



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



Vol. 2 No. 2

Copyright 2026

February 2026

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

At this time, I would like for our Society to focus on Recruiting New Members and growing in members and Chapters. I'm sorry to say that I have slacked off in the past couple of months and we have only had one new member join in that time. That's one new member since November 7th. We also had a few members who did not send in their dues. If you did not send your dues in, please do so at once, or you will be dropped off the rolls come February 28th. Dues for our Society is only \$20.00 per year, I went to Applebee's for lunch yesterday, did not even have a steak, and the bill was still well over \$20.00. I'm sure that any of you could forego 1 meal a year to use your money of a good cause.

I would really like to see us start signing up members to become Guardians for our ancestor's graves. I hope to eventually have every member become a Guardian. That will go a long ways in honoring our ancestors by looking after their final resting place.

One last item that I want everyone to start thinking about and that is our Annual Reunion. I made a pledge when I started the Society to hold at least 1 face to face meeting at least once per year. Please start thinking about a date and place for our 1st SCD Annual Reunion.

Joe Reynolds
President General

Monday, February 9th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

MARDI GRAS PRARADE
JEFFERSON, TEXAS

February 7, 2026

Muster at 12:00 – Parade at 2:00

Muster on Walnut Street,
East of Tracks

For more information, see:

<https://mardigrasupriver.com/>

Our Mission

To fulfill the Charged 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.

UPCOMING EVENTS
NEXT MEETING

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. With photo technology in its infancy, how did the news media usually illustrate their battlefield dispatches?
2. What faraway newspaper denounced the Emancipation Proclamation as a hypocritical sham?
3. How many different railroad companies were in operation in the South?

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Feb 09 – Raymond & Judy Reeves

Feb 20 – Glenn & Marla Carroll

February 1st – This day in 1861 Texas secedes from the union.

February 22nd – This day in 1862 President Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President of the CSA.

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!



Lincoln was shot at—and almost killed— nearly two years before he was assassinated.

Late one August evening in 1863, after an exhausting day at the White House, Lincoln rode alone by horse to the Soldiers' Home, his family's summer residence. A private at the gate heard a shot ring out and, moments later, the horse galloped into the compound, with a bareheaded Lincoln clinging to his steed. Lincoln explained that a gunshot had gone off at the foot of the hill, sending the horse galloping so fast it knocked his hat off. Two soldiers retrieved Lincoln's hat, which had a bullet hole right through it. The president asked the guards to keep the incident under wraps: He didn't want to worry his wife Mary.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY



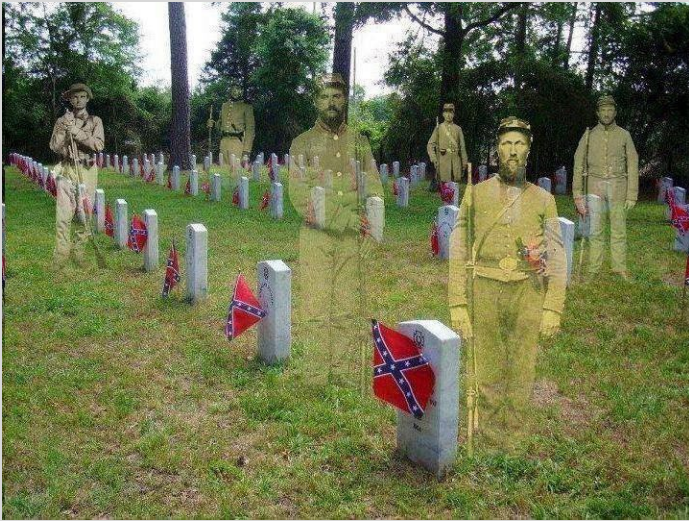
Siege of Fort Donelson - Fort Donelson Tennessee

12-16 February 1862 - General Simon B. Buckner verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 16,623 Confederate, 2832 Union!

Battle of Oluste - Olustee Florida

20 February 1864 - General Joseph Finegan verses General Truman Seymour. Casualties: 934 Confederate, 1861 Union!

GUARDIAN PROGRAM



One of my Goals for 2026 is to have as many members as possible to become a Guardian. I would like for all members to become a Guardian for their own ancestor's final resting place, if you live near enough to it and if not, please send me the name and location of their grave and I will attempt to find a member who lives near enough to assume that responsibility.

I know that it is unrealistic for a Society of our size to adopt all confederate graves, what I would suggest is that we start by adopting our ancestor and at least one and possible more. Some cemeteries have only one or two Confederate Graves that are marked, making it easier to adopt all Confederate Graves in the entire cemetery. Compatriots, they are out there waiting to have a Guardian watching over them. Think about it, we are the only ones that care about the cause for which they fought and died.

I believe with all my being in the Guardian Program, and I hope that in some small way I can convince you of its importance in fulfilling "The Charge". We must, now more than ever, show the world that we care about our Southern Heritage and the Valiant Heroes that fought to preserve it.

For those of us that are Guardians, don't forget to place Confederate Flags on our Heroes graves by January 19 or if not, then April 26.

Our Honored Ancestors

T. J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON GENERAL, CSA

(Continued from last month)

Thomas Jackson was the third child of Julia Beckwith (née Neale) Jackson (1798–1831) and Jonathan Jackson (1790–1826), an attorney. Both of Jackson's parents were natives of Virginia. The family already had two young children and were living in Clarksburg, in what is now West Virginia, when Thomas was born. He was named for his maternal grandfather. There is some dispute about the actual location of Jackson's birth. A historical marker on the floodwall in Parkersburg, West Virginia, claims that he was born in a cabin near that spot when his mother was visiting her parents who lived there. There are writings which indicate that in Jackson's early childhood, he was called "The Real Macaroni", though the origin of the nickname and whether it really existed are unclear.

Thomas's sister Elizabeth (age six) died of typhoid fever on March 6, 1826, with two-year-old Thomas at her bedside. His father also died of a typhoid fever on March 26. Jackson's mother gave birth to Thomas's sister Laura Ann the day after Jackson's father died. Julia Jackson thus was widowed at 28 and was left with much debt and three young children (including the newborn). She sold the family's possessions to pay the debts. She declined family charity and moved into a small rented one-room house. Julia took in sewing and taught school to support herself and her three young children for about four years.

The family migrated west across the Blue Ridge Mountains to settle near Moorefield, Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1758. In 1770, they moved farther west to the Tygart Valley. They began to acquire large parcels of virgin farming land near the present-day town of Buckhannon, including 3,000 acres (12 km²) in Elizabeth's name. John and his two teenage



sons, were early recruits for the American Revolutionary War, fighting in the Battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780; John finished the war as captain and served as a lieutenant of the Virginia militia after 1787. While the men were in the Army, Elizabeth converted their home to a haven, "Jackson's Fort," for refugees from Indian attacks.

John and Elizabeth had eight children. Their second son was Edward Jackson (March 1, 1759 – December 25, 1828), and Edward's third son was Jonathan Jackson, Thomas's father. Jonathan's mother died in 1798 and his father remarried three years later. His father and stepmother had nine more children.

In 1842, Jackson was accepted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Because of his inadequate schooling, he had difficulty with the entrance examinations and began his studies at the bottom of his class. Displaying a dogged determination that was to characterize his life, he became one of the hardest working cadets in the academy and moved steadily up the academic rankings. Jackson graduated 17th out of 59 students in the Class of 1846. It was said by his peers that if he had stayed there another year, he would have graduated first.

Jackson began his United States Army career as a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Artillery Regiment and was sent to fight in the Mexican–American War from 1846 to 1848. He served at the Siege of Veracruz and the battles of Contreras, Chapultepec, and Mexico City, eventually earning two brevet promotions, and the regular army rank of first lieutenant. It was in Mexico that Thomas Jackson first met Robert E. Lee.

During the assault on Chapultepec Castle, he refused what he felt was a "bad order" to withdraw his troops. Confronted by his superior, he explained his rationale, claiming withdrawal was more hazardous than continuing his overmatched artillery duel. His judgment proved correct, and a relieving brigade was able to exploit the advantage Jackson had broached. In contrast to this display of strength of character, he

obeyed what he also felt was a "bad order" when he raked a civilian throng with artillery fire after the Mexican authorities failed to surrender Mexico City at the hour demanded by the U.S. forces. The former episode, and later aggressive action against the retreating Mexican army, earned him field promotion to the brevet rank of major (September 13, 1847).

After the war, Jackson was briefly assigned to forts in New York, and then to Florida during the Second Interbellum of the Seminole Wars, during which the Americans were attempting to force the remaining Seminoles to move West. He was stationed briefly at Fort Casey before being named second-in-command at Fort Meade, a small fort about thirty miles south of Tampa. His commanding officer was Major William H. French. Jackson and French disagreed often and filed numerous complaints against each other. Jackson stayed in Florida less than a year.

In the spring of 1851, Jackson accepted a newly created teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), in Lexington, Virginia. He became Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery. Parts of Jackson's curriculum are still taught at VMI, regarded as timeless military essentials: discipline, mobility, assessing the enemy's strength and intentions while attempting to conceal your own, and the efficiency of artillery combined with an infantry assault.

Though he spent a great deal of time preparing in depth for each class meeting, Jackson was unpopular as a teacher. His students called him "Tom Fool". He memorized his lectures and then recited them to the class; any student who came to ask for help was given the same explanation as before. And if a student asked for help a second time, Jackson viewed him as insubordinate and punished him. The students mocked his apparently stern, religious nature and his eccentric traits. In 1856, a group of alumni attempted to have Jackson removed from his position.

Jackson's peculiar personal traits contributed to his unpopularity as an educator. With little sense of humor, he once tried to get a cadet dismissed from VMI for playing a prank on him. He was a

hypochondriac who had sinus problems and arthritis and stood for long periods of time to keep his internal organs in place, a tiring activity that he believed contributed to good health. He rarely ate much food and often subsisted on crackers and milk. He required little sleep but was known to take catnaps. He liked mineral baths.

The founder of VMI and one of its first two faculty members was John Thomas Lewis Preston. Preston's second wife, Margaret Junkin Preston, was the sister of Jackson's first wife, Elinor. In addition to working together on the VMI faculty, Preston taught Sunday School with Jackson and served on his staff during the Civil War.

Little as he was known to the white inhabitants of Lexington, Jackson was revered by many of the African Americans in town, both slaves and free blacks. He was instrumental in the organization in 1855 of Sunday School classes for blacks at the Presbyterian Church. His second wife, Mary Anna Jackson, taught with Jackson, as "he preferred that my labors should be given to the colored children, believing that it was more important and useful to put the strong hand of the Gospel under the ignorant African race, to lift them up." The pastor, Dr. William Spottswood White, described the relationship between Jackson and his Sunday afternoon students: "In their religious instruction he succeeded wonderfully. His discipline was systematic and firm, but very kind. ... His servants revered and loved him, as they would have done a brother or father. ... He was emphatically the black man's friend." He addressed his students by name and they, in turn, referred to him affectionately as "Marse Major".

Jackson's family owned six slaves in the late 1850s. Three (Hetty, Cyrus, and George, a mother and two teenage sons) were received as a wedding present. Another, Albert, requested that Jackson purchase him and allow him to work for his freedom; he was employed as a waiter in one of the Lexington hotels and Jackson rented him to VMI. Amy also requested that Jackson purchase her from a public slave auction

and she served the family as a cook and housekeeper. The sixth, Emma, was a four-year-old orphan with a learning disability, accepted by Jackson from an aged widow and presented to his second wife, Mary Anna, as a welcome-home gift. After the American Civil War began, he appears to have hired out or sold his slaves. Mary Anna Jackson, in her 1895 memoir, said, "our servants ... without the firm guidance and restraint of their master, the excitement of the times proved so demoralizing to them that he deemed it best for me to provide them with good homes among the permanent residents." James Robertson wrote about Jackson's view on slavery:

Jackson neither apologized for nor spoke in favor of the practice of slavery. He probably opposed the institution. Yet in his mind the Creator had sanctioned slavery, and man had no moral right to challenge its existence. The good Christian slaveholder was one who treated his servants fairly and humanely at all times.

While an instructor at VMI in 1853, Thomas Jackson married Elinor "Ellie" Junkin, whose father, George Junkin, was president of Washington College (later named Washington and Lee University) in Lexington. An addition was built onto the president's residence for the Jacksons, and when Robert E. Lee became president of Washington College he lived in the same home, now known as the Lee-Jackson House. Ellie gave birth to a stillborn son on October 22, 1854, experiencing a hemorrhage an hour later that proved fatal.

After a tour of Europe, Jackson married again, in 1857. Mary Anna Morrison was from North Carolina, where her father was the first president of Davidson College. Her sister, Isabella Morrison, was married to Daniel Harvey Hill. They had a daughter named Mary Graham on April 30, 1858, but the baby died less than a month later. Another daughter was born in 1862, shortly before her father's death. The Jacksons named her Julia Laura, after his mother and sister.

Jackson purchased the only house he ever owned while in Lexington. Built in 1801, the brick town house at 8 East Washington Street was purchased by Jackson in 1859. He lived in it for two years before being called to serve in the Confederacy. Jackson never returned to his home.

In November 1859, at the request of the governor of Virginia, Major William Gilham led a contingent of the VMI Cadet Corps to Charles Town to provide an additional military presence at the hanging of militant abolitionist John Brown on December 2, following his raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry on October 16. Major Jackson was placed in command of the artillery, consisting of two howitzers manned by twenty-one cadets.

In 1861, as the American Civil War broke out, Jackson became a drill master for some of the many new recruits in the Confederate Army. On April 27, 1861, Virginia Governor John Letcher ordered Colonel Jackson to take command at Harpers Ferry, where he would assemble and command the famous "Stonewall Brigade", consisting of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd Virginia Infantry regiments. All of these units were from the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia, where Jackson located his headquarters throughout the first two years of the war. Jackson became known for his relentless drilling of his troops; he believed discipline was vital to success on the battlefield. Following raids on the B&O Railroad on May 24, he was promoted to brigadier general on June 17.

(Continued next month)



UNIT SPOTLIGHT

ELEVENTH TEXAS CAVALRY

The Eleventh Texas Cavalry Regiment was organized on October 2, 1861, at Camp Reeves, Grayson County, Texas, by the energies of its

original colonel—William C. Young, a Mexican War veteran, former U.S. marshal and lawyer, and, in 1860, the wealthiest planter in Cooke County, Texas. The companies that formed the regiment were from Northeast Texas—Cooke, Grayson, Hopkins, Red River, Fannin, Collin, Hunt, Titus, and Bowie counties.

Young's field officers were Lt. Col. James J. Diamond, who had been a member of the Democratic National Convention in Charleston in 1860 and had stormed out at the nomination of Douglas. The regimental major was John W. Mayrant, a farmer from Grayson County. Most of the company commanders were planters, farmers, or lawyers, with the exception of L. G. Harman, of Company D, who was a surveyor, and Joseph M. Bounds, of Company G, who was a hotelier.

Following its organization, the regiment was sent to the Indian Nations, where it was engaged at Chustenahlah on December 26, 1861. The initial engagement of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry proved to be a victorious one for the regiment. One man was killed, one died of his wound, and four others were less seriously wounded. One of the wounded was Capt. James D. Young, Colonel Young's son, of Company A. He suffered a painful but not serious wound to the thigh. After the battle, the regiment was dispatched into Arkansas for the winter.

On March 6–7, 1862, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas. During the battle, Capt. Andrew J. Nicholson of Company F was shot through the wrist. His horse got away from him and broke for the Union lines, but a Yankee slapped the horse on the rear, sending Captain Nicholson safely back to Confederate lines. Afterwards, the Eleventh Texas Cavalry served as part of the rear guard for the army.

Disease proved to be a much tougher adversary initially than Yankees to the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, as typhoid, pneumonia, and measles thinned the ranks of Young's regiment. After a tough winter with many deaths and discharges due to disease, the regiment was dismounted at Jacksonport, Arkansas,

and placed in the Texas Brigade under Joseph Hogg. Hogg also succumbed to disease, and Colonel T. H. McCray assumed command. The brigade contained the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Thirty-second Texas Cavalry regiments, dismounted, McCray's Arkansas Regiment, and Douglas's Texas Battery. In April, soon after the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was sent to Corinth, Mississippi.

On May 8, 1862, in response to the new Confederate Conscription Act, the regiment was reorganized. Colonel Young had resigned his commission on April 16, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel Diamond was appointed colonel. Diamond, however, was not reelected, nor was Maj. John W. Mayrant. The new field officers of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry were John C. Burks as colonel, Andrew J. Nicholson as lieutenant colonel, and H.Y. Bone as major.

John C. Burks was a fine choice as colonel. Burks, a twenty-seven-year old lawyer born in Georgia and practicing law in Red River County, had the confidence of the men and appeared to have a fine future in front of him. Nicholson never served in his new office. He had to resign due to his Pea Ridge wound. Neither did Bone, as he was rejected as an officer by the Examining Board. Bone later served as chaplain of the regiment but resigned in July 1862. To take their places, Captain Bounds of Company G was appointed lieutenant colonel in July 1862, and Otis M. Messick was named major on May 25, 1862.

In mid-summer 1862, the newly-christened Army of Tennessee, under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, commenced a forward movement into Tennessee and then into Kentucky. On August 30, 1862, the brigade, still under the command of Colonel McCray, fought at Richmond, Kentucky. Desperately outnumbered, McCray's Texans and Arkansans nearly destroyed the Federal army, leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded. The Southern army, styled the Army of Kentucky under the command of Edmund Kirby Smith, captured 4,303 of the enemy and numerous weapons and other supplies.

The regiment suffered an unknown number of casualties at Richmond, however. At least three were killed, seven wounded, and nineteen became prisoners of war. Afterwards, the regiment withdrew into Tennessee.

On December 31, 1862, Ector's Brigade spearheaded the initial charge at the battle of Murfreesboro. The Confederates quickly surprised and overran the Federal positions, capturing men and artillery. The Eleventh Texas Cavalry suffered heavy losses, officially reported as eight killed, eighty-nine wounded, and eighteen missing. Among the fatalities were Colonel Burks, who was mortally wounded during the battle and died several days later. Pressing his hand to conceal what he knew to be a fatal wound, he shouted encouragement to the men, "charge them, my brave boys," until, faint from the loss of blood, he could go no further. He was highly commended by his brigade and division commanders.

Following Colonel Burks's death, the Eleventh Texas Cavalry was remounted and transferred to the Cavalry Corps. Some say it was Burks's dying wish to have his regiment remounted. Whatever the reason, the Eleventh Texas Cavalry was remounted and transferred to the Cavalry Corps on January 23, 1863.

Under the command of Joe Wheeler, the Eleventh Texas Cavalry were led on several raids through Tennessee and Kentucky. Following those raids, they fought at the battle of Chickamauga on September 19–20, 1863.

On October 27, 1863, Colonel Bounds was apparently murdered by W. R. Dulaney of Company D. Dulaney deserted the regiment the same day. This incident is shrouded in mystery, but Bounds became the second colonel of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry to be killed by a private assassin.

The regiment passed a hard fall and winter of 1863–64 near Knoxville in East Tennessee, an area known for its Union sentiment and bushwhacking. Two large Federal cavalry raids resulted in many of the members of the Eleventh Texas being captured.

Company-grade officers were particularly hard-hit, as Capt. Nathan Burks of Company F and Capt. John Russell of Company G were both captured, and Capt. W. W. Gibson of Company I was wounded and unable to return to the service. At least forty-two other members of the regiment were captured during the winter of 1863–64.

From April to September 1864, the Eleventh Texas Cavalry participated in the defense of Atlanta. Always against great odds, the Eleventh served side-by-side with the Eighth Texas Cavalry, also known as Terry's Texas Rangers. Following the Atlanta campaign, the Eleventh pursued Sherman on his trail of devastation through Georgia and the Carolinas. The surrender of the Army of Tennessee occurred at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. However, most of the members of the cavalry corps refused to surrender. Instead, many joined President Jefferson Davis, and others tried to make it to the Trans-Mississippi to continue the fight there. Most of the members of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry did not surrender. Instead, they left North Carolina in small groups and simply returned to Texas.

On May 16, 1865, at Columbus, Mississippi, a detachment of Second Lt. A. C. Bailey and seven enlisted men from Company C surrendered in what is believed to be the last organized surrender involving the regiment. The war was over.

Most of the men returned to their pre-war occupations, mainly farming, to make a living. Some, such as Ben Bickerstaff and Lt. Tom Emmett, both of Company I, opposed the Reconstruction government in a movement referred to as "The New Rebellion."

The post-war years were hard ones, but by the 1880s, the old veterans could again gather together, tell old tales of fighting Indians and Yankees, and relive the comradeship they had enjoyed during the war. Two of the larger reunions enjoyed by the members of the regiment were the twenty-second reunion at Clarksville, Texas, on August 3, 1899, and the one at Whitesboro, Texas, on August 1-2, 1912. Robert Bean, formerly Second Lt. of Company B, served as

president of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry Veterans Association for twelve years, despite being dropped from the rolls in 1864 for being absent without leave.

Of the original field-grade officers of the regiment, Maj. J.W. Mayrant lived the longest. He died in Grayson County in 1894. Lieutenant Colonel Diamond died in the yellow fever epidemic in Houston in 1867. Lt.Col. Robert W. Hooks was killed in a sawmill explosion in Bowie County in 1870. Colonel Reeves, who commanded the regiment longer than anyone else, returned to politics and was Speaker of the House in Texas in 1882. Returning home from a session, Reeves was bitten by a rabid dog. He died of hydrophobia shortly thereafter.

Maj. John Brent Puryear was the last surviving field-grade officer of the regiment, as he breathed his last on August 29, 1921, in Poolville, Parker County. Capt. Washington Underwood of Company F was the last surviving company commander, as he died in Honey Grove, Fannin County, during the same year. The last junior officer was possibly Lt. Henry H. Allison of Company K, who died in Abilene in 1924.

The other veterans gradually grew old, obtained pensions from the state, and finally passed into history. The last survivor of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry is believed to have been William J. Brewer of Company E, who died on April 20, 1937, in Fisher County. Upon his death, it was said that the last of the old veterans of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry had "crossed the river to rest 'neath the shade of the trees."



MY FAVORITE QUOTE OF ALL TIME...!!!!

Abraham Lincoln once asked General (Winfield) Scott this question: "Why is it that you were once able to take Mexico City in three months with five thousand men, and we have been unable to take Richmond with one hundred thousand men?"

"I will tell you," Said General Scott. "The men who took us into Mexico City are the same men who are keeping us out of Richmond."

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

William Thomas Wilcoxson, Historian General Pueblo, CO

Dave Adcox Morton, MS

Sam Bennett Bastrop, TX

Carter Campbell Canon, GA

Rene Hamilton Knoxville, TN

Hal Cardwell Glendora, CA

Jola West Dumfries, VA

Guests

Randy Coward

The minutes of the December 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 December with \$400.91; we had income of Dues and Donations in the amount of \$575.00 and Expenses of \$940.86, that was for Membership Lapel Pins, our Guardian Lapel Pins and Postage. That left us a balance of \$45.05. The Treasurer Report was approved as read.

The only Old Business was the status of our pins that we ordered, They have already been shipped and should arrive shortly. We talked about how we would distribute them and will vote on it next month during our February Meeting.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

- Introduction of New Member:
- Jola West Joined during January, so she will be sworn in and receive the

Obligation next Month.

For the Program, there was a short video that was called "Gettysburg Park, Civil War Ghosts - Full Documentary".

The Benediction was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:08.

TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. With woodblock engravings of artists' sketches.
2. The London Spectator.
3. 112

**1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
Headquarters Chapter #1
Society of Confederate Descendants**

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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)

