

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



January came in with a whirl wind of changes in the air with familiar sounds of the past where the peoples of this great country had drawn a line in the sand and were stepping to the side of the line they were supporting.

Most polls and interviews about current issues indicate that our school age population—public schools levels through college level students do not have the foggiest ideas about the issues and only parrot the agendas and themes promoted by the social media. Throughout history, ignorance and the following of sociopathic Charlatans, who preach equal distribution of wealth regardless of whether one earned it or not, decay of moral & family values, and a disregard for the rule of law has directly led to the failure of all major democracies. An often-repeated quote is:

“A democracy is always temporary in nature; it simply cannot exist as a permanent form of government. A democracy will continue to exist up until the time that voters discover that they can vote themselves generous gifts from the public treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidates who promise the most benefits from the public treasury, with the result that every democracy will finally collapse due to loose fiscal policy, which is always followed by a dictatorship. The average age of the world's greatest civilizations from the beginning of history has been about 200 years. During those 200 years, these nations always progressed through the following sequence:

- From bondage to spiritual faith;
- From spiritual faith to great courage;
- From courage to liberty;
- From liberty to abundance;
- From abundance to complacency;
- From complacency to apathy;
- From apathy to dependence;
- From dependence back into bondage.”

Let us be aware of the fate of the future if we fail to take action to steer our current situation to a reasonable conclusion.

This month Past Commander Reynolds and I attended the Division Executive Meeting in Temple, Texas where we were given information about the Division Reunion in June and National Reunion in July discussed later in this newsletter. There were not any significant announcements regarding Division activities.

We have had numerous illnesses impacting our SCV family this past month. We just want all of you to know that the Camp always prays for your speedy and full recovery. We ask that you keep us apprised of your situation and let us know of anything we can assist you with during this period. .

January 19th Adjutant Rodney Love attended and served in the Rifle Squad of the Northeast Texas 5th Brigade Honor Guard at the Confederate Heroes Day Memorial in Longview, Texas.

Past Commander Joe Reynolds Has attended several Lee-Jackson Banquets this month around the Division.

The next few days the middle part of the nation will experience some historic cold weather and a polar vortex. Make sure you have plenty of fuel, food and water if worse comes to worse. Get you emergency numbers where you can easily find them and most importantly, don't hesitate to use them.

Until we meet again, May the LORD show you his kindness and have mercy on you.

Deo Vindice.

Rex McGee
Commander
ILT David R. Reynolds SCV Camp # 2270

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, February 18st, 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.
Old Union Community Center
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, 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 Calendar of Events.

- 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'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

(continued from last month)

Note: Talk about history – John Riley personally knew, was a friend of, and he served under Sul Ross (Lawrence Sullivan Ross (Capt/Texas Rangers, 1860) (Brigadier General, Civil War) (Gov. of Texas) (President of Texas A&M) who became famous (prior to the Civil War) after his aggressive boldness in pursuing a Commanche raiding party/hunting camp at Mule Creek (a tributary of the Peace River) on 18 December 1860 which resulted in the battle of Peace River (Texas) in which Cynthia Ann Parker was recovered; she having been a white captive of the Commanche for over twenty-five years. Both John Riley and Sul Ross were Master Masons in the Masonic Lodges AF&AM.

After the Civil War, John Riley became a rancher/farmer and a rather large land owner (although I am sure he sold some of his land) as proven, in part, by the following Titus and Morris

County Abstracts of the “Original Land Owners of Texas.” Of course, we must remember that he lived in Texas (the South) before, during, and after the Civil War and thus he experienced all of the hardships associated therewith. He had also the myriad task of raising his large and young family after the unexpected death of his wife. I am sure that life was indeed hard for this family.

John Riley was a Master Mason (Charter Member) in the Omaha Morris County TX David Elliott Masonic Lodge # 364 AF&AM (It was Chartered by The Grand Lodge of Texas on 09 June 1873). He married on 24 Dec 1874 (in the home of his future father and mother-in-law) (he was 33 and his wife was 19) in Titus County TX Margaret Ann Cockran, she born 11 Jul 1855 in Titus County Texas (her father was born in TN and her mother was born in TX). John Riley and his wife Margaret Ann had eleven known children. She died on 18 Nov 1896 (following complications at childbirth) in Titus County TX. He died on 17 May 1925 in Titus County TX. They are both buried in the Coopers Chapel Cemetery, Titus County TX. She is buried beside two of their children - young son Edie and infant daughter Anna.

John lived out the rest of his life, after Margaret’s death, on his farm (except for perhaps the last two years when he was struck with paralysis and he then lived with his oldest daughter (Nancy) and her husband (James)), North of Mount Pleasant, TX; he never remarried after the death of his wife and infant daughter Anna.

John raised their 7 children; their ages at the time of their mother’s death were:

1. Nancy - 20
2. Para - 17
3. Bill - 15
4. John - 10
5. Maggie - 9
6. Kate - 7
7. Ada - 5

Some comments from Ms. Ruby (Gautney) Allen of Titus County, TX.

“To find the old home place of my grandfather John Riley Ellis one would take FM 1001 North to Cooper’s Chapel Cemetery and the old Ranch house is about one mile down the road past the Cemetery; on the left side of the road. I went there many times and still go to a Family Reunion which is held the first week end of October every year. They come as far away as Pennsylvania for Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday till noon. Folks camp out and have breakfast and church on Sunday morning.

My grandmother was 4l years of age when her last baby was born. She took pneumonia in two days and died and the baby died three or four days later, leaving my grandfather with seven small children. They really had it hard. He never married again.

There was a one room school house at Cooper’s Chapel and the kids went there for a little education. A teacher there told my grandfather that John Marion was a very intelligent child and if possible send him to school some where. I don’t really know how he did it but John Marion went on and made an excellent Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). He practiced in Mount Pleasant many years. At one time I worked in his office. He had one son, John Marion Ellis II, who made an M.D. and I worked for him 37 years - retired 10 years ago when he retired. He was a very fine medical and surgical doctor at Titus County Memorial Hospital.”

OBITUARY **John Riley ELLIS**

John R. Ellis, one of the oldest residents of Titus County, died Sunday evening at 8 o’clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Harvey, four miles north of town, after a lingering illness caused by a stroke of paralysis over two years ago. Much of this time he was unable to leave his bed.

Mr. Ellis came to Titus County before the Civil War, and took up a homestead a short distance south of White Oak Creek, where he made his home until stricken with paralysis, when he moved to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey. He witnessed the progress of the county from a wilderness to its present condition, and always contributed much to the

upbuilding of the things that made for improvement. He was honest and industrious, and held the respect of all who came in contact with him and was universally recognized as one of the best citizens.

He leaves two sons and five daughters to mourn his death, all of whom live in Titus County. They are Dr. J. M. and Bill Ellis, Mrs. Lee Hester, Mrs. A. J. Gautney, Mrs. J. M. Harvey, Mrs. Ike Smith and Mrs. Robert Denney. His wife died a number of years ago. He was 83 years and 5 months of age at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Harvey residence by Rev. J. H. Hays, assisted by Rev. J. D. Fuller. After the services interment took place at the Cooper's Chapel cemetery, near his old homestead, under the direction of the Omaha Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a charter member. A large number of Mt. Pleasant people attended the funeral services.

re:
Mount Pleasant Daily Times, Mount Pleasant, TX ,
Tuesday, 19 May 1925, Obit

OBITUARY

Dr. John M. Ellis (son) of SGT John Riley Ellis. Dr. John M. Ellis Succumbs Monday to Effect Long Illness

Dr. John Marion Ellis, practicing physician in Mount Pleasant for many years, died at his home at 1118 North Jefferson Avenue at 6:00 o'clock Monday morning. His death climaxed an illness from which he suffered for many years.

Dr. Ellis was 61 years of age and was a veteran in the medical corps of the army in World War I. Also during World War II he served his country as county examining officer for prospective enlistees and draftees in the various branches of service. He was a competent physician, ministering to all who were in need of his services, and held the respect and esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact.

Surviving him are his widow and one son, Dr. John M. Ellis Jr of St. Louis. Other survivors include a

brother, B. R. Ellis, and five sisters, Mrs. Maggie Denney, Mrs. A. J. Gautney, Mrs. Hath Harvey, Mrs. Ike Smith and Mrs. Lee Hester, all of this county.

Funeral services, arranged by Riddle undertakers were held at the First Baptist Church at 3:00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of the pastor, Dr. O. J. Chastain. Burial took place in the Masonic cemetery.

Active pallbearers for final rites included: G. A. Mount, Joe Garrett, Dr. J. E. Witt, P. O. Wilhite, Ronald Florey and Millard Driggers. Honorary pallbearers were: Dr. W. A. Taylor, Dr. William A. Ferguson, Bird Old Sr., Dr. T. S. Grisson, Dr. T. R. Bassett, Dr. William Taylor, R. B. Cargile, O. L. Colley, G. G. Proctor, Frank Sims, Hugh Wilson and Dr. Jenkins of Daingerfield.

re:
Mount Pleasant Daily Times, Mount Pleasant, TX,
Wednesday, 10 Sep 1947, Obit

Research References:

1. Written and verbal conversations with Mrs. Ruby (Gautney) Allen, Year 2003, Mount Pleasant, TX (she g-daughter of SGT John Riley Ellis).
2. Ben K Green Papers (AR326). The University of Texas at Arlington Library
3. Surname: Ellis/Confederate/Cavalry - #94 ELLIS, John R., National Park Service / Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Research System, Washington, DC.
4. Compiled Military Service Record (SGT John R. ELLIS), CSA., National Archives, Washington DC.
5. Texas Regiments and Units in the Confederate Army (Muster Rolls of Texas Confederate Soldiers (Northeast Texas)) by Brothers.
6. Confederate Military Records/Historical Data, Confederate Research Center, Hillsboro College, Hillsboro, Texas
7. Confederate Cavalry Across the River, by Stephen B. Oates
8. The Handbook of Texas - OnLine

9. 1880 United States Federal Census, Morris County, TX, National Archives, Washington, DC.
10. Original Land Owners of Texas, State Abstract Files (Titus/Morris County TX), State Land Office, Austin, TX.
11. Selected Headstones / Coopers Chapel Cemetery, Old Union Cemetery, Masonic Cemetery (Mt. Pleasant), and the Liberty Hill Cemetery, Titus County, TX.

Note: I am told by several different people that a book - titled "The Way It Was" has much info therein about the Ellis Family of Titus County Texas and John Riley in particular. I understand that this book was written by Dr. John M Ellis II of Mount Pleasant, Texas. I have never seen this book so I can neither confirm nor deny the above statement; however, Mrs. Ruby Allen of Mount Pleasant TX stated that she had a copy of the book. I do not know where one might purchase this book.

Research Note of Interest. We know by facts and pictures that Jerome Roden Gautney b 1882 (the brother in law of Kate Jane Ellis) lived in Oklahoma City OK after 1 Feb 1905 and before 23 Jun 1912. We know also that he had a favorite horse (while living there) whose name was "Mark." I have always wondered if he named his horse after SGT John Riley Ellis' civil war mount; naming him because of stories he might have heard SGT Ellis tell about his horse. DVM George Lynn Upham of Tulare CA has a picture of Jerome Gautney's horse - "Mark."

The Family "AT A GLANCE"

John Riley Ellis' parents and sisters and brothers are:

William M. Ellis b 12 May 1807 NC d 17 Mar 1894 Titus County TX.

Nancy Riley b 22 Mar 1808 NC d 06 Aug 1899 Titus County, TX.

a. Sally A. Ellis b 10 Nov 1834 on the Duck River in TN d 11 Apr 1912 Titus County TX s m George W. Gilpin b 27 Oct 1827 d 17 Oct 1909 Titus County TX. They b b Greenhill Cemetery Titus County TX

b. Jane Ellis b 13 May 1836 on the Duck River in TN d 16 Jan 1888 Titus County TX s m W. H. "Billy" Summerlin b 03 May 1831 d 22 Feb 1908 Titus County TX. They b b Bridges Chapel Cemetery Titus County TX

c. **John Riley Ellis b 08 Dec 1841 on the Duck River in TN

d. William Ellis b Say 1843/1844 on the Duck River in TN d 19 Sep 1862 Iuka Tishomingo County MS (he a PVT, CSA and died as a result of wounds sustained at the Battle of Iuka MS). He b soldiers grave - UNC UMG prob. Battleground in or around Iuka MS.

e. Willis Ellis b Say 1845 on the Duck River in TN - (no history this member)

Margaret Ann Cockran's parents and sisters are:

Lazarus "Cuff" Cockran b 25 Aug 1827 MS d 28 Mar 1910 Titus County TX

Susan Delphia Riddle@ b 10 Oct 1831 KY d 03 Aug 1910 Titus County TX
married: say 1848 Titus County TX

a) Matilda Cockran b 20 Dec 1849 Titus County TX d 30 Jul 1930 Titus County TX s m John A. Wilhite b 15 Aug 1838 d 23 Oct 1924 Titus County TX. They b b Coopers Chapel Titus County TX

b) **Margaret Ann Cockran b 11 Jul 1855 Titus County TX

c) Alice Cockran - No history this member

- d) Susan Cockran - No history this member
- e) Several children (2 or 3) were born into this family but died as infants.
- f) They probably buried at Old Union Cemetery Titus County TX.

Note: Cuff and his wife Susan are both buried in the Old Union Cemetery Titus County TX. Susan's@ parents were Isaac William Riddle b xx Apr 1777 prob SC d 30 Nov 1861 Morris County TX and her mother was Anna Grizzle/Grizzell b 18 Jul 1784 prob SC d 29 Dec 1856 Morris County TX. They both buried in the Blevins Cemetery, Cason, Morris County TX

This paper has been prepared to try and show some of the civil war history and other events in the Life of John Riley ELLIS and his wife Margaret. It is well documented and will serve, in the future, as a source for those (perhaps yet unborn) who may ask "from whom do I descend" and who, at some time in the future, may have a desire to "climb his or her family tree." This paper has been made possible by the outstanding assistance of Mrs. Ruby Allen of Titus County, Texas. I thank her very much.



A BLAST FROM THE PAST

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

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

"It will be difficult to get the world to understand the odds against which we fought."

So, wrote General Lee to General Early after the war. In addition to the numerical odds against which the Southern armies were contending, what of that invisible, intangible opposition which was the real force that caused the downfall of the Confederacy? In his late book, "The Soul of Lee," Dr. Randolph H. McKim brings out certain facts showing the opposition in some of the States to recruiting the Confederate army from their citizenship. He says:

"It has been said that the Confederate States passed the most drastic conscript law on record, which may be true; but it is a mistake to suppose that this law was successfully executed. Thus General Cobb writes in December, 1864, from Macon, Ga., to the Secretary of War: 'I say to you that you will never get the men into the service who ought to be there through the conscript camp. It would require the whole army to enforce the conscript law if the same state of things exists throughout the Confederacy which I know to be the case in Georgia and Alabama and, I may add, Tennessee.'

"The statement is often made that the Confederate conscription embraced all white males between sixteen and sixty years of age. This is an error. The first act, April 16, 1862, embraced men between eighteen and thirty-five years; the second, of September 27, 1862, men between eighteen and forty-five years; the third and last, of February 17, 1864, men between seventeen and fifty. * * *

"One of the difficulties confronting the conscript officers was the opposition of the Governors of some of the States. notably the Governor of Mississippi, the Governor of North Carolina, and the Governor of Georgia. Thus the doctrine of State rights, which was the bedrock of the Southern Confederacy, became a barrier to the effectiveness of the Confederate government. South Carolina passed an exemption law which nullified to a certain extent the conscript laws of the Confederacy, and Governor Vance, of North Carolina, proposed 'to try title with the Confederate government in resisting the claims of the conscript officers to such citizens of North Carolina as he made claim to for the proper administration of the State.'

"The laws of North Carolina,' General Preston, of the conscription bureau, complains, 'have created large numbers of officers; and the Governor of that State has not only claimed exemption for those officers, but for all persons employed in any form by the State of North Carolina, such as workers in factories, salt makers, etc. * * * This bureau has no power to enforce the Confederate law in opposition to the * *

* claims of the State.' "Governor Brown, of Georgia, forbade the enrollment of 'large bodies of the citizens of Georgia.' * * * General Preston complains in like strain of the action of the Governor of Mississippi.

"There is an important report by General Preston in February, 1865, in which he gives the number of exempts allowed by the conscript bureau in seven States and parts of two States east of the Mississippi as 66,586. He then gives the agricultural details, those for public necessity and government service, contractors and artisans, a total of 21,414, the whole aggregating 87,990 men. In another report, of November, 1864, he gave the number of State officers on the certificates of Governors in nine States as 18,843. This, with the preceding, makes a grand total of 106,833.

"These are exemptions under the Confederate States' laws in seven States and in parts of two States. They do not include the States west of the Mississippi. But in addition to these there were many thousand exemptions under purely State laws. We have no complete record of these last, but in the State of Georgia alone we have a record of 11,031 such exemptions.

"We may also refer to the statement of General Kemper that in December, 1864, 'the returns of the bureau, obviously imperfect and partial, show 28,035 men in the State of Virginia between eighteen and forty-five exempt and detailed for all causes.' The South having an agricultural population, it was necessary when war came to organize manufactories of every kind of equipment for the army."

From all this may be realized the difficulties in the way of properly recruiting the armies of the Confederacy. The losses in men must be met to keep an army at fighting strength. With its States intrenched in their "rights." Withholding citizens from necessary military service, what hope was there for the Southern Confederacy? Its ruin was from within as well as from without

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG ACTION AT THE STONE WALL



"A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it." So reported Confederate Col. E. Porter Alexander to Gen. James Longstreet describing the position of his Confederate First Corps' artillery on Marye's Heights overlooking the town of Fredericksburg, Va. Six hundred yards of open field stretched between his position and the town, which was overflowing with Yankee soldiers. Gen. Robert E. Lee would like nothing better than for the Union Army of the Potomac to attack his Army of Northern Virginia in the position he had been strengthening for weeks.

The left side of Lee's line was anchored on Marye's Heights and on a 1,200-foot-long stone wall at the base of the heights. The retaining wall was built alongside the main road to Richmond, which had been cut away and sunken by years of use. Shoulder high, the stone wall was an ideal position to defend. Div. Comdr. Gen. Lafayette McLaws had stationed his Georgia Brigade, commanded by Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, in the sunken road. The Confederate soldiers were packed two ranks deep behind the wall and had a clear field of fire to their front.

Around noon on December 13, 1862, a brigade of blue-coated men filed out of Fredericksburg, formed their battle lines, and charged toward the stone wall.



They were cut to pieces by Confederate artillery and fell back before the Georgians behind the wall fired a single volley. Two more brigades charged in quick succession with the same result. McLaws ordered Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade to join Cobb's men behind the stone wall, making that line four ranks deep. Stepping back from the wall to reload and back up to the wall to fire, the Rebel defenders were able to lay down a rapid and continuous storm of lead. Throughout the afternoon, Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside sent wave after wave of his infantry to the slaughter. Darkness finally brought an end to the butchery, but not before seven Union divisions had dashed themselves against the wall in 14 charges. No Union soldier ever reached the stone wall; few got within 50 yards.

***Fascinating Fact:** Burnside lost 7,000 men attacking the stone wall and Marye's Heights; the Confederate defenders lost only 1,200 men.*

Written by Stephen T. Foster



THE SECESSION OF TEXAS 1861

From: history.com

On February 1, 1861, Texas becomes the seventh state to secede from the Union when a state convention votes 166 to 8 in favor of the measure.

The Texans who voted to leave the Union did so over the objections of their governor, Sam Houston. A staunch Unionist, Houston's election in 1859 as governor seemed to indicate that Texas did not share the rising secessionist sentiments of the other Southern states.

However, events swayed many Texans to the secessionist cause. John Brown's raid on the federal armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), in October 1859 had raised the specter of a major slave insurrection, and the ascendant Republican Party made many Texans uneasy about continuing in the Union. After Abraham Lincoln's

election to the presidency in November 1860, pressure mounted on Houston to call a convention so that Texas could consider secession. He did so reluctantly in January 1861, and sat in silence on February 1 as the convention voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession. Houston grumbled that Texans were "stilling the voice of reason," and he predicted an "ignoble defeat" for the South. Houston refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and was replaced in March 1861 by his lieutenant governor.

Texas' move completed the first round of secession. Seven states—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—left the Union before Lincoln took office. Four more states; Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas waited until the formal start of the Civil War, with the April 1861 firing on Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina, before deciding to leave the Union. The remaining slave states Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri never mustered the necessary majority for secession.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY



Siege of Fort Donelson - Fort Donelson Tennessee

12-16 February 1862 - General Simon B. Buckner verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 16,623 Confederate, 2832 Union!

Battle of Oluste - Olustee Florida

20 February 1864 - General Joseph Finegan verses
 General Truman Seymour. Casualties: 934
 Confederate, 1861 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*

This month the 5th Brigade had its annual Confederate Heroes Day Program at the Gregg County Courthouse in Longview Texas. The turn out for the annual event was good an excellent program was enjoyed by all in attendance.



**ILT David R. Reynolds Guardian Program
 As of January 31, 2019**

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

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

February 17th – George Bois Stout
 February 22nd – This day in 1862 President Jefferson Davis was Inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America.

GUARDIAN NEWS

By Commander Rex McGee

We currently have two members that are planning on adopting cemeteries as soon as we can mark the graves and prepare the paper work.

Members picked up flags for their Confederate Heroes Graves at the December Meeting and made sure that fresh flags were displayed during celebration period.

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?”

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