



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



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October 2026

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well it appears that Fall is here and along with it is the weekend activities of Memorials and Parades. These are great weekends to visit our ancestor's final resting place, place a flag on their grave and make sure it is clean and presentable.

October is also the month we should also be thinking about the Society, we only have three months left until dues are due, new officers are installed, and the society continues with new leadership. Please consider stepping up and accepting leadership positions in order to keep this great Society going. No person can do it alone.

See Ya Monday the 12th!

Joe Reynolds
President General

UPCOMING EVENTS NEXT MEETING

Monday, October 12, 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

Oct 10..... Carole McGee
Oct 10..... Sara Darlene Sams
Oct 17.....Barbara Eva "Eve" Holder
October 12th – This day in 1870 General Robert E. Lee died. He is buried in Lexington Virginia.
October 17th – David R. Reynolds Birth and Death Date (1838 – 1901).
October 17th, 2025– 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1 Chartered.

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 Allattoona - 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!

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
Bill Wilcoxson, Historian General	Pueblo, CO
Sam Bennett	Bastrop, TX
David Routh	Rockwall, TX
Hal Cardwell	Glendora, CA

The minutes of the August meeting were emailed to all members one week 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 August 2026, we started the month with a balance of \$851.29, we had no income and the only expenses for the month was \$10.68 which was for mailing Greeting Cards to Members and \$28.99 for renewing the domain name of scdhq.org to pair Networks. This left a balance of \$807.76.

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.
- Due to the small number of members in attendance we did not hold a program tonight.

The Benediction was given by a taped version of Chaplain General Eve Holder.

The Meeting was adjourned at 7:47.

CHAPTER MINUTES 14 SEPTEMBER 2026

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:10 pm.

Invocation was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

During the Civil War the Confederate Army used Texas Longhorn Cavern, near Burnet, as an arsenal to manufacture and store gunpowder. The explosive was made from the guano of bats which inhabit the vast cave.

Interesting small article found in an old newspaper by Compatriot Member Lee Lance.

CIVIL WAR CANNONS RECOVERED

A community in the southern United States reclaimed an important part of its history when three Civil War-era cannons were pulled up from the Pee Dee River in Florence, South Carolina.



The now-rusty relics once adorned the deck of a Confederate warship, the CSS Pedee, which was built in a shipyard just east of Florence, South Carolina. The cannons, as well as the remains of the ill-fated ship, have been at the bottom of the river for 150 years.

Heavy machinery was needed to lift the huge cast-iron cannons out of the water. It was reported that the heaviest of the weapons weighed a whopping 15,000 lbs. Divers attached the cannons to the arm of a giant front-end loader with ropes, and it took about 30 minutes to pluck each one from the river.

Aside from being coated in mud and muck, the recovered cannons were in surprisingly good condition and are more or less “ready to rock and roll,” said Jonathan Leader, South Carolina’s state archaeologist, who helped lead efforts to locate the remains of the sunken CSS Pedee. Receding waters left the third cannon (a 7-inch Brooke rifle) exposed, and the gun is a bit corroded as a result, he said.

The recovery of the cannons marks a milestone for Leader and his colleagues at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. Between 2009 and 2012, the state archaeologist worked with several institutions, nonprofits and local volunteer organizations to find parts of the ship, including the cannons, and figure out how to get them out of the water. The task of plucking the guns from the river was facilitated by a grant from the Drs. Bruce and Lee Foundation in Florence.

Archaeologists also located the site of the Mars Bluff Navy Yard, where Confederate troops and local volunteers built the CSS Pedee and several smaller boats during the Civil War. But the discovery of the CSS Pedee’s cannons is particularly special.

Typically, victors scour the battlefield after a fight, and anything useful is hauled off and used again in future battles, Leader said. After the Civil War, cannons and other weapons were gathered and moved to various federal depots. Piled together and taken from their original context, objects like cannons became anonymous, Leader said, losing what he called their “important connections to battlefields, military actions and communities.”

But that is not the case for the CSS Pedee’s cannons. Thanks to historical records and oral histories from locals, a lot is known about how and where these cannons were used and who operated them, Leader said. The last time the Confederate warship’s cannons were fired, they were pointed at Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his troops, who were advancing into North Carolina, he said.

Fearing the ship would fall into enemy hands, Confederate soldiers threw the cannons overboard before they “scuttled,” or deliberately sank the CSS Pedee. The dredged-up weapons serve as a direct link to that moment in history, Leader said, noting that reclaiming the cannons felt like a “handshake over the ages.”

But the rusty old weapons aren’t just important to archaeologists like Leader; they’re also meaningful to the people of South Carolina, many of whom had ancestors that fought in the Civil War and who may have helped construct the USS Pedee at the Mars Bluff Navy Yard.

“This was an early version of a modern dreadnaught,” Leader said. “It had the most advanced guns of the day mounted on its decks ... It was a serious threat. And it was built by the locals.”

It’s only fitting, then, that locals played such an important part in hauling the ship’s cannons from the riverbed. Without help from local groups, those cannons would still be lost in the Pee Dee River, Leader said. Now, the community of Florence, South Carolina, can use the objects to make sense of both the past and present. The cannons aren’t just old guns, Leader said — they’re the “the quilt, the fabric and the thread” that hold people together.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

1ST TEXAS INFANTRY REGIMENT

The 1st Texas Infantry Regiment, nicknamed the "Ragged Old First," was an infantry regiment raised in Texas for service in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. It fought mostly with the Army of Northern Virginia.



The 1st Texas Infantry Regiment was assembled at Richmond, Virginia, in August, 1861, with ten companies from Marion, Cass, Polk, Houston, Harrison, Tyler, Anderson, Cherokee, Sabine, San Augustine, Newton, and Nacogdoches counties. Later two companies from Galveston and Trinity County were added to the command. Part of Hood's Texas Brigade, it served under Generals Hood, J.B. Robertson, and John Gregg. The regiment fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga, and Knoxville. It was involved in the Petersburg siege north and south of the James River and later the Appomattox Campaign. This unit had 477 effectives in April, 1862 and lost 186 of the 226 engaged at Sharpsburg, a casualty rate of 82.3% percent. This staggering casualty rate was the highest suffered by any regiment, North or South, on a single day, during the entire war. In incurring these losses during ferocious fighting in Miller's cornfield the regiment lost a battle flag which was picked up by federal troops when they re-occupied the cornfield (the First Texas having previously withdrawn without noticing the loss of their flag).

The highest number of casualties, on the other hand, was suffered by the 26th North Carolina Infantry at the battle of Gettysburg. They suffered 72% casualties out of the 820 engaged. The 1st Texas suffered more than twenty percent of the 426 during the same engagement. It surrendered with 16 officers and 133 men. The field officers were Colonels Frederick S. Bass, Hugh McLeod, Alexis T. Rainey,

and Louis T. Wigfall; Lieutenant Colonels Harvey H. Black, Albert G. Clopton, R.J. Harding, and P.A. Work; and Majors Matt. Dale and John R. Woodward.

The 1st Texas also lost a battle flag on April 8, 1865 at Appomattox Court House when it was captured by 1st Lt. Morton A. Read of the 8th New York Cavalry.

On July 2, 1863 Brigadier General Jerome Robertson and his Texas Brigade arrived at Gettysburg around 9:00 A.M. Among the regiments under the command of Robertson was the 1st Texas Infantry. The 1st Texas fought hard during its time at Gettysburg and achieved much for fighting with lesser numbers than the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Phillip A. Work commanded the 1st Texas and successfully took the major objectives that he was assigned to take.

Robertson and his Texas Brigade arrived at their position on Seminary Ridge, along with the rest of the Confederate forces, and quickly organized his regiments left to right with the 3rd Arkansas Infantry Regiment on the left, then the 1st Texas, 4th Texas, and 5th Texas. Soon after arrival on Seminary Ridge, both Union and Confederate artillery opened fire. According to General R. H. Anderson, the ridge that the enemy forces sat on was about twelve hundred yards away from the ridge that the Confederate forces positioned on. Anderson also mentioned that the area between the two ridges was “slightly undulating, enclosed by rail and plank fences and under cultivation.” For nearly an hour the Confederate troops stood in formation as the Union artillery collided with their lines. The troops of the 1st Texas infantry jumped as the cannon fire hit around them, as did the rest of the Confederate forces, but stood strong in their formation. The order to charge and take the heights was finally issued. As soon as he received the order, Lieutenant Colonel Phillip Work ran to the front of his regiment, pointed to his regiments flag and yelled “Follow the Lone Star Flag to the top of the mountain!”.

Robertson and his Texas Brigade faced many problems almost as soon as they moved off their original position on Seminary Ridge. The Federal

batteries in The Peach Orchard area and above Devil’s Den increased their fire. Robertson ordered the men to throw down a rail fence that obstructed their path. As soon as this obstruction was out of the way the men moved across Emmitsburg Road and continued forward. Robertson now faced a problem caused by Evander M. Law’s Brigade. Robertson had orders to keep his left on Emmitsburg Road and his right on Law’s left but Law’s Brigade bore too sharply to the right and a large gap formed in the middle of Robertson’s forces. The 3rd Arkansas and 1st Texas stubbornly stuck to the Emmitsburg Road while the 4th and 5th Texas regiments stuck with Law’s forces. The 3rd Arkansas Infantry Regiment and 1st Texas now advanced to the west branch of Plum Run (Rock Creek) near the Timber’s House and the Rose Woods. At this point the gap in Robertson’s forces was over one hundred yards. Robertson tried to move his regiments back together but they were already engaged and so it became impossible. Robertson quickly made the decision to stick with the left wing and sent a message to Evander M. Law telling him to watch out for the 4th and 5th Texas.

The 1st Texas Infantry now moved up toward the triangular field and as soon as they were in the open started receiving artillery fire from Smith’s battery on Houck’s Ridge. The Texans continued moving until they reached a stone wall at the base of the triangular field. The 1st Texas found some safety behind this stone wall because the guns of Smith’s battery could not depress far enough to fire on them. The troops formed two lines behind the wall with the front line kneeling behind the wall and the back line standing behind them. The Texans quickly opened fire on Smith’s gunners and silenced the guns on the ridge. The men now jumped over the stone wall and rushed forward towards the guns but confusion soon followed. Part way up the hill the regiment heard orders to retreat and so they began to fall back but then received more orders that countermanded the first. Private James Bradfield recalled “No one seemed to know whence it came, nor from whom”. This first rush at the enemy made it within fifty yards

of Smith's battery but was quickly repelled by the 124th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment and Ward's Brigade. Next the Texans regrouped and pushed slowly forward a few feet at a time but they were once again repelled by the artillery atop the ridge and the 124th New York. The 124th now charged into the line of the 1st Texas and drove them back down the rocky slope. The 1st Texas infantry fell back to the southwest wall of the triangular field and held their ground here. As the New Yorkers charged through the open terrain and got within one hundred feet of the wall, the Texans opened fire and "dropped nearly one-quarter of them in their tracks". The 124th of New York now surged forward once again but they had gone as far as they could go because Brigadier General Henry Benning's Brigade had arrived to support the tired Texans.

(Continued next Month)

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.



This month's Message is given by Chaplain Raymond Holder, Military Order of the Stars & Bars.

We are well into the second month of 2016 and many of us, me included, have and are making resolutions for this year, and this is what I would like to present this day for your inspection in your own life. The greatest sermon ever uttered from the mouth of anyone was "the sermon on the mount" as spoken by Jesus Christ and is presented to us in the fifth chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew which is the first of the gospels of the New Testament.

Matthew 5:6 — Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.

When we receive Jesus the Christ as not only our savior, but also as the Lord of our life, the Holy Spirit fills our soul and heart. An immediate outcome of this for me is a hunger and thirst for righteousness in my life. This reality that God actually imparted to me His Holiness I do not have the words to explain or understand, but it is the power of God to each of us for salvation. Simply stated, this is giving to me a hunger and thirst for righteousness. If you all will allow me the privilege to use the following devotional written by Billy Graham, entitled God's Holiness. This is the first of my life goals for this year.

Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of host; the whole earth is full of His glory! Isaiah 6:3

The Bible teaches that God is absolutely holy and pure. From Genesis to Revelation, God reveals Himself as so holy He cannot even look on sin.

Christ cried from the Cross, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" (Mark 15:34). What a horrible moment, as the blackness of human sin—now lay upon Christ—caused the Father to turn away in disgust. In that moment Jesus endured the ultimate punishment for our sins—the punishment of being banished from the presence of His Father on our behalf.

If you were asked to list the things you are thankful for, what would you include? Perhaps your family, health, friends, church—and those wouldn't be wrong. We should be grateful for every gift God gives us.

But the greatest gift of all is the gift of His Son, who endured the penalty we deserved for our sins, so we could be reconciled to a holy God. Never take the gift for granted! "Thanks be to God for His indescribable gift" (Cor. 9:15).

My first goal for this year is that hungering and thirsting for righteousness in my own life and I hope it is one of yours also.



THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

Do you know what our Confederate Battle Flag stands for? It can represent the Christian Faith. I found this a few weeks ago and thought I would share it. First picture in your mind or look at the Confederate Battle Flag.

The red field represents the blood of Christ The white border represents the Protection of God. The blue "X" represents the Christian Cross of Saint Andrew, The first disciple of Jesus Christ and the patron Saint of Scotland.

Thus, the message in the Confederate Battle Flag is: "Through the Blood of Christ, With the Protection of God, We, the Thirteen States, are united in our Christian fight for liberty."

The one symbol of the Christian Faith is that of the Cross where Jesus died for our sins and was raised on the third day to a glorious resurrection. John 3:14b says so as the Son of man be lifted up, He will draw all men to Him, Jesus Christ. That glorious Cross which is the symbol that Jesus Christ died on is to be lifted up as who we are in Christ Jesus.

1st Corinthians 1: 18 says "For the preaching of the Cross is to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God". These are the written words of the apostle

Paul, a Jewish Christian of the first century who quiet literally walked from one end of the Roman Empire centered on the Mediterranean Sea preaching the good news of the Gospel and establishing churches along the way. After the War of Northern Aggression, which I think is the more applicable name of this very tragic conflict, our Confederate ancestors continued to take that Cross that Jesus died on as the principle symbol of our Christian faith and have marched around the world with the message of the Cross.

The message of the Cross is the message of the Gospel of good news of Jesus Christ. John 3:16-17,

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that who so ever believes in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent His Son into the world not to condemn the world but the world through Him might be saved". Hence, this is the central message of the Cross, of which our Confederate ancestors came back to their broken land and continued their Faith which was that of sending this message of the Cross around the world. The genuineness and integrity of the character of our ancestors even into this present time is being shown as they and we have risen from the ashes of defeat to create our legacies of Faith here and around the world. This is one way I view the Confederate Battle Flag, not of defeat, but as the Message of the Cross.



THE NORTH'S VICTORY UNMASKED

by Clyde Wilson

An aspect of preserving the Southern tradition is rescuing books of wisdom that have been lost and forgotten. That is the case with *The United States Unmasked*, published in 1879 by Gabriel Manigault (1809—1888).

Manigault was born in Charleston to distinguished patriot families on both sides and married into another such family. After serving in the defenses of Charleston and the fall of the Confederacy, he moved his family to Canada and remained there permanently.

His book was a strong and eloquent critique of United States' decline as a result of The War and Reconstruction. It could not find an American publisher, and was published in London. You need to look at the historical context of 1879 to appreciate Manigault's subtitle, *A Search Into The Causes Of The Rise And Progress Of These States, And An Exposure Of Their Present Material And Moral Condition*.

The Panic of 1873-1879, the longest depression in American history, was still in full sway when Manigault wrote. It had been caused by failed massive and immoral speculations of New York bankers and stockbrokers. Unemployment reached one million. Wages for the employed declined by one-quarter, according to official

statistics. Thousands of businesses failed, leaving more than a billion dollars in debt. Labour strife was larger and more violent than ever before.

In 1876-1877 President Grant had militarized Washington to prevent the installing of the Democrat Samuel Tilden, who had won the presidential election. The standard mainstream American historian, Allan Nevins, described this period: "Various administrations have closed in gloom and weakness . . . but no other has closed in such paralysis and discredit as (in all its domestic affairs) did Grant's. The President was without policies or popular support" and incompetence and corruption marked his Cabinet.

According to Manigault the North had prosecuted the war against the South in expectation of acquiring a cornucopia of Southern riches with its natural resources and by replacing with "free labour" the costs of inefficient and lifelong care of slaves. This was done after a long history of exploitation of the South by tariff abuse. Northerners had set their hearts on control of the national government by which they would get power and money. By distortion of the Constitution with "necessary and proper" national banks and conversion of a revenue tariff to a protective tariff, the federal government, a child of the States, had eaten up its parents.

Southerners had erred by thinking they could win a war of independence: "Now it is flying in the face of all history and all experience in human nature to suppose that any people or government, with large means of waging war, will abandon possession of rich tributary territories without first striving to retain them by force of arms. . . They will fight rather than give it up."

By the War and Reconstruction Northerners had outsmarted themselves. They had impoverished the South and the regime they installed did not work, fostered immense corruption, and created a government controlled by the rich. They had perpetrated a new regime that was despicable compared to the noble Old Union. He writes: *"The rich men in the United States are not the proprietors of the fields, meadows, and pastures, the broad acres, the visible and tangible property of the country. They do not much care for this kind of property. Its annual yield is too moderate and comes in too slowly for them. . . . The rich*

men of the country, or the reputed rich, are bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and above all, successful gamblers in stock-jobbing of all kinds, in government, and State, and municipal bonds, and railroad corporation stocks, in government contracts got by official favouritism for a high fee . . . Most of these millionaires have lately been raised into notice by some lucky speculation or speculation But they are the leading spirits of the day—the objects of envy and admiration"

Manigault comments that the Republican government of by, and for the people has "been very successful in making the fortunes of those who could obtain office under it, or exercise influence over those who are in office. It has made many men rich; but it has increased, not diminished the number of the poor, and deepened their poverty." The victory of the Northern regime has "utterly failed to elevate the material and moral welfare of the country."

Perhaps even better evidence of decline was in the moral area: corrupt big city machines, an increased rootless population, crime greater than ever before, "society" composed of vulgar new rich. The loss of Southern republican and Constitutional ethics had turned the government into the plaything of those seeking profit. The prosperity of the country was now dependent on debt and paper rather than production, and the gap between the tiny minority of the super rich and the rest had become immense. Manigault prophetically described the American economy of debt and paper that has been fully consummated in our time and was the inevitable consequence of the outcome of the War between the States.



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Opinions expressed by individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the

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(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

