



David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds

Headquarters Chapter

DESCENDANTS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Vol. 1 No. 1

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May 2024

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Compatriots and Friends,

This may be a little premature to put out a Chapter newsletter when we haven't actually been approved as a Chapter yet. But what the heck, our ancestors didn't always wait until they were told to do something before doing it.

I made up my mind back in March that I was going to form a "Virtual" Chapter in order for our members, who could not attend a Chapter meeting, to become more involved and feel more like a real member of the DCV. Although we may not meet in person, we do meet by Zoom on the 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. This is the first of our monthly Newsletter, David's Dispatch, and yes, I said monthly. I feel that our members need news on a regular basis, to me this is monthly instead of quarterly.

I want to also take this opportunity to announce our very own Website, 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter, Descendants of Confederate Veterans <https://davidrreynolds.org>. With the addition of the Newsletter and Website then we can truly say that we are on our way to becoming a true Chapter of the Descendants of the Confederate Veterans.

Our next step is to submit and have approved our request to Charter from the DCV. For this, I'm going to need some additional information, such as the names of all Charter Members, along with their paperwork and a list of all the officers. Later today I will be sending out Applications to those who have expressed an interest in joining our Charter. If you receive one and have already sent your application to me or Carl Hedges, please disregard it, you will be on my list. If you have

not already submitted your application, I'm asking you to please do so in the next few days. I'm also going to ask each of you that will be joining us to please think about fulfilling one of our officer's positions. I have temporarily assigned myself as President and Rex McGee as Secretary/Treasurer. I would like to hold votes at our next Zoom meeting on the 20th to fill all positions so if anyone wants one of these two officers, please let me know. I'm also looking for volunteers to take the positions of Vice President, Chaplain, Genealogist, and Historian.

I look forward to working with each and every one of you in the upcoming months and I'm retired so you can contact me at any time by email, text, or phone. You can even stop by if you or ever on Jeff Davis Drive in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Joe Reynolds
President

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, May 20th, 6:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

MOS&B National Convention

May 16th – 19th, 2024
Doubletree by Hilton Hotel
2431 N Glenstone Avenue
Springfield, MO 65803

2024 Texas Division Reunion

June 7th – 9th, 2024
Doubletree by Hilton

611 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, TX 78218

Texas Society MOS&B ConventionJune 21st – 23rd, 2024

Hilton Inn and Conference Center

801 University Drive

College Station, TX, USA

2024 National SCV ReunionJuly 16th – 21st, 2024

Embassy Suites by Hilton

5055 International Blvd

North Charleston, SC 29418-5963

Our Mission

To establish & maintain an honorable, non-racist Southern heritage and history organization dedicated to perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the Confederate Soldiers & Sailors who served their country during the War Between the States, 1861-1865

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 Ohio native and minstrel performer composed “Dixie” while living in New York City?
2. What civilian was the only woman given a commission in the Confederate Army?

3. What important military message was found by the enemy after being used as a wrapper for cigars?

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

May 19th – Rex McGee

May 20th – Donna Lee King

May 6th – This day in 1861 Arkansas secedes from the union.

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

May 20th – This day in 1861 North Carolina secedes from the union.

May 23rd – This day in 1861 Virginia secedes from the union.

May 30th – Confederate Memorial Day in Virginia.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY



Battle of Fort Gibson - Fort Gibson Mississippi

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

Battle of Chancellorsville - Chancellorsville Virginia

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

Battle of Williamsburg - Williamsburg Virginia

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

Battle of The Wilderness - The Wildereness Virginia

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

Battle of McDowell - McDowell Virginia

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

Battle of Spotsylvania Court House - Spotsylvania Court House Virginia

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

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

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

Battle of Resaca - Resaca Georgia

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

Battle of Jackson - Jackson Mississippi

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

Battle of New Market - New Market Virginia

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

Battle of Chamberlin Hill - Edward's Station Mississippi

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

Siege of Vicksburg - Vicksburg Mississippi

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

Battle of Front Royal - Front Royal Virginia

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

First Battle of Winchester - Winchester Virginia

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

Battle of North Anna River - North Anna River Virginia

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

Battle of New Hope Church - New Hope Church Georgia

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

Siege of Port Hudson - Port Hudson Louisiana

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

Battle of Seven Pines - Seven Pines Virginia

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

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.

Our Honored Ancestors

David Richard Reynolds
First Lieutenant
Company D, 9th Texas Infantry, Maxey's
Brigade, Young's Regiment, CSA

David Richard Reynolds, the Hero and Ancestor of Larry "Joe" Reynolds was the seventh child, and fourth son of Henry and Mary (Brown) Reynolds was born on October 17, 1838 in what is now known as Flat Creek, Bedford County, Tennessee. Shortly after David's birth he moved with his family to Sand Mountain in Jackson County, Alabama, where he grew to manhood.

Little is known of David Reynolds' early years, we know that he was educated in public school and on September 10, 1860 He was living with a C.N. Garrett and his wife M.A. Garrett in Titus County, Texas where his occupation was shown to be a teacher.

On October 5th 1861, shortly after the war of Northern Aggression broke out, David Richard Reynolds joined the Confederate Army at Daingerfield, then Titus County, Texas. He enlisted as a Private in Company "D", 9th Texas Infantry, Maxey's Regiment. According to letters and his journal we know that they marched from Daingerfield to Camp Rusk, in Lamar County, Texas where they were organized and trained.

Shortly after the organization, measles and pneumonia broke out in the regiment. Due to the sickness and the poor quality of the water at Camp Rusk, Lamar County, Colonel Maxey had to move the 9th Texas to Camp Benjamin, in Fannin County, about 26 miles distant. On January 1, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march to Memphis.

D. R.'s first battle of the war took place on Apr 6th and 7th, 1862, when the 9th Infantry was engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, TN. It was on the 10th of July 1862 that the 9th Texas Infantry found themselves without a 2nd Lieutenant, and David Richard was promoted from Private to 2nd Lieutenant by the "vote" of the men in his unit. During the three years of the war, David Richard found himself moving all over the south. You can see the complete timeline of the 9th Texas Infantry by visiting our page. He along with other members of the 9th Texas Infantry fought in many small scrimmages as well as the Battles of Perryville, KY, Murfreesboro, TN, Jackson, MS, Chickamauga, GA, Atlanta, GA, Allatoona, GA, Nashville, TN, and Spanish Fort, AL.

David Richard Reynolds along with what remained of the 9th Texas Infantry, surrendered with the rest of Ector's Brigade at Meridian, Mississippi on May 4, and was paroled on May 11, 1865, under the command of Major James McReynolds. There were just 8 officers and 79 men-a small fraction of the 1,018 men who had served with the 9th at one time or another. I'm not sure of the date of promotion but his parole papers have him listed as a First Lieutenant.

After the war David Richard returned to Cookville, Titus County, Texas, where he set upon starting a farm and family. David's first marriage was to Judith Elizabeth "Babe" Holder the daughter of John Holder, born April 10, 1845. They were married on June 8, 1865 in Titus County, Texas. There were four children born to this marriage. Mary Ellen, born in October 1866 in Cookville, Titus County, Texas, who went on to marry her cousin James David Dukes; Henry Presley Reynolds born on September 20, 1869; John Arthur Reynolds who was born in either 1868 or 1869 and is buried in Oklahoma. I believe that John went on to become a doctor; and Nancy Lundy Bell who was born in 1874. Judith Elizabeth "Babe" Holder died on February 4, 1879. She is buried in the Concord Cemetery in Morris County, Texas, next to David Richard.

David Richard next married Frances Melvina "Callie" Coffman on May 13, 1879 in Cookville, Titus County, Texas. Callie was born in January of either 1861 or 1862, she died after January 27, 1917 in Pomona, California.

D.R. and Callie had a total of seven children: Josephine Anna, born May 20, 1880; Dosia E., born August 1882 and married P.E. Johnson on October 5, 1902 in Morris County, Texas; William Lafayette born April 24, 1884; Ada Jerusia born on March 28, 1886 and married a Barrier; Albert Obee born on July 19, 1889; Rosa Ethel born in July 1891 and married Francis Eugene Gallagher on May 7, 1911 in El Paso and their last child Roy Richard who was born on June 12, 1899. All of these children were born in Cookville, Titus County, Texas.

After the war was over, David Richard Reynolds served the town of Cookville, Texas as a teacher, a banker, a store owner, the Editor and Proprietor of the Cookville Banner Newspaper, and the Postmaster of the Cookville, Post Office. I know that many of the land deeds and transfers in Titus County were witnessed by David Richard, who was also a Notary Public. There are also a number of land transactions that deal with "Reynolds Mortgage Company", so perhaps David Richard was his own banker for a time in Titus County.

D.R. Reynolds died on October 17, 1901 on his Sixty Third Birthday. He is buried next to his first wife Babe, in the Concord Cemetery in Morris County, Texas.



UNIT SPOTLIGHT

NINETH TEXAS INFANTRY, MAXEY'S REGIMENT

The 9th Texas Infantry Regiment was organized from companies raised in Northeast Texas on November 4, 1861. They were mustered-in to Confederate service on December 1, 1861, under Colonel Sam Bell Maxey of Paris, Texas. Col. Maxey was a graduate of West Point, and had been given authority by the War Department of the Confederate States to raise an infantry regiment for service in the west. The other original field officers of the 9th Texas were William E. Beeson, Lt. Colonel, and Wright A. Stanley, as Major. The 9th Texas has the distinction of having served in the Army of the Mississippi/Army of Tennessee longer than any other Texas regiment.

The initial organization of the 9th Texas:

Co. A, Lamar County - Capt. E. J. Shelton
Co. B, Red River County - Capt. Smith Ragsdale

Co. C, Grayson County - Capt. William Hugh Young
Co. D, Titus County - Capt. James H. McReynolds
Co. E, Lamar County - Capt. James Hill
Co. F, Hopkins County - Capt. James A. Leftwich
Co. G, Hopkins County - Capt. Joseph A. Moore
Co. H, Fannin County - Capt. Harvey Wise
Co. I, Collin County - Capt. J. J. Dickson
Co. K, Lamar County - Capt. Miles A. Dillard

Shortly after the organization, measles and pneumonia broke out in the regiment. Due to the sickness and the poor quality of the water at Camp Rusk, Lamar County, Colonel Maxey had to move the 9th Texas to Camp Benjamin, in Fannin County, about 26 miles distant. Despite the sickness, Maxey noted that "no pains have been spared to drill and discipline the Reg't. which on both will compare favorably with any in the service at [this] time."

On January 1, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march to Memphis. By January 25, they had arrived at Little Rock, where it was noted, "the health of the command in consequence of the long winter march has not improved since the last report."

By February 18, 1862, the regiment had arrived at Iuka, and had begun to look and feel like soldiers. On

the previous day, Lt. Col. Beeson received a much-needed requisition of 788 knapsacks, 500 haversacks, and 450 canteens. At Iuka, the men became engaged in building winter quarters, drill, and flooring the new commissary. However, their stay at Iuka would not be long.

On March 4, 1862, Col. Maxey received a promotion to Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America. Maxey's promotion, no doubt, was due to his professional training at West Point. His expertise would be needed in drilling and organizing the thousands of recruits pouring into Mississippi from throughout the South. Major Stanley was promoted to fill the vacancy of Colonel, and James Burnett was promoted to the rank of Major. Regarding Stanley's promotion to Colonel, Thomas H. Skidmore, later quartermaster of the regiment, said the following: "Major Stanley was elected Col. of the regiment, but the boys so nearly plagued him out of his life, that he would not have them." Stanley would command the regiment for only two months.

On March 19, the regiment left Iuka by rail and arrived at Corinth the next day. Here, they were placed in a camp about one mile east of town, well-situated near good water and on a level area with good drainage. However, on the 26th they were ordered to another camp one mile west of town, where it was noted "the water is very bad, the ground low and swampy. Health of the command during the month very bad, the average loss from disease being at the rate of 2 men per day since the first day of the month."

In a letter to his wife Susan, dated March 27, private Jesse P. Bates of Company G wrote "there is about 100,000 men here and near here. We are expecting a battle here every day. He further noted that "our regiment is still in bad health." Due to the terrible sickness at Corinth, Colonel Stanley noted "it is impossible to pay attention to battalion and company drills necessary to secure efficiency and good discipline therefore the military appearance and discipline of the regiment are very inferior."

When able to drill, the 9th Texas probably presented a martial, if not uniform, impression. The regiment was armed with a variety of small-arms, including "double-barreled shot-guns, sportsman's rifles, and muskets, many of them in bad order." Sick, poorly drilled and without reliable weapons, the 9th Texas was about to face the dreaded foe for the first time.

Shiloh

On March 26, at Corinth, the 9th Texas was placed in J. Patton Anderson's brigade, Ruggles' division, Bragg's II Corps. The other units in Anderson's brigade were the 1st Florida Battalion, the 17th Louisiana Infantry, 20th Louisiana Infantry, the Confederate Guards Response Battalion, and the 5th Company, Washington (La.) Artillery. Due to sickness and the detachment of two companies, the 9th carried only 226 officers and men into the fight. Being in Bragg's Corps, the 9th Texas was in a line 500 yards to the rear of Hardee's Corps on April, 6, 1862. Hardee's men attacked about 5:00 AM.

Colonel Stanley noted in his official report that "On the morning of the 6th we advanced in line of battle under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy's first encampment. Being ordered to charge the battery with our bayonets, we made two successive attempts; but finding, as well as our comrades in arms on our right and left, it almost impossible to withstand the heavy fire directed at our ranks, we were compelled to withdraw for a short time, with considerable loss." He noted that the Washington Artillery, with a well-directed fire, soon silenced the enemies batteries, whereupon the 9th Texas "immediately charged, routing the enemy from their first encampment, and continued a forward, double-quick march until we passed through two other encampments of the enemy, where we found our troops again heavily engaged with a second battery and its' supports, to the galling fire of which my regiment was openly exposed."

It was here that Colonel Stanley's horse was shot from underneath him, and several men were killed and wounded. The 9th stubbornly charged, and drove the Federals from the battery, "killing a number and

pursuing the remainder a considerable distance." After replenishing their ammunition, the 9th Texas was ordered in the direction of the Tennessee River. At this point, they began taking fire from the gunboats on the Tennessee, and night put a close to the contest.

The Union army had been battered, but not broken. Stephen Tanner, of Company A, noted the capture of Prentiss' Union division, which had occurred earlier that day: "We met General Prentice's 3,000 captured Union soldiers, all uniformed in blue and I think the finest looking body of men I ever saw." Tanner also noted other casualties of war: "The dead lay upon the field of strife. The wounded filled the hospital and all the tents and scores upon scores lay stretched upon the bare ground with up-turned faces, the rain coming in a steady pour."

On the morning of the 7th, the Union army, reinforced during the night by Buell's command, commenced the attack. The 9th Texas opened the day as skirmishers and supporting a battery of artillery. The battle ended with Grant and Buell in basically the same positions that Grant's army held on the morning of April 6. The loss to the regiment was 14 killed, 42 wounded, and 11 missing. Capt. Dickson and Lt. Hamil were among the killed, and Capt. Moore died of his wound on April 11, 1862.

(Continued Next Month)



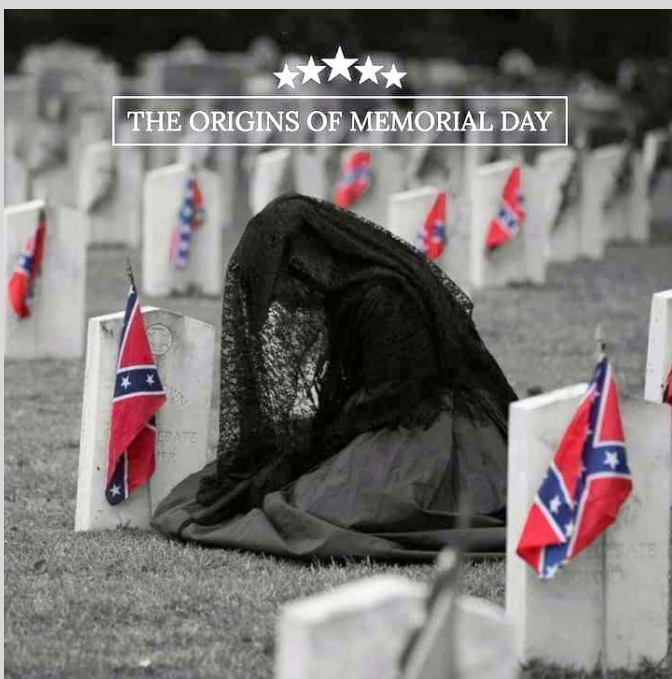
"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting

for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.”

*Maj. General Patrick R. Cleburne, CSA
January 1864*



MEMORIAL DAY



In the spring of 1866 the Ladies Memorial Association of Columbus, Georgia passed a resolution to set aside one day annually to memorialize the Confederate dead. The secretary of the association, Mrs. Charles J. (Mary Ann) Williams was directed to author a letter inviting the ladies in every Southern state to join them in the observance. The letter was written in March of 1866 and sent to all of the principal cities in the South, including Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Memphis, Richmond, St. Louis, Alexandria, Columbia, New Orleans, et al.

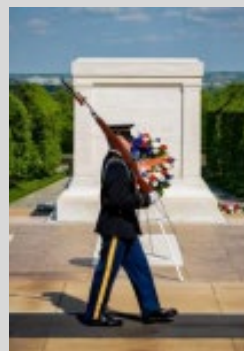
The date for the holiday was selected by Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford Ellis. She chose April 26, the first anniversary of Confederate General Johnston's

final surrender to Union General Sherman at Bennett Place, NC. For many in the South, that marked the official end of the War.

On April 26, 1866, tens of thousands of Southern women commemorated the first Confederate Memorial Day. Some, however, in the northernmost portions of the South did not participate because their flowers were not yet in bloom. Consequently, they selected dates later in the spring to hold their first Confederate Memorial Days. For example, parts of Virginia chose May 10, commemorating Stonewall Jackson's death. Near Petersburg, VA, they chose June 9, the anniversary of a significant battle there. Others opted for Confederate President Jefferson Davis' birthday, June 3.

To the present, Southern states continue to have Confederate Memorial days. Though most are still on April 26, others continue to be later in the year.

In 1868, Union General John A. Logan, who was the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), launched the US Memorial Day holiday that is currently observed in the entire United States. According to General Logan's wife, he emulated the practices of Confederate Memorial Day. She wrote that Logan "said it was not too late for the Union men of the nation to follow the example of the people of the South in perpetuating the memory of their friends who had died for the cause they thought just and right."



Unknown Soldier
Arlington, Va.



Confederate Monument
Tomb



TEXAS SECEDES FROM THE UNION MARCH 2, 1861

Editor's Note: Due to recent events over our Battle Flag, Monuments, and other actions taken by some in our Government, I thought we might look at the actual reason that Texas seceded from the Union.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the union between the State of Texas and the other States, united under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

Adopted in Convention, at Austin City, the first day of February, A.D. 1861.

Whereas, The Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of union between these States, in giving protection either to the persons of our people upon an exposed frontier, or to the property of our citizens, and

Whereas, the action of the Northern States of the Union is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution; and,

Whereas, The recent developments in Federal affairs make it evident that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and property of the people of Texas, and her sister slave-holding States, instead of permitting it to be, as was intended, our shield against outrage and aggression;

Therefore,

Section 1.-- We, the people of the State of Texas, by delegates in convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by our convention of delegates on the 4th day of July, A.D. 1845, and afterwards ratified by us, under which the Republic of Texas was admitted into the Union with other States, and became a party to the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America," be, and is hereby, repealed and annulled; that all the powers which, by the said compact, were delegated

by Texas to the Federal Government are revoked and resumed; that Texas is of right absolved from all restraints and obligations incurred by said compact, and is a separate sovereign State, and that her citizens and people are absolved from all allegiance to the United States or the government thereof.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be submitted to the people of Texas for their ratification or rejection, by the qualified voters, on the 23rd day of February, 1861, and unless rejected by a majority of the votes cast, shall take effect and be in force on and after the 2d day of March, A.D. 1861. Provided, that in the Representative District of El Paso said election may be held on the 18th day of February, 1861.

Done by the people of the State of Texas, in convention assembled, at Austin, this 1st day of February, A.D. 1861.

[Ratified Feb. 23, 1861 by a vote of 46,153 for and 14,747 against]

(Next month we will look at the declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union. - Editor)

TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Daniel Decatur Emmett
2. Sally Tompkins (b. Virginia) She was a Nurse & Captain. Her Robertson Hospital at Richmond VA treated over 1300 patients, of whom only 73 died!
3. Lee's General Order 191, the famous Lost Order.

**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. Letters and articles may be submitted to: Joe.Reynolds@davidreynolds.org (Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

