



David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds

Headquarters Chapter

DESCENDANTS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Compatriots,

I would like everyone to start thinking about our upcoming 2025 Annual Convention that will be held on March 7th & 8th, 2025 in beautiful historic Jefferson, Texas.

I look forward to having our Chapter have a good turnout, after all, there are 7 Chamber Members that I have not met in person. I would dearly love to see and meet those Compatriots.

The Annual Convention is the time for all official business to be conducted by the Association. I plan to make a couple of recommendations and encourage anyone that has suggestions or recommendations to let me know in advance so that we can get them considered during the Convention.

I'm also going to take this opportunity to ask each and every one of you to please try to make our next Zoom Meeting on January 13th. There is some important business that we need to discuss, such as our new Constitution and Bylaws, election of Chapter Officers, meeting times and dates as well as ideas for programs and growth.

With the start of 2025, I want to make sure that the Chapter has everything in order to move forward in a legal manner. I recently sent out a Draft Copy of the Chapter Constitution and Bylaws and I'm currently working on the Ritual and Ceremonial Manual which I should have out for Approval sometime this month. If anyone has additional information they think should be shared or used by the Chapter as a whole, please let me know and we can discuss it at our January Monthly Meeting.

God Bless Dixie!

Joe Reynolds
Chapter President

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, January 13th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting



Our Mission

To establish & maintain an honorable, non-racist Southern heritage and history organization dedicated to perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the Confederate Soldiers & Sailors who served their country during the War Between the States, 1861-1865



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Jan 02 – Marvin Patrick Tomberlain Jr.

Jan 01 – Rex & Carole McGee

Jan 21 – Joe & Keesie Reynolds

Jan 23 – Randall & Arlene Connell

January 8th – This day in 1821 General James Longstreet was born.

January 9th – This day in 1861 Mississippi secedes from the union.

January 10th – This day in 1861 Florida secedes from the union.

January 11th – This day in 1861 Alabama secedes from the union.

January 19th – This day 1807 General Robert E. Lee was born in Stratford, Virginia.

January 19th – Confederate Heroes Day in Texas

January (3rd Monday) – This day is confederate Heroes Day.

January 21st – This day in 1824 General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was born in West Virginia.

January 26th – This day in 1861 Louisiana secedes from the union.

January 28th – This day in 1825 General George Pickett was born.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY



Battle of Prairie Grove - Prairie Arkansas

Battle of Arkansas Post or Fort Hindman - Fort Hindman Arkansas

11 January 1863 - General Thomas J. Churchill verses General John A. McClernand. Casualties: 4564 Confederate, 1061 Union!

Battle of Fort Fisher - Fort Fisher North Carolina

13-15 January 1865 - General William H.C. Whiting verses General Alfred H. Terry. Casualties: 1400 Confederates, 5962 Union!

Battle of Mill Springs - Mill Springs Kentucky

19 January 1862 - George B. Crittenden verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 314 Confederate, 246 Union!



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: With photo technology in its infancy, how did the news media usually illustrate their battlefield dispatches?

2: What faraway newspaper denounced the Emancipation Proclamation as a hypocritical sham?

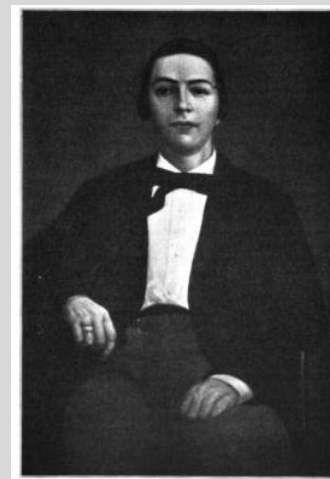
3: How many different railroad companies were in operation in the South?



AN ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR MARTYR

David Owen Dodd

by Craig Alan Jones



During the American Civil War, there were numerous Confederate soldiers captured and hung as spies by the Union Army for not revealing the sources of their condemning evidence against them. Many of us are familiar with the story of Private Sam Davis of Smyrna, Tennessee who served as a courier in the 1st Tennessee Infantry and was captured by the 7th Kansas Cavalry during operations in the Pulaski, Tennessee area under General Grenville M. Dodge. During his trial, when asked where he got the maps that were found in his saddlebags showing Union positions in the Nashville area, Sam Davis reportedly said "I would rather die a thousand deaths than betray a friend". To this day, Sam Davis is proclaimed the "Boy Hero of the Confederacy" with monuments to his credit on the Pulaski, Tennessee square, the Tennessee State Capitol in Nashville and his boyhood home museum in Smyrna. However, there can also be found in the State of Arkansas another "Boy Hero", David Owen Dodd, with a very similar story line that ended with his hanging. Being only 17 years of age at the time of his death, Dodd was not old enough to serve in the Confederate Army although many young boys lied about their ages and served anyway. Regardless of his capacity to serve in the military, Dodd can and should be included in the ranks of Confederate heroes who put their lives on the line to further the Confederate cause by not revealing the source of their information and becoming martyrs in their own right.

In 1863, the State of Arkansas was in a tumultuous state of affairs. Up until this time, Governor Henry Rector had managed to keep the state government under secessionist control, despite a Union victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas in March of 1862 in which Confederate Generals Ben McCulloch, William Slack and James McIntosh were killed and Generals Sterling Price and Earl Van Dorn were soundly defeated. With the election of Governor Rector in 1860, Arkansas voted itself out of the Union on May 6, 1861. After the 1862 disaster at Pea Ridge, Governor Rector immediately went to work putting together a new Confederate Army under General Thomas C. Hindman, who immediately

instituted a draft and declared martial law. In November of "1862, the Arkansas constitution was voted on and amended to allow only a two year term for elected officials. Governor Rector would leave office in November of 1862 and was replaced by Harris Flanigan. In December of 1862 General Hindman would make a futile attempt to secure Northwest Arkansas at the Battle of Prairie Grove, which was more or less a draw in terms of casualties. General Hindman, being out of ammunition due to a supply train blunder, withdrew from the field under the cover of darkness leaving the Union Army in control. From December 1862 through the end of 1863, the State of Arkansas would slowly lose control of its strategic positions at the Battles of Arkansas Post, Chalk Bluff, Helena, Reed's Bridge, Bayou Fourche, Backbone Mountain and Pine Bluff. The culmination of these events leads up to the capture and hanging of 17 year old David O. Dodd in Little Rock, Arkansas on January 8, 1864.

David Owen Dodd was born November 10, 1846 in Lavaca County, TX to Andrew and Lydia (Owen) Dodd. He had two Sisters, Leonora and Senhora, whom he was asserted to be very close with. His family was considered upper middle class and his Father Andrew, was the least successful of the family members. Sometime before the end of 1863, Andrew Dodd moved his family to Little Rock, Arkansas and was engaged as a merchant selling tobacco and other conveniences. When Little Rock was occupied by the Union Army on September 10, 1863, after a desperate struggle at Bayou Fourche, the citizens were left to fend for themselves. At that time, David was purportedly enrolled at St. John's Masonic College which was located directly across from the Little Rock Arsenal, today known as the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History. In September of 1863, David and his Father were in Mississippi purchasing goods for the family business when they learned of the Federal occupation. David's Mother and Sisters were instructed by Andrew to board the nearest steamboat and leave the city at once, but the Federal troops had seized most of the boats to use for transporting troops. Lydia Dodd and her two

daughters finally boarded a riverboat, but it was found to be so jammed with Yankee troops that they got off the boat and refused to go any further. It was claimed that the soldiers were abusive and rude to citizens who had sympathies with the South. David was sent by his Father back to Little Rock to look after his Mother and Sisters and took a job clerking in a mercantile store and telegraph office. Sometime around the first week of December, Andrew Dodd returned home, packed up his family, and moved them 100 miles South to Camden, Arkansas which was a safe haven for Southern families.

While living in Camden, Andrew Dodd decided to send David back to Little Rock to purchase Northern tobacco for his business enterprise. Being only 17 years of age, Andrew believed that David would be able to get through the Union lines with very little effort. At this time, Confederate General James Fagan was conducting military affairs in the Camden area and issued a pass to David that allowed him to get through the picket lines. According to legend, General Fagan jokingly told David that "he expected a full report of the Yankee strength" upon his return from Little Rock. David successfully entered Little Rock a few days later on Christmas Eve and after doing his business, went to the home of 16 year old Mary Dodge whose Father, R. L. Dodge, was a Vermont native who sided with the North. There were apparently Northern officers staying at the Dodge home during this time. It is thought that Mary provided David with information about some of the Northern officers that he kept in his notebook. David attended Holiday parties with Mary and apparently accompanied two other women known as Mary Swindle and Minerva Cogburn while staying in Little Rock. On December 29, 1863, David left Little Rock and travelled Southwest to visit an Uncle, Washington Dodd. His Federal pass, which had been obtained at the Provost Marshal's office at St. John's Masonic College, was confiscated by Union soldiers when he left the city as he no longer required one. After spending the night with his Uncle, David was traveling through the woods toward Camden and somehow ended up back within the Union lines. At a

place called 10 Mile House located on the stagecoach road Southwest of the city, David was traveling back toward the Benton Road where he was stopped by Union pickets and asked for identification. No longer having a pass, he was searched and was found to have a notebook containing sentences written in Morse code. One of the pickets translated the message which was found to have the locations and strength of the Union army around the Little Rock area. David was immediately arrested and taken to the Little Rock State Capitol and detained in a cell to await trial.

Over the next two days he was interrogated by General John Davidson and told to reveal the informants name to which he supposedly replied "I can give my life for my country but cannot betray a friend". His Sister Senhora would state in later years that David most likely acted on his own and that there was no informant. A military trial soon followed with six officers on the panel and David was found guilty of being a Confederate spy and sentenced to be hanged by a 4-2 verdict. At some point during the trial, David was allowed to read a prepared speech in which he defended his youth and claimed that the condemning information were merely notes in a personal diary. On the third day after David's incarceration, under orders from General Steele, Mary Dodge and her father were escorted under armed guard to a Union gunboat on the Arkansas River. They were transported to Vermont, where Mary was kept until the end of the war. It is assumed that General Steele did this in order to keep Mary Dodge from being a participant in the treasonous act and possibly hung herself because of her involvement with David and the fact that Union officers had been living in the family home during the occupation. The morning of January 8th, 1864 was very cold, and the Arkansas River was completely frozen over allowing curious citizens to cross over on foot to witness the hanging. David put on the suit in which he was to be buried. He rode in an open wagon under close guard out of the gates of the military prison, straddling his own coffin, passing not far from his own future grave in Mount Holly

Cemetery. The wagon halted in front of St. John's Masonic College, where David had been a cadet. Witnesses reported that he was a bit drawn and pale, but calm and resolute, practically indifferent. The hangman reportedly forgot a blindfold, so David offered his own. His coat was removed, and hands and feet were bound and he was placed on the tailgate of the wagon directly under a crudely made yoke that would serve as the gallows. A hangman's noose was placed around David's neck and at the signal, the tailgate was dropped and according to first-hand accounts the rope stretched too much, and David's feet touched the ground providing a gruesome scene as he choked and slowly strangled to death, his body contorting in all directions. There are two versions of what happened next. Version one holds that one or two soldiers grabbed his legs to add weight and hasten his death. Version two holds that a soldier shinnied up the gibbet to grab the noose, twist the rope and raise the condemned off the ground. In either case, David finally expired, and a doctor pronounced him dead. A Union soldier, Lt. James Munns of the 29th Iowa stated, "I was pleased to have the satisfaction of seeing a double-dyed traitor who was arrested as a spy hung by the neck until life departed." David's lifeless body was next taken to the home of a Mrs. Barney Knighton and kept overnight under heavy guard. On September 9th, David was interred at Mt. Holly Cemetery in a grave donated by a local citizen. A Federal officer informed the burial detail beforehand that no words were to be spoken and no songs were to be sung. Two of David's Aunts and their husbands were allowed to attend the funeral. Although not in attendance, Andrew and Lydia Dodd were distraught by the news of their son. Andrew tragically died two years after the war, place unknown, and Lydia died in Pascagoula, Mississippi in 1885. Ironically, Confederate General James Fagan and Union sympathizer R.L. Dodge, Father of Mary Dodge, were buried in the very same cemetery. The grave is marked by an 8 foot marble obelisk inscribed as follows: Here lie the remains of David 0. Dodd. Born in Lavaca County, Texas, Nov. 10, 1846. Died Jan. 8, "1864. At the foot of the grave is

a small marker with the words "Boy Martyr of the Confederacy".

In 1911, The United Daughters of the Confederacy raised funds to commission a stained glass window to commemorate David 0. Dodd. The window was donated to the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA and was displayed in the Arkansas Room. An exact replica of the stained glass window hangs today in the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History in Little Rock. Outside the museum, formerly the Little Rock Arsenal and next to the area where the former St. John's Masonic College was located, is a granite marker inscribed "In Memory of David 0. Dodd, The Boy Hero of the Confederacy, This Marks the Place of His Execution, January 8, 1864, Erected by the Memorial Chapter, UDC, 1926. In 2009, a large monument to David 0. Dodd was erected on the grounds of the Old State House, formerly the State Capitol. There is also an Elementary School curiously spelled as David O' Dodd but obviously named for the boy martyr. In January of each year on the Saturday closest to the 8th of January, the Arkansas Division of Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Arkansas State Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy commemorate the life of David 0. Dodd at Mount Holly Cemetery with a ceremony and the laying of a wreath at his grave. After 153 years, David 0. Dodd is remembered as a victim whose family was caught up in the tumultuous and uncertain times of the American Civil War and the unfortunate incidents which occurred that will forever define our beliefs and have made us who we are today.



SOME USEFUL INTELLIGENCE

Finding information about our Confederate ancestors isn't as difficult, and in some ways is less expensive, than it used to be. Lots of things are now available online, and the Dallas Public Library has a collection which will amaze you.

Let's talk about Confederate pensions. Every state which granted pensions to Confederate veterans kept their applications and paperwork on file.

You can see the whole file, for every soldier and state, by simply driving to the Dallas Public Library. It's all there on microfilm, and copies are only a quarter each.

Dallas also has the Compiled Military Service Records for all the Confederate soldiers from Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, those raised directly by the CSA government, and many of the Galvanized Yankee files...the same things you used to order from Washington City for big bucks and then wait and wait and wait....

If you need to order several military service record files from Washington consider getting yourself a subscription to footnote.com. Then you'll have quick and easy access to the Compiled Military Service Records of every Confederate soldier from every state whose records have survived. For about the cost of three files, you can get a year's subscription to footnote.

Your humble newsletter editor knows about as much about computers as Harriet Beecher Stowe knew about slavery. He lacks the requisite synapses to learn most software programs. He has managed to learn the rudiments of PowerPoint, and so will be forced to present your monthly Newsletter in that format. He will present to you what he has in his hands at the end of business on the 15th day of each month. He appreciates your input and support.

CONFEDERATE PENSION HELPS...

Many states now have their Confederate pension indexes online:

[Florida]

http://www.floridamemory.com/collections/pension_files/PensionSearchResults.asp

[Texas]

<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/pensions/>

[Oklahoma]

<http://www.odl.state.ok.us/oar/docs/pension.pdf>

[Arkansas]

http://www.arkives.net/documenting/confed_pensions.asp

[Louisiana]

<http://www400.sos.louisiana.gov/archives/gen/cpa-alpha.htm>

[South Carolina]

<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/search.aspx>

[Virginia]

http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas10&file_name=find-bclas10&local_base=CLAS10

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!



Harriet Tubman led a raid to free enslaved people during the Civil War.

Harriet Tubman, the escaped enslaved woman who led others to freedom on the Underground Railroad before the war, arrived at the Union camp at Port Royal, South Carolina, in the spring of 1862 to support the Union cause. She began teaching freed women skills that could earn them wages with the Union Army. But soon she was gathering intelligence about the countryside from the freed Blacks and taking river reconnaissance trips. On June 1, 1863, Tubman and Union Colonel James Montgomery steamed into the interior with 300 Black Union soldiers. The troops swept through nearby plantations, burning homes and barns as Union gunboats sounded their whistles. Enslaved men, women and children came streaming from the countryside, reminding Tubman of “the children of Israel, coming out of Egypt.” More than 720 enslaved people were shuttled to freedom during the mission. In the first raid led by a woman during the Civil War, Tubman liberated 10 times the number of enslaved peoples she had freed in 10 years on the underground Railroad.



Quote from a Confederate Chaplain

“On reaching the end of A. P. Hill’s line, they came suddenly upon a part of ragged soldiers worshipping God, and notwithstanding the fact that they were expecting the fight to begin at any moment, after the example of General Lee the whole party dismounted and joined in the worship, with cap in hand and rein on the arm, until it was concluded. As our guns were immediately on the left, and some of our boys

received it from the infantry present at the time, ... ‘At Chapin’s Farm, ... General Lee sent his military carriage to Richmond for Dr. (George William) Peterkin. During service Dr. Peterkin knelt to pray; as usual, the men stood up or sat still, for most part; but when General Lee knelt in the dust, all dropped down instantly.’” (A picture of the power of example)

Chaplain Henry M. White
1st Virginia Artillery

STONEWALL JACKSON AND THE BOTTISHAM FOUR

Norman Dasinger, Jr., July 28, 2024 (originally published July 12, 2021)



P-51 Mustangs in flight on July 26, 1944 | U.S. Army Air Forces

This iconic World War II photo depicting the flight of four P-51 Mustang fighters was taken on July 26, 1944, from a camera posted on a B-17 Flying Fortress.

All four pilots served in the 361st Fighter Group, nicknamed the “Yellow Jackets,” and the commanding officer and flying lead plane in this photo was Col. Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr. The photo clearly shows the name on his plane to be Lou IV.

Col. "Jack" Christian was Confederate Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's great-grandson.

Seventeen days after this photo was taken, Colonel Christian was killed and his Mustang destroyed in a dive-bombing attack against the Arras Railroad yard in Boisleux-au-Mont, France.

Born on November 19, 1915, in San Francisco, California, his father was an officer at the Presidio's field artillery training school. Christian Sr.'s mother was Julia Jackson, Stonewall Jackson's daughter.



Col. Thomas J.J. Christian, Jr. | Find A Grave

Christian Jr., who was called Jack, graduated 45 out of 456 at the United States Academy at West Point in 1939. He first joined the field artillery, following his father's service, but soon changed to the Army Air Corps. Between 1939 and 1941, he studied in the Texas Flying School at Love Field, Dallas, and then became an instructor at Randolph Field near San Antonio. In March 1941, he transferred to the 19th Bombardment Group at Clark Field in the Philippines. By May 1942, he was in the 67th Pursuit Squadron; he was the very first U.S. Army pilot to land on Guadalcanal on August 15, 1942. He returned to the United States to marry Marjorie Ashcroft, whom he met while training in Dallas. While at home, he formed and trained the 361st Fighter Group in Richmond, Virginia. He was their leader and now promoted to colonel when the "Yellow Jackets" arrived in England as part of the

8th Air Corps in November 1943. In January 1944, his wife gave birth to their daughter, Lou Ellen. That is why Jack had "Lou IV" painted on his Mustang. He would never meet his daughter.

A report by 2nd Lt. Robert Bain, a pilot in Colonel Christian's flight on August 12, 1944, observed, "We circled the target receiving instruction from Colonel Christian to make the bomb run from south to north. ... I observed a very good hit in the center of the railway yard ... and assumed it was the Colonel's bombs. I repeatedly called our leader over the radio but never received an answer."

The daily report from the 361st Flight Group noted, "Our Group paid the price when the Group and Station Commander, Colonel Thomas J.J. Christian, Jr. was reported Missing in Action. ... Christian molded a small and weak entity into a strong and hard hitting unit. ... His loss is noted in reverent tribute by all who had the pleasure to know or serve under him."

In the Faubourg-d'Amiens, France, cemetery, he is commemorated by a special memorial inscribed with the words "believed to be buried in this cemetery." He is the only American casualty believed to be there. He is also memorialized on the Tablets of the Missing at Ardennes American Cemetery in Belgium. He has a cenotaph memorial in the Texas State Cemetery, Austin, and another one in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia.

The exact location of his body is unknown.



MILITARY ORDER OF STARS & BARS

On June 10th, 1889, in New Orleans, Louisiana, a group of proud surviving soldiers of the Confederate States of America organized an association called the United Confederate Veterans. Its goals were to protect and defend the honor and dignity of the memory of the Con-federate soldier. As the ranks of the aged veterans of the UCV began to thin with the

passage of time, a group of the surviving Confederate officers met in Columbia, SC on August 30th, 1938 to discuss their concerns that the unique contributions made by the Confederate leadership were not properly chronicled in our nation's history books. They felt a particular duty as members of the Officers Corp.

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

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

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

The War Between the States produced some of the most outstanding civil and military leaders in the history of mankind. To perpetuate the idealism that animated the Confederate Cause and to honor the courage, devotion and endurance of those who dedicated their lives and services during four years of devastating war, and who, through-out the dreadful decade of reconstruction, labored heroically

for the restoration of self-government as the most precious heritage of the American Revolution, male descendants of the officers who honorably served in the Army, Navy and other commands of the Confederate States of America and male descendants of the elected and appointed officials of the Confederate Executive and Legislative branches of the government unite to establish The Military Order of Stars and Bars, a patriotic Society of proud descendants of Confederate Veterans.

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

Visit www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org for additional information or contact Chapter President Joe Reynolds & MOS&B Army of Trans-Mississippi Executive Councilor at 318-691-2844 or by email at Joe.Reynolds@txmosb.org to learn more about us.



"The Union government liberates the enemy's slaves as it would the enemy's cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict. The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States."

London Spectator in reference to the Emancipation Proclamation



TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

- 1: With woodblock engravings of artists' sketches.
- 2: The London Spectator.
- 3: 112

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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.

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(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

