Hunley crew's remains, escorted by an S.C. Highway Patrol SWAT team, rolled into the Battery, a park on Charleston's southernmost tip.

Then came the endless parade of gray ghosts, ending in mid-afternoon, 4½ miles away, when Hunley organizer state Sen. Glenn McConnell — dressed as a three-star Confederate general, apparently the highest rank of all re-enactors present — gave a funeral oration comparing the Hunley sailors to the greatest military heroes in world history.

What generated some of the warmest applause from the crowd of an estimated 10,000 lining the streets was the sight of the American flag carried by a contemporary U.S. Marine color guard from Parris Island. In full dress uniforms, the Marines marched near the end of the miles-long parade. Sgt. Nicholas Underwood carried the U.S. flag, 26, a black Marine who said he was "probably" the descendant of slaves, who were freed only by the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865.

"It's an honor to be here carrying the American flag," said Underwood, of Brevard, N.C.

Spectator Helen Rowan, of Jacksonville, Fla., said she applauded the Marines and other modern-day military in the parade because of "the contribution they make to peace today."

In another sign of the "crossroads of history," several black Union re-enactors from the 54th Massachusetts — the African-American "Glory" Regiment that fought against Confederate troops near Charleston in 1863 — showed up and marched with about 40 "bluecoat" re-enactors.

Just like the men of the Hunley, who made history by being the first submarine crew to

sink an enemy ship (the USS Housatonic) in warfare, the men of 54th Massachusetts made history. They proved to whites of that era that free black people could make good soldiers.

Their attack, although it failed and resulted in the deaths of hundreds of blacks, was a trail-blazing moment, according to Robert Rosen, a prominent local historian and attorney in his book "A Short History of Charleston."

George Hughes, 73, a black "Glory" re-enactor, said he felt good about honoring the Hunley crew. "These men believed in what they were doing, and we lost men on the Housatonic. We're honoring everybody."

Today's politics intruded on the day. Along the parade route, young men passed out leaflets urging people to become members of the League of the South, an ultraconservative neo-Confederate group that promotes the "purity of our Anglo-Celtic cultural heritage."

But mostly, the day belonged to the lost Confederacy, and those who came to honor, mourn and bury the Hunley crew.

In a funeral ceremony before the procession, Hunley official Randy Burbage — his voice shaking and his eyes abrim with tears, said: "We have not forgotten you. We will not forget you. ... It's hard to say goodbye. We have come to regard you as family. ... May the sacrifices that you made never, ever be forgotten."

Some four hours later, McConnell spoke at Magnolia Cemetery.

"This is a legacy that will inspire the world for generations to come," said McConnell, speaking of the Hunley crew's being history's first successful submarine crew.

"The crew members who walked toward their destiny that night were young men in the prime of their life, a band of brothers filled with hope for the future. They probably did not imagine that the footprints they were

making along that path that night would leave such a large and permanent imprint on the sands of time. ... We know that the courage and heroism that they brought to that mission rose to the level of legend.

"Because of what they achieved that night, maritime history and the technology mankind uses to conquer the sea changed on our planet for all time."

He added that he believed the spirits of the Hunley crew were present.

"I believe the eight men of the Hunley are watching over us today," he said. "We are together with them now, on their last leg of their journey home."

Many felt, in their own ways, the bond McConnell alluded to.

"They volunteered to be on the sub, just as we did," explained Keith Schnebel, 57, leader of a group of modern-day submariners who served as one group of pallbearers. "A mariner lost at sea is a mariner lost at sea, and it all started with the Hunley."

Permanent Exhibit Chronicles Siege of Charleston

04/18/04 – Associated press

The towering steeple of Second Presbyterian Church was used by Union batteries to sight the guns that lobbed shells into Charleston during a 587-day Civil War siege.

And now in its building nearby, the Charleston Museum has mounted its first permanent exhibit of those days of war and deprivation.

Although technically not a siege - the rail lines to the west still operated although tenuously toward war's end - the Union blockade put a stranglehold on Charleston, which refused to surrender.

The new exhibit in the nation's oldest museum shows how the city weathered the

conflict that opened with the Confederate bombardment on Fort Sumter in the harbor in 1861.

The fort surrendered after that opening battle. The Confederates occupied it and later found themselves in turn under siege from Union forces. Historians say the fort has been shelled more than any other site in the Western Hemisphere.

"It is to describe not the Civil War in general or the Civil War nationally but how it affected Charleston," said John Brumgardt, the museum's director. "It was pretty grim on the home front."

Grim meant drinking acorn coffee instead of the real stuff; setting up relief houses so passing soldiers could get a meal; rushing to the docks when a blockade runner managed to sneak through with a supply of clothing or sugar.

The exhibit includes the chairs from Institute Hall where delegates signed the Articles of Secession by which South Carolina became the first state to leave the Union.

Here, too, is a pair of wedding slippers, with a price tag of \$100 Confederate, which likely would have cost only \$5 before the war. Inflation was an ever-worsening problem in Charleston where residents dealt with the psychological stress of shells falling every day.

"A spool of thread that cost 5 cents at the beginning of the war might cost 80 cents by 1862 and over \$1 by the end of the war," Brumgardt said.

The city was never overrun, but Confederate troops evacuated as Sherman's army advanced in 1865.

The exhibit also includes a spray of flowers that decorated the flag pole at Fort Sumter when the Union flag was raised again at war's end.

The Civil War was not the first time this coastal city was under siege; the British captured Charleston, then the nation's fourth-largest city, after a six-week Revolutionary War siege in 1780.

During the Civil War, city institutions closed and the curator took the collection from the museum, which was founded in 1773, to Aiken for safekeeping.

"They were found by invading Union troops who thought they were worthless and left them alone, thankfully," Brumgardt said.

The display includes the uniform of a Confederate soldier who fell during the Battle of Secessionville, an unsuccessful 1863 Union attempt to breach Charleston's defenses. The jacket is stained with blood near a bullet hole.

Other items in the display were found after Hurricane Hugo smashed the coast in 1989, uncovering buried Union artifacts on Folly Beach.

Perhaps the most unusual artifact in the exhibit is a wooden hand made for Confederate Col. Peter Gaillard, later mayor of Charleston, whose left wrist and hand were shattered defending Battery Wagner on Morris Island in 1863. The battery was the scene of the attack by the black Union 54th Massachusetts regiment chronicled in the movie "Glory."

"Reportedly the hand was whittled by one of his own soldiers," said museum curator J. Grahame Long.

Below the index finger, the hand has a small flathead screw that apparently was used to attach a utensil such as a fork. Artificial hands and legs are rare, although thousands of wounded soldiers likely were fitted with them after the war. Most were likely used and worn out, Long said.

The museum has had temporary Civil War exhibits, but no permanent ones, in the past. Many people long associated Charleston with America's colonial era.

Brumgardt said he wanted to see Civil War sites when he first visited Charleston 34 years ago but the only sites were Fort Sumter and what was then the display for the Confederate submarine Hunley. There is now substantial interest in both eras, he said.

The Hunley was the first sub in history to sink an enemy warship. A replica of the vessel, which now sits in a courtyard outside the museum, had been displayed in the basement of a building in the historic district when Brumgardt first visited.

The actual Hunley was raised from the Atlantic four years ago and eventually will go on display in a museum in North Charleston.

Civil War case may help men held as terrorists

Associated Press April 21, 2004

A Confederate sympathizer convicted of conspiring to terrorize the Midwest during the Civil War likely will figure large when the Supreme Court weighs whether the military can indefinitely hold American civilians based solely on a president's say-so.

Bush administration lawyers say the ongoing military detention of two citizens in a South Carolina brig and 600 foreigners at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is justified by a 1942 Supreme Court ruling that upheld military convictions of eight Nazi spies caught after they shed their uniforms and came ashore in New York and Florida.

But other legal experts say the landmark case of small-town Indiana lawyer and rebel sympathizer Lambdin Milligan is key, especially in the challenged detention of Jose Padilla, which the Supreme Court takes up Wednesday, April 28, along with an appeal by Yaser Hamdi.

Like Milligan 140 years ago, Padilla is a civilian and a U.S. citizen who was arrested on U.S. soil. The former Chicago gang member was stopped at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, not on or near the Afghan battlefield the way U.S. citizen Hamdi was before he and Padilla landed in the same Charleston, S.C., Navy brig. Nor was Padilla a foreigner caught fighting in a foreign land, as are the Guantanamo detainees.

Instead, Padilla was held 22 months as a post-9/11 material witness for questioning in a radioactive "dirty bomb" plot allegedly being planned by al Qaeda without being charged with a crime, without having a hearing and without consulting a lawyer. The reason: President Bush designated him an "enemy combatant."

A lawyer and partisan Democrat from Huntington County, Ind., he joined a secret society known as the Sons of Liberty whose members allegedly plotted how to free Confederate prisoners of war being held in Indiana and Illinois, stage guerrilla raids on arsenals and even kidnap Indiana's Republican governor.

"These crimes took place when the nation's very existence was imperiled," Columbia law professor Louis Henkin told the justices in a friend-of-the court brief.

With other Sons of Liberty members, Milligan was arrested by Union Army officers in 1864, tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to "hang by the neck until he be dead."

But Milligan slipped the noose by appealing to the Supreme Court on grounds it is unconstitutional for military tribunals to try civilians even in a time of war, even though President Abraham Lincoln and Congress had suspended habeas corpus, the ancient legal principle that ensures judicial protection against unlawful imprisonment.

The justices stayed Milligan's execution and heard his case. They waited until 1866, after the Civil War was over, to hand down a broad ruling on the need to preserve civil liberties even in wartime.

"The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances," Justice David Davis wrote for the court.

Davis, who had been Lincoln's law partner and campaign manager before Lincoln named him to the court, said a president has no right or authority to use military tribunals "where the courts are open and their process unobstructed."

Ever since, Yale Law School Dean Harold Koh said in a friend-of-the-court brief, the Milligan case has stood for the constitutional right to due process of law and the right to trial by jury when the courts are open for business.

The Milligan decision posed problems for the 1942 secret trial of the Nazi spies, with Attorney General Francis Biddle denouncing the Milligan ruling as "bad" law.

Still, the Supreme Court affirmed the Nazis' conviction by noting that Milligan was a civilian and citizen of Indiana, not an "enemy belligerent." In contrast, the Nazi saboteurs were out-of-uniform officers of America's enemy in a declared war - not

even "legal combatants" entitled to prisoner-of-war status, the high court said.

That sort of line-drawing is what the current Supreme Court likely will do in the Padilla case and other appeals in the ongoing war on terror, deferring to military need where necessary but not surrendering the courts' role entirely.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, a law-and-order judge who is also a staunch defender of court prerogatives, is no stranger to wartime law, having written a 1998 book, "All the Laws but One: Civil Liberties in Wartime," that includes four chapters on Milligan's case. (The Nazi saboteurs get shorter mention.)

In the book, Rehnquist predicted that the courts and "the laws will ... not be silent in time of war, but they will speak with a somewhat different voice."

What voice that is, given Bush's declaration that he has the sole power to indefinitely detain citizens or foreigners he designates "enemy combatants," the Supreme Court is expected to say by June.

Footnote: Lamdin Milligan wasn't retried but sued the government instead in 1871 for \$100,000 in damages over being tried by a military tribunal instead of a civilian court.

President Ulysses Grant tapped Indiana lawyer Benjamin Harrison, who went on to become president in 1888, to defend the United States against Milligan's suit on grounds the military acted in good faith. The jury found the law was on Milligan's side, but, in a victory for the military, awarded him only \$5 in damages. ♠

"Hoods Last Hurrah"- Civil War Groups Convene

Nashville City Paper -04/20/04

Two national conferences on battlefield preservation meeting in Nashville this week are a reminder of Tennessee's historical significance.

The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), a group with more than 50,000 Civil War buffs and preservationists as members, will hold their annual conference at the Renaissance

Nashville Hotel Thursday through Sunday.

The American Battlefield Protection Program, a division of the National Parks Service, started their conference Monday at the Sheraton Hotel, and it continues through Saturday.

The CWPT is mostly made up of enthusiasts and hobbyists while the ABPP is mostly comprised of professional preservationists.

Timed to coincide with these conferences Saturday is the Occupied Nashville Tour, put on by the Tennessee State Museum and Travelers Rest, a walking tour of downtown Nashville, highlighting the period of time from February 1862 until the Civil War's end when Nashville was occupied by the Union Army.

The CWPT conference will have tours of Tennessee battlegrounds and presentations by Civil War historians and authors like Edwin C. Bearss, chief historian emeritus of the National Park Service; Thomas Cartwright of the Carter House Museum in Franklin, Tenn.; and authors Richard McMurry, Wiley Sword and Brian Steel Wills.

The CWPT conference theme is "Hood's Last Hurrah," which refers to Confederate General John B. Hood's ill-fated attempt to recapture Nashville in the waning months of 1864.

Mayor Bill Purcell will receive an award Saturday evening at the CWPT banquet for his work on preserving Fort Negley.

"We picked Nashville because of the rich historical significance of the whole Tennessee area," Jim Campi, Trust spokesman, said. "If you live in Middle Tennessee, it's hard not to stumble across a place where a battle was fought."

Paul Hawke, program manager of the ABPP, said that next to Virginia, Tennessee had the most battles fought on its land during the Civil War.

"Some say this is the last window of opportunity Nashville will have to host a conference like this," Thomas Cartwright, director of the Carter House Museum, said. He added that one-acre of Civil War battlefield is destroyed every 10 minutes.

Court clerk seeks home for fragile roster of Confederate Veterans in North Carolina

AP - 04/19/2004

It took Forsyth County, North Carolina clerk of court Terry Holbrook months to find a bound volume containing a roster of local Civil War veterans. Now, he can't find a home for the historically significant book.

Pages in the book measure about a foot wide and 18 inches high and list members of the Norfleet Camp 436, a group of area Civil War veterans who continue today as a branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

When Holbrook was elected clerk of court in 2000, history buffs told him the roster was supposed to be somewhere in the clerk's office. After months of searching, a staff member found the roster in the spring of 2001, along with a stack of bound volumes in a civil records office.

Each yellowed page carries a list of veterans' names, the year they entered service, their age, rank, company, regiment and where, when and how they died.

Dick Lankford, the state's archivist, said the clerk of court likely kept the roster because the court was in charge of distributing pensions to veterans and their families.

Most of the men listed died in the first quarter of the 20th century. An example is C.H. Featherstone, who was wounded twice at Spotsylvania, Va., and died in 1906.

The volume also lists local veterans who died during the war.

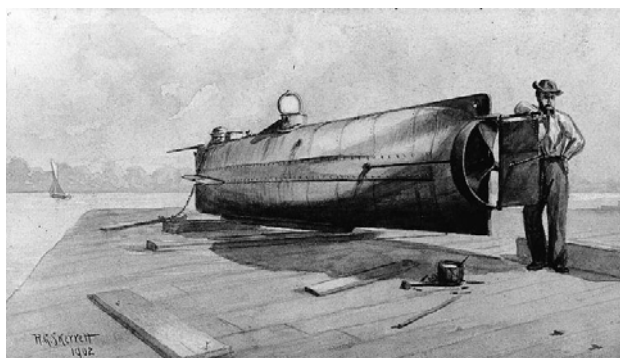
"It's ready-made research for anyone interested in the Civil War," Lankford said.

Holbrook wants the book to be available to researchers and Civil War buffs, but is worried its condition is too fragile to take much handling. He wants to put the book in archives, but have a copy made so that its contents can be viewed.

But state archives officials have told Holbrook that it would cost too much money to make a copy and that they do not consider it a true court document.

Now, Holbrook is seeking private donations that he hopes can return history to the people of Forsyth County.

"I think this is an important record to be able to pass along," he said. "I just hope there are some folks in the community who would want to hang on to it."



"The Webfoot" is a publication of the Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29, which is a local camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, located in Columbia, Tennessee. The official newsletter is mailed monthly to camp members and to all interested.

HISTORY:

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to insuring that a true history period is preserved. The Samuel R. Watkins Camp is one of the oldest

"camps" in the SCV and was organized in 1894 as part of the Leonidas Bivouac #3 of the United Confederate Veterans. The Original camp title was "Maury Bivouac #13". The original camp over the years eventually dissolved but was re-chartered in 1986. Since the re-charter, and as it was in the beginning, the camp is the focal point of Confederate descendants in the Maury County area.

CONTACTS:

Commander Greg Atwell ~ 931-381-9444

Lt. Commander "Ken" Kenyon ~ 931-486-0977

Adjutant Jack Taylor, II ~ 931-505-1889

"You accomplished your mission that night, but you never returned and you've been lost to us all these many years. You family never knew what happened to you. To them, you were a mystery. All your family's tears have dried because they're all gone now, and it evolved to us to honor you and cry tears for you because your family was gone – but we have not forgotten you, and we will not forget you. What you did that night was not accomplished again for fifty years...it's hard to say goodbye, we've come to regard you as family, but the time is here and shortly your journey will be complete. May the sacrifices that you've made never, never be forgotten after we've said goodbye to you."

**Compatriot Randy Burbage
Excerpt of speech given at Hunley Funeral**

Re-enacting events and businesses worthy of mention...

**MAY 14, 15, 16, 2004 -
SACRAMENTO, KENTUCKY**

"Forrest's First." The Battle of Sacramento Reenactment is held on the original battlefield Nathan Bedford Forrest engaged Crittenden's Army of the Ohio in his first battle. Friday will be youth education school days, with youth and adult pageants in the evening.

Saturday's activities include a parade, ladies' tea, battle reenactment, cavalry competition and ball. Sunday's activities include worship services and battle reenactment.

June 05-06, 2004 Fairview, KY

Confederate President Jefferson Davis was born in Fairview, Kentucky June 3, 1808. A 351 ft. obelisk now honors him at his birthplace. The monument has been under renovations since the fall of 1998. We will be rededicating and reopening the monument to the public for touring, battles, a Celebration Ball, Ladies Tea, Lunch Basket Auction, & more

**JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14, 2004 -
PARKER'S CROSSROADS,**

The Battle of Parker's Crossroads Living History and Battle Reenactment. Site of the battle fought December 31, 1862 between Gen. N.B. Forrest and Union forces during Forrest's First West Tennessee Campaign.

Like the Webfoot? Let us hear from you! If you have anything you'd like to see or read about please contact any of the camp leadership.

Please take note that all members in the camp can run advertisements for free. Outside sources can run advertisements at a nominal fee.



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Above photograph is supposedly that of Confederate prisoners in Chicago, Illinois.