



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well, I must apologize for being a week late in getting this newsletter out. There is no real excuse, however I'll just say that I've been really busy and have had some family issues, and I'll leave it at that!

I'm still looking for volunteers for our vacant officers' positions. I do want to thank Compatriot Hal Cardwell from California for volunteering, although I have not assigned him a position yet, I know he will do an outstanding job in whichever one he gets.

There were several of our members who attended the Flag Raising and Memorial Service that was hosted by the Arkansas Division of the SCV. (see the article later in this edition.) I'm looking forward to this month's meeting on September 14th! Hope you can join us!

Joe Reynolds
President General

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, September 14, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

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.

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Sep 09 Shawn Louis Tully
Sep 19 Aaron Thomas Wilson
Sep 23 Camden Loch McCulloch
Sep 26 – Roger & Erica Dukes
September 10th – This day in 1836 General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was born.

"The universal practice of carrying arms in the South is undoubtedly the cause of occasional loss of life, and is much to be regretted. On the other hand, this custom renders altercations and quarrels of very rare occurrence, for people are naturally careful what they say when a bullet may be the probable result."

*LtC Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, HM
Coldstream Guards, 24 May 1863*

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER



Battle of Chantilly - Chantilly Virginia

1 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses Generals Stevens and Kearny. Casualties: 800 Confederate, 1300 Union!

Battle of Cheat Mountain - Cheat Mountain Western Virginia

10-15 September 1861 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Joseph J. Reynolds. Casualties: 120 Confederate, 81 Union!

Harper's Ferry Western Virginia - Harper's Ferry Western Virginia

12-15 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses D.S. Miles. Casualties: 500 Confederate, 11,783 Union!

Battle of South Mountain - South Mountain South Carolina

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 2685 Confederate, 1813 Union!

Battle of Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap - Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap Maryland

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses Generals Burnside and Franklin. Casualties: 4343 Confederate, 2325 Union!

Battle of Munfordville - Munfordville Kentucky

14-17 September 1862 - General Braxton Bragg verses General J.T. Wilder. Casualties: 288 Confederate, 4133 Union!

Battle of Luka - Luka Mississippi

19 September 1862 - General Sterling Price verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 1516 Confederate, 782 Union!

Battle of Chickamauga - Chickamauga Georgia

19-21 September 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses Generals Thomas and Rosecrans. Casualties: 18,454 Confederate, 16,170 Union!

Third Battle of Winchester or Opequon - Winchester Virginia

19 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 3921 Confederate, 5018 Union!

Battle Fisher Hill - Fisher Hill Virginia

22 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 1235 Confederate, 528 Union!

Battle of Athens - Athens Georgia

23-24 September 1864 - General Nathan B. Forrest verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 30 Confederate, 950 Union!

Battle of Poplar Springs or Peeble's Farm - Poplar Springs Virginia

30 September 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 900 Confederate, 2889 Union!



CHAPTER MINUTES 10 AUGUST 2026

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:02 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

Joe Reynolds, President General	Pittsburg, TX
Rex McGee, Secretary	Mount Pleasant, TX
Renee Hamilton, Quartermaster	Knoxville, TN
Bill Wilcoxson, Historian	Pueblo, CO
Dave Adcox	Morton, MS
Glenn Carroll	Fort Worth, TX
Sam Bennett	Bastrop, TX
David Routh	Rockwall, TX
Sara Sams	Columbia, SC
Jola West	Dumfries, VA

Guests

Nick Foster	Mississippi
Jeff Dean	Mississippi
Randy Coward	Mississippi

The minutes of the July meeting were emailed to all members one day prior to the meeting. There being no additions or corrections, they were approved as received.

The Treasurer Report was read with the following noted: For the month of July 2026, we started the month with a balance of \$851.29, we had no income and the only expenses for the month was \$3.56 which was for mailing Greeting Cards to Members. This left a balance of \$847.73.

There was no Old Business to Discuss.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

- There were no new members last month.
- There were no officers to swear in.
- We discussed the status of our Society, the need to recruit new members and to elect officers for our vacant positions.
- Tonight's Program was Valor on the Battlefield, given by Compatriot Glenn Carroll, President, Hood's Texas Brigade Reactivated and I wish to

personally say that I think he did an outstanding job.

The Benediction was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:05.

SCV FLAG RAISING CEREMONY



The SCD was well represented at the Memorial Service and Flag Raising at the Blair Confederate Cemetery near Doddridge, Arkansas, on Saturday August 22nd. This program was sponsored by the Local SCV Chapter and the Arkansas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Texas flag now flies in perpetuity over the thirty soldiers of the 13th Texas Cavalry who died from disease there in the summer of 1862. There was a total of over 100 in attendance, it was a fine service and a proud showing for all.



"Why doesn't the Confederacy just fade away? Is it because we are irresistibly fascinated by catastrophic loss? Or is it something else? Is it because the Confederacy is to this day the greatest conservative resistance to federal authority in American history?"

Professor David Blight

NEW THEORY - WHERE IS THE CONFEDERATE GOLD?

by Dixie Heritage

(Continued from Last Edition)

The park features five large monuments and a layout of curved and diagonal sidewalks.

"How did Charles Hackley pay tribute the Confederacy? Because he would have -- he would have almost felt duty-bound to do it," Dykstra said. "But he would do it in such a way that people wouldn't pick up on it, unless they knew to look for it."

An aerial view of the park gave it away, he said. Its diagonal crossed sidewalks could be seen as an outline of the Confederate Flag.

The curved sidewalks are a bit trickier, but Dykstra has an explanation: "It's a Bible. That's why the sidewalks were rounded."

In their presentation, Dykstra and Richards show a video that transforms an aerial view of the park into a Confederate Flag and an open Bible.

Hackley Park's design is nod to Confederacy, researchers say

The theory is that Charles Hackley paid tribute to the Confederacy with park's layout.

"Within your sight stands a library built and endowed by part of that same fortune, which the donor regards as a trust for the people with whom he has been

associated for more than 40 years," reads a speech written by Hackley for the dedication of the statues.

"If mistakes have been made in appropriating the money generously tendered to the public, those mistakes have been mistakes of the head, not of the heart," reads another portion of the speech.

Dykstra says the way Hackley refers to the money and donations suggests he doesn't view them as his own.

There are also clues in the Haight biography, which was published in 1949, they said. Haight received notes from Hackley in 1899, and was told the book could be published 10 years after his death.

The book states that Hackley made \$375,000 -- or \$7.2 million in today's dollars -- in one day during 1872, the time that Dykstra and Richards believe the gold was moving. "Make no mistake, this is a confession from Hackley," Dykstra said.

"When you have a secret, and you think you can be caught at any time, you think one little clue will just tell everybody everything," Richards said. "He's giving huge clues, but only if you can figure that out."

More presentations planned

Richards and Dykstra have presented the theory to the public twice at Calvary Christian Schools, and plan to do so again at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 22.

So far, audiences seem convinced and hungry for more, the duo agreed.

The April presentation will include more research, Dykstra said.

"They have good evidence," said Dr. Thomas Watkins, Calvary Christian Schools board president, who was among the first to hear the theory during November in a private presentation. "I believe what they are telling me. It's too much information that would all be happenstance for it not to be true."

Larry Houseman, of Norton Shores, listened to one of the presentations and said he is anxious to hear more.

"It's an interesting concept - I guess that's all it is right now," he said.

Jaime Christenson, of Muskegon, was even more convinced after hearing of the presentations.

"Not only do I think it's possible, I think it's probable," Christenson said. "I don't believe in coincidences."

Dykstra believes the theory is "bullet proof" and reveals the true story of Charles Hackley and the missing Confederate Gold.

"I don't want to seem overconfident," he said, "but I know what I know."

Local historians remain skeptical.

"We don't feel there are a lot of facts in there cited from primary literature," Soler said. "They're going to have fun with it ... I'm sure it will bring up a lot of interest. It's very speculative, a lot of conjecture tying a lot of loose pieces together.

"We are not believers that the story has merit as of yet."

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 armament on the CSS Mississippi, considered one of the first true dreadnaughts?
2. Where did the last battle of The War take place?
3. Who was the last CSA General to surrender?

"The real issue involved in the relations between the North and the South of the American States, is the great principle of self-government. Shall a dominant party of the North rule the South, or shall the people of the South rule themselves. This is the great matter in controversy."

Robert Barnwell Rhett (Montgomery, Alabama, 1860)

SOCIETY'S NEW RECRUITING AD!

Company Muster Roll 1862

NAMES

IS A
CONFEDERATE VETERAN
PART OF YOUR FAMILY STORY?

Our ancestors answered the call of their time.

Their courage and sacrifice are part of our heritage.

Preserve their story. Honor their memory. Pass it on.

DEO VINDICE

THE
SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS

The Society of Confederate Descendants invites descendants of eligible Confederate veterans to preserve family history, document lineage, and honor the lives and service of their ancestors.

DISCOVER YOUR CONNECTION
We help you research and confirm your Confederate ancestor.

DOCUMENT YOUR LINEAGE
Maintain your heritage through our proven application process.

PRESERVE THEIR STORY
Keep their memory alive for future generations to honor and remember.

YOU MAY ALREADY QUALIFY.

Many descendants are surprised to learn they are eligible. Explore your family history today!

LEARN MORE. GET STARTED.
Visit our website to learn about eligibility and membership.

MEMBERSHIP INQUIRIES WELCOMED
<https://scdhq.org/>

This is a copy of an Ad that Renee Hamilton made for the Society to use for advertising in different places. Thank You Renee!

THE FORGOTTEN 11TH AMENDMENT

by Walter Donald Kennedy

www.kennedytwins.com

(Continued from Last Edition)

The positive response of the vast majority of Americans by ratifying the Eleventh Amendment in response to the Supreme Court's Chisolm decision, proves that Americans were aggressively defending the principle of State sovereignty. Sixty-three years after the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment, Lincoln would declare that no State was ever sovereign. Upon that false premise Lincoln and the Republican Party would instigate America's most bloody war—a genocidal war of conquest. If these facts surrounding the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment were the only evidence of State sovereignty, that alone would be enough to condemn Lincoln and the Republican Party as rabid war-criminals. But there is more, much more.

As previously noted, Lincoln asserted that the Union was older than the States and “the Union created the States.” This “fact” would have come as a great surprise to the people of each colony as they and they alone expelled all Royal (English) authority from their colony and assumed full control of their colony. From 1609, the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, to 1774, the first meeting of the Continental Congress (165 yrs.) there was no union, government, or official association among the Thirteen North American Colonies. The only union that existed was the union between each separate colony and Great Britain.

Many nationalist scholars have proclaimed the First Continental Congress (1774) to be the first government of what was to become the United States. What these so-call scholars selectively choose to ignore is that the Continental Congress had no power to command nor enforce any of its resolutions. The Continental Congress was strictly a deliberative body that could recommend anything but conclude nothing! It was more akin to a social club than to a government. As Bodin pointed out, a sovereign has

the power to command,¹¹ the Continental Congress did not command it recommended.

The only government in America at that time which could command and enforce its command were the individual sovereign States of America. In reference to the Continental Congress, Judge Able Upshur noted, “that body was not a general or national government, nor a government of any kind...its acts were not in the form of laws but recommendation...it could command nothing.”¹² Each colony elected delegates to the Continental Congress but each colony had only one vote regardless of size or population, again pointing to the sovereign nature of each colony. Throwing off all Royal authority, appointing delegates to the Continental Congress, and empowering said delegates to vote for or against independence, was being performed by “we the

people” of each sovereign State without the aid or assistance of Mr. Lincoln's mystical Union.

In 1775 the Continental Congress recommended that Continental Officers should take the following oath, “I do acknowledge that the Thirteen United States of America, namely [each individual State was then named] to be free independent and sovereign states....” Is it not shocking to note that Abraham Lincoln's view of sovereign States runs counter to the oath taken by the brave men in 1775 who were fighting for America's Rights? On July 4, 1776 the delegates who voted for independence did not do so upon their own desire but could only vote for or against independence if given that authority by their State. Throughout the Declaration of Independence when speaking of the Colonies or States, the plural noun or pronoun is used, whereas when speaking of Great Britain, the singular noun or pronoun is used. If these United States were “one nation indivisible” and under the guidance of Lincoln's omnipotent and mystical Union, why speak of States in the plural?

In 1783 the Treaty of Paris was signed in which King George recognized the independence of these United States. The treaty states, “His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz, [at this point he names each of the thirteen States] to be

free sovereign and independent States, that he treats with them as such..." 13 After the recognition of United States independence, the first real government, and therefore first Union, was established under the Articles of Confederation. Article II of said Articles clearly states, "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence and every Power and Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States." So once again it is clearly noted in the record of these United States that, regardless of Mr. Lincoln's fake history, real history proves that the States were and are sovereign. As explained in the Declaration of Independence, the people of each State had the American right to live in a government by the "consent of the governed" and to "alter or abolish it [government], and institute new Government" at their will.

Secession is the means by which the abolishing of bad government and the establishment of "new Government" is accomplished. Lincoln, the sixteenth president, said that since the States are not sovereign, attempting secession was an act of rebellion. Lincoln is only one president, what was the view of previous presidents on the issue of secession? Is Lincoln's view the only American view about secession?

During the War of 1812, a very unpopular war in New England, several New England States began discussing the need to secede from the Union. Thomas Jefferson's response to the news of New Englanders seeking the option of secession (1813-14) is very different from Lincoln's reaction in 1861. When faced with the possibility of some New England States seeking secession, Jefferson wrote that they should "call a convention of their State, and to require them to declare themselves members of the Union...or not members, and let them go. Put this question solemnly to their people, and their answer cannot be doubtful" 14 [emphasis added]. Here Jefferson is recurring to the idea that the American people, via their sovereign State, have the right to "alter or abolish" their government. He rejects the idea of coercion or war to force people back into a union in which the people feel that they are being

oppressed. If forced back into such a union Jefferson warns that, "near friends falling out, never reunite cordially." 15 Lincoln's use of force to "save the Union" is opposite from Jefferson's view of the Union.

Jefferson, a Southerner, was joined in 1830 by the sixth president of the United States, John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, in advocating peaceful secession rather than the use of coercion and war to "save the Union." The Union of States united by a "fraternal spirit" was so important to President John Q. Adams, that he advocated peaceful secession rather than war to keep states in a union of discontented members. Adams said, "If the day should ever come...when the affections of the people of the states shall be alienated from each other; when fraternal spirit shall give away to cold indifference...far better it be for the people of the disunited states, to part in friendship from each other, THAN TO BE HELD TOGETHER BY CONSTRAINT" 16 [emphasis added]. Lincoln did not get that memo!

The belief in State sovereignty was so strong that when William Rawle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania wrote his textbook on the Constitution (1825), he included a chapter on how and why a State could secede from the Union. Rawle's textbook was reviewed by the well-respected journal 'The North American Review' of Boston, Massachusetts without one negative comment on Rawle's view of the right of secession. 17 Only 36 years after these Boston intellectuals gave a glowing review of Rawle's textbook, they joined Lincoln and the Republican Party by insisting that the States were not sovereign and therefore, could not secede.

Other presidents also acknowledged the sovereignty of the States. John Tyler the 10th president became a member of the Confederate States Congress and defended the rights of the States against Lincoln's aggression. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, the 14th president was a strong States' Rights man and close friend of Jefferson Davis. Pierce feared the concentration of power into a strong Federal government. Pierce stated, "The dangers of a

concentration of all power in the general government...so vast as ours are too obvious to be disregarded.... The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities.”¹⁸ During the debates over adopting the Constitution two of America’s most influential founding fathers, James Madison (4th president) and Alexander Hamilton wrote in *The Federalist* that the States were indeed, sovereign States.

Madison in *The Federalist* No. 39 clearly notes, “Each State in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act.” Hamilton in *The Federalists* No. 85 declares the States to be, “thirteen independent states.” These free, independent, and therefore sovereign, States have the American Right to “alter or abolish” their government at their will. Note that Madison in *The Federalists* No. 39 declares that each State is “bound by its own voluntary act.” How much more proof is needed to establish that the States are sovereign and therefore have the right to withdraw its consent, i.e., secede, from any government?

These five presidents who preceded Lincoln (Jefferson, Madison, Pierce, Adams, and Tyler) dispute Lincoln’s idea of Federal sovereignty and the Right of the Federal government to use force to “save the Union.” If the Union cannot be maintained by force, how is it to be maintained? James Kent of New York answers that question for all Americans. Kent stated, “On the concurrence and good will of the parts [States], the stability of the whole [Union] depends.” An immensely important question that most Americans refuse to consider is, “What type of union was “saved” by Lincoln and the Republican Party’s use of bloody bayonets?” A reading of *The Federalists* and other documents relating to the adoption of the Constitution provides abundant evidence that the Union “saved” by being forcefully “reunited,” is NOT the original Union established by America’s Founding Fathers. Once the Federal government began treating sovereign States as conquered provinces, where rights and freedom are

permitted or denied by an all-powerful and indivisible Union, the old Union died. Comparing the old Union of sovereign States, who in 1798 demanded that the Federal government recognize the sovereign nature of the States in passing the Eleventh Amendment, to the supreme, all-powerful, indivisible new Union of today reveals a sad truth. The sad truth is that the new Union, created by Lincoln and the Republican Party, has more in common with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (a supreme, all-powerful, and indivisible union) than the old Union composed of many sovereign States. The Soviet Union, like all empires, used force or the threat of force to keep conquered States within their Union—no different than Mr. Lincoln.

Is it any wonder that Communist China has repeatedly stated that when it determines to use force to regain control of Taiwan, it will only be following the lead of Lincoln and the Republican Party? The policy of Communist China using force to retake Taiwan was reported in an article in the ‘Bloomberg News’ titled ‘China Invokes Abraham Lincoln in Justifying Push to Take Taiwan.’²⁰ This headline alone should give every American who loves liberty and freedom a reason to reconsider Lincoln and the Republican Party’s invasion and conquest of the Confederate States of America.

A year after the defeat of the South, General Lee, in a letter to Lord Acton of Great Britain, warned that with the death of real States’ Rights, the United States would become “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.” Today, the United States has embraced General Lee’s prophetic warning. The only way to reign in this imperial over-grown behemoth of an all-powerful big government is to force the Federal government to recognize the sovereign nature of “we the people” of each State. Standard business-as-usual politics will not get this job done. Recent history proves that standard politics, that is, electing more conservatives, putting more “good” judges on the Supreme Court, or electing a good man as president, cannot control the Deep State behemoth. The fraudulent election of

2020 demonstrates that our enemies are too strong and entrenched to be defeated by using an election process controlled by Deep State operatives. We must develop a new and different method of political action in order to regain control of our Federal government. We must use our strength against their weakness—the very opposite of what “conservatives” have been doing for the past one hundred years. A new generation of conservatives must learn how to use asymmetrical, i.e., irregular political warfare to regain our Rights.

A good starting point for asymmetrical political warfare would be to organize something like the Tea Party but this time, we must organize a Tea Party with TEETH! This new effort must be responsible for forming provisional governments in each State that will act as a lobbying group from the local level to the State legislature. Not only will provisional governments lobby for real change but it must work locally to inform the public of the need to defeat RINOs and as the state’s Provisional government gets stronger, elect our people. The one main focus of these provisional governments is to push for our State Sovereignty Constitutional Amendment. This amendment will force the Federal government to recognize each State as sovereign and fully capable of exercising the rights of nullification and/or secession. The text of this Amendment can be found at www.kennedytwins.com the Kennedy Twins website.²¹ For a more complete description of irregular political warfare read, *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*, 2nd edition. A quick review of *Dixie Rising*, will demonstrate that this effort is something never tried before and has great potential to, like the 1793 *Chisholm v Georgia* decision, “set the nation in an uproar.”

Just ten years after the adoption of the Constitution by the “separate and independent” action of “we the people” of sovereign States, the Eleventh Amendment underscored and re-proclaimed that these United States were a republic of sovereign States. As sovereign States they had the power to over-rule any Federal abuse and if necessary, recall their delegated power. In *The Federalist No. 43*,

James Madison notes why secession or recalling delegated rights is necessary, “the safety and happiness of society are the objects at which all political institutions must be sacrificed.” The “Union” falls within Madison’s definition of “all political institutions.” While debating the adoption of the Constitution, Patrick Henry informs Americans which “institution,” government or liberty, is most important when he said, “The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American union.” These founding fathers and the patriots who ratified the Eleventh Amendment, understood that in a free society liberty always trumps government. Bold action today can re-establish that type of government for our children and grandchildren’s future.



“Breathe there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land!”

Sir Walter Scott



TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Twenty big guns
(To learn more about gun manufacturing in Texas during the war, go to:
<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/gunmanufacturing-during-the-civil-war>)
2. CSS Shenandoah, under command of LCDR James Waddell fired a shot across the bow of a whaler in the waters off the Aleutian Islands. He would become the last CSA commander to surrender command [to the British Government] on 06NOV1865 in the River Mersey near Liverpool, UK.
3. Brig Gen Stand Waite; news reached the West much later. Stand Waite, a Bonafide Indian Chief, refused to surrender to anyone except another Indian Soldier.

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