



David's Dispatch

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



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Sept. 2021

Winner of Outstanding Camp 2021 at National Reunion
Winner of the Texas Division Best Newsletter Award, 2017, 2018, 2020 & 2021
2021 Outstanding Camp & 2021 Best Website
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.....	2-6
Last Camp Meetin.....	6-7
Battles Fought During the Month.....	7
Chaplain Comments.....	8
Birthdays & Anniversaries.....	8
Guardian News.....	8
"The Goldman Brothers' Letters".....	8-9
Camp Song.....	10
Camp Photos.....	10
Camp leadership.....	11

UPCOMING EVENTS NEXT MEETING

Monday, Sept. 20th 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.
Old Union Community Center
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas

2022 National Reunion - Cartersville, GA
2022 State Reunion – McKinney, TX

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Danny "Kid" Tillery



Congratulations are in order to each of you for making our camp an Outstanding Camp. We received Outstanding Camp Award given at the National Reunion.

I know with attendance down and some members resigned and won't return, each of you have done an outstanding job.

I hope and pray we can return to some sense of normalcy soon.

I pray for each of you and that God will bless you and your family. Always lean on Him.

Hope to see you at the next meeting.

**Thank you,
Commander Kid Tillery**

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

Battle of Harpers Ferry

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Battle of Harpers Ferry** was fought September 12–15, 1862, as part of the [Maryland Campaign](#) of the [American Civil War](#).

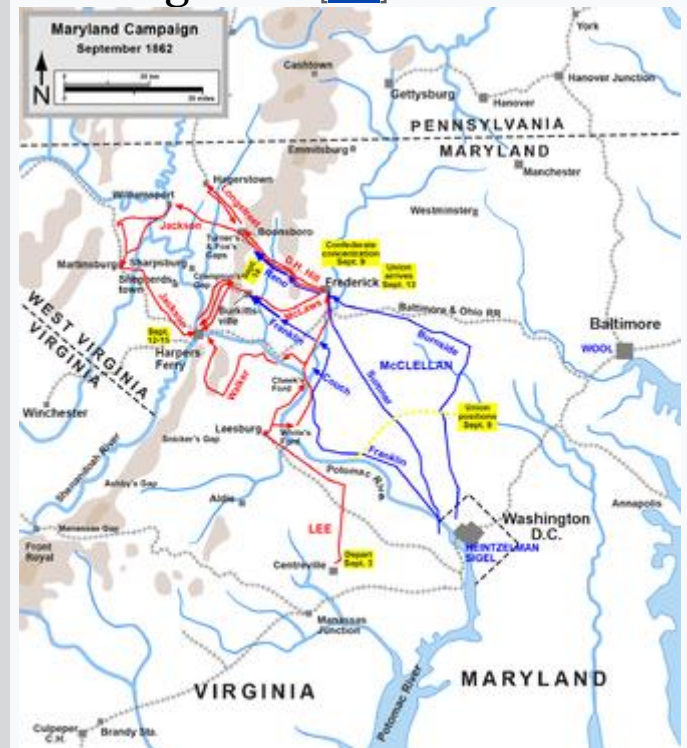
As Gen. [Robert E. Lee](#)'s [Confederate](#) army invaded [Maryland](#), a portion of his army under [Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson](#) surrounded, bombarded, and captured the [Union](#) garrison at [Harpers Ferry, Virginia](#) (now [West Virginia](#)).

As Lee's [Army of Northern Virginia](#) advanced down the [Shenandoah Valley](#) into [Maryland](#), he planned to capture the garrison at Harpers Ferry to secure his line of supply back to Virginia. Although he was being pursued at a leisurely pace by Maj. Gen. [George B. McClellan](#)'s [Army of the Potomac](#), outnumbering him more than two to one, Lee chose the risky strategy of dividing his army and sent one portion to converge and attack Harpers Ferry from three directions. [Col. Dixon S. Miles](#), Union commander at Harpers Ferry, insisted on keeping most of the troops near the town instead of taking up commanding positions on the surrounding heights. The slim defenses of the most important position, Maryland Heights, first encountered the approaching Confederates on September 12, but only brief skirmishing ensued. Strong attacks by two Confederate brigades on September 13 drove the Union troops from the heights.

During the fighting on Maryland Heights, the other Confederate columns arrived and were astonished to see that critical positions to the west and south of town were not defended. Jackson methodically positioned his artillery around Harpers Ferry and ordered Maj. Gen. [A.P. Hill](#) to move down the west bank of the [Shenandoah River](#) in preparation for a

flank attack on the Federal left the next morning. By the morning of September 15, Jackson had positioned nearly 50 guns on Maryland Heights and at the base of Loudoun Heights. He began a fierce artillery barrage from all sides and ordered an infantry assault. Miles realized that the situation was hopeless and agreed with his subordinates to raise the white flag of surrender. Before he could surrender personally, he was mortally wounded by an artillery shell and died the next day. After processing more than 12,000 Union prisoners, Jackson's men then rushed to [Sharpsburg, Maryland](#), to rejoin Lee for the [Battle of Antietam](#).

☐ Background[[edit](#)]



Maryland Campaign, actions September 3–15, 1862

█ Confederate

█ Union

Harpers Ferry is a small town at the [confluence](#) of the [Potomac River](#) and the [Shenandoah River](#), the site of a historic Federal arsenal founded by [President George](#)

[Washington](#) in 1799 ^[3] and a bridge for the critical [Baltimore and Ohio Railroad](#) across the Potomac. In 1859 it was the site of the abolitionist [John Brown's attack](#) on the Federal arsenal.

The town was virtually indefensible, dominated on all sides by higher ground. To the west, the ground rose gradually for about a mile and a half to [Bolivar Heights](#), a plateau 668 feet (204 m) high, that stretches from the Potomac to the Shenandoah. To the south, across the Shenandoah, [Loudoun Heights](#) overlooks from 1,180 feet (360 m). And to the northeast, across the Potomac, the southernmost extremity of [Elk Ridge](#) forms the 1,476-foot-high crest of Maryland Heights. A Federal soldier wrote that if these three heights could not be held, Harpers Ferry would be "no more defensible than a well bottom."^[4]

As [Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia](#) advanced into [Maryland](#), Lee expected that the Union garrisons that potentially blocked his supply line in the Shenandoah Valley, at [Winchester](#), [Martinsburg](#), and Harpers Ferry, would be cut off and abandoned without firing a shot (and, in fact, both Winchester and Martinsburg were evacuated).^[5] But the Harpers Ferry garrison had not retreated. Lee planned to capture the garrison and the arsenal, not only to seize its supplies of rifles and ammunition, but to secure his line of supply back to Virginia.

Although he was being pursued at a leisurely pace by Maj. Gen. [George B. McClellan](#) and the Union [Army of the Potomac](#), which outnumbered him by more than two to one, Lee chose the risky strategy of dividing his army to seize the prize of Harpers Ferry. While the corps of Maj. Gen. [James Longstreet](#) drove north in the direction of [Hagerstown](#), Lee sent columns of troops to converge and attack Harpers Ferry from three directions. The largest column, 11,500 men under Jackson, was to recross the Potomac and circle around to the west of Harpers Ferry and attack it from Bolivar Heights, while the other two columns,

under Maj. Gen. [Lafayette McLaws](#) (8,000 men) and [Brig. Gen. John G. Walker](#) (3,400), were to capture Maryland Heights and Loudoun Heights, commanding the town from the east and south.^[6]

McClellan had wanted to add the Harpers Ferry garrison to his field army, but general-in-chief [Henry W. Halleck](#) had refused, saying that the movement would be too difficult and that the garrison had to defend itself "until the latest moment," or until McClellan could relieve it. Halleck had probably expected its commander, [Col. Dixon S. Miles](#), to show some military knowledge and courage. Miles was a 38-year veteran of the U.S. Army and the [Mexican–American War](#), but who had been disgraced after the [First Battle of Bull Run](#) when a court of inquiry held that he had been drunk during the battle. Miles swore off liquor and was sent to the supposedly quiet post at Harpers Ferry.^[7] His garrison comprised 14,000 men, many inexperienced, including 2,500 who had been forced out of Martinsburg by the approach of Jackson's men on September 11.^[1]

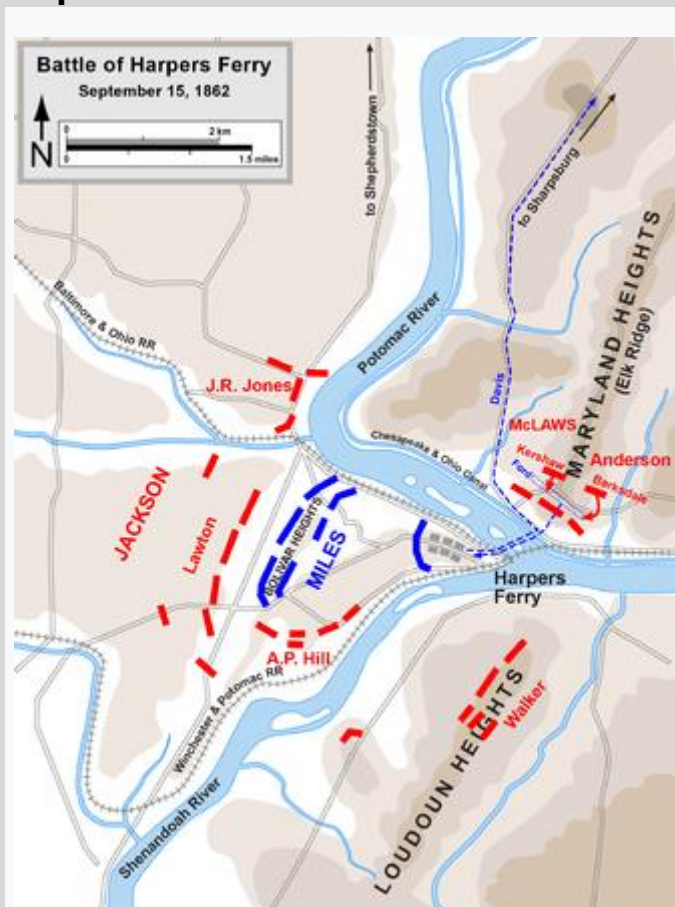
On the night of September 11, McLaws arrived at [Brownsville](#), 6 miles northeast of Harpers Ferry. He left 3,000 men near Brownsville Gap to protect his rear and moved 3,000 others toward the Potomac River to seal off any eastern escape route from Harpers Ferry. He dispatched the veteran brigades of Brig. Gens. [Joseph B. Kershaw](#) and [William Barksdale](#) to seize Maryland Heights on September 12.^[4] The other Confederate columns were making slow progress and were behind schedule. Jackson's men were delayed at Martinsburg. Walker's men were ordered to destroy the [aqueduct](#) carrying the [Chesapeake and Ohio Canal](#) across the [Monocacy River](#) where it empties into the Potomac, but his engineers had difficulty demolishing the stone structure and the attempt was eventually abandoned.^[8]

Walker reentered Virginia, in [Loudoun County](#) on September 9, across from [Point of](#)

[Rocks](#). Walker was escorted by Col. [E.V. White](#), Loudoun native, and his [35th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry](#). White was unhappy with the assignment and preferred to be with the rest of the army. Unfortunately White had gotten into an altercation with Maj. Gen. [J.E.B. Stuart](#) in [Frederick](#) and was subsequently ordered back to Virginia by Lee. Whether or not his disposition was to blame, White led Walker on a meandering route around the [Short Hill Mountain](#) to reach the base of Loudoun Heights four days later on September 13.^[9] So the attack on Harpers Ferry that had been planned for September 11 was delayed, increasing the risk that McClellan might engage and destroy a portion of Lee's army while it was divided.

Battle

September 12



Miles insisted on keeping most of the troops near the town instead of taking up commanding positions on the surrounding heights. He apparently was interpreting literally his orders to hold the town. The defenses of the most important position, Maryland Heights, were designed to fight off raiders, but not to hold the heights themselves. There was a powerful [artillery battery](#) halfway up the heights: two 9-inch (230 mm) naval Dahlgren rifles, one 50-pounder [Parrott rifle](#), and four 12-pounder [smoothbores](#). On the crest, Miles assigned Col. [Thomas H. Ford](#) of the [32nd Ohio Infantry](#) to command parts of four regiments, 1,600 men. Some of these men, including those of the [126th New York](#), had been in the Army only 21 days and lacked basic combat skills. They erected primitive breastworks and sent skirmishers a quarter-mile in the direction of the Confederates.^[10] On September 12 they encountered the approaching men from Kershaw's South Carolina brigade, who had been moving slowly through the very difficult terrain on Elk Ridge. [Rifle volleys](#) from behind [abatis](#) caused the Confederates to stop for the night.

September 13

Kershaw began his attack at about 6:30 a.m., September 13. He planned to push his own brigade directly against the Union breastworks while Barksdale's Mississippians flanked the Federal right. Kershaw's men charged into the abatis twice and were driven back with heavy losses. The inexperienced New York troops were holding their own. Their commander, Col. Ford, felt ill that morning and stayed back two miles (3 km) behind the lines, leaving the fighting to Col. [Eliakim Sherrill](#), the second-ranking officer. Sherrill was wounded by a bullet through the cheek and tongue while rallying his men and had to be carried from the field, making the green troops grow panicky. As Barksdale's Mississippians approached on the flank, the New Yorkers broke and fled rearward. Although Maj. Sylvester Hewitt ordered the remaining units to reform farther

along the ridge, orders came at 3:30 p.m. from Col. Ford to retreat. (In doing so, he apparently neglected to send for the 900 men of the 115th New York, waiting in reserve midway up the slope.) His men destroyed their artillery pieces and crossed a pontoon bridge back to Harpers Ferry. Ford later insisted he had the authority from Miles to order the withdrawal, but a court of inquiry concluded that he had "abandoned his position without sufficient cause," and recommended his dismissal from the Army.^[11]

During the fighting on Maryland Heights, the other Confederate columns arrived—Walker to the base of Loudoun Heights at 10 a.m. and Jackson's three divisions (Brig. Gen. [John R. Jones](#) to the north, Brig. Gen. [Alexander R. Lawton](#) in the center, and Maj. Gen. [A.P. Hill](#) to the south) to the west of Bolivar Heights at 11 a.m.—and were astonished to see that these positions were not defended. Inside the town, the Union officers realized they were surrounded and pleaded with Miles to attempt to recapture Maryland Heights, but he refused, insisting that his forces on Bolivar Heights would defend the town from the west. He exclaimed, "I am ordered to hold this place and God damn my soul to hell if I don't."^[11] In fact, Jackson's and Miles's forces to the west of town were roughly equal, but Miles was ignoring the threat from the artillery massing to his northeast and south.

Late that night, Miles sent Capt. Charles Russell of the [1st Maryland Cavalry](#) with nine troopers to slip through the enemy lines and take a message to McClellan, or any other general he could find, informing them that the besieged town could hold out only for 48 hours. Otherwise, he would be forced to surrender. Russell's men slipped across [South Mountain](#) and reached McClellan's headquarters at [Frederick](#). The general was surprised and dismayed to receive the news. He wrote a message to Miles that a relief force was on the way and told him, "Hold out to the last extremity. If it is possible, re-occupy the Maryland Heights with your whole force."

McClellan ordered Maj. Gen. [William B. Franklin](#) and his [VI Corps](#) to march from Crampton's Gap to relieve Miles. Although three couriers were sent with this information on different routes, none of them reached Harpers Ferry in time.^{[12][13]}

September 14

While battles raged at the passes on [South Mountain](#), Jackson had methodically positioned his artillery around Harpers Ferry. This included four [Parrott rifles](#) to the summit of Maryland Heights, a task that required 200 men wrestling the ropes of each gun. Although Jackson wanted all of his guns to open fire simultaneously, Walker on Loudoun Heights grew impatient and began an ineffectual bombardment with five guns shortly after 1 p.m. Jackson ordered A.P. Hill to move down the west bank of the Shenandoah in preparation for a flank attack on the Federal left the next morning.^[14]

That night, the Union officers realized they had less than 24 hours left, but they made no attempt to recapture Maryland Heights. Unbeknownst to Miles, only a single Confederate regiment now occupied the crest, after McLaws had withdrawn the remainder to meet the Union assault at Crampton's Gap.^[14]

Col. [Benjamin F. "Grimes" Davis](#) proposed to Miles that his troopers of the [8th New York Cavalry](#), the [Loudoun Rangers](#), the 12th Illinois Cavalry and some smaller units from Maryland and Rhode Island, attempt to break out. Cavalry forces were essentially useless in the defense of the town. Miles dismissed the idea as "wild and impractical," but Davis was adamant and Miles relented when he saw that the fiery Mississippian intended to break out, with or without permission. Davis and Col. [Arno Voss](#) led their 1,400 cavalrymen out of Harpers Ferry on a pontoon bridge across the Potomac, turning left onto a narrow road that wound to the west around the base of Maryland Heights in the north toward Sharpsburg. Despite a number of close calls with returning

Confederates from South Mountain, the cavalry column encountered a wagon train approaching from Hagerstown with James Longstreet's reserve supply of ammunition. They were able to trick the wagoneers into following them in another direction and they repulsed the Confederate cavalry escort in the rear of the column, and the southern teamsters found themselves surrounded by Federals in the morning. Capturing more than 40 enemy ordnance wagons, Davis had lost not a single man in combat, the first great cavalry exploit of the war for the Army of the Potomac.^[15]

September 15

By the morning of September 15, Jackson had positioned nearly 50 guns on Maryland Heights and at the base of Loudoun Heights, prepared to [enfilade](#) the rear of the Federal line on Bolivar Heights. Jackson began a fierce artillery barrage from all sides and ordered an infantry assault for 8 a.m. Miles realized that the situation was hopeless. He had no expectation that relief would arrive from McClellan in time and his artillery ammunition was in short supply. At a [council of war](#) with his brigade commanders, he agreed to raise the white flag of surrender. But he would not be personally present at any ceremony. He was confronted by a captain of the 126th New York Infantry, who said, "For —'s sake, Colonel, don't surrender us. Don't you hear the signal guns? Our forces are near us. Let us cut our way out and join them." But Miles replied, "Impossible. They will blow us out of this place in half an hour." As the captain turned away in disdain, a shell exploded, shattering Miles's left leg. So disgusted were the men of the garrison with Miles's behavior, which some claimed involved being drunk again, it was difficult to find a man who would take him to the hospital. He was mortally wounded and died the next day. Some historians have speculated that Miles was struck deliberately by fire from his own men.^[16]

Aftermath

Jackson had won a great victory at minor expense. The Confederate Army sustained 286 casualties (39 killed, 247 wounded), mostly from the fighting on Maryland Heights, while the Union Army sustained 12,636 (44 killed, 173 wounded, 12,419 captured).^[21] The Union garrison also surrendered 13,000 small arms, 200 wagons, and 73 artillery pieces.^[17] It was the largest surrender of Federal forces during the Civil War.^[18] The list of captured artillery pieces included one 50-pounder [Parrott rifle](#) (spiked), six [M1841 24-pounder howitzers](#), four [20-pounder Parrott rifles](#), eight M1841 12-pounder field guns (2 spiked), four [12-pounder Napoleons](#) (2 spiked), six [M1841 6-pounder field guns](#), two 10-pounder [Dahlgren guns](#) (spiked), 10 [3-inch Ordnance rifles](#), and six 3-inch [James rifles](#).^[19]

Confederate soldiers feasted on Union food supplies and helped themselves to fresh blue Federal uniforms, which would cause some confusion in the coming days. About the only unhappy men in Jackson's force were the cavalymen, who had hoped to replenish their exhausted mounts.^[20]

Jackson sent off a courier to Lee with the news. "Through God's blessing, Harper's Ferry and its garrison are to be surrendered." As he rode into town to supervise his men, Union prisoners lined the roadside, eager for a look at the famous Stonewall. One of them observed Jackson's dirty, seedy uniform and remarked, "Boys, he isn't much for looks, but if we'd had him we wouldn't have been caught in this trap."^[21] By early afternoon, Jackson received an urgent message from General Lee, telling him to get his troops to Sharpsburg as quickly as possible. Jackson left A.P. Hill at Harpers Ferry to manage the parole of Federal prisoners and began marching to join the [Battle of Antietam](#).^[18]



LAST CAMP MEETING

We missed each member not at the meeting and hope to see each one of you there at the next meeting. Compatriot Rodney Love spoke on the Bonnie Blue Flag and how it became part of the War of Aggression. Compatriot Talks with White Buffalo received a certificate for 5 yrs in the camp. The camp voted that the positions be filled: Surgeon- Josh Beckham, 2nd Lt.- Talks with White Buffalo, Quartermaster- Steve Austin, and Judge Advocate- Michael Mars. Thanks to those who attended the meeting.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST



Battle of Chantilly - Chantilly Virginia

1 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses Generals Stevens and Kearny. Casualties: 800 Confederate, 1300 Union!

Battle of Cheat Mountain - Cheat Mountain Western Virginia

10-15 September 1861 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Joseph J. Reynolds. Casualties: 120 Confederate, 81 Union!

Harper's Ferry Western Virginia - Harper's Ferry Western Virginia

12-15 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses D.S. Miles. Casualties: 500 Confederate, 11,783 Union!

Battle of South Mountain - South Mountain South Carolina

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 2685 Confederate, 1813 Union!

Battle of Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap - Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap Maryland

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses Generals Burnside and Franklin. Casualties: 4343 Confederate, 2325 Union!

Battle of Munfordville - Munfordville Kentucky

14-17 September 1862 - General Braxton Bragg verses General J.T. Wilder. Casualties: 288 Confederate, 4133 Union!

Battle of Luka - Luka Mississippi

19 September 1862 - General Sterling Price verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 1516 Confederate, 782 Union!

Battle of Chickamauga - Chickamauga Georgia

19-21 September 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses Generals Thomas and Rosecrans. Casualties: 18,454 Confederate, 16,170 Union!

Third Battle of Winchester or Opequon - Winchester Virginia

19 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 3921 Confederate, 5018 Union!

Battle Fisher Hill - Fisher Hill Virginia

22 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 1235 Confederate, 528 Union!

Battle of Athens - Athens Georgia

23-24 September 1864 - General Nathan B. Forrest verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 30 Confederate, 950 Union!



Isaiah 41:10

King James Version

10 Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.

With everything going on today it's not hard to fear. covid running rampant again, many we know dying, many conspiracy theories going on. No the government & medical field don't know what they are doing with covid, they don't have a handle on it yet. One thing we do know is there is no rhyme or reason to how people respond to covid that get it. We do know we are headed for one world government, this is in the Bible.

Vaccinate or not? It's each individuals choice. But don't live in fear for if you are a child of the King he has you in the palm of his hand. Let's love one another let's encourage one another.

God Bless

Chaplin Tully

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

September 9th – Happy Birthday Shawn Tully

September 11th – Happy Anniversary Terry & Bonnie Landrum

GUARDIAN NEWS



Our camp #2270 has 280 graves attended by 14 members. Remember to be a full Guardian your grave must have either a Confederate headstone or a Confederate footstone. Be sure to start to look into completing your responsibility to your veteran's graves.

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

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

THE GOLDMAN BROTHERS CIVIL WAR LETTERS by Bobby Goldman

Portsmouth, Virginia, January 15, 1862

Dear Father and Mother and Brothers and Sisster;

It once more that I seat my self though feable and weak. But God has spared me to exercise again. Mother, I am able to try and give

you some satisfaction about my health. Oh the pain I have been suffering under hand of Pneumonia. Thanks be to God for it, I hope the Lord will spare me to see you all again. Maw, I am in tolerable health now all to a boil on my leg. I hope you will rite to me soon and let me hear from you all. I am now in camp and have been two or three days. I would be glad to see you all and all of the connections. I send my best love to all of my brothers and sister and hope you will rest contented about me. For I will try and take care of my self and hope you all will. Maw, I am quit all of my bad wags and trying to prepare my soul for a better world. I could of come home if I wanted and more than that I could a got a discharge if I wanted it. I must tell you all of my feelings. It is hard to tell you all about it in riting. About my staying in the Army and my reason. Pap, rite to me soon what every thing is worth. You all are dear to me. Tell George howdy now at present. Griff say rite and howdy to you all. Your son until death.

Jasper Goldman

Jasper has now rejoined the men of the 22nd Georgia. He must have been pretty sick in order to have qualified for a discharge. There would probably be a lot of times during the next three years he would wish he had taken the discharge. The George mentioned late in the letter is their little brothe, George Goldman, who was 4 years old at that time. In the next letter it appears Marion has been accepted into the army and is preparing to come and join his two brothers later in February. Wilkes that is mentioned is their younger brother, Wilkes Goldman, was 14 years old at that time.

Portsmouth, Virginia, January 23, 1862

Dear Father:

It is with pleasure that I seat my self to drop you a few lines to inform you that I am well and well satisfied. Jasper are mending fast. John and Griffin are both got the mumps. All of the

Company are as well as you could expect. I am very sorry to hear that you was sick and also Wilkes. I hope you both will get well. You state in your letter for me to come home. I would hate to spin money for to come home so soon, but iff there are anything urgent I will come, Jasper too. If I can do you any good I will try and come if you want me. Let me hear from you soon and what is to matter forth. It affords me the most pleasure to hear from you all and to hear how you all are getting along. I have no nuse of much importance to rite, more than times are hard and getting harder. Marion, do not bring me any money for I don't want it. Rite soon all of the nuse.

Lafayette Goldman

On the back of the previous letter was a short message to Richard Golman from James C./Pariadise. The Paradise family was from Lincolnton and friends of the Goldman family. James C. Paradise served with the Goldman boys in the 22nd Georgia Regiment. Many of Richard Golman's friends called him "Dick".

Dear Friend Dick:

I am in the land of the living and sorry to hear that you are sick. Dick, thate are no fun here. But I am just as well as you can expect for me. Last week I was on double duty for playing seven up and now to day a licking from the effects of it. I think I must of throwed up a nuff dirt to day to hide half the people in Georgia. You better think that I have had gell since I bin here. It has got all of my fat off me. The dam ole Colonel have got the devil in him and it will take some to get it out of him. There are some of the purtys gals out here that you ever seen and hug me so hard my ribs have bin to soar that I been about half sick to day. Dick, it is something. I must close. Rite soon all the nuse. Dick, you ought to be with me to drink whiskey.

James C. Paradise

More letters to follow.

Camp Song

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
By: Harry King**

**We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans
We wear the grey with Southern Pride
In honor of our great forefathers
Who went to battle, who fought and died**

**We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans
In every camp we take a stand
To preserve our Southern Culture
The memory of every fighting man**

**We guard the Heritage of God and Family
The cornerstone of our History
From old Jeff Davis to Stonewall Jackson
And our commander Robert E. Lee**

**We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans
who shed their blood and stood their ground
From Manassas to the fields of Shiloh
Until they drove old Dixie down**

**We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans
from the Heart of Texas to the Caroline's
Shenandoah Valley and the Blue Ridge Mountains
Louisiana to the Georgia Pines**

**So all you Johnny Rebs give a Rebel Yell
Like your forefathers when duty called
And hold your head up high in sacred honor
of the fighting heroes who gave it all**

**We are the sons of Confederate Veterans
We wear the grey with southern pride
In honor of our brave forefathers
Who went to battle who fought and died**

**Who fought for Dixie
Who fought and died!**

Camp Photos



July meeting attendees



Presentation on Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross by
Rodney G. Love



Compatriot Rodney G. Love is receiving a
certificate designating him as 3rd Sgt. in the Lone
Star Color Guard. Presentation is by George
Linton, Commander of the Lone Star Color Guard.

Camp Leadership
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1st to email me the significance of 1791 wins ?

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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:

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(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)