



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS
HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1
SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



Vol. 1 No. 4

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October 2025

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well, we're finally Legal! I've received a letter from the IRS approving the Society of Confederate Descendants as exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(c)(3). They approved us with an effective date of August 21, 2025. This means that we are now completely legit as a not-for-profit Organization!

Just in case you missed my email, the next step is to officially Charter our first Chapter, the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1. I'm requesting that we have a charter date of October 17th, which was his birth and death date.

This also gives everyone time to get their application and check in to join our Society. All Charter Members will have their name printed on the Charter itself!

Joe Reynolds
President General

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

F017 – Shawn Louis Tully

Bogata, Texas

txtully@icloud.com

Pvt. John Haney Davis Brown

F018 – Cletis Murreald Millsap

Sulphur Springs, TX

cletismillsap@gmail.com

Pvt. Joseph Clinton Millsap

F019 – Harold Odell Cardwell, Jr.

Glendora, CA

hcardwell48@aol.com

2nd Lt. Joel Richard Cardwell

F020 – Billy David Adcox

Morton, MS

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Private Noah Wallace

F-021 – Sara Darlene Ledbetter Sams

Columbia, SC

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Pvt. George Whitwell Buchanan

F022 – Ryan James Springer

Salina, KS

ryanspringer51@gmail.com

Captain George Mason Brown, Sr.

F023 – Benjamin Isreal Reeves

Dickerson, Texas

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Private Eward Winans

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, October 13th, 7:00 p.m.

Zoom Meeting

Hood's Texas Brigade
17th Scholarly Seminary

November 7-8, 2025
Huntsville, TX

Our Mission

To fulfill the Charge 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 was the name of one of Barnard Be's brothers who supervised smuggling operations from Brownsville, TX?
2. A US Army fort was named for what Georgia lawyer and CSA brigadier general whom Lee called "Rock"?
3. What CSA General was a constant sufferer from migraines and dyspepsia?

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Oct 10..... Carole McGee
 Oct 10..... Sara Darlene Sams
 Oct 17..... Barbara Eva "Eve" Holder
October 17th – 1ST Lt. David R. Reynolds Birth and Death Date (1838 – 1901).
October 12th – This day in 1870 General Robert E. Lee died. He is buried in Lexington Virginia.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER



Battle of Corinth - Corinth Mississippi

3-4 October 1862 - General Earl Van Dorn verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 4233 Confederate, 2520 Union!

Battle of Allatoona - Allatoona Georgia

5 October 1864 - General Samuel Gibbs French verses General John Murry Corse. Casualties: 799 Confederates, 707 Union!

Battle of Perryville - Perryville Kentucky

8 October 1862 - General Braxton Bragg verses General Don Carlos Buell. Casualties: 3396 Confederate, 4211 Union!

Battle of Cedar Creek - Cedar Creek Virginia

19 October 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 2910 Confederates, 5665 Union!

Battle of Ball's Bluff - Ball's Bluff Virginia

21 October 1861 - Colonel Nathan G. Evans verses Colonel Edward D. Baker. Casualties: 149 Confederate, 921 Union!



**Jubal Anderson Early
Lieutenant General
Confederate States of America**

(Continued from Last Month)

Early delayed his march for several days in a futile attempt to capture a small force under Franz Sigel at Maryland Heights near Harpers Ferry. He rested his men from July 4 through July 6. Although elements of his army would eventually reach the outskirts of Washington at a time when it was largely undefended, his delay at Maryland Heights prevented him from being able to attack the capital.

During the time of Early's Maryland Heights campaign, Grant sent two VI Corps divisions from the Army of the Potomac to reinforce Union Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. With 5,800 men, he delayed Early for an entire day at the Battle of Monocacy, allowing more Union troops to arrive in Washington and strengthen its defenses. Early's invasion caused considerable panic in Washington and Baltimore, and he was able to get to the outskirts of Washington. He sent some cavalry under Brig. Gen. John McCausland to the west side of Washington.

Knowing that he did not have sufficient strength to capture the city, Early led skirmishes at Fort Stevens and Fort DeRussy. The opposing forces also had artillery duels on July 11 and July 12. Abraham Lincoln watched the fighting on both days from the parapet at Fort Stevens, his lanky frame a clear target for hostile military fire. After Early withdrew, he said to one of his officers, "Major, we haven't taken Washington, but we scared Abe Lincoln like hell."

Early crossed the Potomac into Leesburg, Virginia, on July 13 and then withdrew to the Valley. He defeated the Union army under Brig. Gen. George Crook at Kernstown on July 24, 1864. Six days later, he ordered his cavalry to burn the city of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in retaliation for Maj. Gen. David Hunter's burning of the homes of several prominent Southern sympathizers in Jefferson County, West Virginia earlier that month. Through early August, Early's cavalry and guerrilla forces attacked the B&O Railroad in various places.

Realizing Early could easily attack Washington, Grant sent out an army under Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan to subdue his forces. At times outnumbering the Confederates three to one, Sheridan defeated Early in three battles, starting in early August, and laid waste to much of the agricultural properties in the Valley. He ensured they could not supply Lee's army. In a brilliant surprise attack, Early initially routed two thirds of the Union army at the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. In his post-battle dispatch to Lee, Early claimed that his troops were hungry and exhausted and fell out of their ranks to pillage the Union camp. This allowed Sheridan critical time to rally his demoralized troops and turn their morning defeat into victory over the Confederate Army that afternoon. One of Early's key subordinates, Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, in his 1904 memoirs, attested that it was Early's decision to halt the attack for six hours in the early afternoon, and not disorganization in the ranks, that led to the rout that took place in the afternoon.

Most of the men of Early's corps rejoined Lee at Petersburg in December, while Early remained in the Valley to command a skeleton force. When his force was nearly destroyed at Waynesboro in March 1865, Early barely escaped capture with a few members of his staff. Lee relieved Early of his command soon after the encounter, because he doubted Early's ability to inspire confidence in the men he would have to recruit to continue operations. He wrote to Early of the difficulty of this decision:

While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current of opinion, without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service. I therefore felt constrained to endeavor to find a commander who would be more likely to develop the strength and resources of the country, and inspire the soldiers with confidence. ... [Thank you] for the fidelity and energy with which you have always supported my efforts, and for the courage and devotion you have ever manifested in the service ...

— Robert E. Lee, letter to Early

When the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered on April 9, 1865, Early escaped to Texas by horseback, where he hoped to find a Confederate force still holding out. He proceeded to Mexico, and from there, sailed to Cuba and Canada. Living in Toronto, he wrote his memoir, *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence, in the Confederate States of America*, which focused on his Valley Campaign. The book was published in 1867.

Early was pardoned in 1868 by President Andrew Johnson but still remained an "unreconstructed rebel". In 1869, he returned to Virginia and resumed the practice of law. He was among the most vocal of those who promoted the Lost Cause movement. He criticized the actions of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet at the Battle of Gettysburg. Together with former General P.G.T. Beauregard, Early was involved with the Louisiana Lottery.

Jubal Early died in Lynchburg, Virginia at the age of 77, after falling down a flight of stairs. He was buried in the local Spring Hill Cemetery.



More men died in the Civil War than any other American conflict, and two-thirds of the dead perished from disease.

Approximately 625,000 men died in the Civil War, more Americans than in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined. If the names of the Civil War dead were arranged like the names on the Vietnam Memorial, it would stretch over 10 times the wall's length. Two percent of the population died, the equivalent of 6 million men today. Rifles were by far the war's deadliest weapons, but deadlier still was disease. In 1861, as armies massed, men once protected from contagion by isolation marched shoulder to shoulder and slept side by side in unventilated tents. Camps became breeding grounds for childhood diseases such as mumps, chicken pox and measles. One million Union soldiers contracted malaria, and epidemics were common.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

NINETH TEXAS INFANTRY, MAXEY'S REGIMENT

(continued from last month)

Allatoona

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

Following the loss of Atlanta, Confederate strategy changed. It was determined that an invasion of Tennessee was in order. French's division was ordered to take the Union supplies and garrison at Allatoona, near the old battlefields of Marietta and New Hope Church. On October 5, 1864, Cockrell's brigade attacked the rifle pits and breastworks in the front, and Sears brigade was ordered to attack from the other side. After taking the first set of works, Cockrell's men were leap-frogged by Young's Texans and North Carolinians.

The following is the order of battle for Young's Brigade at Allatoona:

(reading left to right)

29th N.C.	10th TX Cavalry	14th TX Cavalry	9th Texas Infantry
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Regarding the desperate fighting, Cpl. John E. Logsdon of Company C stated, "We went with our guns loaded, or rather ran, like we were in a foot race, to the edge of the ditch and shot right down on them, then clubbed our guns and had a regular hand to hand fight."

The fight did not last more than 30 minutes in the trenches until the Federals were forced to their last, but strongest line of works. The Confederates paused to catch their breath and replenish their ammunition for the final assault that never materialized. Federal commander John Corse received word that help from Sherman was on the way, and Confederate cavalry warned French that he had better pull his men out.

The fight had been a severe one for the 9th Texas. Major McReynolds, commanding the regiment, was wounded. His official report noted how severely the officers of the 9th Texas suffered in the short, but desperate, assault: Capt. Jesse Bates, Adjutant Griffin, and Lt. Dixon Wetzel were all killed, as was Sgt. C.B. Dale. Of 101 men in the regiment who participated in the fight, 43 were killed or wounded, and two listed as missing. Several other officers were wounded, including Captains Van Noy of Company

D, and Ridley of Company K; and Lts. Agee of Company F and D. P. Tunnell of Company I.

Brig. Gen. William Hugh Young, formerly of the 9th Texas and now commanding the brigade, participated in his last battle of the war. He was severely wounded in the foot, which later had to be amputated, and left to the discretion of the enemy. He was captured a few days later and sent to Johnson's Island, a P.O.W. camp for officers in Ohio. He would not be released until mid-July, 1865. The brigade was commanded for the remainder of the day by Col. C. R. Earp of the 10th Texas Cavalry.

Young's conduct at the battle did not go unnoticed. In his official report, Gen. French stated, "Most gallantly he [Young] bore his part in the action. I am indebted to Young for his bravery, skill, and unflinching firmness."

Nashville

Ector's Brigade, now under the command of Col. Julius Andrews of the 32d Texas, was nearly finished as an effective fighting force. The brigade was ordered to guard the pontoon bridges of the Army of Tennessee when they crossed the river to begin their invasion of Tennessee. They did not arrive with the army until December 1, the day following the battle of Franklin. Cockrell's and Sears brigades both participated in the attack, and Cockrell's brigade had lost nearly all of its' officers and over 60% of its' men. Colonel Andrews was wounded on December 4, and Col. Coleman, of the 39th North Carolina took command of the brigade as the senior Colonel present. Now fighting with only about 400 effectives, Ector's men fought at Nashville on December 15 and 16. Ector's brigade was first assigned to picket duty on th Hardin Pike, but by the morning of December 15 had been placed behind the stone fence along the Hillsborough Pike. Hopelessly outnumbered and almost surrounded, they were ordered to retreat to avoid capture.

The morning of December the 16th found Ector's brigade face-to-face with the General Commanding, John Bell Hood, who asked them to go to the right

flank and drive back the enemy. They replied, "We will do it general!" Ector's men, along with Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, managed to check the victorious Yankees only so long but were not able to drive them back. Finding themselves almost surrounded, and with the last avenue of retreat about to be snapped shut, the two, small, beleaguered brigades, were forced to flee back through Franklin and Columbia to the Tennessee River.

The retreat was not orderly in any way. In the words of Lieutenant General A.P. Stewart, the corps commander to which Ector's brigade was assigned, "I do not deem it proper to attempt to decide where the line first yielded. It would seem, however, that when once broken it very soon gave way everywhere, and the whole army made for the Franklin Pike."

Compliments for the 9th Texas continued, in spite of the rout in Tennessee. Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, their corps commander, stated regarding the conduct of Ector's brigade at Nashville "I have been told [Ector's brigade] were characterized by the usual intrepidity of this small but firm and reliable body of men." According to the Compiled Service Records, at least 9 men in the regiment were wounded and 16 men were captured during the Tennessee campaign. Doubtless, many more were killed or wounded, but due to incomplete records we do not have an exact casualty figure.

Spanish Fort

The end was near, but some of the worst fighting of the war was yet to come for the 9th Texas. French's small division, now roughly only 1,000 men, was sent to defend Mobile, where the 9th was assigned to the defenses at Spanish Fort. On April 8, Union troops under Gen. E.R.S. Canby, assaulted the lightly defended forts and lines of earthworks at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and rolled up the Confederates there. Hundreds were forced to surrender. Many simply fired one or two volleys, and ran for their lives, hopelessly outnumbered.

According to the Compiled Service Records, at least 14 men in the 9th Texas were wounded and 8 men were captured at Spanish Fort. What remained of the 9th Texas surrendered with the rest of Ector's Brigade at Meridian, Mississippi on May 4, and were paroled on May 11, 1865, under the command of Major James McReynolds. At the surrender, the 9th was consolidated into two companies, under the command of Capt. R. Milton Board of Company I, and Lt. J. Jenkins. 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.

At the surrender, the regiments there were required to surrender their arms as well as colors. Not so for the 9th Texas. Years after the war, Cpl. Logsdon noted that "C.P. Mathews cut the flag from the staff, crammed it into his shirt bosom, and brought it home with him. Charlie has the old flag yet (1909)." Lt. Jenkins was noted to have retrieved the flag-staff.

Post-War

There were several notable events after the war that involved former members of the 9th Texas. Sam Bell Maxey, who rose to the rank of Major General in the Confederate army, became a U.S. Senator after reconstruction. His service in the Indian Territory came in handy as a U.S. Senator, as he spent a great deal of his time in the senate on Indian relations. He, along with ex-Confederate postmaster John Reagan and Roger Quarles Mills, ex-Colonel of the 10th Texas Infantry, were respected members in the U.S. Senate from the 1870's to the 1890's.

William Hugh Young, minus the foot he lost at Allatoona, became an attorney and practiced law until his death in San Antonio in 1901. Most of the men returned to their pre-war occupation of farming to make a living. Captain Board returned to McKinney, Texas, where he remained for the next 60-plus years of his life, operating his freight and mercantile business. He finally 'crossed the river' on April 10, 1931, at the ripe old age of 93, one of the last of the veterans of the old 9th Texas.

Perhaps the last survivor of the old 9th Texas was a man who at one time called Lamar County home. William H. Wooldridge, who had been born in Illinois in 1840, fought for almost three years in Company A. He was discharged from the service in March, 1864, and returned home to Lamar County, where he got into a fight with his brother-in-law, William L. Ferrel, who he shot and killed in February, 1866. Wooldridge then moved to Stonewall County, where he was a justice-of-the-peace and later a Stonewall County Commissioner. It is said that in his late 80's, he married a "mail-order bride", who turned out to be in her late 70's. The marriage did not last long. Wooldridge wrote in the Paris Press in the early 1930's, pleading with any of his old comrades, if any were alive, to help him secure a Confederate pension, as his health had failed and he was in dire straits financially. Wooldridge died on New Year's Day, 1936, at the ripe old age of 95.



CHAPTER MINUTES 9-08-2025

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 presented the SCD's Mission and Vision Statement.

Present for the meeting were:

Members

Larry Joe Reynolds	Pittsburg, TX
Dustin Wayne Seiler	San Antonio, TX
Alvin Rex McGee	Mount Pleasant, TX
Benjamin Carter Campbell	Canon, GA
William Thomas Wilcoxson	Pueblo, CO
Glen Ervin Carroll	Fort Worth, TX
David Routh	Rockwall, TX

Guests

Cletis Milsap	Sulphur Springs, TX
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Hal Cardwell
Martha Hartzog

Glendora, CA
Austin, TX

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

The following Treasurer Report was submitted: We started the month of August with \$361.67, we had no income or deposits during the month of August, however we did have the following expenses - \$7.49 to our pair.com (webhosting company) for registering the new domain name of scdhq.org, \$18.99 to the same for the SSL Certificate for the domain name and \$275.00 to pay.gov for filing a Form 1023 (Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code). That left up a balance of \$-44.81.

The only Old Business was discussing the vote last month to name the Society – "Society of Confederate Descendants.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

1. We discussed the need to start recruiting heavily, we only had one new member last month, Raymon Byron Reeves.
2. We spent most of the meeting talking about the new Society, we all agree that we want an organization that is run by the members and not the officers, any member should make recommendations of any changes, and it will be voted on by all members.
3. We discussed exactly what it takes to officially form an organization and what steps we've already taken and what needs to be done. The remaining tasks consist of:
 - Receive the 501(c)(3) back from the IRS,
 - Pick a Charter Date for the Society, and
 - Pick a Charter Date for the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1.
 - Agree on the number of meetings per month and the date & time for the meetings.

4. Now that we have an Official Society Flag, we need to come up with a Pledge or Salute to the Society Flag, any suggestions will be accepted.

Due to time constraints, there was no Program tonight.

The Benediction was given by Compatriot Michael Mars.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:14.



WHY CARRY A GUN?

author unknown

My old Grandpa said to me: 'Son, there comes a time in every man's life when he stops bustin' knuckles and starts bustin' caps and usually it's when he becomes too old to take a whoopin.'

I don't carry a gun to kill people; I carry a gun to keep from being killed. I don't carry a gun because I'm evil; I carry a gun because I have lived long enough to see the evil in the World. I don't carry a gun because I hate the government; I carry a gun because I understand the limitations of government. I don't carry a gun because I'm angry; I carry a gun so that I don't have to spend the rest of my life hating myself for failing to be prepared. I don't carry a gun because I want to shoot someone; I carry a gun because I want to die at a ripe old age in my bed and not on a sidewalk somewhere tomorrow afternoon. I don't carry a gun to make me feel like a man; I carry a gun because a man should be able to take care of himself and the ones they love. I don't carry a gun because I feel inadequate; I carry a gun because being unarmed, facing an armed thug, I am inadequate. I don't carry a gun because I love it; I carry a gun because I love life and the people who make it meaningful to me.

A little gun history – Please don't think for a moment that this couldn't happen in our country. In 1917 the Soviet Union established gun control: from then until the mid-1900s, many millions of dissidents, unable

to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

In 1911, Turkey established gun control: From 1915 to 1917, many hundreds of thousands of Armenians, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Germany established gun control in 1938: From 1939 to 1945, millions of Jews, Catholics and others, who were unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

China established gun control in 1935: From 1948 to 1952, many millions political dissidents, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Guatemala established gun control in 1964: From 1964 to 1981, tens of thousands of central American Indians, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Uganda established gun control in 1970: From 1971 to 1979, over hundreds of thousands of Christians and others, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Cambodia established gun control in 1956: From 1975 to 1977, man hundreds of thousands of mostly educated people, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

In total many tens of millions of defenseless people were rounded up and exterminated in the 20th Century because of gun control.

You won't see this data on the US evening news, or hear it disseminated by politicians. Guns in the hands of honest citizens save lives and property and, yes, gun-control laws adversely affect only law-abiding citizens. Criminal will always have their guns. With guns, we are 'citizens'; without them, we are 'subjects' and 'victims.'

During WW II, the Japanese decided not to attempt an invasion of America because they knew most Americans were ARMED! Gun owners in the USA are the largest armed forces in the World! If you

value your freedom, please spread this anti-gun control message to all your family and friends. The purpose of fighting is to win. Having the sword is as important as having a shield, and skill is more important than either.

Switzerland issues a gun to every household! Switzerland's Government issues and trains every adult in the use of firearms. Switzerland has the lowest gun related crime rate of any civilized country in the world! It's no brainer! Don't let our government waste millions of our tax dollars in an effort to make law-abiding citizens easy targets.



A Legacy of Courage

Joshua 1:9

Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the LORD thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.

Joshua must have felt overwhelmed when The Lord gave him the responsibility to lead Israel. The Lord promised him, though, that He would give him the strength to do what was right if he would have the courage to be obedient. Moments earlier, The Lord had promised, "as I was with Moses, so will I be with thee." Joshua, having been taught and mentored by Moses, could reflect on Moses' courage and faith as a pattern for daily living and for fulfilling his responsibilities. God's Word is always good and true. What was right in Joshua's day remains right, and doing the right thing still requires as much courage as ever.

We, as descendants of courageous and honorable people, have been endowed with a legacy of courage. We have each accepted the charge to defend the honor of our ancestors and perpetuate the values for which they stood. Whether they volunteered for service or were conscripted, we know that our ancestors exhibited courage in fulfilling their duty. We can look at their deeds and know that they were men of courage. We can also understand that the principles for which they fought were right and just and know that they have left us an honorable heritage.

Doing what is right always requires courage, and it requires much more courage to stand up for the honor of those who are not present than it does to attack the honor of someone who is not present. It takes more courage to do the right thing than to cut corners. It takes more courage to be truthful than to lie. It takes more courage to stand up to an enemy than to hide. Let us be courageous to do what is right, whether it is in defense of our heritage or our nation, or in making everyday choices in life. As the voices and threats of those who reject the truth of God's Word and history become louder and more numerous, let us remember that the God of Moses and Joshua is still God, and He still works through those who have the courage to serve Him faithfully.

*Yours in Christ,
Michael Mars*

TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Brigadier General Hamilton P Bee (b. South Carolina) After the war, he was steward & superintendent of the A&M College farm. He is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio.
2. Brig General Henry Lewis Benning (Ft Benning, southeast of Columbus GA)
- 3..Braxton Bragg (b. North Carolina)

**1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
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Veterans**

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Opinions expressed by individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1. Letters and articles may be submitted to: Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org (Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

