



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SONS & DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Vol. 1 No. 2

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August 2025

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well, there has been one major item that we will be discussing at our next Zoom Meeting on the 11th of August. The name "Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans" Certificate of Formation has been rejected by the State of Texas' Secretary Office. I will be sending all members a copy of the letter on Monday, along with other information for our August Meeting.

I've called on this letter, but have only reached low level secretaries who can not or will not answer my questions. We need to discuss exactly where we go from here. Do we want to fight for this name, do we want to try a different name, do we want to just give up. These are the questions we need to answer.

Please try you best to make our next Zoom meeting and think about our options and be willing to discuss them. Also, I've only had one person to volunteer for one of our Officer's positions. It's hard to elect officers when nobody is running for an office.

Joe Reynolds
Chapter President

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

F016 – Raymond Byron Reeves

Bulverde, Texas

defiantray53@gmail.com

Pvt. Edward Winans

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

Monday, August 11th, 7:00 p.m.

Zoom 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. What was the shortest time required for a letter from San Antonio, TX to reach Washington, DC?
2. What was the most active and successful Southern port for blockade running?
3. What commercial agency delivered mail in both the North and the South for several months after Fort Sumter?



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Aug 08.....Samuel Coles Bennett, M.D.
 Aug 19.....Marla Sue Carroll
 Aug 21..... William Thomas Wilcoxson
 Aug 20..... Carter & Tonya Marie Campbell
 August 21st – This day in 1821 General William Barksdale was born.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST



Battle of Cedar Mountain - Cedar Mountain Virginia

9 August 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 1338 Confederate, 2353 Union!

Battle of Wilson's Creek - Battle of Wilson's Creek Missouri

10 August 1861 - General Benjamin McCulloch verses General Nathaniel Lyon. Casualties: 1184 Confederate, 1235 Union!

Battle of Deep Bottom Run or Strawberry Plains - Deep Bottom Run Virginia

13-20 August 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 1000 Confederates, 2899 Union!

Battle of Globe Tavern or Weldon Rail Road - Globe Tavern Virginia

18-21 August 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 1619 Confederates, 4445 Union!

Battle of Reams Station - Reams Station Virginia

25 August 1864 - General Ambrose P. Hill verses General Winfred S. Hancock. Casualties: 800 Confederate, 2742 Union!

Battle of Richmond Kentucky - Richmond Kentucky

29-30 August 1862 - General Edmund Kirby Smith verses General William Nelson. Casualties: 459 Confederate, 5353 Union!

Second Battle of Manassas - Manassas Virginia

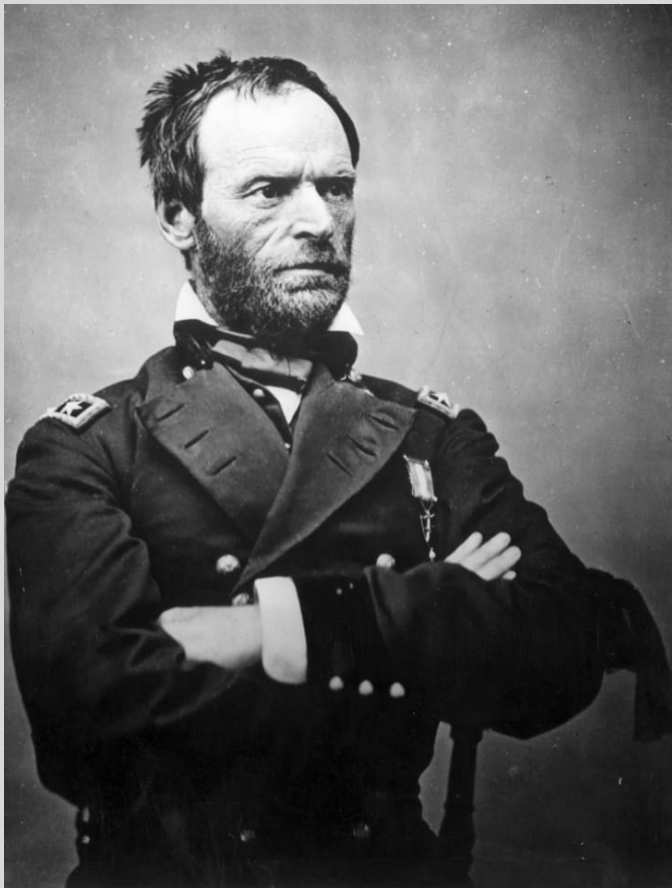
29-30 August 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General John Pope. Casualties: 8397 Confederate, 14,754 Union!

Battle of Jonesboro - Jonesboro Georgia

31 August - 1 September 1864 - General William J. Hardee verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 2636 Confederates, 1453 Union!



BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

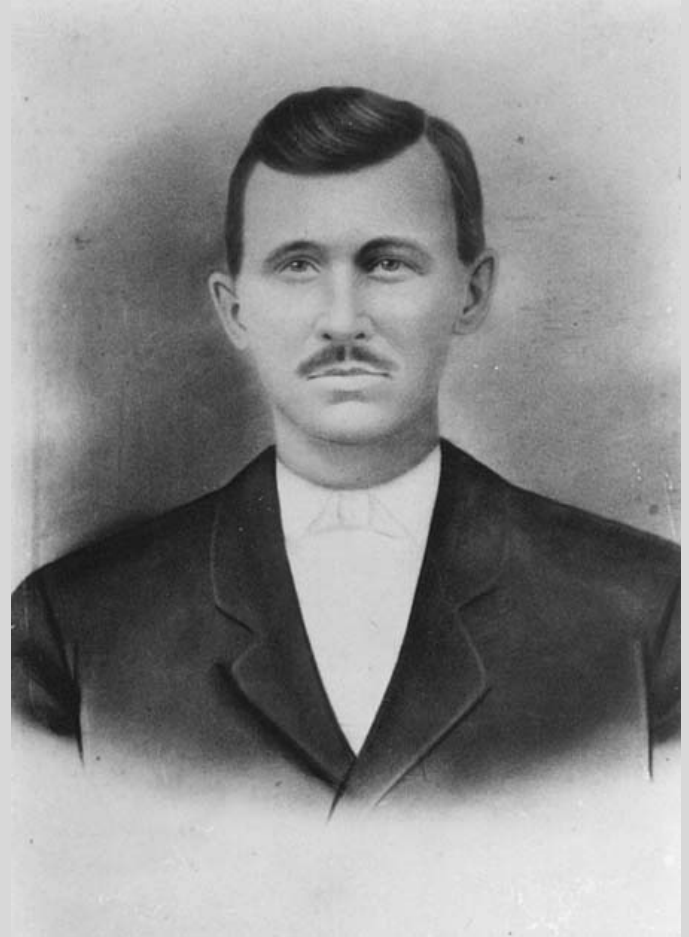


Before William Tecumseh Sherman became a great Union general, he was demoted for apparent insanity.

In October 1861, William Tecumseh Sherman, commander of Union forces in Kentucky, told U.S. Secretary of War Simon Cameron he needed 60,000 men to defend his territory and 200,000 to go on the offensive. Cameron called Sherman's request "insane" and removed the general from command. In a letter to his brother, a devastated Sherman wrote, "I do think I should have committed suicide were it not for my children. I do not think that I can again be trusted with command." But in February 1862, Sherman was reassigned to Paducah, Kentucky, under Ulysses S. Grant, who saw not insanity but competence in the disgraced general. Later in the war, when a civilian badmouthed Grant, Sherman defended his friend, saying, "General Grant is a great general. He stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk; and now, sir, we stand by each other always."

Our Honored Ancestors

Thomas Jefferson "T.J." Barron
Private, Co. B, 8th Alabama Infantry
1834 - December 27, 1878
2nd Great Grandfather of Marla Sue Carrol



T. J. was born in Georgia in 1834. He married Sarah Isabel Tucker in 1853. They had 8 children. By the time the Civil War had started, his family was now living in Coosa County, Alabama, so he joined the Confederate Army serving in Co. B ("Governor's Guards from Coosa County"), 8th Alabama Infantry, from May 13, 1861 to January 1, 1865.

His record from the General Service Administration shows that he was engaged in a total of 8 battles. He was wounded once in the battle at Sharpsburg in Sept. 1862, but went on to fight in Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and finally Gettysburg. He was part

of Wilcox's Brigade under the command of A.P. Hill, when he was injured on the 2nd day of the Battle of Gettysburg. That was his last battle and the injury to his leg hobbled him for the rest of his life.

After the war he moved his family to Texas. He worked in the furniture factory at Mechanicsville and farmed to provide for his family. He had a beautiful voice and taught singing in Mechanicsville. T.J. lived only 12 years after arriving in Texas, dying at the young age of 44.



From a genealogy record by his granddaughter, Cecille Maxwell Reynolds, dated 3/31/1963.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

NINETH TEXAS INFANTRY, MAXEY'S REGIMENT

(Continued from Last Month)

Following the battle, the 9th retreated to Corinth, Mississippi, along with the rest of the army. Here, they were reorganized on May 8, 1862, in obedience to the new Conscription Act passed by the Confederate Congress. All men between the ages of

18 to 35 were subject to military duty, and all those under 18 or over 35 were discharged from the service. There were certain exceptions, however. If a man owned 20 or more negroes, or if he paid another man to substitute for him, for example, he could be exempted from serving in the army. Officers were allowed to resign their commissions and return home, if they were able to obtain a disability discharge. These exemptions produced much dissatisfaction in the enlisted ranks, who thereafter believed the war to be "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight." Desertions were numerous at this time in all of the armies of the Confederacy, and in the ranks of the 9th Texas. Also, the men were allowed to elect their own officers, and the leadership of the 9th Texas changed dramatically.

Regimental reorganization, May 8, 1862:

Company A, Capt. W. H. H. Long
 Company B, Capt. J. M. Kennedy
 Company C, Capt. L. F. Ely
 Company D, Capt. James H. McReynolds
 Company E, Capt. J. W. Moore
 Company F, Capt. W. G. Brown
 Company G, Capt. Joslin Hopkins
 Company H, Capt. J. G. Lane
 Company I, Capt. W. R. Bellew
 Company K, Capt. J. H. L. Bray

The new field officers of the 9th Texas were Colonel William Hugh Young; Lt. Col. Miles A. Dillard; and Major James Burnett. Young, only 24 years old, would lead the regiment for the next two years. Dillard, of Company K, was a veteran of the war with Mexico. Burnett would soon be detached from the regiment to form the 1st Texas Sharpshooter Battalion, which would serve in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Indian Nations.

The 9th Texas remained at Camp Texas, near Tupelo, for the months of May to July, 1862. Young noted the condition of the regiment at this time: "Arms of the reg't. in good order, health improving, and discipline good." Writing to his wife at about the same time, Jesse Bates, now 1st Lt. of Company G,

stated "the health of the regiment is better than it has been for a long time." Writing again on July 11, Bates addressed some of the recent rumors about a forward movement by the army: "We expect to leave here in a few days, but we don't know where we are going-some think that we will go into Tennessee."

The rumor mill had been correct. In July, 1862, the 9th Texas traveled by train and steamer to Chattanooga, where it went into camp just above Bridgeport on the Tennessee River. The army, now under the command of Braxton Bragg, proceeded on its' march into Kentucky.

Arming the soldiers of the Confederacy had been a problem early in the war, as officers relied on their own purchasing power, or weapons the men brought into service. This was an ordnance officer's nightmare, as procuring the ammunition to use in these varied firearms would be extremely difficult. On August 15, 1862, Ordnance Sgt. Ben R. Milam sent in a requisition for 400 Enfield Rifles, noting that the regiment had only 25 of these rifles at the time. He expressed his opinion of the prevalent weapon in the regiment, the smoothbore: "Much benefit will accrue to the service by putting in the hands [of the men] superior rifles, instead of the very inferior guns they now have." The 9th did not receive the much-desired English manufacture weapon, but did receive some new arms. On September 19, Col. Young's requisition of 360 Belgian rifles was received.

The 9th Texas, now in Cheatham's Tennessee Division, was present at the battle of Perryville, fought on October 6, 1862. The battle raged furiously and was fought by about 15,000 Confederates against the larger part of the Federal army. Bragg's command fought well and held its' own against the much larger force. The 9th Texas was not directly involved in the fight. The lone casualty of the regiment was Captain John Lane of Company G, who was killed by artillery fire.

Following the battle of Perryville, Bragg retreated back through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee, where his army encamped near Tullahoma,

Tennessee. They would not remain inactive. Bates noted on November 28 that, "we come here 2 weeks ago from Tullahoma. There is but 2 regiments here and I expect that our regiment will stay here all winter." Bates also noted that the men were subsisting on meat and bread, which was augmented occasionally by potatoes and dried fruit that they could buy from the commissary.

Murfreesboro

Vaughan's Brigade, Col. A.J. Vaughan

12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments; Allin's Sharpshooters; Scott's Tennessee Battery; 9th Texas Infantry.

On December 31, 1862, Bragg's Army of Tennessee surprised Major General William S. Rosecrans Army of the Cumberland in his camps near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In hard fighting, Bragg's men drove the Union army several miles before finally being halted. The 9th Texas, fighting in Vaughan's Brigade of Cheatham's Tennessee Division (the 9th Texas was the only non-Tennessee regiment in the division), participated in the attack which drove the Union army from the field. Lt. Col. Dillard and eight other members of the regiment were named to the Confederate Roll of Honor for their conduct in the battle. The price was heavy: of the 323 officers and men the 9th Texas took into battle, 18 were listed as killed, 102 wounded (including Col. Young), and 2 captured or missing. The 9th Texas would never again have more than 200 men able for duty in any battle, after their severe blood-letting at Murfreesboro.

Regarding their participation in the battle, Quartermaster Thomas H. Skidmore wrote "Gen. Cheatham rode up to Col. Dillard and ordered him with the regiment to take a battery which was being planted on a hill not far distant. Col. D. expostulated and said there was not a cartridge in his reg't., to which Gen. C. responded with his characteristic oath and style that it made no difference as the reg't. would take it with Barlow knives if the order was

given and to charge with fixed bayonets. The order to charge was given and the battery brought in."

Lt. Col. Miles Dillard wrote the Clarksville Standard about the 9th's participation in the battle: "The boys of the old Ninth Texas can never be too highly appreciated for their cool and undaunted bravery on the bloody battlefield of Murfreesboro, for never did soldiers acquit themselves with more honor than they did on that day."

Praise came from high-ranking officers outside the regiment, as well. General Cheatham spoke very highly of Col. Young and the men of the 9th Texas. He noted in his official report, "The 9th Texas Regiment, under the command of that gallant officer, Col. W.H. Young, who did not hear the order [to withdraw] became detached and was farther to the left. It remained in the woods and continued to fight the enemy, and at last charged them on their flank and drove them from the woods on their entire right, losing very heavily."

Col. Young was shot in the shoulder and had two horses shot from under him during the battle. At the critical juncture of the battle, it appears he was on foot and leading his men in the charge. At some point, Lt. Col. Dillard took command.

Fighting almost alone and surrounded, the 9th became separated from the other regiments in the army. Finding his little regiment penned down by artillery fire, and having lost 100 of his men in a matter of minutes, Young unsheathed his sword and brandished the regimental colors, and called for an attack, driving the blue-clad attackers from their positions.

Solomon Dobson of the 9th Texas, writing years after the battle, stated that the regiment was in some peril, as after the successful charge, "we were saved by a Mississippi regiment coming up in our rear."

Stated Colonel Vaughan in his official report of the battle, "Colonel Young seized the colors of his regiment in one of its' most gallant charges and led it through." Writing years after the war, Lt. Col. Dillard

stated that following the charge, "General Cheatham was eulogizing the boys, and someone remarked, 'General, you must think you have some troops.' He replied, if I had 50,000 such men, I could whip the whole Federal army."

The battle of December 31st was a success for the Army of Tennessee, however, Bragg was repulsed on January 2, 1863, when he ordered a suicidal charge by Breckinridge's Division against the Union right. The attack failed, and Bragg ordered a retreat. Vaughan's Brigade, including the 9th Texas, suffered the second-highest number of casualties of any brigade in the army at Murfreesboro, next to J. Patton Anderson's brigade.

The army retreated back to Shelbyville, Tennessee, and here Bragg's battered but unbeaten army went into camp. On January 21, 1863, the 9th Texas was placed in Ector's Texas Brigade, which at that time contained the 10th, 14th, and 32d Texas Cavalry Regiments, dismounted. The 9th Texas would remain in this organization for the remainder of the war.

The 9th stayed in or around Shelbyville, until May, 1863, when ordered to proceed by rail to Jackson, Mississippi, where Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was trying to build a force to end the siege of Vicksburg. Following the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, Johnston's small command fell back to Morton, Mississippi. The 9th Texas participated in Sherman's investment of Jackson, and fought there in a small engagement on July 16, 1863.

Chickamauga

In late August, the small, two-brigade division of Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist was ordered to Chickamauga, where the Confederacy was mounting a major offensive against William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland. Gist's division contained a Georgia brigade under Claudius Wilson, and Ector's Texas brigade, which had been augmented with the 29th North Carolina and two battalions of infantry, one from Mississippi, and the other from Alabama.

On September 19, 1863, Gist's division, under the temporary field command of Nathan Bedford Forrest, opened the battle of Chickamauga. Lt. Stephen Tanner, of Company A, noted that of the picket line of the 9th Texas, all but himself were captured. Included in those taken prisoner was 2d Lt. George W. Bedford, of Company K. Bedford, of Paris, would become a doctor after the war, and would live to the ripe old age of 79, but for the present time was worried about staying alive. Dr. Bedford sat out the remainder of the war at Camp Douglas, Illinois-an excruciatingly slow 20 months!

Ector's brigade, including the 9th Texas, was ordered to charge a battery of artillery, which was taken. Two fresh divisions of Yankees counterattacked, forcing Gist to leave the field, with his reduced division, now numbering about 1,000. The Georgians and Texans were forced to leave the field for the day, leaving many of the wounded behind on the field of battle. As at Mufreesboro, the 9th Texas assisted in the capture of artillery, but once again, their losses had been frightful. The 9th only had 145 men in the assault, and of that number 6 were killed, 36 wounded and 18 captured or missing, for a loss of 41.4% of those troops engaged. Included in the losses were Col. William Hugh Young, who suffered a serious chest wound. Overall, the brigade suffered losses of over 40%. On the following day, Ector's brigade, numbering only about 500 effectives after their heavy losses of the previous day, took the field and assisted Southern forces in routing the Union army, which retreated all the way back to Chattanooga.

Regarding the part played by Ector's Brigade in the battle, Major Gen. W.H.T. Walker, commanding the Reserve Corps, Army of Tennessee, stated: "General Ector is absent, his brigade having been ordered to Mississippi, and I have no report from him, but his brigade acted with the greatest gallantry." Regarding Gen. Ector himself, Walker stated, "To the division and brigade commanders-...I have only to say that the brigadier-generals fought with a gallantry that entitles them to division commands." General Gist,

commanding Walker's division, noted Ector's and Wilson's "judicious and efficient support."

Following the battle of Chickamauga, Ector's men were sent to Jackson, where they remained briefly until being ordered to proceed to Meridian, Brandon, and Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi. Here, the 9th Texas spent the next seven months, resting and refitting for the tough campaign of 1864. Ector's brigade was reassigned to Polk's Corps and the division of Samuel G. French, a West Pointer and New Jerseyian by birth. French had two other brigades assigned to his division, a Missouri brigade under Francis Marion Cockrell and a Mississippi brigade under Claudius W. Sears. Both brigades had been captured, and later exchanged, at Vicksburg.

(Continued Next Month)



CHAPTER MINUTES 7-14-2025

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:02 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 presented the SDCV's Mission and Vision Statement.

Present for the meeting were:

Members

Larry Joe Reynolds, President General
 Dustin Wayne Seiler, Vice-President General
 Alvin Rex McGee, Secretary/Treasurer General
 Sam BennettBastrop, TX
 Carter Campbell Cannon, GA
 Roger Dukes.....Fort Payne, AL
 David Routh Rockwall, TX
 Bill Wilcoxson Pueblo, CO

Guests

JoAnn Seiler San Antonio, TX

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

The following Treasurer Report was submitted: We started the month of June with \$26.67, we had \$125.00 in deposits, which all came from five new member applications, giving us a new balance of \$151.67. This being our first official Treasurer Report, it was explained that our Web Site, Domain Name, SSL Certificate, US Post Office Box, and Zoom Program has already been paid for one year in advance, therefore, the only expected cost for the next year is postage.

There was no old business to discuss.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

- We discussed the Membership status of the Association, we had 5 Members to join during the month of June, giving us a total membership of 15.
- We discussed the legal status of the SDCV, President General Reynolds stated that he has already completed the following:
 - SDCV Constitution
 - SDCV By-Laws
 - EIN (Employer Identification Number) has been obtained from the IRS
 - Currently working on the Articles of Incorporation which he will then file with the State of Texas.
- At our next Stated Meeting we will need to vote on the following:
 - Constitution and By-Laws
 - We will need to elect officers for both SDCV and Headquarters Chapter
 - We will need to select a Charter Date for the Association
- Tonight we discussed the various and different classes of Membership:
 - R – Regular Member
 - A – Associate Member
 - H – Honorary Member
 - M – Memorial Member
- F – Founding Member
- All of these will also need to be voted on at our next meeting.
- President General Reynolds stated that he would email to each member, later tonight, a copy of the Constitution, By-Laws, and Job Descriptions of Officers for us to review, and comment on prior to our next meeting.

There was no actual Program presented tonight

The Benediction was given by Compatriot Michael Mars.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:01.

MILITARY ORDER OF STARS & BARS

On June 10th, 1889, in New Orleans, Louisiana, a group of proud surviving soldiers of the Confederate States of America organized an association called the United Confederate Veterans. Its goals were to protect and defend the honor and dignity of the memory of the Confederate soldier. As the ranks of the aged veterans of the UCV began to thin with the passage of time, a group of the surviving Confederate officers met in Columbia, SC on August 30th, 1938 to discuss their concerns that the unique contributions made by the Confederate leadership were not properly chronicled in our nation's history books. They felt a particular duty as members of the Officers Corp.

This first meeting was convened with a great deal of enthusiasm by seventeen former Confederate officers as well as forty-seven male descendants of Confederate officers in attendance. These dedicated men were unanimous in voting to begin a new CSA veteran society named the "Order of the Stars & Bars" that would meet annually. The OSB was unique in that the organization was made up of veterans and their descendants with the understanding that as the original officers of the Confederacy died that it was the sacred responsibility of their male offspring to continue to carry on the purposes of the Order.

The name was changed to “The Military Order of the Stars & Bars” in 1976 at the 39th General Convention held in Memphis, Tennessee. The first National Flag of the Confederate States of America, the Stars and Bars was accepted as the official insignia of the MOS&B.

Today the fraternal Military Order of the Stars & Bars, a non-profit 501(c) 3, non-political educational, historical, patriotic, and heritage group continues its dedication to the preservation of Southern history and remains the only heritage organization actually founded by Confederate veterans. An emphasis is placed on American Patriotism and the honoring of all American veterans of all wars.

The War Between the States produced some of the most outstanding civil and military leaders in the history of mankind. To perpetuate the idealism that animated the Confederate Cause and to honor the courage, devotion and endurance of those who dedicated their lives and services during four years of devastating war, and who, through-out the dreadful decade of reconstruction, labored heroically for the restoration of self-government as the most precious heritage of the American Revolution, male descendants of the officers who honorably served in the Army, Navy and other commands of the Confederate States of America and male descendants of the elected and appointed officials of the Confederate Executive and Legislative branches of the government unite to establish The Military Order of Stars and Bars, a patriotic Society of proud descendants of Confederate Veterans.

If your ancestor was a Confederate Officer or a government official of the Confederate States of America – We invite you as a proud descendant to join us to honor their courage, dedication, gallantry, sacrifice, service and valor as a new member of the Military Order of Stars & Bars.

Visit www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org for additional information or contact Past Commander Joe Reynolds at 318-691-2844 or by email at Joe.Reynolds@txmosb.org to learn more about us.

“Let danger never turn you aside from the pursuit of honor or the service to your country ... Know that death is inevitable and the fame of virtue is immortal”

Robert E. Lee

TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Ten days
 2. Wilmington, NC
 3. The American Express Letter Company
-



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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.

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 (Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

