



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



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January 2026

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Happy New Year!!! As the Holidays come to a close and we start a new year, I look forward to working with each of you in order to help you, Our Chapters and the Society grow.

Our first year we were able to grow the Society to 31 Regular Members, 2 Honorary Members and 1 Supplemental Member. We chartered our Headquarters Chapter #1 and are in the process of chartering our 2nd Chapter. We did have our first member to pass away this year, Read Johnnie's Obit later in this edition.

Our Society approved, formed and has it's first member of the Society Guardian Program. We have our flags approved and on-hand. Our Member and Guardian Pins have been ordered and paid for, so therefore we are ready for business.

I have lots of ideas that I feel will benefit the Camp and hope that each of you will also contribute your ideas with our members. I truly feel that by working together and as Committees we can do great things in the Upcoming New Year!

I am expecting our Society numbers to grow, so for now, I would like everyone to start thinking about and looking for new members. I'm setting a goal of 100 members this year. I think we are more than capable of this and I think we can do it!

Joe Reynolds
President General

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, January 12th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

Our Mission

To fulfill the Charge handed down to us and to perpetuate the legacy of our ancestors by proudly preserving our heritage and faithfully promoting goodwill In our community.

Our Vision

We dare to envision a culture that values its history and honors those who helped make it.

TRIVIAL PURSUIT

OR - DID YOU KNOW THIS?

Comment: We all sit around from time to time and discuss events, people, and places related to the War of Northern Aggression. But check out how many of these you knew before today. I hope you enjoy this edition. The Editor.

(Answers on Page 9)

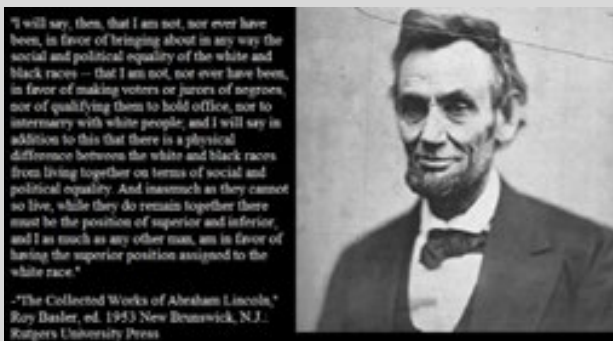
1. What famed transportation route crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Turner's Gap, KY?

2. How did a naval officer let it be known that his ship was ready for action against the enemy?
3. While in camp, what was the maximum number of bugle calls a Union soldier could expect to hear in a day?

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

- Jan 17**..... JoAnn Seiler
Jan 01 Rex & Carole McGee
Jan 21 Joe & Keesie Reynolds
January 8th – This day in 1821 General James Longstreet was born.
January 9th – This day in 1861 Mississippi secedes from the union.
January 10th – This day in 1861 Florida secedes from the union.
January 11th – This day in 1861 Alabama secedes from the union.
January 19th – This day 1807 General Robert E. Lee was born in Stratford, Virginia.
January 19th – Confederate Heroes Day in Texas
January (3rd Monday) – This day is confederate Heroes Day.
January 21st – This day in 1824 General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was born in West Virginia.
January 26th – This day in 1861 Louisiana secedes from the union.
January 28th – This day in 1825 General George Pickett was born.

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!



Both before and during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln pushed to send freed Blacks abroad.

The policy, called colonization, had been supported by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay—a hero of Lincoln's—and even Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose protagonists in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ultimately emigrated from the United States to Africa. In August 1862, Lincoln brought five Black ministers to the White House and told them that slavery and the war had demonstrated that it would be "better for us both, therefore, to be separated." He wanted to send freed Blacks to Central America, even calling for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to pay for colonization. But prominent abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison were appalled by the idea. Lincoln never succeeded at gathering support for the policy, and after he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he never mentioned it publicly again.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY



Battle of Arkansas Post or Fort Hindman - Fort Hindman Arkansas

11 January 1863 - General Thomas J. Churchill verses General John A. McClernand. Casualties: 4564 Confederate, 1061 Union!

Battle of Fort Fisher - Fort Fisher North Carolina

13-15 January 1865 - General William H.C. Whiting verses General Alfred H. Terry. Casualties: 1400 Confederates, 5962 Union!

Battle of Mill Springs - Mill Springs Kentucky

19 January 1862 - George B. Crittenden verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 314 Confederate, 246 Union!



T. J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON GENERAL, CSA

Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (January 21, 1824 – May 10, 1863) was a Confederate general during the American Civil War, and the best-known Confederate commander after General Robert E. Lee. His military career includes the Valley Campaign of 1862 and his service as a corps commander in the Army of Northern Virginia under Robert E. Lee. Confederate pickets accidentally shot him at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863. The general survived with the loss of an arm to amputation, but died of complications from pneumonia eight days later. His death was a severe setback for the Confederacy, affecting not only its military prospects, but also the morale of its army and of the general public. Jackson in death became an icon of Southern heroism and commitment, becoming a mainstay in the pantheon of the "Lost Cause".

Military historians consider Jackson to be one of the most gifted tactical commanders in U.S. history. His Valley Campaign and his envelopment of the Union Army's right wing at Chancellorsville are studied worldwide even today as examples of innovative and bold leadership. He excelled as well in other battles: the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) where he received his famous nickname "Stonewall"; the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas); and the battles of Antietam, and Fredericksburg. Jackson was not universally successful as a commander, however, as displayed by his late arrival and

confused efforts during the Seven Days Battles around Richmond in 1862.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was the great-grandson of John Jackson (1715 or 1719 – 1801) and Elizabeth Cummins (also known as Elizabeth Comings and Elizabeth Needles) (1723–1828). John Jackson was a Protestant (Ulster-Scottish) from Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland. While living in London, England, he was convicted of the capital crime of larceny for stealing £170; the judge at the Old Bailey sentenced him to seven years of indentured servitude in America. Elizabeth, a strong, blonde woman over 6 feet (180 cm) tall, born in London, England was also convicted of larceny in an unrelated case for stealing 19 pieces of silver, jewelry, and fine lace, and received a similar sentence. They both were transported on the prison ship Litchfield, which departed London in May 1749 with 150 convicts. John and Elizabeth met on board and were in love by the time the ship arrived at Annapolis, Maryland. Although they were sent to different locations in Maryland for their indentures, the couple married in July 1755.

(Continued next month)

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

NINETEENTH TEXAS INFANTRY, WALKER'S TEXAS DIVISION

The Nineteenth Texas Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1862 under the Confederate States of America's Trans-Mississippi Department, consisted of men from the counties of Northeast Texas, including Davis (now Cass County), Franklin, Harrison, Hopkins, Marion, present-day Morris (was Titus during the war), Panola, Rusk, San Augustine, Titus, and Upshur. Richard Waterhouse, a prominent

merchant from Jefferson in Marion County, held the commission from the state of Texas for the contingent's creation and oversaw the establishment of the original ten companies (A through K) between February and May. When the mustering was complete, elections were held among the 886 men that made up the Nineteenth on May 13, 1862. The field officers selected were Col. Richard Waterhouse, Lt. Col. Robert H. Graham, and Maj. Ennis Ward Taylor. With elections complete, the men assembled at Camp Waterhouse and formed into two battalions. The first was composed of companies A through D (the first four mustered) and F (mustered in Jefferson), and the second consisted of E and G through K.

In June 1862 Colonel Waterhouse received orders to march to Little Rock, Arkansas, from Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, commander of all units in Northeast Texas. Both battalions, marching at separate times, reached Camp Josephine McDermott near Rondo, Arkansas, by August 29. The Nineteenth remained at Rondo for more than a month, during which time an outbreak of measles, dysentery, and diarrhea killed twenty-four men and necessitated leaving between thirty and forty sick behind. After arriving at their destination, Camp Nelson in Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 24, the Nineteenth Texas Infantry remained in the region for more than two months. During this time, more men died from inclement weather, lack of equipment and food, and disease, bringing the total losses from their beginnings at Jefferson to the end of the year to 119.

Toward the end of 1862, McCulloch's eleven regiments and one battalion from Texas, including the Nineteenth, were divided into three brigades and placed under the command of Maj. Gen. John G. Walker, where they remained for the duration of the war. What came to be known as Walker's Texas Division was the largest individual unit of Texans and the only one from either the North or the South consisting of regiments from a single state in the Civil War. The Nineteenth Texas Infantry was assigned to the Third Brigade, which was put under

the command of McCulloch upon Walker's arrival in Arkansas in early January 1863.

Due to indecisiveness by the Confederate commanders of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in the first few months of 1863, Walker's Texas Division was sent from Vicksburg to northwest Arkansas and back again five times before being ordered to central Louisiana on April 23. There, the artillery of the Third Brigade exchanged volleys with a gunboat at Perkins' Landing on May 31, which marked the first military engagement witnessed by the Nineteenth—more than a year after mustering. Two days later, Walker's Texas Division boarded transports once again heading for Vicksburg. Because of all the marching and countermarching during the first six months of 1863, which totaled nearly a thousand miles, Walker's Texans acquired the fitting nickname, the "Greyhound Division."

At Vicksburg on the morning of June 7, the soldiers of the Nineteenth and the rest of Walker's Division participated in their first major engagement of the Civil War. The Third Brigade, attacking a Federal camp at Milliken's Bend on the west side of the Mississippi, drove the Union forces to the river before heavy naval shelling compelled General McCulloch to withdraw his troops. When both sides counted their killed, wounded, and captured/missing, the Federals lost 652, or half their garrison, compared to the Confederates 185, or 12 percent of the soldiers involved. The Nineteenth Texas reported 2 killed, 11 wounded, and 6 missing after the battle. In his official report of the battle, General McCulloch noted that "Colonel Waterhouse with his [19th Texas] regiment distinguished themselves particularly."

After Vicksburg, Walker's Texas Division spent the next four months in northeast Louisiana and endured the most miserable conditions encountered during the entire war. This was due to the humid and disease-infested lowlands of the state, indecision by the Trans-Mississippi command, the falling of Vicksburg and Port Hudson to the Federals, very low rations, and lack of pay for more than a year. In the Nineteenth, at least fifty men deserted that summer;

one was executed, and two took the oath of allegiance to the United States. There was also an issue with changes in the division's hierarchy. On July 22, General McCulloch was transferred from Walker's Division, and Col. George M. Fournoy, the senior regimental commander, was temporarily put in charge of the Third Brigade. In October of that year, Fournoy was replaced by Brig. Gen. William R. Scurry of Texas. In the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, the regiment's Lt. Col. Robert H. Graham resigned as did three company commanders. Maj. Ennis Ward Taylor was promoted to lieutenant colonel when Graham's resignation became effective on July 2.

In the spring of 1864 Walker's Division, including the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, participated in the Red River campaign—their most significant contribution to the Southern cause in the Civil War. Between March and May the Texans engaged in three pitched battles against Union forces, which equated to more fighting in two months than the rest of the war combined for the contingent.

Union Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, intent on occupying Texas and breaking up the Confederacy's Trans-Mississippi headquarters, marched a force of nearly 30,000 men, supported by the largest naval fleet ever assembled on inland waters, up the Red River toward Shreveport. The Confederate forces, including cavalry and artillery, stood at fewer than 9,000. As the Federals made their way north, the Texans under Gen. Richard Taylor retreated for three weeks until making their stand three miles south of Mansfield on April 8. Taylor chose the location because the narrow road leading to the field was surrounded by heavy woods on either side, meaning all the Union forces could not be utilized. Because General Scurry's contingent was stationed on the far right of the Confederates line and the Nineteenth Texas Infantry was positioned on the far right within the Third Brigade, Colonel Waterhouse's unit was fundamental in breaking the enemy's left, which resulted in a rout of the Federals. After the battle, the rebels counted 1,000 men killed, wounded, or missing, while the Union lost 3,500 men, 20 artillery pieces, 250 wagons, and thousands of small arms.

The very next day, April 9, once the Confederates were reinforced with two regiments from Missouri and Arkansas, Taylor moved his forces to Pleasant Hill, where General Banks was stationed. The battle of Pleasant Hill was far less successful for the rebels, as it ended in a tactical draw and the Union army withdrew during the night back to Grand Ecore. Also, both Scurry and Walker were wounded, although not mortally. In the two battles, Taylor estimated that he lost more than 2,600 men out of his 12,000 total, compared to the Union's 3,600 casualties out of 28,000. In the Nineteenth, there were 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 21 captured.

Not long after Pleasant Hill, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, took control of most of Taylor's army, including Walker's Division. Because Smith was worried about Union Gen. Frederick Steele and his 10,000 troops coming from Little Rock toward Shreveport, the Nineteenth Texas Infantry was once again on the march by April 14, this time to Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. Steele, running low on supplies and nervous about Confederate forces moving in his direction, ordered a fast withdrawal back to Little Rock. In turn, Smith saw this as an opportunity to crush Steele's army and so marched his men to fatigue in pursuit. The battle at Jenkins' Ferry on April 30, 1864, was the Nineteenth's final major engagement of the Civil War. Although the Union force lost between 600 to 800 men and the Confederates lost at least 800, Walker's Texas Division endured the heaviest losses. All three brigade commanders received serious wounds; two, including Scurry, were mortally wounded. The Texans, numbering around 2,000 men, lost nearly 450 of them or almost 25 percent.

Although only the battle of Mansfield was a distinct victory, the Confederacy was successful in the overall Red River campaign in that Union forces were repelled from taking Shreveport and therefore from destroying the Trans-Mississippi headquarters and invading Texas. In the seventy days of the campaign, Walker's Texas Division, including the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, marched some 900 miles,

fought and contributed substantially to three major battles, suffered heavy losses (1,450 men, or 36 percent of their original 4,000), but ultimately prevented an invasion of their home state.

Due to the death of Scurry, the Nineteenth's commander, Col. Richard Waterhouse, Jr., was appointed brigadier-general of Walker's Third Brigade by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in May 1864. In turn, Lt. Col. Ennis Ward Taylor became commander of the Nineteenth Texas Infantry and was promoted to colonel. Unfortunately for the Texas Division, differences between generals Kirby Smith and Richard Taylor resulted in the latter's transfer in June and, consequently, General Walker's reassignment to command of the District of West Louisiana. Maj. Gen. John H. Forney was chosen to replace Walker, a decision which proved unpopular with the Texans due to his strict disciplinarian style and questionable character. The Texas Division also underwent substantial reorganization in early 1865. When the regiments were shuffled to create a fourth brigade, the Nineteenth became a part of the Second Brigade, still under the command of Gen. Richard Waterhouse.

All of the bureaucratic reorganization proved futile when, on April 22, 1865, word came that Richmond had fallen and Lee's army had surrendered. After this news, many of the citizen-soldiers from the Nineteenth and the rest of the Texas Division left the Confederate Army for home. Even the return of General Walker on May 12 did not cease the tide of departure, and by May 20, the division had effectively disintegrated. Six days later, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith officially surrendered the remaining Trans-Mississippi Army. The men of Walker's Texas Division and the Nineteenth as part of it had remained together with few exceptions from the contingent's inception in the fall of 1862 until the war's finale. In the end, the unit disbanded before the final surrender of Confederate forces in June 1865.

CHAPTER MINUTES 12-08-2025

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:10 pm.

Invocation was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

Pledges to the United States, Headquarters Chapter and Confederate Flag were led by President General Joe Reynolds.

President General Joe Reynolds presented the SCD's Mission and Vision Statement.

Present for the meeting were:

Members:

Larry Joe Reynolds, President General - Pittsburg, TX

Alvin Rex McGee, Secretary Treasurer General - Mount Pleasant, TX

Eve Holder, Chaplain General - Gallatin, TN

William Thomas Wilcoxson, Historian General - Pueblo, CO

Dave Adcox - Morton, MS

Sam Bennett - Bastrop, TX

Jason Boshers - Mt. Pleasant, TN

Glen Ervin Carroll - Fort Worth, TX

David Routh - Rockwall, TX

Darlene Sams - Columbia, SC

Cletis Milsap - Sulphur Springs, TX

Rene Hamilton - Knoxville, TN

Cindy Swartz - Wagener, SC

Aaron Wilson - Canton, TX

Guests:

Randy Coward

Jeff Dean

The minutes of the November meeting were emailed to all members prior to the meeting. There being no corrections or additions made by any member; therefore, the minutes were approved as received.

The Treasurer Report was submitted by Secretary/Treasurer General Rex McGee: We started the month of November with \$338.20; we had income of Dues and Donations in the amount of \$435.00 and Expenses of \$362.29, that was for 5



Society Flags, Post Office Box Rental, postage and Rubber Stamp for Checks. That left us a balance of \$400.91. The Treasurer Report was approved as read.

The only Old Business was the status of the Society, National, and Chapter flags. President General Reynolds reported that one National Society of Confederate Descendants, one 1st Lt David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1, and three Society of Confederate Descendants flags were received on November 12th.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

- Introduction of Three New Members:
 - o Renee Marie Willingham Hamilton - Knoxville, TN
 - o Aaron Thomas Wilson - Canton, TX
 - o Cynthia "Cindy" Gayle Swartz - Wagener, SC
- Administered the Obligation to all 3 new members.
- Update on Society Pins:
 - o President Reynolds stated that he has requested a mockup and pricing of two new Lapel Pins, a Membership Pin and a Guardian Pin. We should have information back in time to vote on them at our next meeting.
- We discussed the formation of the different Chapters and Societies. Currently it takes 5 members to form a Chapter and 3 Chapters to form a Society.
- We discussed the possibility of having a "Members Only" section of our Website where we could have items such as Recorded Zoom Meetings for those who missed a meeting, Membership Directory, and anything else that we do not wish to display to the public.

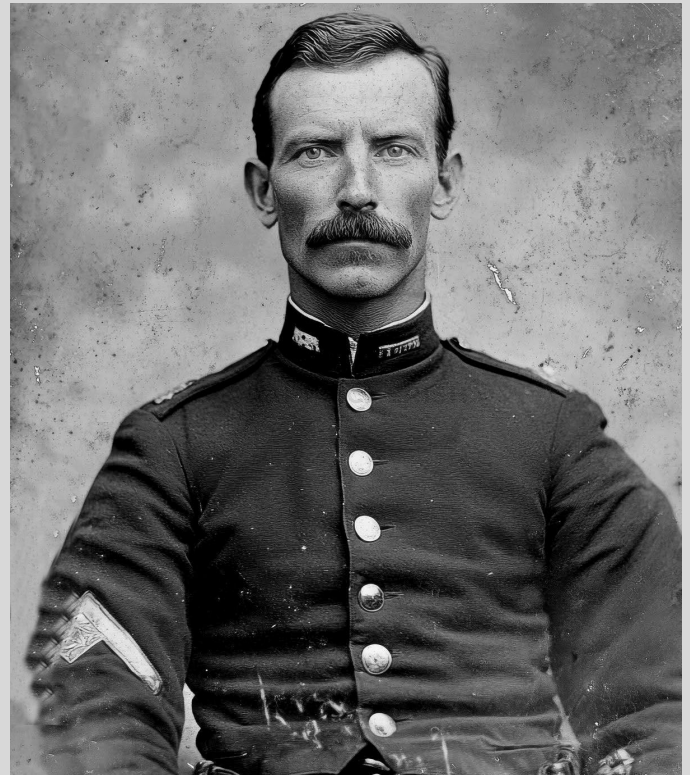
For the Program, there was a short video that was called "Confederate Christmas".

The Benediction was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

The Meeting was adjourned at 7:56 by President General Reynolds.

UNDER THE WESTERN SKIES

submitted by Compatriot Cletis Millsap



He had been shot, stabbed, and left to die. Ten wounds in total. But in 1864, during the brutal days of the Civil War, Nathaniel "Nat" Cooper did the impossible — he crawled 80 miles across enemy lines to survive.

Born in Tennessee in 1835, Nat Cooper grew up on a small farm, where his father taught him the value of hard work and self-reliance. By 1861, with the drums of war echoing in his heart, Nat joined the Confederate Army, leaving behind the quiet hills of home and a woman he promised to return to. The years that followed were a blur of blood and smoke—Nat fought at Shiloh, at Chickamauga, and at the bloody siege of Vicksburg. He became known for his courage under fire, his ability to rally his men even in the darkest hours of the war.

But it was during the fall of 1864, near the deadly stretch of land outside Petersburg, that Nat Cooper's name became more than just another soldier's moniker. It became a legend.



The Battle of the Crater was a disaster; a failed Union attempt to break through Confederate lines by detonating explosives under the earth. The Confederate soldiers, including Nat's unit, had been caught off guard, and what followed was a brutal slaughter. In the confusion, Nat was struck down. A bullet tore through his shoulder, another pierced his side, and a chunk of shrapnel lodged deep in his thigh. He collapsed to the ground, barely conscious, blood mixing with the dirt beneath him.

The chaos of war moved around him, but his comrades thought him dead. As the battle pressed on and the Union forces began to retreat, Nat was left behind — abandoned in a field of fallen soldiers, his body broken and unrecognized.

But Nat Cooper wasn't dead. Not yet.

He pulled himself up, the pain like nothing he had ever felt before, his body a furnace of agony. His wounds were grave, but his desire to survive was greater. With every breath ragged and shallow, he dragged himself through the battlefield. He knew he had no hope of being saved by his comrades — he was alone, lost behind enemy lines. But Nat wasn't one to surrender to death easily.

For five days, he crawled. His body, weak and fevered, struggled to move, but he kept going, one agonizing inch at a time. He had no food, no water, nothing but the will to live. He crossed rivers, trudged through swamps, and stumbled through fields littered with the bodies of both Union and Confederate soldiers alike.

The pain of his injuries and the weight of his exhaustion threatened to overwhelm him, but Nat pressed on, fueled by the thought of the woman he'd promised to return to, the life he had left behind, and the future he still believed was worth fighting for.

By the time the fifth day came, Nat was delirious. His vision blurred, and the wound in his side festered, seeping infection into his blood. But there, just on the edge of his awareness, he heard the sound of horses' hooves—distant, but unmistakable.

It was the Confederate cavalry, and they were his salvation.

The men who found him couldn't believe their eyes. They had thought him dead, just like the others, but here he was—barely alive, skin pale, and covered in blood. They carried him to safety, and when he regained enough strength to speak, they learned that Nat Cooper had crawled eighty miles across hostile land—wounded, alone, and determined to live.

In the months that followed, Nat's wounds slowly healed, though the scars would stay with him for the rest of his life. He returned to the front lines in 1865, where his men, inspired by the story of his survival, followed him with an unwavering loyalty. The war was nearing its end, but Nat's reputation had already been cemented as a man who could not be broken — his body may have been battered, but his spirit remained unyielding.

He would rise through the ranks, becoming a captain, known not for his victories on the battlefield, but for his sheer determination, his resilience in the face of impossible odds. And when the war finally ended, and the Confederate States lay in ruins, Nat Cooper returned to his farm in Tennessee, a hero in his own quiet way.

He would live the rest of his life in peace, though the ghosts of war would never fully leave him. He married the woman he had promised to return to, and together they raised a family. But for those who had fought alongside him, who had seen him crawl through hell and back, Nat Cooper was never just another soldier. He was a living testament to what it meant to survive when the world thought you were already gone.

And when he passed away in 1910, his name lived on — whispered by those who still believed that some men, no matter the wound or the weight of fate, were made to endure.

August 17, 1941 - December 22, 2025



Passing of Honorary Member Johnnie Lee Holley, Jr.

I am saddened to share the news that the Society of Confederate Descendants has lost its very first member, Honorary Member and MOS&B Past Commander General Johnnie Holley passed around 5:30 on December 22, 2025. Commander General Holley was a long-time member of the MOS&B, and he had served in several leadership positions in the organization. Before he was elected Commander General in 2021, he had served as Commander of the Texas Society and as Commander of Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter 261 in Tyler. He was also a long-time member of Sons of Confederate Veterans and served as the Commander of the Texas Division. Johnnie Holley was the 2nd Honorary Member of the SCD, admitted to the Society on May 16, 2025. He was a veteran of the U.S. Air Force and was retired from his career as a pilot with Delta Air Lines. Johnnie Holley had suffered from a number of health challenges in recent months, but his passing came unexpectedly.

While serving as the Texas Society Commander of the MOS&B, I had the privilege of serving as his Lieutenant Commander and the convinced me into joining the Descendants of Confederate Veterans, our sister society which he helped organize.

Though Johnnie has departed this earthly realm, his legacy endures — a legacy of love that will continue to illuminate the lives of family and friends in the darkest of hours. May his spirit soar on wings of eternal peace, forever cherished in the tender embrace of memory.

A graveside service will be held on Friday, January 9th 2026 at 2:00 PM at the Aggie Field of Honor Cemetery (3800 Raymond Stotzer Pkwy, College Station, TX 77845).

TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. The National Road
2. The black “attack” pennant was hoisted.
3. Nineteen
- 4.



**1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
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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 Headquarters Chapter #1. Letters and articles may be submitted to: Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org (Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

