



# David's Dispatch

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



Vol. 9 No. 5

Copyright 2023

May 2023

**WINNER OF THE TEXAS DIVISION BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2017, 2018, 2020 & 2021**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Commander's Corner .....	1
Upcoming Events .....	1
Our Charge .....	1
A Blast from the Past .....	2
Battles Fought During the Month .....	4
Birthdays & Anniversaries .....	8
Titus County Cemeteries .....	8
Let's Zoom .....	9

*For Heritage and History*

*Deo Vindice*

*Steve W. Austin; Cmdr. #2270, SCV*

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### NEXT MEETING

Saturday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 10:00 a.m.  
Zoom Meeting

#### 2023 Texas Division Reunion

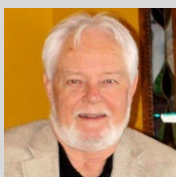
June 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023  
MCM Elegante Hotel  
801 Avenue Q  
Lubbock, TX 79401

#### 2023 SCV National Reunion

July 19<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2023  
Arlington Hotel  
239 Central Avenue  
Hot Springs, Arkansas

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

*by Steven Weldon Austin*



Compatriots,

Moving forward... with the Old Union Community Center Board's action and the Camp's expenditure for software and we are implementing our plan to Zoom meetings for our members. We will still hold in person meetings Quarterly and combine that with Zoom for those who cannot travel.

We must give a special thanks to Bo Rester - President and Michael McCollum - IT Director, and members of the Mt. Pleasant Rodeo Association for their gracious hospitality and use of the indoor meeting facility over the past few months. We will return to this location for our Quarterly meetings.

We extend prayers for healing and recovery for our members in ill health and blessings to their caregivers.

Welcome to our newest Member and Titus County Monument Guardian, Theron W. Austin. Just a brief reminder, membership renewal is approaching. Please help pass the word.

## 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 April 1923 Edition of the  
Confederate Veteran - 100 Years Ago)*

### **THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.**

*by Anne Bachman Hyde*

*(Continued from last month)*

General Grant had under his command six divisions in order:

- 1st, Maj. Gen. John McClelland.
- 2nd, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace.
- 3rd, Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace.
- 4th, Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.
- 5th, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman.
- 6th, Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss.

There had been some difference between Generals Sherman and McClelland, so to General Sherman General Grant gave the disposal of troops at Pittsburg Landing, except those of the division of McClelland. The camps of Sherman and Prentiss formed the front line of Union forces about two and a half miles from Pittsburg Landing, and extended in a semicircle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. General Sherman's headquarters were at Shiloh Church, and he was nearest that point which he said was the only one to be guarded, the open front toward the enemy. And from Pittsburg Landing, past Shiloh Church, ran the country road to Corinth.

Meanwhile the Union army lay in the field without entrenchment, no outposts, no defensive works, no artificial protection of any character, and no cavalry pickets to give information of the movements of a

hostile army twenty miles away, with no river or mountain between them.

On April 3 and 4 there had been some skirmishing between the cavalry of both armies, and on Saturday, the 5th, Generals Prentiss and Sherman each sent out reconnoitering parties to the front, who reported "evidences of cavalry," but failed to find any special reason for alarm; and that very day Sherman wrote to Grant: "I do not apprehend anything like an attack on our position."

But some of these "evidences of cavalry" belonged to Col. N. B. Forrest, who was detached to picket along Lick Creek, and on Friday night slept within three miles of where it emptied into the Tennessee River, and lay and listened to the camp music in the Federal lines.

On Saturday morning General Sherman gave an order to cut a road from Owl Creek, in front of Shiloh Church, to an old cotton field three-quarters of a mile east of the camp. A bridge was thrown across Owl Creek and a road made of sufficient width for the march of the Union army toward Corinth. At 2 o'clock that afternoon, when skirmishing with the cavalry began, Union officers watched with a glass a Confederate officer upon his gray horse across the old cotton field, and learned afterwards that it was Nathan Bedford Forrest; and when the attack was made the next day a Confederate gun was unlimbered in the road cut the day before by the Federal fatigue party. The day's work being finished, so to speak, Saturday afternoon, General Grant went out to the rear, down the Tennessee River, to spend the night and confer with General Nelson, advance guard of Buell's Division, who had just reached Savannah. Then it was, he said to General Nelson: "There will be no fight at Pittsburg Landing; we will have to go to Corinth, where the rebels are fortified."

Had he known it, "Birnam Wood had come to him," and while he spoke the rebels lay outside the unguarded front.

We have testimony of a young artilleryman of Hardee's that he lay all that spring afternoon, scarcely

more than a mile away from Shiloh Church, and looked longingly at the white dogwood blossoms and thought of the creeks nearby, for when the dogwood blooms, it is time to go fishing. He, too, like Forrest, heard the drums beating in the Federal camp.

For while the Confederate advance had not been made as rapidly as it should have been on account of the rains and vexatious delays in the 2nd and 3rd Corps, still they had come up in order, and the army lay Saturday afternoon two miles from the Federal line, where a council of war was held, which developed dissenting views. General Beauregard had been the first to concur with General Johnston in the plan of attack, but now was in favor of giving it up and retreating to Corinth.

The march had been made with so much difficulty; there had been a careless management of rations by men not yet thoroughly war seasoned; fires had been kindled along the way and fresh soldiers had recklessly discharged their guns to see if they could be used after the excessive rains; so, urged General Beauregard, it almost was impossible now for the Federal army to be unaware of the presence of so large a force. As to the scarcity of rations, General Johnston said: "Let the men get them from the Union army"; and, after listening to all objections, he said: "Gentlemen, we shall attack at da) light to-morrow."

After the rains the sun set clear on Saturday evening, and the air was soft and full of fragrance of the wildflowers and budding trees. All that night an army of nearly forty thousand men lay in battle line two miles in front of an army it would attack at dawn, and its presence was not detected. This is not fiction, but it is stranger than fiction.

At a quarter past five o'clock the next morning, the first shot was fired that disturbed the calm of that Sabbath day. The advancing army encountered a hostile army with more than one hundred guns and over twenty batteries not in battle line, but in camp, and General Bragg wrote: "Many were surprised and captured in their tents, and others, though on the outside, in costumes better fitted to the bed chamber than to the battle field," and, adds his adjutant

general: "The arms and accouterments spread around in the orderless fashion of holiday soldiers."

The opening attack was made upon Gen. Benjamin Prentiss, who, being a brave man, rallied his division and threw it forward, only to be struck by the Confederates in force. They came in three parallel lines, Hardee in the front parallel with 10,000 men; scarcely half a mile behind him Bragg with 10,000, and next in line Polk with 10,000, and Breckinridge's 6,000 reserves to the right.

At seven o'clock the artillery opened fire, and the battle began which raged for thirteen hours. The marvel is that men taken so unawares fought as well as the brave ones among them did without an organized head and with no concerted plan of battle.

General Grant was at Savannah taking his breakfast when he heard the sound of firing at Pittsburg Landing. Taking boat, he started at once and reached the front possibly by nine o'clock. By this time Prentiss, who had resisted valiantly, had been pushed back half a mile; his division lay in the center and half a mile away from three brigades of Sherman on the right, while to the left of him lay General Stuart with another brigade of Sherman's, which rested upon Lick Creek.

The ground fought over was partly primeval forest, alternating with a few cleared fields, crossed by numerous ravines, whose marshy margins made it difficult to bring the artillery across; the wooded heights with undergrowth forming screens and rallying points for the retreating army.

The battle was a series of separate fights, each division commander taking care of his troops as best he could, but, being constantly outflanked, the general trend was to the rear. The troops rallied whenever possible, but, rallying and ebbing and flowing, were gradually forced back toward the river. By noon Sherman's line had so disintegrated that fragments of his division mingled with McClernand's, which lay to his left and rear, and about two o'clock in the afternoon Sherman and McClernand retired their mutual divisions across

Tillman Creek and held a position which was somewhat protected by Hurlbut and William Wallace.

About ten o'clock, Prentiss, with Gen. William Wallace and two brigades of Hurlbut's Division, took up a strong position, which they held for five or six hours against the assaults of five Confederate brigades, which made nine unsuccessful charges against the Union lines between 10:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. This was at the point called by the Confederates "The Hornets' Nest." To reach this rallying point, so strongly defended by batteries, an open field had to be crossed, swept by blinding sheets of fire. On the eastern margin of this field, while personally directing the movements of his reserve, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was struck by a Minie ball, which, severing an artery in the right leg, caused his death in about ten minutes. He was tenderly carried to a ravine near by, and, had his surgeon been with him, his life might readily have been saved by the simplest contrivance, but the end came so suddenly that members of his staff who stood around him seemed dazed to see "how quick this bright thing came to confusion," and his brother-in-law, Gen. William Preston, sobbed aloud in his grief.

Dr. Vandell, his surgeon, had been sent, by General Johnston's orders, to care for the wounded Federal prisoners as well as his own men.

General Johnston was carried back to Corinth that afternoon, and was buried in New Orleans with high honors. General Beauregard, then in the rear of Shiloh Church, took command of the Confederate army.

General Stuart, who was in an isolated position on the Federal left, maintained his place till 3 P.M., and, after losing more than half his men, managed to get his remnant to the landing; and after Stuart fell back, Hurlbut's position was lost. This left Prentiss exposed, and soon he and Wallace were attacked in front and on both flanks.

About five o'clock Wallace fell mortally wounded, and Prentiss surrendered with 2,200 men, and the center of the Federal army ceased resistance. But

every student of his- tory will agree that Gen. Benjamin Prentiss, who fought from five in the morning till five in the afternoon, contributed much to the salvation of the Union army.

After the surrender of Prentiss, a way was opened to at- tack the last line of the Union army, which was near the landing. Colonel Webster, chief of artillery on Grant's staff, had planted some siege guns on the bluff above the landing, and these were reenforced by those coming back from the front till there were more than twenty guns, and in front this position a large ravine filled with water, making a charge upon it almost hopeless. But on came the dauntless soldiers, and just as three Confederate brigades made an attack upon this battery, the two Federal gunboats, the Tyler and Lexington, joined in sending an enfilading fire through the ranks of the advancing soldiers.

By this time the advance brigade of Nelson's division had crossed the river and begun to support the Federal artillery. The Confederates were driven back, and, before they could form for another attack, General Beauregard gave the order to cease firing and retire from the range of the gunboat fire.

It was well for the Union army that Nelson came up when he did, though those to whom he brought aid seemed scarcely to realize how timely his assistance was. He had not been able to find his way on the east side of the river, and Gen. Lew Wallace had lost his way on the west wide, so General Grant, after he got upon the field, sent guides to the one and couriers to the other, and also a letter to General Buell, about noon, urging him to bring up his fresh troops, "as it may possibly save the day for us." And he adds: "The rebel forces are estimated at over 100,000 men."

General Buell had not waited for the letter, but came up the river upon the sound of firing of the guns, and, unfortunately, coming in through "the rear," as General Grant expressed it, was unfavorably impressed with the "stragglers" whom he encountered in the river (the mouth of Snake Creek being full of them swimming across) and on the bank at the landing, who resisted all efforts of Buell to



rally them, and whose numbers he estimated at from five to fifteen thousand.

From early in the morning till almost nightfall the victorious Confederate army pressed across the bloody field, and when the order came to withdraw, their shots had fallen into the Tennessee River.

By Southern writers Beauregard has been much criticized for the order to withdraw, which was bitterly lamented by Bragg and other officers at the front, who felt that had the attack been pressed with the hour of daylight remaining, the battery would have been silenced. But the battle had raged for thirteen hours, the troops were worn and weary, the losses had been great, and General Beauregard, who was in the rear, where he could not see how small an effort was needed to press the victory, feared to further expose his troops.

The Confederate soldiers retired to the deserted Federal camp and slept that night in their tents, General Beauregard occupying General Sherman's headquarters at Shiloh Church.

The sun went down in a red halo, and a violent rain storm broke later over the battle field where lay "the weary to sleep and the wounded to die."

That night Col. N. B. Forrest, with his cavalry scouts clad in captured Federal overcoats, crept down to the river bank and saw and heard General Buell bringing his reinforcements across, and realized that morning would be too late to attack. Hastening back to his commanding officer, he told what he had seen and was ordered to report to General Beauregard, but in the night and confusion, he failed to find his superior.

When Monday morning dawned, Gen. Lew Wallace found his way and brought up his 5,000 men, and General Buell occupied the bluff above the river with more than 20,000 fresh troops.

Now General Grant had become the aggressor and attacked at daybreak, and 20,000 exhausted Confederate soldiers could not hold the dearly bought Shiloh field against the remnant of Grant's army reenforced by more than 30,000 fresh troops

The shattered forces resisted with valor till afternoon, when Beauregard began the retreat to Corinth and the Federal forces did not pursue. The losses were frightful, the Federal forces having a total of 13,047, and the Confederates, 10,699.

General Grant said he saw an open field in possession of the Union forces on the second day, over which the Confederates had charged repeatedly the day before, so covered with dead it would have been possible to walk across it in any direction stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground, and all the small undergrowth had been cut down by bullets.

Varus fell with his Roman legions in the dark Teutoburg Forest, and there was no friendly hand to bury them. Six years afterwards their comrades sought the spot and, finding their bones, interred them with solemn military honors.

For more than half a century the Confederate dead lay in the unmarked trenches at Shiloh, and though we felt that immortal shrouds had been woven for them, we longed for a visible token to commemorate their valor, and rejoice that the day came when "Shiloh Monument" marked the spot where our heroes fell.



## BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY



**Battle of Fort Gibson - Fort Gibson Mississippi**

1 May 1863 - General John C. Pemberton verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 1650 Confederate, 1863 Union!

#### **Battle of Chancellorsville - Chancellorsville Virginia**

1-5 May 1863 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Joseph Hooker. Casualties: 12,754 Confederate, 16,792 Union!

#### **Battle of Williamsburg - Williamsburg Virginia**

5 May 1862 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 1603 Confederate, 2239 Union!

#### **Battle of The Wilderness - The Wildereness Virginia**

5-7 May 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant, General George G. Meade. Casualties: 7750 Confederate, 17,666 Union!

#### **Battle of McDowell - McDowell Virginia**

May 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses General Robert C. Schenck. Casualties: 498 Confederate, 256 Union!

#### **Battle of Spotsylvania Court House - Spotsylvania Court House Virginia**

8-20 May 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 9500 Confederate, 18,399 Union!

#### **Battle of Drewry's Bluff - Drewry's Bluff Virginia**

12-16 May 1864 - General P.G.T. Beauregard verses General Benjamin F. Butler. Casualties: 2506 Confederate, 4160 Union!

#### **Battle of Resaca - Resaca Georgia**

13-15 May 1864 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 3800 Confederate, 2747 Union!

#### **Battle of Jackson - Jackson Mississippi**

14 May 1863 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 1339 Confederate, 1000 Union!

#### **Battle of New Market - New Market Virginia**

15 May 1864 - General John C. Breckinridge verses General Franz Sigel. Casualties: 577 Confederate, 831 Union!

#### **Battle of Chamberlin Hill - Edward's Station Mississippi**

16-17 May 1863 - General John C. Pemberton verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 3851 Confederate, 2441 Union!

#### **Siege of Vicksburg - Vicksburg Mississippi**

18 May - 4 July 1863 - General John C. Pemberton verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 39,491 Confederate, 8,873 Union!

#### **Battle of Front Royal - Front Royal Virginia**

23 May 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses Colonel J. R. Kenly. Casualties: 50 Confederate, 904 Union!

#### **First Battle of Winchester - Winchester Virginia**

23-25 May 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 400 Confederate, 2769 Union!

#### **Battle of North Anna River - North Anna River Virginia**

23-26 May 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 2000 Confederate, 1973 Union!

#### **Battle of New Hope Church - New Hope Church Georgia**

25-29 May 1864 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 3000 Confederate, 2400 Union!

#### **Siege of Port Hudson - Port Hudson Louisiana**

26 May - 9 July 1863 - General Franklin Gardner verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 7200 Confederate, 3600 Union!

### **Battle of Seven Pines - Seven Pines Virginia**

31 May - 1 June 1862 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 6134 Confederate, 5031 Union!



## **BATTLES IN THE BUFF.**

*Real Stories Where the Boys in Blue and Gray Fought  
with Few or No Clothes*



The photo above is a rare one. Seldom in those days were men ever photographed or even sketched without clothing. It was considered immoral.

However, soldiers in many cases found themselves in the heat of battle when their clothes were somewhere else than on their bodies.

As has been the case in most wars, soldiers have crossed rivers, creeks, and swamps with their weapons, ammunition, and clothes held over their heads.

Here is one short battle. In 1863, the Union regiment, Sixteenth Kentucky was chasing General John B. Morgan. At one point, Capt. H.C Weavers allowed

his Yankee soldiers to take a dip in a creek. When a scouting party of Morgan's troops were heard approaching, the Yankees had to dash for their guns...and, oh, their clothes, too.

During the same raid by Morgan, many confederates crossed the half-mile-wide Cumberland River sans clothing. On the other side was a federal patrol, but the Rebels charged them when they emerged from the water and fought them bravely. The Federals retreated.

On July 26, 1863, Confederate General Matt Ransom gave the men of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina permission to swim in Boone's Mill pond. Suddenly, several hundred Union cavalry approached. The Confederates got out of the water quick and manned their trenches and fought for five hours as nudists. The Federal Cavalry finally gave up.

General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his troops happened to be at a bend of the river when the Yankee steamer, Maseppa, swung around. Seeing the artillery and hundreds of soldiers on the bank, the steamer's pilot ran the vessel aground, but still far away from the actual shore. The steamer's crew abandoned ship and escaped into the trees.

In order to secure the steamer, Confederate Captain Frank Gravey stripped naked, hung his pistol around his neck, hung onto some driftwood, and floated over to the ship. Climbing aboard, the one man took possession of the Maseppa.

Generally, there weren't too many battles in the buff. However, it was not unusual for small groups of soldiers bathing to be captured by the enemy. In one case, sixty or so Northern soldiers were bathing in the South Branch River in the summer of 1864, Captain John H. McNeil's Confederates, about 100 in number, slipped up on them and captured every single one.

Another time, some Union soldiers had captured a handful of Confederates. While some of the Union soldiers took a dip in the river to cool off, the Rebels

begged for a swim too. The Union commander, an easy-going fellow, allowed them to swim with the Union boys. One Yank commented, "It is difficult to tell 't'other from which."

One final story. Confederate Cavalry wizard, Wade Hampton, captured a Union fellow bathing in the buff. Hampton kept the man's clothes, but released him. The man asked the name of the generous man who let him go free and blurted he would name his son after Hampton.

When Hampton later became a US senator, he met a northerner who said he was the son who was named in honor of the man who set his father free.

## BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

**May 19<sup>th</sup>** – Rex McGee

**May 24<sup>th</sup>** – Dexter Whatley

**May 20<sup>th</sup>** – Donna King

**May 6<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1861 Arkansas secedes from the union.

**May 10<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1863 General Thomas J. Jackson died and is buried in Lexington, Virginia. Confederate Memorial Day in North and South Carolina.

**May 20<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1861 North Carolina secedes from the union.

**May 23<sup>rd</sup>** – This day in 1861 Virginia secedes from the union.

**May 30<sup>th</sup>** – Confederate Memorial Day in Virginia.

## TITUS COUNTY CEMETERIES

### *Bivens Cemetery*

This cemetery, established circa 1861, is one of the oldest public cemeteries found in Titus County. It is found in rural Southwest Titus county in the Monticello community and thus it's second name, Old Monticello Cemetery. The cemetery was known as the Monticello Cemetery until overcrowding

caused a second cemetery, New Monticello to be opened for the community. The New Monticello is now known as Woodman Cemetery. Both Caucasians and African-American burials dating to early 1860s are found in Bivens Cemetery. The cemetery is divided into three section (Bivens, Hill, African-American) with the African-American cemetery situated between the two Caucasian sections. Because these section names aren't posted, they will be designated in this survey as follows: Bivens=Western Section, African American=Center Section, and Hill=Eastern Section.

There are numerous unmarked graves found in the sections as obviated by ground depressions, scattered rocks, bricks and stones. In the Western Section there are concrete blocks with no inscriptions marking 3 graves; 6 bricks mark others; 27 native stones, 23 petrified rocks, 2 carved rocks, 1 granite slab, 4 unreadable funeral home marker (FHM) mark others; and 3 spaces are edged with brick. In the Center Section, 10 unreadable FHMs, 3 native stones, numerous depressions, and concrete curbing with no monuments mark grave sites. There are some depressions and 2 petrified rocks marking grave sites in the Eastern Section.

To reach the Bivens Cemetery from the Titus County courthouse take West 1st Street west for 0.5 miles to the intersection with Ferguson Road (US 271). Proceed straight thru the intersection. The road designation becomes FM 127. 8.1 miles south on FM 127 turn right (east) onto County Road (CR) 2630 (CR SW 12). Approximately 0.1 mile the road forks. 0.7 mile down the right fork (CR SW 11/CR 2600) lies the Bivens Cemetery on the right. Coordinates: 33o06.283'N 095o05.372'W

Barrow, Harrison H.	February 16, 1817	June 9, 1882	Lt. 11th Texas Cavalry
Bivens, John A.	May 29, 1836	March 5, 1925	Sgt. Co. G 1st Confed Cav
Crow, William L.	September 14, 1832	December 25, 1881	
Garretson, William A.	1820	February 28, 1885	General Forrest Cavalry



Giles, David Smith	1800	August 11, 1874	Pvt. Co. A 27th Texas Cavalry
Hargrove, John William	April 19, 1829	February 23, 1894	Pvt. Co. H 1st Alabama Reg.
Jones, Albert S.	December 16, 1846	July 22, 1904	Pvt. Brander's Co Va Lt Arty
Lawrence, Enoch	January 5, 1820	May 25, 1880	1st Lt. Co. D & F 6th N C
Lawrence, H.C.	July 29, 1845	October 12, 1924	Pvt. Co. H 2nd Tex Infor Co. H 44th Alabama
Lawrence, W.L.	February 22, 1843	May 31, 1914	Pvt. Co. H 29th Alabama Inf
Lawrence, John Enoch	September 22, 1847	January 19, 1897	Pvt. Co. F 44th Alabama Inf
Munn, Andrew	June 24, 1837	December 7, 1910	Pvt. Co. A 1st Reg Tex St Trps
Parr, Clabourn P.	March 6, 1838	December 27, 1915	Pvt. Co. A 22nd Texas Inf
Sinclair, William Forest	August 27, 1826	February 6, 1895	Pvt. Co. K 37th Texas Cavalry
Spruill, James Monroe	January 14, 1846	December 4, 1890	Co. K 35th Mississippi Inf
Tinnin, D.Q.	August 12, 1834	February 6, 1918	Pvt. Co. D 11th Texas Infantry
Tinnin, Robert N.	May 21, 1832	December 26, 1886	2 Lt. Co. C 1st Texas Infantry
Walker, Franklin M.	About 1845	October 3, 1892	Cpl. Co. A 11th Texas Cavalry



### **Biography:**

Pvt. William Sinclair was born in Georgia in 1826, and died in Titus County, Texas in 1895. He is buried in the Bivens Cemetery in Titus County. He came with his family to Texas about 1850, and the family settled near Logansport,

Louisiana near the Texas and Louisiana State line. The family had not lived long in that area until they got in a feud with the Dobbs family, and several of

the Sinclairs and Dobbs were killed. This feuding was not to the liking of William Sinclair, so he left the family and came on to Titus County. He had not been in Titus County any great length of time until he married Nancy Ann Hicklin. Nancy Ann Hicklin was born in Titus County in 1839 and died in Titus County on October 31, 1892, and is buried in the Bivens Cemetery. She was the daughter of B. Hickhn, who patented several surveys of land in Titus County, and prior to the Civil War was said to have been the largest landowner in the southwestern part of the county. Many of the Negroes now living in that area are descendants of the Hicklin slaves. The home place was on the south end of the John H. Keith Survey on lands now owned by Roy Smith. There was another Hicklin girl named Betheney, who married Tip Sanders, and the Sanders family also lived in the southwestern part of the county. Tip Sanders was killed by W.L. Gaddis as a result of an argument between the two over Sanders letting hogs run at large. William Sinclair enlisted in the Confederate Army in the Gray Rock Dragoons, and after the war continued to live in the southwestern part of the county until his death.

### **Regimental History:**

Terrell's Cavalry Regiment [also called 34th and 37th Regiments] was organized in June, 1863, using Terrell's Texas Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was assigned to H. Bee's and Bagby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and fought in various locations in Louisiana. In January, 1864, it contained 25 officers and 402 men. It saw action at Mansfield, participated in the operations against the Federal Red River Campaign, and was active at Lecompte and Yellow Bayou. During May, 1865, the regiment disbanded at Hempstead, Texas. The field officers were Colonel Alexander W. Terrell, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Robertson, and Majors Hiram S. Morgan and George W. Owens.

**LET'S ZOOM**

Another Zoom Tutorial:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fIYWnfTc5o>

Joined **Camp Leadership**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds**  
**Camp #2270**  
**Mount Pleasant, Texas**

**Commander**

Steven Weldon Austin  
 (903) 285-5192  
[tfcvso67@yahoo.com](mailto:tfcvso67@yahoo.com)

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander**

Danny "Kid" Tillery  
 (903) 717-1593  
[dkidtillery@gmail.com](mailto:dkidtillery@gmail.com)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander**

Talks With White Buffalo  
 (903) 305-1874  
[tbuffalo@ymail.com](mailto:tbuffalo@ymail.com)

**Adjutant**

Alvin "Rex" McGee  
 (903) 577-3233  
[AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com](mailto:AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com)

**Treasurer**

Alvin "Rex" McGee  
 (903) 577-3233  
[AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com](mailto:AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com)

**Judge Advocate**

Terry Lee Landrum  
 (361) 453-8002  
[terrylandrum@rocketmail.com](mailto:terrylandrum@rocketmail.com)

**Quartermaster**

Joe Reynolds  
 (903) 575-8791  
[Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org)

**Surgeon**

Vacant

**Chaplain**

Vacant

**Color Sergeant**

Vacant

**Historian**

Joe Reynolds  
 (903) 575-8791  
[Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org)

**Web Master / Newsletter Editor**

Joe Reynolds  
 (903) 575-8791  
[Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org)

**NEWSLETTER EDITOR**

Larry "Joe" Reynolds  
 2520 Saratoga Drive  
 Barksdale AFB, LA 71110-2172  
 (903) 575-8791  
[Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org)



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)

