



David's Dispatch

1ST LT. DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER #1

SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS



Vol. 1 No. 5

Copyright 2025

November 2025

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well, I want to apologize for getting this newsletter out a day late. I drove to College Station, Texas yesterday for a MOS&B Society Executive Council Meeting and simply didn't get it finished and out as I should have.

The Society continues to grow, we picked up at least 5 new members last month and possibly a couple of more, our Genealogis General Campbell is working on a couple and not sure if he finished them last month or not. I was especially proud to see my friend, Jason Broshers, Past Commander in Chief of the SCV join us.

I'm asking each and everyone of our members to please try to make our next Stated Meeting on November 10th. During the meeting we will swear in all of our members, making everything official. Hopefully everyone has received your Membership Certificate, Membership Card and if an Officer, your Commission Certificate. I know there was at least two that was sent to the wrong person, so if you haven't received the right certificate of if I made any mistake while typing, please let me know.

Joe Reynolds
President General

Hood's Texas Brigade
17th Scholarly Seminary
November 7-8, 2025
Huntsville, TX

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

R028 Nicholas Kelly Foster
Flowood, MS
nkfoster1997@gmail.com

R026 R. S. "Jason" Boshers
Mt. Pleasant, TN
jasonboshers@charter.net

F025 Tereasa Lynn Cotter
Lewisville, TX
terrie_cotter@hotmail.com
3rd Cpl. Branch Mirriam Trull

F024 Rodney Wayne Seiler
San Antonio, TX
cannonrod54@gmail.com
Pvt. Stanford Robert Lindsay, Jr.

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.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, November 10th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

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 fast-moving cavalryman refused anesthesia when surgeons removed a ball lodged close to his spine?
2. What major general, a nephew of R.E. Lee, later served at same rank in US Army during the Spanish-American War?
3. What New Jersey native was the highest ranking CSA general, whose name was first on the first confirmation list of full generals?

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Nov 10.....Keithrie O'Neal Reynolds
 Nov 11.....Benjamin Carter Campbell
 Nov 18.....Raymond Byron Reeves
November 3rd – This day in 1813 General Jubal A. Early was born.
November 9th – This day in 1825 General A. P. Hill was born.
November 15th – A day of fasting, prayer and giving of thanks before God; this is not a feast day, but a day for humbling one's self before the Lord.

November 28th – This day in 1861 Missouri formally admitted to the confederacy.

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER



Battle of Belmont - Belmont Missouri

7 November 1861 - General Leonidas Polk verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 642 Confederate, 607 Union!

Battle of Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge - Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge Virginia

7 November 1863 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Robert Segwick. Casualties: 2023 Confederate, 419 Union!

Battle of Chattanooga - Chattanooga Tennessee {Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge}

23-25 November 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses General Grant and Thomas. Casualties: 6667 Confederate, 5824 Union!

Battle of Honey Hill - Honey Hill South Carolina

30 November 1864 - General Gustavus W. Smith verses General John P. Hatch. Casualties: 50 Confederates, 711 Union!

Battle of Franklin - Franklin Tennessee

30 November 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General John M. Schofield. Casualties: 6252 Confederates, 2326 Union!



Our Honored Ancestors

William Thomas "Tom" York Captain Confederate States of America *Contributed By Marlene York*

William Thomas "Tom" York was born in 1830, the first of five sons born to Sarah Virginia Blake and Josiah Cowan York, Sr. Josiah fought in the Seminole Indian War, and his father, Captain William York, fought in the Revolutionary War.

Tom, as he was called, volunteered with Company A, First Georgia Cavalry on March 4, 1862. His brother-in-law (Francis York) Captain John Calaway "J.C." Crabb enlisted him at Cedartown, Polk County, Georgia for three years or the duration of the War. Private York's horse was valued at \$130. Captain Crabb's Company was part of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison's Battalion.

Tom received a \$50 bounty, April 17, 1862.

The Army paid him \$.40 per day for the use of his horse and arms. Muster rolls show he was sometimes absent because he was serving as commissary.

On June 3, 1862, he was marked present at Big Creek Gap, Tennessee. He was paid for July and August by Captain Samuel W. Davitt.

On the November-December muster roll, he is listed as "Captain" with the date of rank of May 25, 1862. A pay voucher dated December 21, 1862, states Capt. W.T. York was paid \$140 per month for a total of \$1,120 for service from April through November 1862.

At Camp Beulah in Knox County, Tennessee, on February 28, 1863, Tom was paid a \$100 bounty.

Also enlisted in Company A were Tom's younger brothers, Larkin Blake York, Jasper Newton York, and Abraham Huddleston "Hud" York. Another brother, Josiah Cowan York, Jr., enlisted in time for the Atlanta Campaign when he returned home from Gettysburg wounded in the left eye.

On April 1, 1863, Tom was reassigned to 'the line.' He was succeeded as commissary by L.L. Lamar. He had risen in rank because of his ability to procure and manage supplies and equipment. There are no entries in his service file for the next year. However, the First Georgia Cavalry was busy. They skirmished in East Tennessee, and later took part in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign. They served in Pegram's, Davidson's, and J.J. Morrison's Brigades. They fought at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, twice, near Nashville, in Pegram's Kentucky Raid, in the expedition to Monticello, at Chickamauga, Big Hill, and in the Chattanooga Siege, at Philadelphia with General Nathan Bedford Forrest, and in the Knoxville Siege. Most of the time they fought in General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry Corps of the Army of Tennessee.

On February 10, 1864, Tom enlisted his younger brother, Josiah Cowan York, Jr. to fight for the remainder of the war.

In the spring and summer of 1864, Tom's signature appears on requisitions as 'W.T. York, Capt., Company A'. Two are signed, 'W. T. York, Commanding', although Captain S.M. May is listed as quartermaster. Supplies were needed to defend Georgia from Sherman's invasion, so the job of quartermaster was both essential and difficult.

For the month of April at Oxford, Alabama, Tom signed a requisition for forage for "70 private horses" for 30 days. The daily allowance of corn for each horse was 10 1/2 lbs., for a total of 22,050 lbs.

Also, in April, at Marietta, Georgia, he ordered seven pairs of pants, 16 pairs of shoes, four shirts, six coats, five pairs of drawers, 'foolcap' paper, letter paper, 70 pairs socks, and one bottle of ink.

On the march near Cartersville, Georgia, on May 1, he ordered for 67 horses, 20,770 lbs. of corn, 1,1,000 lbs. of hay, and 1,550 lbs. of fodder, then on June 2, he ordered more clothing, more paper, and 21 lbs. of rock salt.

For the month of June, at Marietta and vicinity, he requested 17,850 lbs. of corn, 18,900 lbs. fodder, and 4,200 lbs. of hay.

During the Atlanta Campaign, Company A, First Georgia Cavalry was part of Crews-Iverson's Brigade, Martin's Division, Wheelers' Cavalry Corps. Their job was to scout the enemy's positions and to destroy supply trains, tracks, and bridges. Wheeler drilled his horsemen in the art of charging an infantry line, and lined up dummies made of old clothes stuffed with straw. Then he had his troopers charge at full speed, sabers held high, while under fire from blank cartridges.

During the Atlanta Campaign, they fought, bravely, at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Bald Hill, and Peachtree Creek.

At 2:00 p.m., July 21, 1864, Captain William Thomas York was mortally wounded at the Battle of Bald Hill. He was carried from the field to the hospital by his younger brother, Josiah, and was evacuated by train from Atlanta to Barnesville, Georgia, and taken to Mr. Bellah's. Josiah stayed with him and recorded the details of his last days. His account suggests that Tom was shot in the abdomen, and as he became delirious, he talked about his men and his command, calling for cartridges. According to Josiah, Tom died August 2, at 4:40 p.m. The Confederate Register of Officers and Soldiers Killed in Battle states he died August 3 at Kingston Hospital, Camp Kingston, Barnesville, Georgia. He was 34 years old, was succeeded in command by his friend, Jesse W. Crabb.

The 1870 Polk County, Georgia Federal Census lists a household occupied by Matilda York, age 33, and three children: Barney, age 15, Fanny, age 13, and Marietta, age 8. There is a strong possibility this is

Tom's family. There is no record of Matilda applying for a Confederate widow's pension in Polk County, but she may have remarried, moved, or not needed one.

Josiah, C. York, Jr.'s son, John Hightower York, recorded that Captain William Thomas York was buried near Jackson, Butts County, Georgia. There is a Confederate Cemetery 16 miles west of

Jackson near Milner, Georgia, just a few miles from Barneville, Georgia. The historic marker states, "In this lonely spot lie the mortal remains of more than 100 unknown soldiers of the Confederacy. Most of them were wounded while heroically defending the City of Atlanta against the overwhelming forces of General Sherman and died in an improvised hospital near Milner."

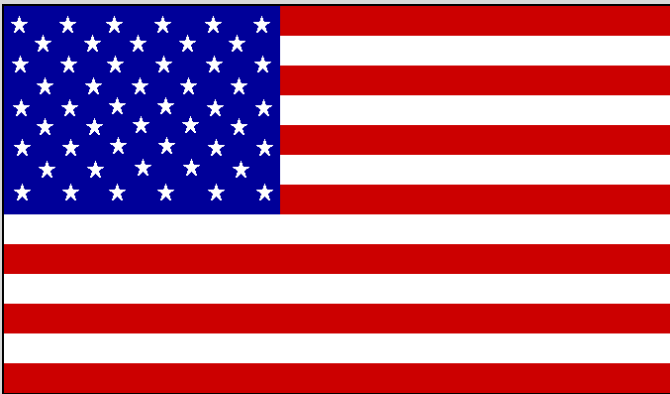
The paon rocks for head and foot stone have been replaced by the United Daughters of the Confederacy with white marble markers.

It is believed that William Thomas York was not shot at Peachtree Creek. He was actually shot on the 21st at Bald Hill in Atlanta. The First Georgia was shot up bad that day. Their position was overrun with heavy losses. A large number were captured as well as wounded and killed that day. The records of Company A show a lot of casualties on the 20th, but it was the 21st instead. Then on the 22nd they attacked McPherson's wagon trains on the square in Decatur. This is the day that the rest of the army was fighting "The Battle of Atlanta." Much of the battle occurred where the First Georgia had been fighting the day before. Bald Hill then became named "Leggetts Hill" after the Yankee General that captured and held it."



A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF CONFEDERATE FLAGS

To understand Confederate flags, it first helps to understand United States flags.



The United States Flag

This is the flag of the United States of America. It is a national flag – it represents the United States as a nation. Because of its design, it is sometimes called “The Stars and Stripes” It is the latest in a series of starry-and-stripped flags dating to 1777,

During the War for American Independence (1776-1781), various military units used various flags. Three of those flags are pictured below. Each of these flags represented a military unit fighting for the independence of the United States, none of them represented the United States as a nation.



Culpeper Minute Men Bedford Minute Men Guilford Court House

These Flags represented militia units. The Culpeper Minute Men were from Virginia, the Bedford Minute Men were from Massachusetts, and the Guliford Court House flag represented a North Carolina unit.



Battle Flag (oblong) Battle Flag National Flag of Scotland

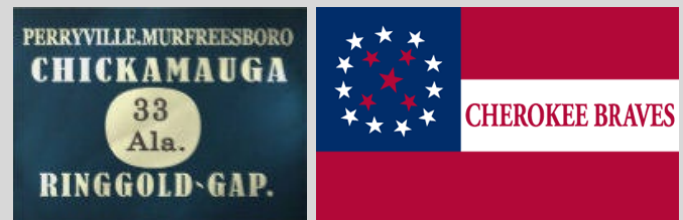
When most people hear the phrase “Confederate Flag,” they think of the first two flags show above. The proper name of this design is “The Confederate Battle Flag,” and an often-heard nickname is “The

Southern Cross.” These were never the national flag of the Confederate States of America.

The square form was the basis of several units’ battle flags – mostly units serving in the Army of Northern Virginia. Some used the flag as-is; others placed devices of writing such as the unit designation, o the flag. The oblong form was chiefly a Naval banner, but some Army units used it instead of the square version.

The chief device on these flags (the X) is called a “saltire,” or sometimes “St. Andrew’s Cross.” It is taken from the national flag of Scotland, and alludes to the tradition that St. Andrew the Apostle was crucified on an X-shaped cross.

Not all Confederate units used battle flags based on the Southern Cross. Here are four examples.



33rd Alabama Infantry

Cherokee Mounted Rifles



Hardee’s Corps

Polk’s Corps

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



First National Flag (4 March 1861 to 1 May 1863)

When the seceded States formed the Confederate States of America, they adopted this as their national flag. It represented the Confederate States of America as a nation. Whereas the United States flag is nicknamed “The Stars and Stripes,” this flag was nicknamed “The Stars and Bars.” As more States joined the Confederate States, more stars were added.

In the confusion of battle, especially when the First National Flag was hanging limp from lack of a breeze, it looked very much like the United States Flag, so a new National Flag was called for.



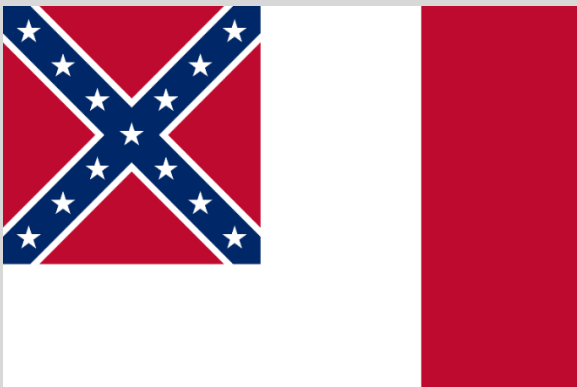
Second National Flag
(1 May 1863 to 4 March 1865)



Stonewall Jackson
\$500.00 note

The Second National Flag also represented the Confederate States of America as a nation. It is often nicknamed “The Stainless Banner.” Sometimes it is called “The Stonewall Jackson Flag” because one of its first uses was to drape the coffin of General Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson, and because it and General Jackson’s portrait were featured on a \$500 note.

The Second National Flag solved the problem of confusion with the United States Flag – but when it was hanging limp from lack of a breeze, it looked very much like a flag of truce, so once again a new National Flag was called for.



Third National Flag (4 March 1865 – present)

The Third National Flag represents the Confederate States of America as a nation. It is often nicknamed “The Blood-Stained Banner.” It neither resembled the United States Flag, nor looked at rest like a flag of truce.

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!



Black Union soldiers refused their salaries for 18 months to protest being paid lower wages than white soldiers.

When Black soldiers began signing up with the Union Army in early 1863, they were paid \$10 a month. White soldiers were paid at least \$13, with officers earning more. Blacks were further insulted when only they were charged a \$3 monthly fee for clothing, lowering their pay to \$7. As a result, the highest-paid Black soldier earned about half the lowest-paid white soldier’s salary. To protest these conditions, Black regiments refused to accept their inferior wages. Finally, pressure from abolitionist congressmen coupled with the courage Black soldiers had shown in combat persuaded Congress to rectify the pay structure. In September 1864, Black soldiers finally received equal pay that was retroactive to their enlistment date. For many, this

meant they finally had enough money to send some home to their families.



UNIT SPOTLIGHT

EIGHTEENTH TEXAS INFANTRY

The Eighteenth Texas Infantry was organized during the summer and fall of 1862, specifically May 13, 1862, in Jefferson, Texas, in Marion County. The entire career of the Eighteenth was spent within the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the regiment had up to eleven companies and participated in more than twenty military engagements. The Eighteenth was also known as Ochiltree's regiment.

The eleven companies of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry were: Company A from Cherokee County commanded by Capt. Matthew A. Gaston; Company B from Rusk and Marion counties commanded by Capt. R. Z. Buckner; Company C from Rusk and Cherokee counties commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Bonner; Company D from Jefferson and Marion counties commanded by Capt. John K. Cocke; Company E known as the Grayrock Volunteers from Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County, commanded by Capt. Richard Keningham; Company F from Homer, Angelina, and Titus counties commanded by Capt. Joseph G. W. Wood; Company G from Rusk County commanded by Capt. J. Dansby; Company H from Coffeewille, Upshur County, commanded by Capt. J. W. Duncan; Company I from Shelbyville, Shelby, and Rusk counties commanded by Capt. W. W. Thompson; Company K from Jacksonville, Cherokee County, commanded by Capt. W. H. Lovelady; Company L commanded by Capt. James McKnight.

During late 1862 a detachment of the unit was temporarily mounted and ordered south of the Rio

Grande into Mexico, where a large herd of cattle had been purchased for the Confederacy. The detachment brought these cattle back across the Rio Grande to Central Texas. In October 1862 a new division was formed, and the Eighteenth Texas Infantry was incorporated into the First Brigade. In December, John G. Walker assumed command of the division, and the division was later known as "Walker's Greyhounds" denoting its many long, forced marches back and forth across Louisiana and Arkansas. In January 1863 the division was sent to the Arkansas Post, located on the Arkansas River near the Mississippi River, to assist in its defense. They arrived too late to help. They were sent on two long marches—one via the Red River to counter Gen. Nathaniel Banks in Alexandria, Louisiana, and one to Perkins Landing, fifteen miles from Vicksburg. Both times they arrived too late, and their participation was limited to skirmishing with several Union gunboats.

The Eighteenth saw action on June 7, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, with 184 casualties, including two officers killed. They again saw action on June 15, 1863, at Richmond, Louisiana, where they were commanded by Col. David B. Culberson. They crossed the bayou and charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet, driving them into the timber.

On November 3, 1863, the Eighteenth was in a battle at Bayou Bourbeau, near Grand Coteau, Louisiana. The infantry brigade was formed in a battle line composed of the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Eleventh Texas infantries. The Fifteenth was commanded by Col. Joseph W. Speight, and they took their position on the right of the brigade. The Eighteenth was commanded by Col. Wilburn H. King and was assigned to the center, while the Eleventh, commanded by Col. Oran Milo Roberts, took their position on the left of the brigade. The battle lasted three hours with twenty-one killed, eighty-two injured, and thirty-eight taken prisoner.

On April 8, 1864, the Eighteenth Texas Infantry engaged in battle at Sabine Cross Roads, near Mansfield, Louisiana. The battle was a stunning

victory for the Confederates under the command of Gen. Richard Taylor. This defeat for the Union ultimately caused General Banks to abandon his march toward Shreveport and turn back to New Orleans. The Confederates lost about 1,000 in the battle.

Walker's Texans, including the Eighteenth, engaged General Banks again on April 9, 1864, with an attempt to separate Banks from his gunboat on the Red River, sixteen miles to the east. They fought at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, with 1,200 casualties for the Confederacy and 1,369 for the Union.

During mid-1864 the Eighteenth Texas Infantry served at Shreveport, Louisiana, and in early 1865 the unit was moved to Hempstead, Texas. Although the regiment is listed among the Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces surrendered at Galveston, it had already ceased to exist by that date. An unofficial report states that the regiment disbanded at Hempstead in late May 1865 when the news of the collapse of the eastern Confederacy reached the region.

Glen Ervin Carroll
Hal Cardwell
Roger Dukes
Cletis Milsap
Ryan Springer
David Routh

Guests

Nicholas Foster

The minutes of the September 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 September with \$-44.81, we had seven members who joined during the month, of which two were Life Members. Their dues and donations totaled \$205.00, that left up a balance of \$160.19.

I explained that the Secretary/Treasurer General and myself opened a checking account at Vera Bank in Mount Pleasant, however according to the minutes of the GEC Meeting, there was no provision for adding Rex to the Signature Card. I made a motion, which was seconded by Cletis Millsap to add Alvin Rex McGee as an authorized person to sign Check for the Society. The motion passed unanimously.

The only Old Business was the Charter Date for the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter #1, which we agreed would be October 17, 2025. We also discussed the need for a Pledge or Salute to our Society Flag.

Under New Business we discussed and voted on the following:

- The Monthly Stated Meeting will be held on the Second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. by Zoom - Approved
- The GEC Meetings will be held quarterly by Zoom. Meetings will be held towards the end on the month during August, November, February and May. – Approved.
- For the time being, we will only have Certificates and Lapel Pins with no Medals for identification as Society members and achievement. – We will vote on the pin(s) we wish to use during our next Stated Meeting.
- We discussed and voted on the design of our Chapter Flag. – Approved the Bonnie Blue Flag with the

CHAPTER MINUTES 10-13-2025

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

Invocation was given by Chaplain General Barbara Eve Holder.

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, President General
Dustin Wayne Seiler, Vice President General
Alvin Rex McGee, Secretary Treasurer General
Benjamin Carter Campbell, Genealogist General
David Adcox
Sam Bennett

Chapter Name at top and The Society Name below the star, both on a curve.

- Under election and appointment of officers, it was decided that I would send out a list of vacancies along with job descriptions in order for member to volunteer and then we will elect new officers at our next Stated Meeting. The Program tonight was the Introduction of the SCD Guardian Program, which no one had an objection to.

The Benediction was given by Compatriot Michael Mars.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:11.

“There was a land of Cavaliers and Cotton Fields called the Old South. Here in this pretty world, Gallantry took its last bow. Here was the last ever to be seen of Knights and their Ladies Fair, of Master and of Slave. Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered, a Civilization gone with the wind.”

Prologue – Gone With The Wind



**"Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."
Proverbs 22:28**

After we have traveled a particular route a number of times, we begin to recognize certain landmarks. Whether they are natural landmarks, such as trees or physical features, or man-made structures, landmarks have long been used to help travelers find their way.

In ancient Israel, men would set stones in the ground to mark property lines. As time passed and property was handed down through subsequent generations, young people were taught to honor the landmarks set

by their forefathers. The landmarks were sacred boundaries that guarded against confusion, corruption and deceit.

Just as the Israelites of old placed landmarks on the ground to maintain order, God has placed landmarks in His Word to set boundaries concerning our behavior. When we conduct ourselves according to God's landmarks, we honor Him and we live as good neighbors. There are also landmarks in our heritage. We observe customs, traditions and symbols that keep us connected to our cherished history.

In recent months, we have witnessed the removal of what we consider old landmarks and the blurring of sacred boundaries. Many of the time-honored rights, laws, and symbols that we hold dear have come under assault. We undoubtedly live at a point in history that is as critical as anytime in our nation's history. Let us be true to the Old Landmarks!



TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Nathan Bedford Forrest (b. Tennessee) Interned at SCV HQ, Elm Springs, TN
2. Fitzhugh Lee (b. Virginia)
3. Samuel Cooper...after the war, he lived a meager life as a farmer and died in 1876.

**1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
Headquarters Chapter #1
Sons & Daughters of Confederate
Veterans**

Chapter Leadership

President

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

Vice President

Dustin Wayne Seiler
210-639-4607
dw.seiler85@gmail.com

Secretary/Treasurer

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

Chaplain

Vacant

Genealogist

Benjamin Carter Campbell
706-498-0490
johndeere-reb@hotmail.com

Historian

William Thomas Wilcoxson
719-821-9480
bwilcoxson@wilcoxsonauto.com

Communications Officer

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

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



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

