

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
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fight against, of course that will probably be something else we strongly believe in.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, November 18th, 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.
Old Union Community Center
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas



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.

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Well, I think winter is almost here, some cold weather is nice, but don't want to see freezing weather this early. Of course, Mother Nature doesn't really care what we WANT! Much like some of our enemies, what we want or care about doesn't matter, all that matters is that they get their way. It's sad that so many of our courts and political leaders had rather give in to them than to be called a racist.

All we can really do is to keep up the fight, to stand strong for our beliefs and know in our hearts that we are the ones that is in the right. I'm sure that in time they will find something else to



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*



A BLAST FROM THE PAST

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

WHERE PAST AND PRESENT BLEND. AN APPRECIATION BY CASSIE MONCURE LYNE, RICHMOND, VA.

When President Wilson was touring the West in behalf of the League of Nations, he gave voice to this remark: "I have the blood of the Covenanters in my veins." And the speech conjured up at once. Grey Friars Abbey and St. Giles Graveyard in Edinburgh, so that fancy could glimpse "Old Mortality" with his chisel picking out on time-worn sandstone those names which stood for conscience and for country, written with their hearts' blood as "loyal unto death."

Even so at the Confederate Reunion in Atlanta we harked back to our glorious past as "stepping-stones to higher things," for, as has been said, "A nation that careth not whence it came careth little whither it goeth." This is no vain boast in the mouth of the

Southland to the Union save as St. Paul saw fit to observe: "Have they whereof to boast? We have more."

We have to resort to Scripture to keep up with the Mayflower descendants, or soon Bunker Hill Monument will overshadow the tomb of Napoleon as the "Spirit of the Pilgrims" spreads in the Champs-Elysees. Sooner or later extremes meet, and the "Puritan in Paris" will doubtless be as interesting an anomaly as the Witch of Salem.

Yet as the proud past of the South to-day blends with the glory of the present the heart of the nation is quickened by the tread of heroes, veterans from Bull Run and Chickamauga and veterans from Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, and the Marne.

Never was there such a military pageant in American history as when Pershing led the victorious American expeditionary. army through the Triumphal Arch at Washington. Many of them were the sons of Dixie, whose fathers had followed Gen. Robert E. Lee's advice at Appomattox to "go home and rebuild the South."

Be it ever remembered that an Alabamian, Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, whose name was a talisman of bravery, turned the tide at Chateau-Thierry by his determination, expressed in this epigram that will forever live in history: "It is not within the dignity of our flag to retreat. My men would not understand such an order. I mean to counter-attack."

That is a sentiment as sublime as Pershing's salute to France: "La Fayette, we have come."

"The blue and the gray together sleep
In the heart of our native land,
But their offspring dared the deep,
To rally to Pershing's command."

It fell to my honored privilege to arrange the flowers on the bier of the noble gentlewoman, Miss Mary Lee, the last of the Lees. The floral offering which bore the card of "The President and Mrs. Wilson" I placed at the head of the casket, while by request the Jefferson Davis Chapter in Washington put their

beautiful tribute at her feet. Never did a more representative assembly enter any edifice than that which, despite the press of world war, left everything and came to Epiphany Church to the funeral services of the daughter of Robert E. Lee. Chief Justice White and Secretary Baker, being of the pallbearers, walking next to the casket. All was quiet and dignified and simplicity personified, for every one present realized that it was in truth and verity "the end to the chapter of Confederate history."

Like Alsace and Lorraine, the South waited for fifty years to come within her own ; but since Gettysburg has healed as a red scar of honor across the nation's heart, the South that gave Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and Monroe to the Union is no longer a military district dominated by carpetbaggers and policed by Ku-Klux. In the White House rules a Virginian-born, whose first wife sleeps at Rome, Ga., and whose present helpmate springs from Pocahontas, the little Indian maid who saved the colony of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement on the continent of North America.

Most of the great mobilization camps for training our expeditionary army were located in Dixie Land, due to our balmy climate; nevertheless, it was a tacit acknowledgment by the Union of the military ability of our great Confederate leaders that they were named after Lee, Jackson, Gordon, Wheeler, and Beauregard. And since we have forgotten our differences as a great country and think of our many unities, the fact that our "boys" wore khaki and not the blue or the gray makes us feel as a nation that we are woven out of a whole piece of cloth, and this is as it should be in the strength of our world power. And yet "to reminisce" is one of the sweet aftermaths

When we think of the origin of names, it is also a great compliment from the United States that its most famous army general hospital is called after that great young Virginian Walter Reed, who gave his life to prove the theory that the mosquito carries the yellow-fever germ. This medical fact established was the realization of the Panama Canal. Great is the work science is doing to-day at Walter Reed Hospital,

where our maimed are being cured and cared for and the scars of war effaced so far as is humanly possible. They are the men who were carried back from the blood-stained waste of Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, the Marne, Argonne, and St. Mihiel. When Pershing's men swung down Pennsylvania Avenue, with the dome of the Capitol as a background and the Triumphal Arch awaiting them, these brave fellows went on cots, crutches, and canes to cheer their comrades in arms as they passed; men that had sailed the sub-harassed seas and gone "over the top." Every eye that witnessed their waving empty sleeves was wet with tears. The crowd felt the presence also of those who sleep in Flanders fields, as our own Tennessee bard has so beautifully expressed it:

"O, death is long and the grave is deep
Where the spade-packed turf is swarded,
But one by one we could see them creep
From the mounds which their rifles guarded;
For faint and low on the winds that crept
On by where the poppy tosses
They heard, 'Fall in !' and the echo swept
Back to their wooden crosses."

And yet the veterans in gray at the Confederate Reunion, men who had fought in the battle of Atlanta, wearing their crosses of honor, the thin gray line, seemed the halo of where the past and the present blend.

LAST CAMP MEETING

Our last meeting and program were outstanding and if you missed it I'm sorry. This month we will hold out Holiday Dinner, this was voted on by the camp instead of having a Thanksgiving and Christmas meal. Don't forget this will be the last regular meeting where you can bring can and dry goods for our Christmas Baskets.

OPINION BY ANDREW ENGLAND

Moving statues won't change our history Sep 26, 2019



Andrew England

For more than 80 years, the main entrance of the University of Texas campus was a sublime display of art, a utopia revered throughout the world. Surrounding the lawn, where nerds play ultimate frisbee and young lovers engage in PDA, were six colossal sculptures of influential southern statesmen.

One could learn from reading the pink granite pedestals that Robert E. Lee wasn't only a Confederate General, but also superintendent of West Point and president of Washington College (renamed "Washington & Lee" in his honor). There was Albert Sidney Johnston, who served as a general for three countries: Republic of Texas, Confederate States, United States. And let's not forget Woodrow Wilson, who was president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey, before becoming the only commander-in-chief to have a PhD.

But now the lawn is bleak, empty, and desolate, with nothing left other than vacant pedestals to remind us that "sensitivity" can override our basic academic rights.

I am, proudly, the direct descendant of a Confederate soldier. As Texans, we should not be ashamed of our heritage.

The Constitution of the Confederate States mentions slavery three times: The first was to prohibit the importation of slaves (this had been U.S. law since 1808). Slavery – the "peculiar Institution," as the document called it – was, sadly, still permitted in the United States, as it was in other agrarian societies.

But relocating artifacts to storage units will not change our history. It will, instead, reopen wounds of the past.

The Littlefield Memorial is not a tribute to slavery: It is about the transformation into an industrialized civilization that no longer required forced, unpaid labor to drive our economy. It shows us the transition from the antebellum "Old South" to the post-reconstruction "New South."

This memorial is unique: It is both a Confederate and World War I exhibit. George W. Littlefield, the regent who funded the project, was a major in the Confederate Army. When the memorial was commissioned in 1919, the UT community wanted to also honor the Longhorns who died fighting in the World War.

Their names are listed on a plaque behind the fountain –named, of course, after Mr. Littlefield. That huge red Victorian mansion on campus was his house; the Littlefield dormitory is named after his wife, Alice.

No words can convey the importance of this man to our university. Without him, we would certainly not be the world-renowned institution we are today. It is truly shameful that only one of the six statues he paid for has been reinstalled on campus.

I am calling upon Texans everywhere to demand that President Fennes do the same with the remaining five.

I hope you all have gotten a chance to check out the sculpture of Gov. James Hogg on the east side of the tower. Please do not fat-shame him. Seriously, pilates and cross-fit were not available in the 1890's.

Just observe the remarkable attention to detail; think of the talent required to produce such a spectacular work of art.

Now, imagine the south entrance of campus restored to its original elegance, as it was from 1933 until 2015-2017. This dream can become reality – but only if you send an email to president@utexas.edu, asking the university to reinstall the statues of the Littlefield Memorial at their original location. That's where they belong.

Andrew England is a senior at the University of Texas, majoring in history.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER



Battle of Belmont - Belmont Missouri

7 November 1861 - General Leonidas Polk verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 642 Confederate, 607 Union!

Battle of Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge - Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge Virginia

7 November 1863 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Robert Segwick. Casualties: 2023 Confederate, 419 Union!

Battle of Chattanooga - Chattanooga Tennessee {Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge}

23-25 November 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses General Grant and Thomas. Casualties: 6667 Confederate, 5824 Union!

Battle of Honey Hill - Honey Hill South Carolina

30 November 1864 - General Gustavus W. Smith verses General John P. Hatch. Casualties: 50 Confederates, 711 Union!

Battle of Franklin - Franklin Tennessee

30 November 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General John M. Schofield. Casualties: 6252 Confederates, 2326 Union!



Can today's Southern Patriots in Texas live up to Southern values?

Texas is experiencing a new beginning with the election of Charles Oliver and other independent division level officers. Recently, at a Division Executive Council meeting a number of initiatives were adopted including a decision to join with the Texas Order of the Confederate Rose.

I believe there is a real possibility to bring new energy and direction to the Texas Division. To do that, I know from personal experience that years, possibly a decade or more of hard feelings have to be set aside. I believe that is possible. Though I have not been active in the Division since my expulsion some years ago, I have continued to speak at camps in the Texas division, and across the South.

I know a lot of really good men within the Texas Division, and at the camp level, no matter who was in charge, good things continued to happen. I know personally Charles Oliver, and Joe Reynolds, and I believe both are committed to the Cause.

Men, the attacks endured by the South for decades is now focused on the United States of America. Heritage organizations like the SCV and UDC are critical to the preservation of freedom, liberty and a Christian character of the USA. For that segment of

the Texas SCV that elected Charles Oliver and his allied friends to the DEC, I ask you to accept and work 100 percent with Joe Reynolds. I believe Joe Reynolds is for real in his desire to improve coordination within the Division concerning recruiting. I also think there are men like Mike Hurley, John McCammon in San Antonio, Tommy Holmes, Bob Mennell, Kyle Simms, Rudy Ray, Marc Robinson and other really good men who could help. I know the Belo Camp, I know Mark Brown, and I believe the Herald is important as a statewide information platform.

Men, the challenge now is larger than Southern heritage, and larger than the SCV. I hope you will all talk to God, individually, and all make real efforts to increase the unity and strength of the Texas Division.

God bless all, I am,
Your Obedient Servant,
Mark Vogl, former 1Lt. Division Commander
Texas Confederate of the Year 2009



GUARDIAN NEWS

This article from compiled from several sources and reduced to space available for this newsletter.
by Past Commander Rex McGee

Oakwood Cemetery Jefferson, Texas

This article is brought to you to call your attention to local resting places of Confederate Heroes with some National significance and history. The earliest documentation of Jefferson indicates that burials were made in a public graveyard between Camp, Houston and Cypress streets along the Big Cypress Bayou in the 19th century.

The Cemetery Records of Marion County by DeWare and Payne, states, "In 1846, Allen Urquhart, the donor of a public burial tract for Jefferson, substituted a 'larger and more beautiful site' to which prior burials were then moved." It is unknown how many graves at the old site were moved to present-day Oakwood.

Burials apparently commenced at the new location; the oldest headstone in the cemetery standing today is that of Rev. Benjamin Foscue who died of cholera on January 1, 1850.

In 1862, the Mt. Sinai Jewish Cemetery was purchased adjacent to the city cemetery. Today it is encompassed by Oakwood's main fence.

By 1872, city records clearly show the city cemetery in the present location of Oakwood. A Roman Catholic Section was added in 1880 by city ordinance.

Sections were added over the years as needed, and in 1972, a fence was placed around the perimeter of all the sections, giving the cemetery the definitive look that it has today.

The Texas Historical Commission recognized Jefferson's Oakwood Cemetery as a Texas Historical Cemetery on November 10, 2004, designating it as cemetery MR-C011.



Oakwood, Jefferson's Historic Cemetery

Just north of downtown Jefferson under the shade of magnolias, cedars, crape myrtles and oaks, stone angels stand silent watch over Jefferson's pioneers. The sanctuary is Oakwood Cemetery. Some of the noted people of the day who are buried in Oakwood Cemetery are listed below. These are just a few whose final resting place is close enough for all of us to visit and spend a day visiting some of the Confederate Heroes buried there along with other people that adorn the pages of Southern history.

Cullen Baker

Western Outlaw. He was a deserter from Morgan's Squadron, the Confederate cavalry unit shown on his grave marker. He also served with the 15th Texas Cavalry and was discharged on disability. Baker waged a one-man war against Reconstruction in Arkansas and Texas following the Civil War. He murdered many freed slaves and whites whom he considered carpetbaggers and Union sympathizers. He and his band of cutthroats pillaged and killed almost at will, managing to elude Union troops sent to kill or capture him. He was killed by local citizens who were frustrated by the army's inability to bring him to justice. He was romanticized as "The Swamp Fox of the Sulphur" by reporters as far away as New York. He is the subject of at least two biographies: "Cullen Baker: Premier Texas Gunfighter," by Ed Bartholomew (1954) and "The Borderlands and Cullen Baker," by Yvonne Vestal (1978). He is also the subject of two novels, "The First Fast Draw," by Louis L'Amour and "I Rode with Cullen Baker," by RLB Hartmann. The town of Bloomburg, Texas has a festival in his name every year.

David Browning Culberson

Civil War Confederate Army Officer, US Congressman. Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War first as Colonel and commander of the 18th Texas Infantry, then as Adjutant General of the State of Texas. Elected to represent two different Texas Districts in the United States House of Representatives. First represented the 2nd District from 1875 to 1883, then the 4th District from 1883 to 1897). He served as defense attorney for Abe Rothschild in his famous Murder Trial of his wife. Culbertson County, Texas is named for him.

Daniel J. Murphy

Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient. Served in the Civil War as a Sergeant in Company F, 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was awarded the CMOH for his bravery at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia on October 27, 1864. His citation reads "Capture of flag of 47th North Carolina Infantry (C.S.A.)". His Medal was issued on December 1, 1864.

William Beck Ochiltree

He was a prominent office holder in the Republic of Texas. He was instrumental in the state constitutional convention of 1845, and a member of the Texas legislature. He moved to Marshall, Harrison County Texas in 1859. He ran as a secessionist for the state convention of February 1861 and was elected. As one of the best-known members of the convention, Ochiltree was chosen as a delegate to the Provisional Congress. Ochiltree was an active member, supporting measures that would be to the advantage of his state. Returning to Texas, he organized the 18th Texas Infantry and was elected its Colonel. Ochiltree was with the unit until 1863 when he resigned his position because of ill health and returned to Jefferson where he practiced law. During a period of thirty years, his name was closely connected with the history of Texas and she will preserve it as of one of her truest and most useful citizens.

"Diamond Bessie"

Her death became the center of a famous murder trial. Known as "Diamond Bessie", she married Abe Rothschild, whose family was the Rothschild Banking dynasty in Europe. A very popular stage entertainer, she was spoiled by her husband with diamonds and jewelry, which he eventually gambled away except for her two diamond rings. When he needed them to gamble with and demanded she give them up, she refused. The story goes that he then took her out in the woods and killed her. When he was next seen in town, he had her diamond rings. The murder caused a sensation and made national and international newspapers. In the subsequent trial of Abe Rothschild, he was defended by US Congressman David Culberson and Hinchie Mabray. After 4 years of trials and appeals, Abe Rothschild was convicted and sentenced to hang, but based on an error in proceedings, the Appellate court reversed the verdict. He was tried again and found not guilty on December 30, 1880. He disappeared after the end of the judicial proceedings and was never heard from again.

Richard Waterhouse

Civil War Confederate Brigadier General. Born in Rhea County, Tennessee, he ran away from home to fight in the Mexican War. On his return, he moved with his parents in 1849 to San Augustine, Texas, working with his father in the family business until the Civil War. On May 13, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the 19th Texas, a regiment he had helped recruit, and through 1863 he served in Arkansas and Louisiana. At Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on August 18, 1862, he won high commendations from Brigadier General Henry E. McCulloch for leading a determined charge against Federal troops within artillery range of Union gunboats. Commanding a regiment in Brigadier General William R. Scurry's brigade, Major General John G. Walker's division, he participated in the battles at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill during the Red River Campaign in spring 1864, being singled out for praise by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor. Favorably impressed, General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, appointed him Brigadier General to rank from April 30, 1864. The promotion was not confirmed by Confederate President Jefferson Davis until March 17, 1865 and by the Confederate Senate until the 18th, the last day the legislators were in session before the government collapsed. After the war, he lived in San Antonio and in Jefferson, Texas, where he speculated in land. He died from pneumonia contracted after falling down a set of hotel stairs on a trip to Waco.

I now ask you how better to honor our Confederate heroes than to ensure their memory and final resting places are not lost to history.

As of October 31, 2019 the ILT David R. Reynolds Sons of Confederate Veterans is proud to report that it has thirteen Guardians in four Counties and thirty-five Cemeteries caring for 249 Confederate Heroes graves.



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?”

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

November 13th – Dave Davey

November 29th – Dalton Stout

November 10th – Keesie Reynolds

“Governor, if I had foreseen the use those people designed to make of their victory, there would have been no surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; no sir, not by me. Had I foreseen these results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in this right hand.”

General Robert E. Lee, August 1870 to Governor Stockdale of Texas

AMPUTATIONS SAVED BY THE SAW



The trademark of Civil War surgery, amputations accounted for 75 percent of all operations performed by Civil War doctors. More arms and legs were chopped off in this war than in any other fought by this country. Three out of every four wounded soldiers were hit in the extremities, and at that time, amputation was the only proper medical treatment for a compound fracture or severe laceration of a limb. Surgery had not yet progressed to an understanding of antiseptic conditions. A doctor would use the same knife and saw all day, wiping his hands and instruments on his apron when they became too slimy. Most surgery was performed outside on operating tables made of doors laid upon boxes, with tubs underneath to catch the blood. An experienced surgeon could remove a limb in a few minutes; some surgeons at Gettysburg did nothing for an entire week but cut off arms and legs from dawn until twilight.

Ether and chloroform were commonly used as anesthetics, but supplies could not keep up with demand. Surgery was but a prelude to the horrors a soldier would face. Gangrene and other little-understood infections swept through hospitals with deadly results. Surgical fevers (infections), routinely treated with yeast poultices and charcoal dressings, were responsible for most of the deaths of amputees. Primitive as the conditions were, it is likely that the majority of amputees were saved by the saw.

Amputations performed within 48 hours of a wound were twice as likely to be successful as those performed after that length of time.

UNION AMPUTATION CASES

	CASES	DEATHS	% FATAL
FINGERS	7,902	198	2.5
FOREARMS	1,761	245	13.9
UPPER ARMS	5,540	1,273	23.0
TOES	1,519	81	5.3
SHINS	5,523	1,790	32.4
THIGHS	6,369	3,411	53.6
KNEE JOINTS	195	111	56.9
HIP JOINTS	66	55	83.3
ANKLE JOINTS	161	119	73.9

While most Confederate records were lost or destroyed, it is believed that Confederate fatality rates would not differ markedly from those listed above.

***Fascinating Fact:** The governor of Louisiana, Gen. Francis R.T. Nicholls, lost one arm, one leg, and one eye during the war.*

Written by Stephen T. Foster

Graveside Memorial Service James Brannan, Company D, 8th Texas Cavalry, Texas Rangers Brannan-Snodgrass Cemetery Franklin County, Texas



Camp Commander Addresses the guest at our Graveside Memorial Service on October 5th.

Camp Leadership

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

Commander

Larry "Joe" Reynolds
 (903) 575-8791

Joe.Reynolds@davidreynolds.org

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

Alvin "Rex" McGee
 (903) 577-3233

AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.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

1toshman@gmail.com

Surgeon

Jerry Dean Lester
 (702) 806-4191

jlester747@aol.com

Chaplain

Shawn Tully
 (903) 563-1097

marie6925@outlook.com

Color Sergeant

Charles "Richard" Hess
 (903) 434-9839

No E-Mail

Historian

Rodney Glen Love
 (903) 756-7264

snakemon@aol.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 20th of the month)