

# 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 & 2020**  
**WINNER OF THE SCV NATIONAL BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2016, 2017 & 2018**

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

### NEXT MEETING

Monday, November 16<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 p.m.  
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.  
Old Union Community Center  
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas

### 2021 Texas Division Reunion

May 28 – 30, 2021  
Lee Lockwood Library and Museum  
2801 West Waco Drive  
Waco, Texas

### 2021 National Reunion

July 21-24, 2021  
Copeland Tower & Conference Center  
2601 Severn Avenue  
Metairie, Louisiana 70002

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



It would appear that Fall/Winter is now here! Although, because of COVID 19, it doesn't seem like it. We still have not had any Graveside Memorial Services, most if not all parades have been canceled, many camps are just now starting to meet again and we have had little communications from outside of our own camps.

In the past, our tradition was to have at least one holiday meal at our meetings during this time of the year. Again, because of COVID, I'm going to dispense with that tradition this year. We just had a close call in our Masonic Lodge in this area and there is no way I want to cause the same within our camp.

Let's keep safe!

## DAVIDRREYNOLDS.ORG

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.davidreynolds.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](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org) and I promise to give it my full consideration.

## 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 1920 Edition of the  
Confederate Veteran - 100 Years Ago)*

### INCIDENTS OF SERVICE

*By W. A. CALLAWAY, Atlanta, GA., "High Private" of  
Young's Columbus GA Battery, Ross's Texas Cavalry  
Brigade*

I do not see much from the plain privates of the War between the States, who endured most of the hardships. Most of those who are left are too old and feeble to write. It is always interesting to read incidents in the lives of our great generals, and I happen to have been a witness to a number of these in General Forrest's career and will



relate two or three. I always read anything I see about Lee, Jackson, Forrest, and last, but not least, my brigadier general, Ross, of the Texas Cavalry, whose name seldom appears in print. He was a quiet, unpretentious, brave officer, and his men loved him. When he gave the command "Charge!" he led the way. Some years ago, I saw a list of the surviving brigadier generals in which his name did not appear; so I wrote to the paper giving his name and also wrote a complimentary notice of him, which the paper published. I forwarded it to General Ross, who was then serving his second term as Governor of Texas, and he wrote me a letter of thanks.

But I started to write some incidents of General Forrest. After the Hood campaign to Franklin and Nashville, we stopped in North Mississippi a few days for a much-needed rest. One morning a long, keen, razorback hog came trotting along the road through our camp. He must have looked like a "biting" hog, for one of my company pulled down on him with his revolver, making a very painful wound about his jaw. He wheeled around in the road several times with very loud squeals. Forrest's headquarters were several hundred yards up the road, and the hog went directly past it, squealing every hop of the way. In a few minutes the General was seen coming in a gallop on a small, shaggy pony, with rope bridle reins and stirrup straps, about as sorry looking an outfit as one ever sees. Being a tall man, Forrest's long legs dangled nearly to the ground, as he was not using the stirrups, they being too short. It was an undignified appearance for our General, but he did not run on dignity; he was on business. When he reached my company, he stopped, dismounted, and, going from one to another of the men, asked: "Who shot that hog?" Of course none of us knew that a hog had been shot. When he failed to locate the culprit, he said: "If I just knewed which one of you boys shot that hog, I would strap him across that log and hit him a thousand across his naked back." After delivering this warning, here mounted and galloped back. On investigation we found that the pony belonged to an old farmer who owned the hog and happened to be at headquarters at that time.

I have often wondered how Forrest located that shot so correctly, as troops were camped thickly all along the way. After a lapse of fifty-six years. I may not be betraying confidence to say that Jim Bird shot the hog, remarking that he would shoot any man's hog that tried to bite him. It was all a bluff on General Forrest's part. He often talked ugly to us in that way and then went off and laughed about it. The men were very fond of him and understood him. During Hood's campaign into Tennessee, after the fall of Atlanta, when the advance-guard was nearing Franklin, we came to a blockhouse which the Yankees had built to protect the railroad. Forrest decided he would take it. To do this he called part of my battery (Young's)—he was leading the way,' as usual—to within about two hundred yards. The blockhouse was built of logs, several thicknesses, and it was impossible with light artillery to do any damage unless we could put shells through the portholes, and these were only large enough for the defenders to stick their muskets through so it would take a very fine marksman to hit the hole, especially as those Yankees were shooting while we were getting into position. There were only about twenty of us in the party, including General Forrest, who was urging us to take good aim and "blow 'em up." After we had fired fifteen or twenty ineffectual shots, the General said: "Boys, we had better get back." That was mighty sweet music to our ears, and we got back. Forrest was pretty good himself on a "git." He often exposed himself recklessly, and no one could prevent him. He was not afraid of anything or anybody. Another incident I recall occurred on December 25, 1864, while we were acting as rear guard for Hood's defeated army. The Yankees were crowding us too closely, and about nine miles south of Pulaski we formed a fighting line on a commanding position, and when the Yankees came up they were doing much damage with their artillery. Forrest and staff sat on their horses viewing what was going on. The men were all tired and resting behind rail breastworks. All of a sudden Forrest gave the command, "Charge that battery, boys I" at the same time sticking spurs, and he and his staff went off at a rapid rate, leading the charge, and were fully fifty

yards ahead of the troops. They brought back the battery.

Now a personal yarn and "lastly," as the preacher would say after a long, dry sermon. I was detailed on one occasion near Murfreesboro to act as special courier to General Ross to carry orders to the wagon train, some twelve miles in the rear. It was about 2 a.m. when I started, a rainy, cold December morning, very dark, and the road entirely unknown to me. When I left camp our brigade was on the north side of the road, but while I was gone the Yankees drove them back, so that the road lay between the two picket lines. I knew nothing of this, and on my return, coming back the same road, I rode directly between the lines. It was a very thick cedar grove, and I could not see my situation; but the bullets kept whizzing by, and upon investigation I realized my danger. The cedars were so thick that the Yankees could not get a bead on me, nor could I see them, just occasionally getting a glimpse of bluecoats. I wheeled my old moon-eyed mare right-about face, slapped the spurs, and hugged her around the neck on the "safety" side. I did not know it was in the old "critter" to move so fast; but I think she must have been a mind reader and knew that I was scared, for we did "split the wind" for two or three hundred yards. I thought one bullet had struck my mare, as I heard the thud; but upon examination after the run was over I found that the ball had torn only my blanket, which was rolled up behind my saddle.

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## LAST CAMP MEETING

Our last camp meeting was the smallest that I've seen since we chartered some 5 years ago. We only had five of our members that showed up. I know that everyone is concerned about their health, but I would like for each of you to consider making our next meeting on the 16<sup>th</sup>. We need to continue to honor our ancestors.

## 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!

## WHY THE SOUTH SECEDED

*By Karen Stokes*

Writing in 1913, historian Nathaniel Wright Stephenson explained the political situation in America thus: "It is almost impossible to-day to realize the state of the country in the year 1860. The bad feeling between the two sections, all came to a head, and burst into fury, over the episode of John Brown."

In The Declaration of the Immediate Causes issued by the South Carolina Secession Convention in December 1860, one of the grievances put forth was the activity of Northern abolitionist organizations which "sent emissaries, books and pictures" into the South intended to incite the slaves to a violent uprising. Southerners well remembered a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 in which fifty-seven white persons, many of them women and children, were massacred by slaves led by Nat Turner. A raid in Virginia in 1859 led by the abolitionist John Brown made Southerners even more anxious about their safety in the Union. Brown planned to capture weapons at an armory at Harper's Ferry and to lead an armed slave rebellion, and it was soon revealed that his murderous raid had been funded by six wealthy abolitionists in the North. Newspaper reports described Brown's maps of Southern states, including South Carolina, which were ominously marked to suggest the locations of more plotted uprisings.

Southerners were also alarmed by the phenomenon of the "Wide Awakes," a paramilitary organization of young men that formed in the North in the late 1850s and became closely affiliated with the Republican Party and the presidential election of 1860. The Wide Awakes wore uniforms, marched in the streets of Northern cities with torches, and drilled as if pre-paring for military action. In September 1860, the Richmond Enquirer newspaper noted of them, "[T]he 'Wide Awakes' have their authority for



believing that in the event of secession of Alabama or South Carolina it will be not only a pretext but a duty to march into Southern territory.”

In his study of the Wide-Awakes, *Young Men for War*, historian Jon Grinspan noted that their militarism “sent an ominous message to those already apprehensive about the Republican party’s antisouthern attitudes.” Southerners began to organize “Minute Men” militia as a “direct response to the Wide Awakes.” This movement was mentioned by delegate Edward McCrady during the Secession Convention in Charleston, and may have been a factor on the mind of the delegates who authored *The Address of the People of South Carolina*, which asserted of the Northern states: “They desire to establish a sectional despotism, not only omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the States; and as if to manifest the imperious necessity of our secession, they threaten us with the sword, to coerce submission to their rule.”

The importance of economic grievances was also stressed in the *Address of the People of South Carolina*. Comparing the position of the South to that of the American colonists in 1776, the *Address* stated:

The Government of the United States is no longer a Government of Confederated Republics...it is no longer a free Government, but a despotism. It is, in fact, such a Government as Great Britain attempted to set over our fathers; and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years’ struggle for independence...The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States that the Colonies did towards Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament...and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776...

They [the Southern states] are a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation...For the last

forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, have been laid out with a view of subserving the interests of the North...to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the production of their mines and manufactures...The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended at the North...

In an article entitled “The Morrill Tariff,” published in *All the Year Round* (Charles Dickens’ magazine), there was this observation in 1861: Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as many many other evils...the quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel.

In late 1860, the Morrill Tariff was working its way through Congress, and just such a protectionist tariff had been a key plank in the Republican platform of that year. It would raise the tariff rate to close to 40 per cent (later even higher) and greatly expand the list of taxed items. Clement Vallandigham, an Ohio Congressman who was eventually arrested and deported from the United States because of his speeches in opposition to the policies of the Lincoln administration, gave a speech in the U.S. House of Representatives on July 10, 1861, stating that the Morrill Tariff was the principal cause of Lincoln’s decision to go to war against the seceding Southern states: One of the last and worst acts of a Congress which, born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion...was the passage of an obscure, ill-considered, ill-digested, and un-statesmanlike high protective tariff act, commonly known as “THE MORRILL TARIFF.” Just about the same time, the Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, adopted our old tariff of 1857...fixing their rate of duties at five, fifteen, and twenty percent lower than ours. The result was as inevitable as the laws of trade are inexorable. Trade and commerce...began to look to the South...

Threatened thus with the loss of both political power and wealth, or the repeal of the [Morrill] tariff...New

England—and Pennsylvania, too, the land of Penn, cradled in peace—demanded, now, coercion and civil war, with all its horrors, as the price of preserving either from destruction...The subjugation of the South—ay, sir, the subjugation of the South!...was deliberately resolved upon by the East. And sir, when once this policy was begun, these self-same motives of waning commerce, and threatened loss of trade, impelled the great city of New York, and her merchants and her politicians and her press—with here and there an honorable exception—to place herself in the very front rank among the worshippers of Moloch...

These, sir, were the chief causes which, along with others...forced us, headlong, into civil war, with all its accumulated horrors.

#### **About Karen Stokes**

*Karen Stokes, an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, is the author of eight non-fiction books including South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path, The Immortal 600, A Confederate Englishman, Confederate South Carolina, Days of Destruction, A Legion of Devils: Sherman in South Carolina, and her latest book from Shotwell Publishing, Carolina Love Letters. Her works of historical fiction include Honor in the Dust and The Immortals. Mrs. Stokes is currently editing a collection of wartime letters written by seven brothers from Abbeville, South Carolina, who served in the Confederate Army with great distinction.*

#### **Source:**

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/why-the-south-seceded/>

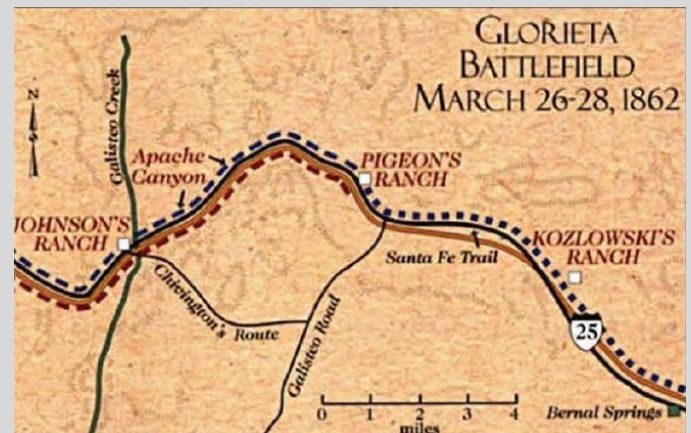


## **THE BATTLE OF GLORIETA PASS**

*By Dr. Gary Loudermilk*

The westernmost campaign of the War Between the States was fought in New Mexico Territory during

1861-1862. In 1861, Jefferson Davis had commissioned General Henry Hopkins Sibley to raise three full regiments in West Texas, which eventually became the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Texas Volunteer Cavalry. General Sibley arrived with this substantial force during the winter of 1861, and took command of all Confederate forces in New Mexico. The Texan Army was accompanied by artillery and supplies.



The Confederate plan for the West was to raise a force in Texas, march up the Rio Grande, take Santa Fe, turn northeast on the Santa Fe Trail, capture the stores at Fort Union, head up to Colorado to capture the gold fields and then turn west to take California. There would be access to 1,200 miles of California coastline with many open, blockade-free ports. Open trading ports meant better chance of recognition by, and trading with, European countries.

On July 23, 1861 Confederate Texans invaded Southern New Mexico capturing Ft. Fillmore along with its garrison on July 27. Confederate Commanding officer Lt. Col. John Baylor immediately called for reinforcements, as Union forces started concentrating to oppose further penetration.

After Baylor captured Fort Fillmore the Federals fell back and reorganized at Santa Fe. Union commander Lt. Col. Edward Canby had an army of 2500 men and he immediately requested volunteers from Colorado and New Mexico. By February, 1862, Canby reported that he had 4,000 troops at the ready and

3,000 Confederates under Sibley's command were moving up the Rio Grande Valley.

On February 21, 1862 the Texans won the Battle of Valverde near Fort Craig, 100 miles south of Albuquerque. Needing supplies, the Confederates began a steady march up the Rio Grande and took possession of Albuquerque on March 2, 1862. Major Charles Pyron of the Second Texas Regiment was sent on to Santa Fe and secured it on March 13. With supplies running low, Sibley knew they could not remain idle and determined to advance on Fort Union to capture its great stores and arsenal.

Meanwhile, the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers marched down from Denver to reinforce the Union troops at Fort Union. The 950 Colorado Volunteers bolstered the 800 regulars and volunteers already at Fort Union. Colonel Slough assumed command of all the troops. The two forces were poised to meet.

Unaware that the Colorado troops were in New Mexico, General Sibley anticipated little trouble from Col. Canby and his men who had been bypassed at Fort Craig. Major Pyron, Second Texas Mounted Rifles, was reinforced with four companies from the Fifth Texas Cavalry under Major John S. Shropshire and headed towards Fort Union. Pyron camped at Johnson's Ranch at the west entrance to Glorieta Pass on March 25.

On March 25 at 3:00 p.m., Federal Major John Chivington with more than 400 infantrymen left Bernal Springs for Santa Fe where he planned to surprise what he believed to be a small force of Confederates. After marching 35 miles, the group arrived and camped at Kozlowski's Ranch at midnight. Federal cavalrymen located and captured some Confederate scouts and from them Chivington learned that Confederate forces were at the far end of Glorieta Pass preparing to march the next day. At 8:00 a.m. on the 26th, Chivington's force moved toward Glorieta Pass for a surprise attack on the Texans.

Major Pyron and his estimated 600 troops left Johnson's Ranch (Canoncito) moving east into an open part of Apache Canyon where he ran into Chivington's troops. Pyron set up two howitzers and fired at the Union troops. Chivington deployed two companies under Captains Wynkoop and Anthony, along with Captain Walker's dismounted cavalry.

After about an hour, Chivington's men gradually forced Pyron's troops back. Further pursuit was abandoned when darkness fell and Chivington returned to Pigeon's Ranch to camp for the night. Major Pyron sent word asking for time to bury the dead and care for the wounded and Chivington agreed to a truce until 8:00 am on the next day.

During the first skirmish, Major Pyron had sent a courier to Colonel Scurry, camped at Galisteo, to ask for help. Scurry's troops and supply wagons joined Pyron at Johnson's Ranch 3:00 a.m. on the 27th.

On the morning of March 28, Colonel Scurry decided to move ahead and attack the Union forces since an expected attack on the 27th had not occurred. Because the supply train would impede progress, it was left behind with a small guard at Johnson's Ranch. Scurry commanded an estimated 600 to 1100 men. He halted his troops about one mile west of Pigeon's Ranch and arranged them in battle formation.

Spies had informed the Union officers that a strongly reinforced Confederate force was approaching. Major Chivington and 430 men moved in a circuitous route across Glorieta Mesa to reconnoiter the Texans and harass them from the rear. Colonel Slough and the remainder of the troops (700 to 900 men) were to move against the Confederates directly in the pass.

Before the men could form into battle formation they were shelled by the Confederates. The fighting was among the rocks and trees and rifle and small arms fire was deadly. The battle raged for more than six hours. Col. Scurry deployed his men across the canyon with Pyron on the right, Ragnet in the middle and Scurry on the left. The artillery under Lt. James Bradford took a position on Windmill Hill.



Lt. Col Samuel Tappan, commanding the Colorado Volunteers, sent two batteries under Captain Ritter and Lt. Claflin to the left of the road 400 yards in front of the Texas line. They were supported by Co. C under Sopris and Co. K under Claflin. Co. D under Captain Downing was deployed to the left and Co. I under Lt. Kerber deployed to the right.

Captain Downing's company was fiercely attacked and fell back. The Union officers ordered their troops to fall back about 400 yards near to Pigeon's Ranch. Another line was formed across the valley. The Texans advanced, and again opened fire for three hours. Two of their three guns were disabled and the Confederates were compelled to rely on repeated charges to win the day. The Texans gained possession of Sharpshooters Ridge and repeatedly fired upon the Union artillery. They made one last charge upon the Union guns, hoping to reach their supply train, but were driven back. About 5:00 p.m. Colonel Slough ordered his Union forces to gradually fall back to the camp at Kozlowski's.

The Texans' joy at their win turned to defeat when word was brought to Colonel Scurry that his supply train at Johnson's Ranch had been completely destroyed. Major Chivington's men, led by Lt. Colonel Manuel Chavez, New Mexico Volunteers, had reached a height on the other side of Glorieta Mesa overlooking the Confederate supply train and troops were lowered by ropes to the base of the cliff. The surprised Confederates were almost defenseless.

All the heavily loaded wagons, enough supplies for a small army, were destroyed along with all the animals. Chivington's group then returned to support Colonel Slough at Kozlowski's. March 29 was spent burying the dead. Casualty figures vary: an estimated 38 Union soldiers killed, 64 wounded and 20 captured; 36 Confederate dead (including Major Ragnet and Shropshire), 60 wounded and 25 captured. Pigeon's Ranch was once again used as a hospital but this time for the Confederates.

After two days and nights at Pigeon's Ranch, the Texans retreated to Santa Fe without food or supplies and eventually took a long, dangerous march back to

Texas. By July 1862, all Confederate Troops had vacated New Mexico Territory and for the duration of the Civil War, New Mexico remained under Union control.

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## BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

**November 13<sup>th</sup>** – Dave Davey

**November 11<sup>th</sup>** – Keesie Reynolds

**November 3<sup>rd</sup>** – This day in 1813 General Jubal A. Early was born.

**November 9<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1825 General A. P. Hill was born.

**November 15<sup>th</sup>** – A day of fasting, prayer and giving of thanks before God; this is not a feast day, but a day for humbling one's self before the Lord.

**November 28<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1861 Missouri formally admitted to the confederacy.

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## SOUTHERN CULTURE SHOCK

*By Kyla Fraser*



The first time I ever felt real humidity in my life was in the summer of 2002 when I first stepped off a plane into the sticky South Carolina heat. It was my first visit to my future home, though I had no idea of it then. The second thing I immediately noticed was a peculiar screaming noise coming from the trees. A friend said it was the frogs and cicadas high in the trees and that they always made noise at night in the summer. When I made the move in 2007, I was ready to experience things as someone who would be making a home here rather than just a visitor.



Before I came to the south, I had never heard of things like sweet tea, barbeque, Chic Fila or even grits. I am not sure I even knew pecans grew on trees, and the same day I learned that, I found out peanuts grow in the ground! How about soft drinks? If I want one, I say I would like a pop. Here, no matter what kind of soft drink it is, it will generally be referred to as a coke. All sodas are just cokes, and when I say the word pop, most often I have to explain myself.

Mannerisms are another top culture shock item that I have had to seriously adjust to. In the north, I was generally considered to be a fairly quiet, gentle sort of person, careful of people's feelings and taking good care to communicate well. Arriving in the South, this was immediately challenged. Gone was the perception of gentleness and in its place was an accusation of abruptness. This included being too frank with my thoughts, and apparently, I was also in need of lessons on how to communicate more gently. If there is one thing southerners take more seriously than good barbeque and saying grace before a meal, it is politeness.

I still tend to err a bit on the abrupt side of things, but have learned to adapt myself to an acceptable level of politeness in accordance with my new culture. For the most part, it is a better way to live.

Never have I seen a better example of children raised to respect adults than in the south. It absolutely delights me to hear small children or teenagers, say "Yes, Sir" and "Yes, Ma'am". People are generally always nice to each other, and I love that. It truly is a blessing that endures in the South.

Culture comparison is an interesting and sometimes amusing thing to study. Not a day goes by that I am still not shocked by one cultural thing or another that is different than where I was raised, and usually it makes me laugh. I have learned to slow down my frantic northern pace to something that allows me to stop and smell the roses, and to appreciate all the differences in the people and places in this great country.

*"The South where roots, place, family, and tradition are the essence of identity"...*

Unknown



From my Family to Yours!



*The Official Thanksgiving Holiday was proclaimed on November 26, 1863. Credit for the Thanksgiving Proclamation can be attributed to a woman named Sarah Josepha Hale, a prominent writer and editor. She believed that such a unifying measure could help ease growing tensions and divisions between the northern and southern parts of the country.*



The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a non-profit, heritage organization whose mission is to preserve the history and legacy of Confederate veterans. It is not associated with any anti-government or hate groups. Membership is open to any male descendent of a Confederate veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.



**Camp Leadership**

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Opinions expressed by individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270. Letters and articles may be submitted to: [Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org) (Cutoff for articles is 20<sup>th</sup> of the month)