



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SONS & DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Vol. 1 No. 1

Copyright 2024

July 2025

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings to all my fellow Compatriots, family, friends and anyone else who is taking the opportunity to review our new Chapter newsletter, David's Dispatch. David's Dispatch along with our new web site, <https://davidrreynolds.org> was created in an efforts to seek the truth and ensure that the world knows what occurred before, during, and after the War of Northern Aggression. All too often, history is distorted at best and fabricated at its worst. It's a little like statistics, depending on how you word the question slants the result and skew the message.

Meaningful discussion and presentation of the verifiable facts is the only way to heal the rift and wounds that resulted from this conflict. It is with great pleasure then that I open this newsletter and forum with a challenge to others to research, document, and submit articles concerning all aspects of the struggle for independence. Also, we need to hear and report about our civic activities both at the local, state or national level. This is our chance to showcase our support for and involvement with those activities that are important to our community.

Although 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Chapter #1 and the Sons & Daughters of Confederate Veterans are not yet an official organization, we are in the process of looking for a few more men and women who would like to become Charter or Founding Members of our new Group before we actually charter.

If you are interested in joining our Chapter or possibly starting your own, then by all means contact me at (903) 717-1009 or by email at

Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org. I look forward to hearing from you.

Joe Reynolds
Chapter President

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, July 14th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Note: Because this is our first edition, I am listing all previous months as well as Junes.

F001 - Larry Joe Reynolds
Pittsburg TX

Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org
1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds

F002 - Keithrie O'Neal Reynolds
Pittsburg TX

Keesie@larryjoereynolds.com
Pvt. Alfred L. Bailey

F003 - Alvin Rex McGee
Mount Pleasant TX

alvinrexmccgee@hotmail.com
Pvt. David McGee

F004 - Lee Roy Lance Jr.
Bryan TX

leeroy.lance@gmail.com
Pvt. Needham Anderson Coward Sr.

F005 - Samuel Coles Bennett, M.D.
Bastrop TX

sbenn@planetmail.com

Pvt. William Asa Meador

F006 - Benjamin Carter Campbell

Canon GA

johndeere-reb@hotmail.com

Capt. William Thomas York

F007 - Dustin Wayne Seiler

San Antonio TX

dw.seiler85@gmail.com

Pvt. Stanford Robert Lindsay, Jr.

F008 - William Thomas Wilcoxson

Pueblo CO

bwilcoxson@wilcoxsonauto.com

Pvt. Jasper Newton Beaty

F009 - David Kyle Routh

Rockwall TX

drouth8@gmail.com

Pvt. Thomas Lair Anderson

F010 - Barbara Eva "Eve" Holder

Gallatin TN

eveholder1862@gmail.com

Pvt. William Presley Lesley

09 June 2025

F011 - Camden Loch McCulloch

Frisco TX

camdenmcculloch@yahoo.com

Pvt. David McWilliam Post

18 June 2025

F012 - Glenn Ervin Carroll

Fort Worth TX

gecnotify@gmail.com

Pvt. Alexander Abner Chapman

18 June 2025

F013 - Marla Sue Carroll

Fort Worth TX

yellowroserebel@gmail.com

Pvt. Thomas Jefferson,(TJ) Barron

19 June 2025

F014 - Roger Wade Dukes

Fort Payne AL

rdukes@ghmetalsolutions.com

2nd Sgt. (Orderly Sgt) Robert Lee Perry

19 June 2025

F015 - Amanda Jeanne Grantham

Grand Prairie TX

amandagrantham1981@gmail.com

Pvt. Minter Erving Freeman

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.

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

Jul 17 – Sam & Laura Bennett

Jul 21 – Bill & Linda Wilcoxson

July 13th – This day in 1821 General Nathan Bedford Forrest was born.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY



Battle of Malvern Hill - Malvern Hill Virginia

1 July 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 5355 Confederate, 3214 Union!

Battle of Gettysburg - Gettysburg Pennsylvania

1-3 July 1863 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George G. Meade. Casualties: 28,063 Confederate, 23,049 Union!

Siege of Vicksburg Ends - Vicksburg Surrenders - Vicksburg Mississippi

4 July 1863 - General John C. Pemberton surrenders his Confederate Army and thereby the City of Vicksburg Mississippi to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 39,941 Confederates and 8873 for the Union!

Siege of Port Hudson Ends - Port Hudson Surrenders - Port Hudson Louisiana

26 May - 9 July 1863 - General Franklin Gardner surrenders to General Nathaniel P. Bank

Battle of Monocacy River - Monocacy River Maryland

9 July 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Lew Wallace. Casualties: 700 Confederate, 1880 Union!

Battle of Rich Mountain - Rich Mountain Western Virginia

11 July 1861 - Colonel John Pegram verses General William S. Rescans. Casualties: 600 Confederate, 46 Union!

Battle of Tupelo - Tupelo Mississippi

13-15 July 1864 - General Stephen D. Lee verses General Andrew J. Smith. Casualties: 1376 Confederate, 674 Union!

Battle of Peach Tree Creek - Peach Tree Creek Georgia

20 July 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 2500 Confederates, 1600 Union!

First Battle of Manassas - Manassas Virginia

21 July 1861 - General Joseph E. Johnston, General P.G.T. Beauregard verses General Irvin McDowell. Casualties: 1981 Confederate, 2645 Union!

Battle of Atlanta - Atlanta Georgia

22 July 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 8500 Confederates, 3722 Union!

Second Battle of Atlanta or Ezra Church - Ezra Church Georgia

28 July 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 4300 Confederate, 632 Union!

Battle of "The Mine" - Petersburg Virginia

30 July 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 1200 Confederate, 3798 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; Dosa 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)

WHY TEXAS SECEDED FROM THE UNION

Editor's Note: *Since the majority of our current members are from the Great State of Texas and Due to many arguments about our Battle Flag, 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]

CHAPTER MINUTES 6-9-2025

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:05 pm.

Invocation was given by Compatriot Michael Mars.

Pledges to the United States and Confederate Flag

were led by President General Joe Reynolds.

President General Joe Reynolds read the SDCV's Mission Statement.

Present for the meeting were:

Members

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Larry Joe Reynolds | President General |
| Rex McGee | Secretary General |
| Carter Campbell | Cannon, GA |
| David Routh | Rockwall, TX |
| Bill Wilcoxson | Pueblo, CO |

Guests

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Glenn Carroll | Fort Worth, TX |
| Martha Hartzog | Austin, TX |

There were no prior Minutes due to the fact that this is actually our first monthly meeting

The Treasurer Report is: We started the month of May with a minus \$23.39 we had \$50.00 that came in during the month, that was from two members who paid dues and left us a balance of \$26.67 one of the reasons that We're so short the money is that we had expenses of \$320.61, of which, \$175.02 was spent on Zoom for us to have Our zoom meetings each month. That's a yearly expense. So it's paid up for a year. Also, our website cost us for the web hosting which was \$113.89 for the domain name, which I call SDCVHQ.ORG, (sdcv is a church that is already taken so I couldn't go with that). I registered sdcvhq.org, and then there was \$9.99, for the domain name, and \$18.99 for what they call an SSL certificate. Therefore, we have \$26.67 in the treasury now, and I don't expect any more expenses to come out for a while. Can't think of anything else we're really going to need money for. I did put a link on our website where you could sign up online, that goes through PayPal, and PayPal charges \$2.72 for their services collecting the money for us.

Under Old Business since this was our first official meeting, there was no old business.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

In order to get the Organization started, we had already decided that it would be named: Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans. We would use the Bonnie Blue Flag as our flag.

We did vote and approved the following:

- Logo
- Mission and Vision Statement
- Meeting Date and Time
- We will be called Chapter instead of Camp
- We will have Societies instead of Divisions
- We will have non-military titles, ie. President instead of General or Commander, Secretary instead of Adjutant, etc.
- We will hold a Convention instead of Reunion

Although President Reynolds was disappointed in the number of members so far, since Zoom has already been paid we will continue to meet on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

There was no Program tonight.

The Benediction was given by Compatriot Michael Mars.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:06.

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
Headquarters Chapter #1
Sons & Daughters of Confederate
Veterans
Chapter Leadership

President

Joe Reynolds
 (903) 717-1009
Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org

Vice President

Vacant

Secretary/Treasurer

Alvin "Rex" McGee
 (903) 577-3233
AlvinRexMcGee@hotmail.com

Chaplain

Vacant

Genealogist

Vacant

Historian

Vacant

Communications Officer

Joe Reynolds
 (903) 717-1009
Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Larry "Joe" Reynolds
 310 Kent Drive
 Pittsburg, TX 75686-2131
 (903) 717-1009
Joe.Reynolds@DavidRReynolds.org



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)

