

David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Mount Pleasant, Texas



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WINNER OF THE TEXAS DIVISION BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2017 & 2018
WINNER OF THE SCV NATIONAL BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2016, 2017 & 2018

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Alvin "Rex" McGee



Christmas has come and gone at the time of writing this column. We now look forward and are planning activities for the coming year. In 2018, the eyes of the nation were again fixed on President Donald Trump. It was a year that saw the president open up trade wars, meet with North Korean Jackal, Kim Jong Un, spar with the press and defend hush money payments to women he allegedly had affairs with, all while new revelations and indictments poured out of special counsel Robert Mueller's investigation into Russian election meddling, but as of yet, nothing illegal touched the President, only some poor personal choices.

Policies and politics divided us. We found ourselves embroiled in a fierce immigration debate. Trump's Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh ascended to the high court despite sexual assault allegations from several eventually discredited sources.

California burned as the Camp Fire became the most destructive in state history. Hurricane winds and floods battered the Carolinas. Alaska suffered another major earthquake and Indonesia was ravaged by a Christmas Tsunami.

Americans found themselves voting in the most tumultuous midterms in years. Democrats gained control of the House, Republicans expanded their Senate majority, and voters made history, ushering into Congress many firsts for women and minorities.

The stock market hit all time highs during the year and the economy grew at a fast pace. The end of the year saw a correction of the market that sent a good part of the public into a panic.

The country ended the year with a goodbye to the 41st President of the United States. Funeral services for George H.W. Bush were a farewell to an American who served as a Navy Pilot in WWII, congressman, ambassador, CIA director, Vice-President under Ronald Reagan and then President of the United States. He was also father of the 43rd President of the United States. Depending upon who one speaks to he was a much loved or despised individual. Time will surely establish his legacy.

The two political parties ended the year deadlocked and are at an impasse with the Leaders of each party following strict ideological partisanship and rhetoric to its political subjugates. Many people who study this type of heated dialogue say the two groups are already engaging in a war of words and are just waiting for an opportunity to create a situation that can boil over into a war of actual hostilities. Some have already named this insurrection as the Second Civil War. When a people refuse to learn from the lessons of the past many times they are doomed to repeat those same failures. Revising history to make it suit your current agenda or ideology is a recipe for conflict and certain failure.

The two groups appear to be identified as those who are demanding secure borders, protection of constitutionally guaranteed freedoms, and personal responsibility. While the other side wants open borders, a socialist type of government, and freedom from personal responsibility. Truly, a great divide!

When one looks at the few paragraphs above it may appear to paint a dismal future, but all those things can change through hard work and shedding the shackles of ignorance as we learn from the lessons of the past. Refuse to let those

people who are trying to carry us down a path of self pity, steal our pride and initiative and gain control over our life and indomitable spirit. We are an unconquerable people and we must exhibit that attitude so that it stares them in the eyes so they will know that our legacy and place in history has already been secured by blood, toil and perseverance throughout the ages. The future is up to us to mold. Have a Happy, prosperous, and healthy New Year.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, January 21st, 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.
Old Union Community Center
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas

CONFEDERATE HERO'S DAY CELEBRATION

January 19th, 12:00 noon
North Courthouse Lawn
101 E Methvin St., Longview, Texas

2019 TEXAS DIVISION REUNION

May 31st – June 2nd, 2019
Hilton Garden Inn
1749 Scott Blvd.
Temple, TX 76504

2019 NATIONAL REUNION

July 10th – 13th, 2019
Renaissance Riverview Plaza Hotel
64 South Water Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602
See scvsemmes.org for details

DAVIDRREYNOLDS.ORG

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.davidrreynolds.org>

- I've updated our Events page to include all known events by the Camp and its members. Please let me know when you do anything for the SCV, this includes attending other camp meeting, public speaking, or even putting flags on graves.
- I've updated our Calendar of Events.
- I've updated our Guardian Page to show new Grardians.
- I've updated our Membership Page to show our first Loss of a Member.

I'm still looking for biographies of your Confederate Ancestor. Please try to come up with a short bio that we can put on-line.

If you have any suggestions, recommendations or comments you can send me an email to: Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org and I promise to give it my full consideration.


Our Honored Ancestors
John Riley Ellis
Sergeant, Company A, 27th Regiment,
Texas Cavalry (Whitfield's Legion)
Confederate States of America

Note: Early Marriage Records (prior to 1875) in Titus County TX are not available in the County Clerk's Office due to a courthouse fire (in 1875) which destroyed most of the County's official records. Also, these dates are important for the reader: Titus County was established from Red River County in 1847, with Mount Pleasant as the County Seat. Morris County was organized from Titus County on 12 May 1875, with Daingerfield as the County Seat.

SGT John Riley Ellis CSA was born in the State of Tennessee on 08 Dec 1841 on the Duck River. This River is some 270 miles long, is located in Central

TN, and flows into the Tennessee River. I do not know the exact location on the River where the ELLIS family lived. He came to Texas (present day Titus/Morris County) via a wagon train with his parents sometime between 1848-1850@ (See Comments Below). The Ellis family settled in the area North of Cookville Texas near White Oak Creek. His father - William - was one of the pioneer families of Titus/Morris County TX area. He was William M. Ellis b 12 May 1807 North Carolina d 17 Mar 1894 in either Titus or Morris County TX. John Riley's mother was Nancy Riley and she was b 22 May 1808 North Carolina and she died in either Titus or Morris County TX on 06 Aug 1899. They are both buried in the Coopers Chapel Cemetery, Titus County TX. Of note: John Riley's wife Margaret died due to complications at childbirth of daughter Anna. Margaret died almost three years before her mother in law, Nancy.

@1848-1850: I do not think that the William Ellis family was in either Titus (or present-day Morris County) in 1847 because we are told the following:

“Excerpts from J. H. King Memories: Year 1847 - just before Christmas we moved 3 miles West and 35 degrees North, to the Horse Creek Neighborhood (Community) of Titus County, Texas. (The area somewhat North of present day Cookville Texas). We had a school and a church, there were 11 other families, some were even as close as a half-mile; others much further North. They were J. B. Keith, D. Young, Warren Cash Keith, William Keith and wife (they parents of the other Keiths), Jo Keith, J. H. Keith, William Tigert, William Heath, William Taylor, Jas Spencer, John Rogers and his wife.”

re: Ben K. Green Papers (AR326). The University of Texas at Arlington Library: When he was 19 years old, John joined the Confederate Army. He first was mustered into the Confederate 27th Cavalry (Texas), Company “E” as a Private on 03 Aug 1861 by Lieutenant Colonel McRae. There is some evidence that he participated in operations at Wilson Creek MO in the fall of 1861, but I am not sure about this; but I do know that he travelled some 450 miles and

returned to Daingerfield TX in the month of December 1861. He was enrolled at Daingerfield, TX by Capt. E. B. Hawkins' in his Company of Whitfield's Battalion of Texas Volunteers for the period of 12 months service. At Daingerfield, on 31 December 1861, he was reassigned to Company "A" of the 27th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Whitfield's Legion) (1st Texas Legion). His Company was named the "Titus Invincibles" (men from Daingerfield, Morris and Titus County) and they lived up to that name over the next three- and one-half years. His Unit was organized on 02 April 1861 with 13 Companies (A to M) and enlisted for 12 months. It was reorganized in May 1862 under the “Conscript Law” for an additional term of 2 years or War; and the Unit was assigned to Whitfield's Legion - this Legion was purely a cavalry Unit. Company “A” was originally a Texas Company, which had been first assigned to 2nd Regiment AR. Mounted Rifles and was even transferred (on paper) to this organization in November 1861. It was then reassigned back to Whitfield's legion by order of Brig. Gen. Benjamin McCulloch's Army of the West at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The Unit left Titus County, in late February 1862, and proceeded across the State of OK to Ozark AR and then on to the Pea Ridge AR area; there to participate in the first of many battles. There is some evidence that John had been in Northeast AR in the fall of 1861 in operations against the Indians from OK; again, I cannot confirm this information. Little did young John realize - when he joined the Confederate Army - that he was about to travel such a long and dangerous trail through many Southern States, face so many hardships, fight in so many battles, and through it all live to return home some three- and one-half years later.

To really appreciate his hardships, the miles traveled on horseback, and the many battles fought by this fine young man, and for him to be able to survive; one must actually read the dates and battles that he participated in while gone from home. In this regard, I believe that the impartial historians, even today, when they collect up the facts and figures, will show that the Winfield's Legion, also known as the

First Texas Legion, participated in more actual battles, skirmishes, and actions (over 75 various type engagements during its career), over a longer and sustained period of time, and covered (on horseback) greater distances in a very short time than any other regiment on the Southern Side.

“SO,..... come stroll across the faded pages of Civil War history with me and let’s see where he travelled and learn of the real hardships faced by this young man. In your veins flows his blood and the blood of his fathers. He is indeed the spirit of your ancestors.” For sure, GOD must have rode in the saddle with him at all times.

We are told by other members of Company “A” that SGT Riley was “a fine soldierly looking young man who had a frank, open face, which was inclined to brightness. Actually, a handsome individual with long hair; he was quite a character. In all things he showed himself a true soldier. He rode a stout and very beautiful Red Roan horse that he called “MARK.”

We are further told that when he returned home (after some four years in the service) that his mother found him “much lighter in weight, bright gray eyes, long hair and thick beard.”

I cannot by research determined when and where he obtained this horse (we do know it was after 19 Sep 1862 and before 3 Oct 1862 and most probably in the State of Mississippi) (he had most probably been paid “compensation” for the loss of his first horse) but we do know that he must have had a very strong feeling toward him (probably because of what they both went through during the War).

He is quoted as once saying something to the effect “It has been more than twenty-three years since MARK was alive, but in all these years I can still see and bring back vividly the picture of that devoted horse and our times together. Time erases many things from our memory; the events of war, care, family sorrow and trouble make us forget, but nothing but the coming of the MASTER shall take

MARK from my recollection. More than once, he did his duty and saved my life.”

10 Jun 2003. Further research would suggest that perhaps (and I cannot confirm this) that John Riley may well have taken this horse from a Union Officer (cavalry). It appears that perhaps he killed this individual - in battle – and took his weapon and some items of his clothes (perhaps his boots).

I find this of interest: Mounting the Cavalry: By act of the Confederate Congress, dated March 6, 1861, all volunteers for the mounted arm were required to furnish their own horses and necessary equipment. In return, each man was to receive .40 cents a day per diem for the use of his horse. Compensation (value at mustering) was provided if the animal was killed in action or died of wound, but no reimbursement was allowed if it succumbed to disease or the rigors of campaigning. The Confederate Quartermaster was responsible for providing grain, hay, and fodder. All horses brought into service were branded with the letters “CS.” By adopting the plan of individual ownership, the Confederate Government felt that recruits would obtain better mounts than could be supplied and consequently would take better care of their own animals than if they were government property. *(continued next month)*



A BLAST FROM THE PAST

*(Taken from the January 1919 Edition of the
Confederate Veteran 100 Years Ago)*

THE ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN MINES

by Mrs. Alice M'Arthur Rand

Almost every reader, and certainly every student of the history of the War between the States, is familiar with the daring escape and extraordinary efforts at recapture of Capt. Thomas Henry Hines, of Morgan's command. Almost as familiar is the king's ransom of fifty thousand dollars' reward offered for his recapture, and, in the language of the placards and secret missives sent broadcast over the Ohio Valley,

this reward would be paid for Captain Hines dead or alive.

Captain Hines escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, and after he succeeded in reaching Richmond, Va., was entrusted with the carrying into execution of one of the most ring and audacious plans for the liberation of Confederate prisoners ever conceived or contemplated.

He was to make his way to Canada, organize the refugees in that country, arm and equip them, and make a dash upon Camp Douglas, and, with the reinforcements he would gather then- in released prisoners, attack Camp Morton and release the Confederates there. With this army he was to make a plunge to join Bragg in the Southland by rushing his men across the Ohio into Kentucky.

This plan was exposed by a man named Langhorn, and then came quick action by the Federal government. Secret service men were placed upon the trail of Captain Hines. spies in every imaginable disguise were scattered throughout the Ohio Valley, and the reward of fifty thousand dollars was offered.

Aware of the discovery of the plot, Captain Hines was run down by the secret service men, and the house in which he was sheltered in Chicago was searched, with a soldier in blue at every window, door, and other exit, a loaded musket in hand, each and all intent upon receiving the immense reward. A Southern woman was dangerously ill in the house; two rows of springs were removed from the mattress of her bed. and, placing himself in lieu thereof, Captain Hines escaped detection. He hurriedly left Chicago and made his way to Cincinnati, there finding safety for a time under the protection of S. P. Thomas, whose famous flatiron residence was located at Fourth, Lawrence, and Ludlow. It was at the Thomas home that we first became acquainted with Captain Hines, and our friendship, lasting until his death, was sincerity itself.

We remember well, surrounded as he was by brave and daring men, with an enormous price set for his capture, his love for his schoolgirl sweetheart was

ever present; his telegraphing for her and their romantic marriage in Covington, Ky. While their honeymoon was still exceedingly brief, the Federals again secured scent of his trail and traced him to the Thomas home; twice the house was searched, but the most careful and painstaking efforts failed to find him secreted in a false nook in a clothes press. On one occasion the detectives came into the house, and Captain Hines barely had time to reach his hiding place so ingeniously constructed. The young wife was sitting close to her endangered husband, and both subsequently told me they could hear the heartbeat of the other. It may have been fear that caused the palpitation of the heart of Nannie, but fear and Hines were strangers.

Realizing the danger and imminence of capture in the Thomas home, plans were made for him to go to the residence of my father. J. M. McArthur, located in Jamestown, now Dayton, Ky., the rendezvous of many a Confederate in making his way between the lines. It was arranged for my brother Charles to meet Captain Hines at the old Barlow Hotel in Newport, but, fortunately, the latter discovered that secret service men were following him, and he made his way alone to Dayton.

Later my brother Pete and Captain Hines, under the name of Dr. Nelson, left for the southern part of Campbell County, where James Caldwell was to meet them. The following conversation took place during their progress through the Kentucky highlands: "Dr. Nelson, we are likely to be challenged, as the Federals have a camp out here," suggested my brother. "Well, how many will challenge us?" said Dr. Nelson, whose true identity, through oversight, had not been made known. "Scarcely more than two will be on guard," was the answer. "You are armed, and so am I; you take the one closer to you, and I will take the other one," said the doctor. "I did not anticipate such drastic action," said Pete, "and the men may be acquaintances of mine; but if that is the plan, here goes." Scarcely had they gone a quarter of a mile when from out the black darkness came the stern, ringing challenge, "Halt!" Both men drew rein and sat like statues. "Who goes

there?" said the same voice, "O, a couple of fellows who have been courting," laconically replied my brother. "What's your name?" Giving the name of a well-known abolitionist, Pete and the Captain were permitted to pass.

Arriving at Grant's Lick, my brother proceeded to the home of James Caldwell to get him to continue the trip according to previous plans. He returned to his companion and said: "Doctor, Jim says he cannot go, for they are waiting for Captain Hines." "Well, I am Tom Hines." "The devil you are!" was the surprised reply of Pete.

Captain Hines was back with us several times afterwards; once Pete piloted him on one of his perilous trips, when he had on a curly blond wig. Pete thought it rather conspicuous and felt somewhat shaky until they reached their destination. While he was recruiting in Owen County I took him to the home of Judge Gus Boyd, near Florence, with a load of arms and ammunition. Later I drove James A. Thomas, of Mobile, Ala. (Hines's right-hand man), out to the same place with more arms.

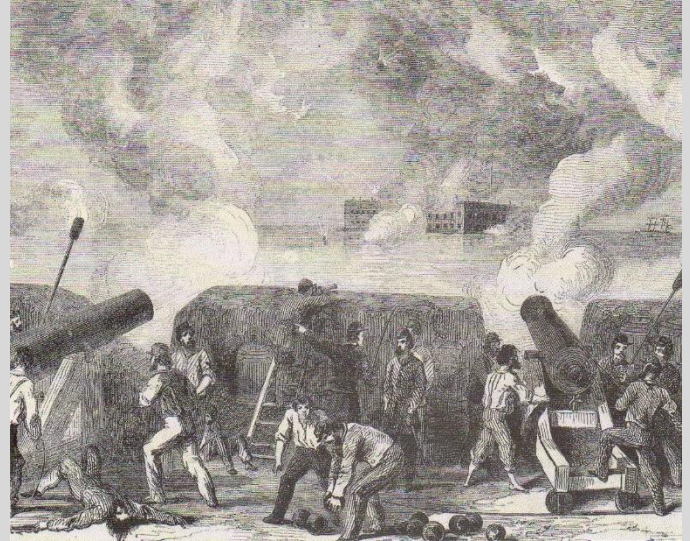
I think the greatest compliment ever paid me was that by Captain and Nannie Hines in naming their eldest child for me. She is Mrs. Alice Hines Walcut, of Frankfort, Ky. Their son Will was named for my youngest brother, who was a great pet with them. Mrs. Hines spent the greater part of her time with us until she joined her brave husband in Canada after the surrender. Captain Hines was with us when President Lincoln was assassinated, which he deplored very much.



FORT SUMTER THE WAR BEGINS

On March 5, 1861, the day after his inauguration as president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln received a message from Maj. Robert Anderson, commander of the U.S. troops holding Fort Sumter

in Charleston Harbor. The message stated that there was less than a six-week supply of food left in the fort.



Attempts by the Confederate government to settle its differences with the Union were spurned by Lincoln, and the Confederacy felt it could no longer tolerate the presence of a foreign force in its territory. Believing a conflict to be inevitable, Lincoln ingeniously devised a plan that would cause the Confederates to fire the first shot and thus, he hoped, inspire the states that had not yet seceded to unite in the effort to restore the Union.

On April 8, Lincoln notified Gov. Francis Pickens of South Carolina that he would attempt to resupply the fort. The Confederate commander at Charleston, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, was ordered by the Confederate government to demand the evacuation of the fort and if refused, to force its evacuation. On April 11, General Beauregard delivered the ultimatum to Anderson, who replied, "Gentlemen, if you do not batter the fort to pieces about us, we shall be starved out in a few days." On direction of the Confederate government in Montgomery, Beauregard notified Anderson that if he would state the time of his evacuation, the Southern forces would hold their fire. Anderson replied that he would evacuate by noon on April 15 unless he received other instructions or additional supplies from his government. (The supply ships were expected before

that time.) Told that his answer was unacceptable, and that Beauregard would open fire in one hour, Anderson shook the hands of the messengers and said in parting, "If we do not meet again in this world, I hope we may meet in the better one." At 4:30 A.M. on April 12, 1861, 43 Confederate guns in a ring around Fort Sumter began the bombardment that initiated the bloodiest war in American history.

Fascinating Fact: General Beauregard and Major Anderson were old friends, Beauregard having been Anderson's artillery student at West Point.

Written by Stephen T. Foster



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY



Battle of Arkansas Post or Fort Hindman - Fort Hindman Arkansas

11 January 1863 - General Thomas J. Churchill verses General John A. McClernand. Casualties: 4564 Confederate, 1061 Union!

Battle of Fort Fisher - Fort Fisher North Carolina

13-15 January 1865 - General William H.C. Whiting verses General Alfred H. Terry. Casualties: 1400 Confederates, 5962 Union!

Battle of Mill Springs - Mill Springs Kentucky

19 January 1862 - George B. Crittenden verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 314 Confederate, 246 Union!

Our Charge...

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations!

*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana April 25, 1906*



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

January 11th – Thyresa Lynn Fletcher
January 30th – Ollie Marshall Adams, Jr.
January 1st – Rex & Carole McGee
January 8th – Michael & Jamee Lynn Mars
January 21st – Joe & Keesie Reynolds
January 26th – Tim & Thyresa Lynn Fletcher



LAST CAMP MEETING

At our December meeting we held a Confederate Memorial Service for the loss of the first member of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp 2270.

Compatriot Jerry Don Reynolds passed over the River and is resting in the shade of the big Oak tree on November 30th, 2018.

This was the Northeast Texas 5th Brigade Memorial Service Unit's first official performance and everyone seems to think it went well.

We had a good turnout for December and everyone enjoyed themselves.



Northeast Texas 5th Brigade Memorial Service Unit performs Confederate Memorial Service for Compatriot Jerry Don Reynolds



GUARDIAN NEWS

By Commander Rex McGee



The Battle of Stones River was a battle fought from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, in Middle Tennessee, as the culmination of the Stones River Campaign in the Western Theater of the American Civil War. Of the major battles of the war, Stones River had the highest percentage of casualties on

both sides. Although the battle itself was inconclusive, the Union Army's repulse of two Confederate attacks and the subsequent Confederate withdrawal were a much-needed boost to Union morale after the defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and it dashed Confederate aspirations for control of Middle Tennessee.

Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland marched from Nashville, Tennessee, on December 26, 1862, to challenge General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee at Murfreesboro. On December 31, each army commander planned to attack his opponent's right flank, but Bragg struck first. A massive assault by the corps of Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, followed by that of Leonidas Polk, overran the wing commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. McCook. A stout defense by the division of Brig. Gen. Philip Sheridan in the right center of the line prevented a total collapse and the Union assumed a tight defensive position backing up to the Nashville Turnpike. Repeated Confederate attacks were repulsed from this concentrated line, most notably in the cedar "Round Forest" salient against the brigade of Col. William B. Hazen. Bragg attempted to continue the assault with the division of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, but the troops were slow in arriving and their multiple piecemeal attacks failed.

Fighting resumed on January 2, 1863, when Bragg ordered Breckinridge to assault the well-fortified Union position on a hill to the east of the Stones River. Faced with overwhelming artillery, the Confederates were repulsed with heavy losses. Falsely believing that Rosecrans was receiving reinforcements, Bragg chose to withdraw his army on January 3 to Tullahoma, Tennessee. This caused Bragg to lose the confidence of the Army of Tennessee.

The battle was tactically inconclusive. Bragg received almost universal scorn from his Confederate military colleagues; only the support of Joseph E. Johnston and President Jefferson Davis's inability to find a suitable replacement saved his command.

Total casualties in the battle were 24,645: 12,906 on the Union side and 11,739 for the Confederates. Considering that only about 76,400 men were engaged, this was the highest percentage of killed and wounded of any major battle in the Civil War, higher in absolute numbers than the infamous bloodbaths at Shiloh and Antietam earlier that year. Four brigadier generals were killed or mortally wounded: Confederate James E. Rains and Roger W. Hanson; Union Edward N. Kirk and Joshua W. Sill.

The graves of more than 6,000 Union soldiers lie in the Stones River National Cemetery. Beginning on New Year's Eve of 1862 and ending on January 2, 1863, Union and Confederate forces brutally clashed near the town of Murfreesboro, Tennessee located on the Stones River. The Federal Government established a national cemetery in 1865 close to the location of some of the heaviest fighting took place. Today, the Stones River Battlefield and National Cemetery form the Stones River National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park Service dedicated to preserving the battlefield and interpreting the battle and its effects on the Civil War.

With a few exceptions, Confederate troops were not allowed to be buried in the National Cemeteries. Since much of the fighting had taken place in the south, many Confederates were buried in town cemeteries by the locals who lived by the battlefield, especially if the battle ended in Confederate victory. In the case of Union victories, Confederate dead not spoken for by family or friends ended up in mass graves, for the task of burying the dead fell into the hands of the victor. The Union wasn't about to spend much time on individual funerals for the enemy, especially given the fact that they often had to bury their own troops in mass graves due to the urgency of moving on to the next battlefield or the heat that quickly spoiled the bodies.

Exceptions that allow Confederate burials at National Cemeteries include: 1) Confederate POWs, who were the responsibility of the Union in life and death, 2) Confederate soldiers who subsequently served in the US military after the Civil War, for they were considered US soldiers at that point, and 3) in 1956 Congress changed the National Cemetery rules

to allow Confederate burials. However, a body would have to be moved from its original grave to do so, and thus very few such burials have taken place.

Today you can find the graves of 1,300 or so Confederate soldiers at Evergreen Cemetery located on Highland Avenue in Murfreesboro, which is just east of Fortress Rosecrans. These men were buried at another cemetery previously, not to mention on the battlefield the first time around.

ILT David R. Reynolds Guardian Program As of December 31, 2018

Name	County	Cemeteries	Graves
Adams, O.M.*	Titus	1	14
Davey, David*	Titus	1	6
Gunn, Dennis	Bowie	1	1
Guy, (Bill)*	Titus	1	3
Jones, Robert *	Titus	1	11
King, Harry	Titus	1	10
Love, Rodney*	Cass	7	25
Mars, John M.*	Titus	4	12
McGee, Rex*	Titus	4	50
Reynolds, J.R.	Titus	3	13
Reynolds, Larry J*	Titus & Morris	7	42
Reynolds, Tommy*	Titus	1	15
Talks With White Buffalo	Titus & Morris	3	46
TOTALS			
Guardians (14)	(4)	(35)	(248)

Full Guardians

As usual, I'll leave you with the question that Phil Davis, Upshur Patriots CDR and Chairman of both the National and Texas Division Guardian Program always asks,

“Are you a Guardian? If not, why not?”



“The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states.”

Charles Dickens, 1862

Camp Leadership

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
Camp #2270
Mount Pleasant, Texas

Commander

Alvin "Rex" McGee
 (903) 577-3233

AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com

1st Lt. Commander

Danny "Kid" Tillery
 (903) 717-1593

dkidtillery@gmail.com

2nd Lt. Commander

David Alan "Dave" Davey
 (903) 817-3702

captdave1943@gmail.com

Adjutant

Rodney Glen Love
 (903) 756-7264

snakemon@aol.com

Treasurer

Larry "Joe" Reynolds
 (903) 575-8791

Treasurer@davidreynolds.org

Judge Advocate

William "Bill" Guy
 (903) 434-3759
roosterioof@yahoo.com

Quartermaster

O. M. Adams
 (903) 577-2627

ltoshman@gmail.com

Surgeon

Jerry Dean Lester
 (702) 806-4191

jlester747@aol.com

Chaplain

John "Michael" Mars
 (903) 379-3321

jmmars74@gmail.com

Color Sergeant

Charles "Richard" Hess
 (903) 434-9839

No E-Mail

Historian

Michael Hayden Simpson
 (903) 452-6209

mikehsimpson199608@gmail.com

Web Master / Newsletter Editor

Joe Reynolds
 (903) 575-8791

Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Larry "Joe" Reynolds
 1007 Stone Shore Street
 Mount Pleasant, TX 75455-7487
 (903) 575-8791

Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org



Opinions expressed by individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270. Letters and articles may be submitted to: Joe.Reynolds@davidreynolds.org (Cutoff for articles is 15th of the month)