

The Cherokee Ranger

19th Alabama Infantry, Co I and 42nd Indiana Volunteer
Infantry, Co. I



Attention Company!

By Maj. Jim Rhodes

As I write this I find myself wondering where the year has gone! It has been a busy one for our 19th Alabama Family. We have been many places this past year at many events all of which offered an opportunity for spending time with our PARDS and to add another memory to our personal history books. But let's remember we have a major event left this year! This is our ON year for the period Christmas party. It is going to be one of those great times filled with many opportunities to add to our magic moment's list. So, if you have not done so, please get your money into Danny & Lynn Eldridge quickly! Again this is not an event you will want to miss! If you are not aware, this party is set in December of 1862 just prior to the Battle of Mufreesboro. We will be portraying Confederate Troops and Southern Ladies and Gentlemen of that period. If you have questions about what uniform to wear or what the best civilian attire would be please call your Officers or NCOs for uniform guidelines or Ann for civilian guidelines.

With the year end rapidly approaching, it is time to think and plan for next year and beyond. At the last Board of Director's meeting a couple of week ago, we made some decisions that I want to pass onto y'all. First, due to many scheduling problems we have decided to have our annual meeting this year in early February. This will give us an opportunity to have a firm schedule of events from the Brigade and Battalion established before we set our own unit schedule. Secondly, the Board has put forward a slate of officers for next year as follows: President/Capt., Jim Rhodes; 1st VP/1st LT, Don Davis, 2nd VP/1st SGT, Russ Spry; Civilian Coordinator, Ann Laframbose; Secretary, Pam Rogers; Treasurer, Rob Bridges; and At Large Members, Bill Hoover, Karl Ryan and Danny Eldridge. As always at our annual meeting nominations will be accepted from the floor for any and all of these positions. If you decide to again have me as you President/Captain this next year I will certainly and humbly do my best for you and the unit. However, as the Board Members know and many of you know I have decided that 2004 will be my last year. I have enjoyed being your president and love this unit, but the time has come to bring on new blood to the leadership of the 19th Alabama. So this next year will be the time to build and plan for the future.

Due to my work schedule and being on Battalion Staff this past year, Danny Eldridge has been our field commander and has done an extraordinary job. Aside from that, as the 1st Vice President he has really relieved me during the year and handled many of the other administrative unit tasks. In fact we all owe a great deal of thanks to Danny, Don Davis, Jimmy Rhodes and Carolyn Rhodes as they have taken care of business while I was on the road and unable to respond to many issues in a timely manner. Believe me if Danny Eldridge would run for the president's position I know where my vote would be going ...but as much as I and others have prodded, he has stuck to his guns with a consistent NO THANKS!

Well my friends please keep in mind the great Christmas Party and get your spot reserved by sending your \$35.00 (per person) into Danny & Lynn. I wish each of you a wonderful thanksgiving and blessed Christmas. Please keep in your thoughts and prayers our men and women in uniform as they stand in harms way protecting our liberty and freedom, may God Bless each of them and may He continue to Bless America.

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ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY!

Dec 27, 2003

Elm Springs Mansion
Columbia, Tennessee

From the Right Flank

By 1st Sgt Don Davis

In order to provide some information without having to dig into drill books, here is some of the typical maneuvers we use. They are simplified, but should provide the basics. You are encouraged to read the schools of the soldier and company. You can find them at our Web Page.

No matter how 100% sure you are that a certain drill or movement is correct, there will always be someone telling you you're wrong. So, be prepared to be corrected for every right and wrong thing you do. It happens all the time to Officers, as well as NCOs.

Forming the Company

We do this according to Gilliam's. Post the right guide and instruct the company to "fall in" in one rank. After the men have shuffled over and have quit talking, the order is "in one rank, right face." At this point, single out the men who need to step up or down, or simply say, "size, march." After the men have compensated for their height, command "front" and then have them count off. "In each rank, count twos." After the men are numbered, command "in two ranks form company, right face. march." At "right face," the men should face to the right. They should *not* begin stepping down and doubling till you give the command "march." At this, they will close on the right flank, the twos stepping into the rear rank. Once formed, command "front." This movement have been performing by marching to the left flank, but I think the right flank may be easier since we have had some problems with the odd man. Make sure to count the men off once again when you've finished.

Marching by the Flank

On the command "right face," the men face to the right, twos doubling by stepping to the right and beside the one man in front of them. At "left face" the men face to the left, the ones doubling by stepping to the left and beside the two man in front. If you don't want the men to double when they face to the right (or left), command "in two ranks, right (or left) face."

If marching forward in line, to cause the men to march by the flank, the command is "company by the right (or left) flank, march." The men face to the right (or left), double, and march by the flank.

To change direction while marching by the flank, command "by file right (or left) flank, march" to have the men snake to the right (or left), and command "countermarch by file right (or left) flank, march" to have the men snake around and march in the opposite direction.

Marching in Line

To get the men to march forward in line of battle, command "forward, guide right (or left), march." The men will march forward (hopefully but unknown with our bunch), taking the touch of the elbow on the right guide (or left). Call "guide left (or right)" to change which guide the men lean toward. When the guide is right, the right guide is charged with the direction and step, and contra-wise when the guide is left. (Hint: When the battalion is marching in column of companies, that is, each company is behind the next one, the guide is typically to the left.)

Advancing in line of battle is the most difficult maneuver for a battalion (we know that first hand), almost all of the accordion (expansion and compression of files) and wave (snaking of ranks) problems can be avoided. Unfortunately, it is rarely done properly.

At the command "Battalion, forward..." the Color Guard take one step forward (if we have more than one man). The Bearer and the two Guards next to him (the Color Rank) take an additional five steps forward without breaking stride. The two rear ranks have now just filled the gap in the two battalion ranks. At the command "March!" the Color Rank and battalion **step off** smartly. The Bearer keeps his position in front of the rest of the Color Guard by choosing a point somewhere ahead and marching toward it. The battalion line should attempt to regulate the **six pace gap**, except on instruction from the Battalion Commander. At the command "Battalion, Halt!" everyone halts(guides on the line). At the command "Guides...Post!" the guides return to its position in the battalion.

Cont. on page 3...

From the Right Flank (cont. from page 2)

While the manuals are quite specific as to the above procedures, execution thereof is quite different in the field. In this maneuver, the Color Guard has only three responsibilities. First, it must stay six paces in front of the battalion line. Second, it must march to the point indicated by the Battalion Commander, and must do so at a certain velocity. Finally, the ranks must stay aligned with the Color Rank. In a reenacting scenario enough problems arise so that doing so is nearly impossible. Those problems are organization, **pace**, and displacement.

Organization problems occur from a not fully man the Color Guard. It is almost impossible for reenactors to advance properly with a Color Guard of less than nine men, because the ends of the companies on either side of the Guard will always drift into the gap in the rear rank. The rear rank of the Color Guard specifically exists to stop that problem. The Bearer should also be wary of an officer who appoints men to the Guard.

The second order of organization problems occurs when there is no Right and Left General Guide. These guides' job is to march straight ahead and mimic the movements they see happening in the center of the battalion so that the wing companies can also do it. Since they are the only men that the Bearer can see without turning around, their position also tells the Bearer if the Color Rank is running away from the battalion. While technically Guides are supposed to stay even with the Color Rank, the reenacting reality is that the Bearer can rather key on them to regulate the gap. Without Right and Left General Guides, the battalion line will be in fact a battalion worm, (the body of which weaves forward and backward as the wing companies speed up and slow down.)

Pace problems arise when the Color Guard marches too quickly or slowly. Often, the flank companies will not hear the "March!" command, and be a second or two behind the Guard in their pace. The companies between the Guard and the flanks will hear the command, but, caught up in the excitement, will march way too fast. The result is a V shaped line with the Guard at the point.

The final problem is displacement. Since, in line of battle, the companies are dressing to the center, the men push inward. Multiply the amount of pressure by the number of men and you will find that the pressure on the Guard is more than enough to displace them relative to the advanced Color Rank. Usually, the pressure is greater from one wing than the other, so the Guard drifts to the right or the left. The direction can change as the battalion moves forward. The two ranks of the Color Guard in the battalion line must be aware of the pressure, and aggressive about countering it. Their primary responsibility is NOT the dress of the companies, but alignment on the Color Rank, so they should be prepared to push back, hard, in the direction of the pressure. The commanders of the companies should be prepared for this, and warn their men that the Guard will push back.

As soon as the wing companies lose their dress, they will start telling the Color Guard to speed up/slow down/give right/ give left. These comments should be rigidly ignored and alignment maintained on the Color Rank. **THE ONLY PERSON AUTHORIZED TO REGULATE THE COLOR GUARD IS THE BATTALION COMMANDER.** I spend a lot on this subject because it seems to be our biggest problem.

Changing Direction

When marching in line, the company changes direction either by turning or wheeling. Wheeling constitutes the whole company wheeling like a giant door. Give the command "right wheel, march," and the company will wheel, the inside guide **pivoting (this means not taking big steps)**, and the outside guide glancing inward to keep his distance and pace. The men look outward to regulate their step and stay in line. Command "forward, march," once the men have wheeled far enough.

Company into Line

This command is given when the company is marching by the right or left flank. but only if the commanders want a big mess on their hands. Remember, while marching by the right flank, the right guide leads and the left guide brings up the rear. At the command, "company into line, march" the right guide continues to march forward; the left guide immediately runs to where the left of the company will be and marches abreast with the right guide. The men come up online between the right and left guides, undoubling automatically to come up into line.

Cont. on page 4..

From the Right Flank (cont. from page 3)

By the right of companies to the rear (or front)

This command is given and each individual company is to face to the right, and march by file right to the rear, or by file left to the front. It's very simple. The men right face, break the first two files on about 45 degrees and then they follow the right guide to the rear, or to the front, depending on what the command was. If the colonel only wants to form a column of companies, going from a line of battle to a column, the company commander will halt the men after they've gone a short distance, front them, and left dress. If the colonel wants the battalion to continue marching, the company will continue marching to the rear (or front) until the colonel commands halt.

Going into line of Battle

An important battalion maneuver to know is "forward into line." This is when a column of companies goes into a line of battle. Each company (except the first one), will left face, march forward, then front, halt, and right dress into line of battle.

Conclusion

These are just some basics for the next time we go into the field.

Field Commander's Corner

By 1Lt. Danny Eldridge

The 2003 season has come and gone and it has been a pleasure to serve with you on and off the field. We have had a great fall with September's "Marchamauga" and with the Battle of Murfreesboro.

"Marchamauga" started out for most of us to be an exciting event and an opportunity to follow the footsteps of our ancestors on the actual battlefield. Most of us however were not expecting the long nonstop marches that were required of us. It ended up on Sunday only being the young members to make the last march. I believe there were only about four out of 20 of us to make that final march to the last demo. Some of us however managed to find our way over to the demo site and help out with the demos for Sunday. My hat is off to those young men that made it all the way through the weekend, and I send my apologies for falling out on you.

Overall the weekend was fun except for the marches and the time spent with you men in field is always time well spent.

The Battle of Murfreesboro turned out to be a pretty good weekend. It was close to home and we had an exceptional turn out. The only down side was the light rain that came in on Saturday night and kept us from getting up at four in morning for a dawn assault. How painful that was to lie in the tent and listen to the rain on the canvas lull us back to sleep on Sunday morning. The best part of this event was seeing so many guys out in the field again, some that we have not seen out in a while. It was exciting to see new faces out for their first event. I hope all of you will be back in the field with us often.

The year is not over though!!! We have a great Christmas Party being planned for us. This year is of course our year for the period party and we will be holding it in a great location. The home (Elm Springs) is the home office of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and we will be able to use the entire home and grounds for this event. If you have never been to one of these extraordinary events, you certainly do not want to miss this one. The meal will be a period meal and the setting will be between Christmas 1862 and New Year 1863, which of course is the same time frame as the Battle of Murfreesboro. We have tied most of our local events around the Battle of Murfreesboro and this event will be a great one to finish up with.

If you have not made your reservation, you need to get on it because space is limited in the home. We want to accommodate everyone, but we need to get those checks in soon.

If you have any questions about this event please don't hesitate to give Lynn Eldridge a call at 615-855-0231.

Cont. on page 5..

The board met on Nov 8th and decided that the annual membership meeting that is normally held in the fall of the year should be changed this year. We decided that we could have more firm information on events that the battalion and the North South Alliance voted to do in 2004 if we wait until February. As soon as we get the exact dates from the Legion and NSA we will set the date for our meeting. The existing board members will continue in their positions until the membership can vote for new ones in February.

I hope all of you have had as great a time in the 19th this year as I have had and I hope to see all of you at more events next year.

December 6 Annual Meeting Postponed Until February...date to be determined.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

Dear Fellow Members of the 19th,

Once again we find ourselves looking forward to our bi-annual Period Holiday Party. We have issued this special edition hoping you will read the history of Elm Springs and learn about the family that occupied the mansion during 1862. This edition will set the stage of our 1862 Christmas party.

Some 19th members attending the first four parties have noticed an increase in our cost. I'm sure Mrs. Looney faced the same living expense cost increases in 1862 as we face today; unfortunately it is the sign of the times. In past years, a couple of our members were able to procure pricey items from generous vendors; such is not the case this year.

Regardless of the \$35.00 cost, this dinner is still an 1860's experience not to be missed.

To review some of our past Christmas Parties:

In 1995, our first party was held in the magnificent, privately owned, Oak Lawn Mansion, located in Spring Hill, TN, near Rippavilla. Oaklawn's first level had been restored and furnished to its 1860s splendor. We discovered General Hood slept in the front bedroom in 1865, making that night even more special. One of the many magic moments during the evening were the men with their cigars and brandy in their confederate uniforms standing together by the fireplace in the shadowy, candlelit parlor. There wasn't any shortage of goose bumps that night.

In 1997, Rippavilla, built in 1851 by Major Nathaniel Cheairs, was the site of our second party. Major Cheairs met with General Grant for the surrender of Fort Donelson and was soon after taken prisoner of war. Later, after his release, he joined Forrest's staff as aide de camp until the end of the war. Maj. Cheairs' son also served on Forrest's staff. Father and son served together in the last campaign of Forrest's cavalry in Alabama. The night of our party holds magic moments for the ones in attendance. We will never forget the multitude of candelabras as they appeared in the pier mirrors located at each end of the tables, the food, the harpist and the after dinner brandy and cigars. Also, knowing we were dining in the same room where General Hood and his generals ate on the morning of Nov. 30, 1864, when they had their famous council of war breakfast, made this party one of our most memorable.

The year 1999 saw us doing something a vastly different and may I say very successfully - a 1860s Murder Mystery. The Old

Cont. on page 6..

Christmas Party (cont. from page 5)

State Bank in Decatur set the stage for some very fine acting by members of the 19th. That evening was non stop laughter, intrigue and a very surprise ending, which we were glad all the actors survived.

In 2001, we gathered at the Weeden Home in Huntsville. This event proved to be as magical as the previous ones. The delicious food, the candlelit rooms and the period entertainment by the Caudells & Madame deleRoger provided us with an evening that was talked about for months. Since the reputation of the 19th's Christmas parties continues to grow, the event found several beautifully dressed ladies (we don't see in the field) attending.

We hope you will be talking about the "magic moment" experienced during the 2003 Holiday Party.

Report of Events Around Columbia, Tennessee, December 1862

By Pvt Sam Campbell

During the recent months of July through October, 1862 Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest has crossed the Tennessee River at Chattanooga and begun a three-month raid through middle Tennessee and Kentucky. In early July Colonel Forrest is not a well known officer, but within a matter of days Forrest and his cavalry command have become the talk of the town.

Through-out Columbia indeed most of Murray County all of the news is of Colonel Forrest's disrupting General Buell's lines of communication. The Confederate Army of Tennessee, some 38,000 strong under the command of General Braxton Bragg is now camped near Murfreesboro. Through out the area citizens know that with a strong Federal force at Nashville and the Confederates camped south east of there that the situation is not likely to remain quiet for long.

Indeed General William Rosecran's Federal Army of the Cumberland with some 47,000 effectives began to move south on December 26, 1862. Rosecran's intention must be to remove the Confederate road block that separates the Federals from our important rail center at Chattanooga. It will take the Federals four days to march the 25-30 miles toward Murfreesboro. The Army of the Cumberland is said to be retarded by rain, fog, and the effective delaying tactics of General Joe Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry. In fact the advance is reported to be one continuous skirmish in which the Federals deploy at every hill-crest.

As of today December, 1862 we have heard no word in the news papers but rumors fly about Columbia. Our thoughts and prayers go with our gallant army. May God smile yet again on the independence of our Southern Confederacy and then bring our sons and husbands home safely.

History of Elm Springs

Elm Springs is a magnificent Greek revival mansion built in 1837 by Master Builder Nathan Vaught. The property was named for the numerous springs on the farm and the elm trees growing along the long curving drive. Years later, a Dutch Elm Disease would kill the elms. The stairs in the spacious central hall and rear service stairs in a side hall are the original staircases. All the fireplace mantels in the house are original. The flooring throughout the house except for the dining room is original.

During the War Between the States, the home was occupied by Mrs. Susan Todd Looney and her eight children. Susan's father, Christopher (d. 1866) and mother, Sarah (d.1853) had moved to Tennessee from Virginia in 1837. Sarah's two brothers owned a very successful brokerage and cotton trade business in New Orleans, which they shared with their only sister. With the help of Sarah's two wealthy brothers they built the impressive plantation mansion, Elm Springs. The Todds left the mansion to their only surviving child, Susan.

In 1844 Susan married Abram Looney, who became the first Captain of the Maury Grays (Co. H. 1st Tenn. Inf Reg). Shortly thereafter, he was appointed Major and later in the war he commanded the 27th Tenn. Inf. Reg.

Cont. on page 7..

History of Elm Springs (cont. from page 6)

During his lifetime, Abram was a prominent attorney, a gifted speaker and a member of the State Senate.

Situated on the old stage road that led from Pulaski to Franklin, Tennessee, Elm Springs witnessed the long marches of both the Confederate and Union armies throughout the war. In the last days of November 1864, General Schofield's Union troops marched into Columbia anticipating a great battle with General Hood's Confederate Army. All large structures were ordered to be burned in order to have a clear line of fire. Many Fine Maury County homes were burned that day and Elm Springs was on the list.

A Union soldier was ordered to place a burning broom in the rear staircase closet as Confederate soldiers were approaching. Upon entering the mansion a Confederate soldier and a house servant quickly extinguished the flames. The Union soldiers had stolen many items from the house, but failed to locate the family's silver which had been hidden in a cistern behind the home. General Frank Armstrong made Elm Springs his headquarters defending the house from the enemy. Fortunately for the Looney family and their home, the site of the anticipated battle took place in Franklin.

Col. Looney survived the war, coming home to Elm Springs and living there until his death in 1904. Susan had preceded him in 1886.

Elm Springs was sold out of the family in 1910. It was owned by various individuals until 1991 when the Sons of the Confederate Veterans purchased the house to use as their international headquarters. The family cemetery is to the south of the house. Christopher and Sarah Todd along with other family members are buried here. The tallest monument is for their son James Dick Todd (Susan's brother) who died at the age of 21 from tuberculosis.

The last burial was Lt. Simeon Cummings on Memorial Day 1994. He served on the CSS Alabama. During the war his ship was in South Africa where he was accidentally shot while preparing for a hunting trip. He had been buried in Africa until the SCV removed his remains to Southern soil. He was buried with full military honors.

History of Ice Cream

In early America, ice cream was considered an exotic treat because it was so hard to prepare. During summer months, ice was impossible to come by and shaking a covered metal can of ice cream mixture in a bucket of salt and ice was not as easy as plugging in an electric ice cream freezer!

When Philip Lenzi's New York shop began selling ice cream in 1774, customers had to put in advance requests. In 1846, a woman by the name of Nancy Johnson invented the hand-cranked ice cream maker, although she never patented the device and left others to become rich off of her invention! One of those men who did make money off of her invention was Jacob Fussell, a milk dealer. He began the first U.S. ice cream factory in Baltimore in 1851. By 1864, he had plants in Washington, Boston and New York. Fussell's method still involved hand-cranking --which partly explains the astronomically high price of \$1.25 per quart.

Other manufacturers soon entered the market, and by the late 1800s, America was addicted. "We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant to our friend," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson, "so we buy ice cream."

Miss Emma Holmes, of South Carolina, "The Diary of Miss Emma Holmes: 1861-1866" is quoted twice remarking about ice cream. Telling of a party on April 2, 1862, she says: "We went to dinner about two in a large tent in the garden. The dinner was in regular city style, boned turkey, ham, lobster, salad, etc., but it was also laid in camp fashion all the dessert being on at the same time. We had brandied greengages, fresh preserved peaches, jelly & pound cake and afterwards ice cream and of course champagne and wines....After dinner, we adjourned in the greensward in front of the tent while the gentlemen smoked to keep off the sand flies, which were very troublesome..."

After a snow, in her January 26, 1865 entry, she says: "The girls determined to take advantage of it and enjoy some ice cream."

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History of Ice Cream (cont. from page 7)

We had much amusement in collecting the materials, finally borrowing eggs & churn...After many quakings & considerable excitement, at half past ten we were regaled with an excellent Confederate article, sorghum & lemon combined, having produced chocolate cream equal to the balmy days of Mount Vernon Garden, with the fountains, statues, arbors & music--on a tiny scale 'tis true, but all very refreshing and pretty--but now among the reminiscences of the past."
(Some information derived from Ice Cream and Ices)

Chickamauga

By 2Lt Jim Rhodes

Chickamauga was to say the least an interesting event. It has been given names such as Chicka-Bataan. In my mind the event was a lot of fun plus it was awesome to follow in the footsteps of our ancestors 140 years to the DAY! It started Friday with the brigade, horse-drawn artillery and all, meeting in the parking lot of the maintenance building behind the Dyer House. In the 19th we had a good size company for re-enactor standards. After waiting around for several hours we had a brigade inspection, in the dark of course, by General Rambo himself. Keep in mind we had to stand in formation for over an hour and a half in full campaign gear while Rambo inspected the entire brigade each and every person. One interesting note was that a few of the WIG or Western Independent Grays (the so-called mainstreamers) could not tell us from themselves! That night we marched out on what was supposed to be a short walk to our bivouac area. Two or three miles later we stopped for the night.

The next morning reveille was at dawn, after a quick uncooked haversack breakfast we went for another one of Rambo's "short walks" this time through the woods eventually ending up at our demonstration area. This march turned out to be a more than a three-mile march. On the way to the staging area Rambo of course got us lost. At this time I was given command of the 19th as Captain Eldridge took charge of a Kentucky unit who had no officers. Also at this time men began to fall out for various different reasons but surprisingly the number one cause was old age syndrome, a serious irreversible disease that runs heavy in our ranks. We went immediately into our first of five demonstrations for that day with much confusion having to maneuver through packs that had been dropped as well as the spectator line and the artillery. We performed these demonstrations all day for many spectators while Park Ranger Jim Augden explained our tactics. After we were done with the demonstrations we were on the march again by this time our ranks were very thin with Karl, Barry, Dennis, Jim Dearman, and a few others already making a b-line for re-enactor parking.

This time we were again supposed to take a short stroll down to our next bivouac area. Again the men started dropping like flies. But the majority pressed on. Rambo stated that our stopping point was just a few hundred yards ahead where a couple of joggers were at. Of course the joggers were running away from us and over and over we were told the place is where those joggers are. Finally after another mile or so Rambo remembered that we were supposed to turn so we did and a half a mile later we were at our bivouac area. By this time most everybody was beat, and we started cooking dinner. Major Rhodes and Captain Eldridge had stayed back to guard the "wagons" and luckily the telegraph lines were not down, they found us and brought Gatorade for everyone. By this time morale was not very high and Nick was already in his full Sparticus outfit, much to the horror of Danny Dean of the 33rd. After a brief discussion many of the other men in the 19th decided to ride back to the parking area with the Major and Captain including, Nick, Don, Ron, Jerry, Karl Addison, and Mike Boyd. Meanwhile the 19th was reduced to 4 men. 2nd Sergeant Russ Spry, Private Bill Massingale, Private Scott Turnmire, and myself. The rest of the night for us was spent talking and sitting around the campfire, while the deserters foraged in Ft. Oglethorpe.

The next morning the remainder of the 19th was folded into the 33rd and we marched back to the same demonstration field this time it only took about 20 minutes and less than half a mile. I wonder how that happened?! Once we got to the demonstration area our brigade then folded into one battalion and we operated in that manner for the rest of the day. A few hours later the Chickamauga death march was over, the only ones to survive the entire ordeal being Russ Spry, Bill Massingale, Scott Turnmire, and myself. For the most part it was a good event in my eyes. Retracing the footsteps of our ancestors 140 years to the day while trying to educate the public what a great combination!

FOR SALE

*1861 Springfield, w/ bayonet & scabbard. Also includes a canvas gun sack. Paid \$495 for the rifle new. Asking \$400 for the set.
Call Dennis Marshall at (256) 679-5712*

19th Alabama Christmas Party

WHERE: HISTORIC ELM SPRINGS Columbia, TN

Price \$35.00 per person. Checks payable to: 19th Alabama

Due to rental commitments all paid reservations are due by November 21. The cancellation deadline is December 15.

Please note each year we have sold out of tickets, this year will be no exception. Be sure to make your reservation early.

RESERVATIONS IN THE NAME OF:

ADDRESS:

PHONE (AREA CODE)

We are requesting the formal title & last name of each individual person attending: (Example: Miss Landers, Mrs. Somers, and Captain Rhodes. However, in situations where there is more than one "Miss Landers", first names should also be given.)

1) _____ 3) _____

2) _____ 4) _____

Please mail the above form and your check to:

Lynn Eldridge
1903 Riverchase Blvd.
Madison, TN 37115

If you have any questions, please call either Pam Rogers at 256-306-9461
Diane Campbell 256-895-9343 or Lynn Eldridge 615-855-0231/615-305-0229.

Directions to Historic Elm Springs

740 Mooresville Pike (off Hwy 50)
Columbia, TN. 38402

From South I-65: Take exit # 37 - Hwy 50- West; go approximately 10 miles - At first red light turn left on Mooresville Pike - Elm Springs will be on your right within a very short distance.

**AMERICAN CIVIL WAR REENACTORS
AND HISTORICAL INTERPRETERS**

19th Alabama Inf., Co I.
PO Box 4323
Huntsville, Alabama 35815

