



David's Dispatch

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



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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

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UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, Nov15. 18th 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



As we approach the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays think of what you all would like to do this year. We could have meal for our Christmas meeting. Could even schedule it for a Saturday instead of a Monday night. We can discuss whatever at our November meeting. I apologize for not being at the last meeting but job does interfere from time to time. Thank you Dennis Beckham for stepping up and, Joe, thank you. Looking forward to seeing you all at the next meeting. Stay safe, and in all that you do give all the glory to God!

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

Second Battle of Corinth

Background

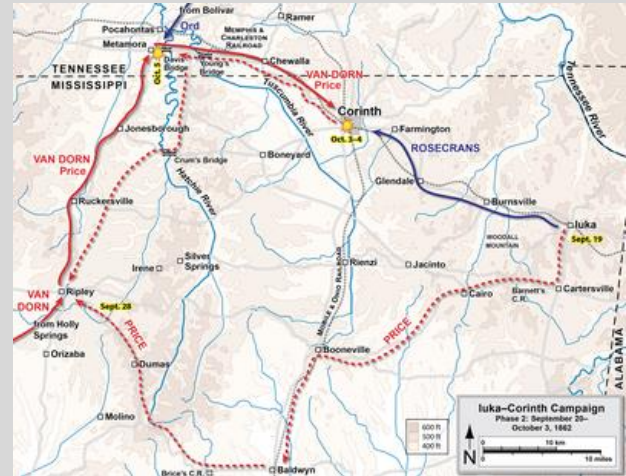
Military situation

Main articles: [Siege of Corinth](#) and [Battle of luka](#)

As Confederate General [Braxton Bragg](#) moved north from Tennessee into Kentucky in September 1862, Union Maj. Gen. [Don Carlos Buell](#) pursued him from [Nashville](#) with his [Army of the Ohio](#). Confederate forces under Van Dorn and Price in northern Mississippi were expected to advance into [Middle Tennessee](#) to support Bragg's effort, but the Confederates also needed to prevent Buell from being reinforced by Maj. Gen. [Ulysses S. Grant](#)'s [Army of the Tennessee](#). Since the conclusion of the [siege of Corinth](#) that summer, Grant's army had been engaged in protecting supply lines in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. At the [Battle of luka](#) on September 19, Maj. Gen. [Sterling Price](#)'s Confederate [Army of the West](#) was defeated by forces under Grant's overall command, but tactically under Rosecrans, the commander of the [Army of the Mississippi](#). (Grant's second column approaching luka, commanded by Maj. Gen. [Edward Ord](#), did not participate in the battle as planned. An acoustic shadow apparently prevented Grant and Ord from hearing the sounds of the battle starting.) Price had hoped to combine his small army with Maj. Gen. [Earl Van Dorn](#)'s [Army of West Tennessee](#) and disrupt Grant's communications, but Rosecrans struck first, causing Price to retreat from luka. Rosecrans's pursuit of Price was ineffectual.[3]

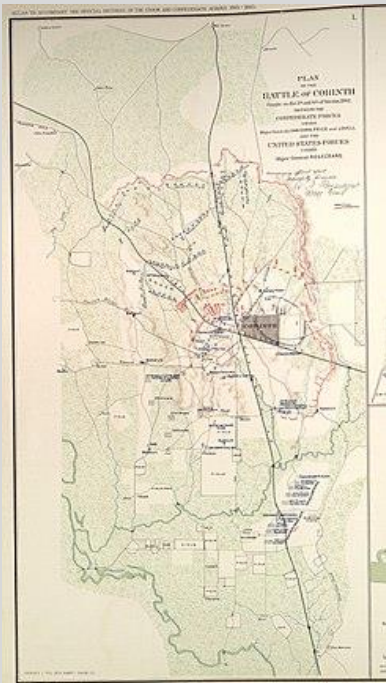
After luka, Grant established his headquarters at [Jackson, Tennessee](#), a central location to communicate with his commands at Corinth and [Memphis](#). Rosecrans returned to Corinth. Ord's three divisions of Grant's Army of the Tennessee moved to [Bolivar, Tennessee](#), northwest of Corinth, to join with Maj. Gen. [Stephen A. Hurlbut](#). Thus, Grant's forces in the immediate vicinity consisted of 12,000 men at Bolivar, Rosecrans's 23,000 at Corinth, Maj.

Gen. [William T. Sherman](#)'s 7,000 at Memphis, and another 6,000 as a general reserve at Jackson.[4]



Second phase of the luka-Corinth Campaign

Price's army marched to [Ripley](#) where it joined Van Dorn on September 28. Van Dorn was the senior officer and took command of the combined force, numbering about 22,000 men. They marched on the [Memphis and Charleston Railroad](#) to [Pocahontas, Tennessee](#), on October 1. From this point they had a number of opportunities for further moves and Grant was uncertain about their intentions. When they bivouacked on October 2 at Chewalla, Grant became certain that Corinth was the target. The Confederates hoped to seize Corinth from an unexpected direction, isolating Rosecrans from reinforcements, and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Grant sent word to Rosecrans to be prepared for an attack, at the same time directing Hurlbut to keep an eye on the enemy and strike him on the flank if a favorable opportunity offered. Despite the warning from Grant, Rosecrans was not convinced that Corinth was necessarily the target of Van Dorn's advance. He believed that the Confederate commander would not be foolhardy enough to attack the fortified town and might well instead choose to strike the Mobile and Ohio railroad and maneuver the U.S. soldiers out of their position.[5]



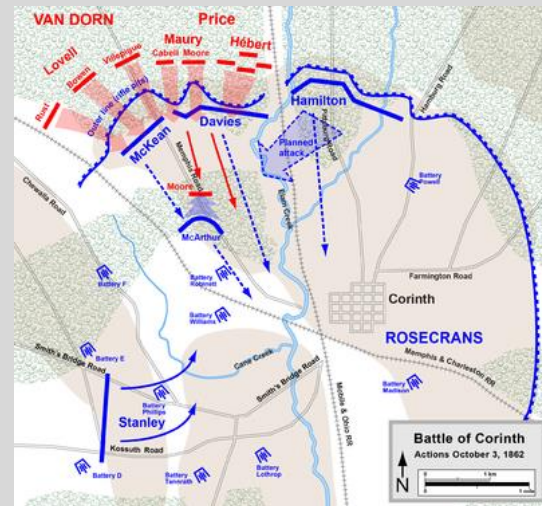
Plan of the second Battle of Corinth

Along the north and east sides of Corinth, about two miles from the town, was a line of entrenchments, extending from the Chewalla Road on the northwest to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the south, that had been constructed by Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard's army before it evacuated the town in May. These lines were too extensive for Rosecrans's 23,000 men to defend, so with the approval of Grant, Rosecrans modified the lines to emphasize the defense of the town and the ammunition magazines near the junction of the two railroads. The inner line of redoubts, closer to the town, called the Halleck Line, was much more substantial. A number of formidable named batteries, guns positioned in strong earthwork defenses, were part of the inner line: Batteries Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, and Lothrop, in the area known as College Hill.^[6] They were connected by breastworks, and during the last four days of September these works had been strengthened, and the trees in the vicinity of the centrally placed Battery Robinett had been felled to form an abatis. Rosecrans's plan was to absorb the expected Confederate advance with a skirmish line at the old Confederate entrenchments and to then meet the bulk of the Confederate attack with his main force along the Halleck Line, about a mile from the center of town. His

final stand would be made around the batteries on College Hill. His men were provided with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Van Dorn was not aware of the strength of his opponent, who had prudently called in two reinforcing divisions from the Army of the Tennessee to deal with the difficulty of assaulting these prepared positions.^[7]

Battle

October 3



Battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862

On the morning of October 3, three of Rosecrans's divisions advanced into the old Confederate rifle pits north and northwest of town: McKean on the left, Davies in the center, and Hamilton on the right. Stanley's division was held in reserve south of town. Van Dorn began his assault at 10 a.m. with Lovell's division attacking McArthur's brigade (McKean's division, on the Union left) from three sides. Van Dorn's plan was a double envelopment, in which Lovell would open the fight, in the hope that Rosecrans would weaken his right to reinforce McKean, at which time Price would make the main assault against the U.S. right and enter the works. Lovell made a determined attack on Oliver and as soon as he became engaged Maury opened the fight with Davies's left. McArthur quickly moved four regiments to Oliver's support and at the same time Davies advanced his line to the entrenchments. These movements left a gap between Davies and McKean, through which the Confederates forced their way about 1:30 p.m., and the whole Union line fell back to within half a mile of the redoubts,

leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the Confederates.^[11]

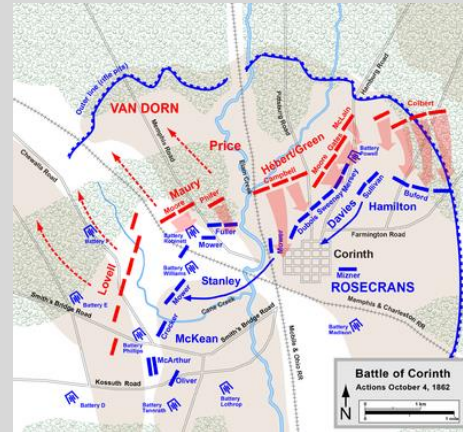
During this part of the action Gen. Hackleman was killed and Gen. Oglesby (the future governor of Illinois) seriously wounded, shot through the lungs. About 3 p.m. Hamilton was ordered to change front and attack the Confederates on the left flank, but through a misunderstanding of the order and the unmasking of a force on Buford's front, so much time was lost that it was sunset before the division was in position for the movement, and it had to be abandoned. Van Dorn in his report says: "One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." But one hour more of daylight would have hurled Hamilton's as-yet unengaged brigades on the Confederate's left and rear, which would in all probability have driven Van Dorn from the field and made the second day's battle unnecessary.^[12]

So far the advantage had been with the Confederates. Rosecrans had been driven back at all points, and night found his entire army except pickets inside the redoubts. Both sides had been exhausted from the fighting. The weather had been hot (high of 94 °F) and water was scarce, causing many men to nearly faint from their exertions. During the night the Confederates slept within 600 yards of the Union works, and Van Dorn readjusted his lines for the attack the next day. He abandoned his sophisticated plans for double envelopments. Shelby Foote wrote, "His blood was up; it was Rosecrans he was after, and he was after him in the harshest, most straightforward way imaginable. Today he would depend not on deception to complete the destruction begun the day before, but on the rapid point-blank fire of his guns and the naked valor of his infantry."^[13]

October 4

At 4:30 a.m. on October 4, the Confederates opened up on the Union inner line of entrenchments with a six-gun battery, which kept up its bombardment until after sunrise. When the guns fell silent, the U.S. troops prepared themselves to resist an attack. But the attack was slow in coming. Van Dorn had directed Hébert to begin the engagement at daylight, and the artillery fire

was merely preliminary to enable Hébert to get into position for the assault.^[17]



Battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862

At 7 a.m., Hébert sent word to Van Dorn that he was too ill to lead his division, and Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green was ordered to assume command and advance at once. Nearly two hours more elapsed before Green moved to the attack, with four brigades in echelon, until he occupied a position in the woods north of town. There he formed in line, facing south, and made a charge on Battery Powell with the brigades of Gates and McLain (replacing Martin), while the brigades of Moore (replacing Green) and Colbert attacked Hamilton's line. The assault on the battery was successful, capturing the guns and scattering the troops from Illinois and Iowa. Hamilton repulsed the attack on his position and then sent a portion of his command to the assistance of Davies, who rallied his men, drove the Confederates out of the battery, and recaptured the guns.^[18] Maury had been engaged sometime before this. As soon as he heard the firing on his left, he knew that Davies and Hamilton would be kept too busy to interfere with his movements, and gave the order for his division to move straight toward the town. His right encountered a stubborn resistance at about 11 a.m. from Battery Robinett, a redan protected by a five-foot ditch, sporting three 20-pounder Parrott rifles commanded by Lt. Henry Robinett. Fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued, and Maury was forced to retire with heavy losses from arguably the hottest action of the two-day battle. Col. William P. Rogers of the 2nd Texas, a Mexican–American War comrade of President Jefferson Davis, was among those killed in the charge. Col. Lawrence Sullivan Ross of the 6th Texas

was thrown from his horse and mistakenly reported killed with Rogers.[19]

Phifer's brigade on the left met with better success, driving back Davies's left flank and entering the town. But their triumph was short-lived, as part of Sullivan's brigade, held as a reserve on Hamilton's left, charged on the Confederates, who were thrown into confusion in the narrow streets, and as they fell back came within range of batteries on both flanks of the Union army, the cross-fire utterly routing them. Cabell's brigade of Maury's division was sent to reinforce the troops that had captured Battery Powell, but before it arrived, Davies and Hamilton had recaptured it, and as Cabell advanced against it, he was met by a murderous fire that caused his men to retreat.[20]

Meanwhile, Lovell had been skirmishing with the Union left in the vicinity of Battery Phillips, in preparation for a general advance. Before his arrangements were complete he was ordered to send a brigade to Maury's assistance, and soon afterward received orders to place his command so as to cover the retreat of the army. At 4 p.m., reinforcements from Grant under the command of Brig. Gen. James B. McPherson arrived from Jackson. But the battle of Corinth had effectively been over since 1 p.m. and the Confederates were in full retreat.[21]

Aftermath

Rosecrans's army lost 2,520 (355 killed, 1,841 wounded, and 324 missing) at Corinth; Van Dorn's losses were 4,233 (473 killed, 1,997 wounded, and 1,763 captured or missing).[2]

LAST CAMP MEETING

The September meeting was canceled due to a power outage at Camp site. The October meeting attendees were privileged to hear the Commander Bill Elliot of the 5th Brigade Texas Division speak. Steve Austin was sworn in as a new member. We welcome Steve. Thanks go to Rex McGee who provided a delicious meal.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST



Battle of Corinth - Corinth Mississippi

3-4 October 1862 - General Earl Van Dorn verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 4233 Confederate, 2520 Union!

Battle of Allattoona - Allattoona Georgia

5 October 1864 - General Samuel Gibbs French verses General John Murry Corse. Casualties: 799 Confederates, 707 Union!

Battle of Perryville - Perryville Kentucky

8 October 1862 - General Braxton Bragg verses General Don Carlos Buell. Casualties: 3396 Confederate, 4211 Union!

Battle of Cedar Creek - Cedar Creek Virginia

19 October 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 2910 Confederates, 5665 Union!

Battle of Ball's Bluff - Ball's Bluff Virginia

21 October 1861 - Colonel Nathan G. Evans verses Colonel Edward D. Baker. Casualties: 149 Confederate, 921 Union!



One day at a time, sweet Jesus
That's all I'm asking of You
Just give me the strength to do every day
What I have to do
Yesterday's gone, sweet Jesus
And tomorrow may never be mine
God help me today
Show me the way
One day at a time

I'm only human
Help me believe in what I could be
And all that I am
Oh, show me the stairway
That I have to climb
Lord, for my sake, teach me to take
One day at a time

"Chorus"

Oh, do you remember
When You walked among men
Well, Jesus, You know
If You're looking below
That it's worse now than then
Oh, there's pushing and shoving
And it's crowding my mind
So, Lord, for my sake
Teach me to take
One day at a time

"Chorus"

Source: [Musixmatch](#)

Songwriters: Marijohn Wilkin / Kris Kristofferson

When we face life & it's trials this song speaks so much truth. Just take it one day at a time & God will give us the grace to make it through. Tomorrow will come the Son will shine through the storm clouds.

Call if you ever need me 903-563-1097

God Bless

Chaplin Shawn Tully



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

October 10th – Karen Adams

October 10th – Carole McGee

October 31st – Charles Merka



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?"



**Pvt. Larkin Josephus Love (GGF)
Saltillo, MS Springhill cemetery**



**Pvt. Francis Marion Turner (GGU)
Mantachie, MS Shiloh cemetery
Flags and foot markers placed by Compatriot
Rodney Glen Love**



THE GOLDMAN BROTHERS CIVIL WAR LETTERS by Bobby Goldman

Portsmouth, Virginia, January 26, 1862

**Dear Father and Mother and Sister and
Brothers:**

This day affords me the pleasure of dropping you all a few lines in ancer to yours that came to hand the other day that found me tolerable well and these few lines leaves me well and I hope when thses few lines comes to hand that you all may be well. Dear Father and Mother, I am sorry to inform you that Fate is very bad off. He has got the rumatism very bad and a tuch of the new monia. But I hope that he will soon be up again tho it may be a long time before he recovers tho I am in hope not. Dear Father, I would love to come home but it would have causted 24 dollars to come and then went back. Uncle John is well all to the mumps and he is giten well of them. He wais 2 hundred and 12 pounds and you may know that he is not very bad off. Mother, I don't want you to be uneasy about us. It would have done me no good to come home and stay 2 or 3 weeks and then have to come back. Uncle John ses if Dave has come back to Ole Blackburns, to tell him to rite to him. Pap, I will tell yo how much I way. After all my sickness, I way 160 pounds and am still gaining every day. I want to see you all before long. You must rite to me just as soon as you git this. I remain your son.

Jasper Goldman

On the back of the above letter Jasper also wrote a few lines to his sister Francis Goldman, that went as follows.

Dear Sister:

Will rite you a few lines, I want you to rite to me and rite whether Susanna Callahan went off with Uncle Dave or not. And if they ain't gone you must rite to me and let me no. And if they ain't gone tell them howdy for me. You must tell all of them gals to remember me and tell them to rite to me and let me hear from them. I send my love and best respects to Aunt Peg. I also send her howdy, and to Aunt Patsy Reld the same, and to Silas and his family. Francis, I am going to send you too rings, and

one is for George. They are some of my own
manue facture. The Yankees lernt me how to
make them. You must keep them to remember
me. The largest is yers Francis, and the small one
is George's. So I will come to a close. You must
rite soon and let me hear from you.
Your brother until death.

Jasper Goldman

*There are several relatives mentioned by Jasper in
the above letter. Uncle Dave of course is Dave
Trammel. Aunt Peg is Peggy Goldman Foulke,
one of Jasper's Aunts and sister to Richard
Goldman. Aunt Patsy is Patsy Goldman Reid,
mother of Griffin Reid, and another of Richard's
sisters. Silas is Silas Crozier, first cousin to
Jasper, and the son of Elizabeth Goldman Crozier,
another of Richard's sisters. George is Jasper's
youngest brother, 4 year old George Goldman*

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



**Commander Bill Elliot of the 5th (Northeast
Texas) Brigade Texas Division**



**Steve Austin being sworn in as new member by
1st Lt. Dennis Beckham**

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

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Letters and articles may be submitted to:

snakemon@aol.com

(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)