



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,

We're just over a month away from our 2025 Annual Reunion, which will be held in Historic Jefferson, Texas this year. I hope that all of you can make it, I'm going need all of your support on some items that I want to change/implement for the Association. More important, I need your input on what you want to see changed or added to our Constitution.

According to our Constitution, no amendment shall be made to the Constitution except at a duly constituted Annual Reunion of the Association and by a two-thirds affirmative vote of all members present in good standing. Prior to any amendment being considered it shall have been sent either electronically to the member's last known e-mail address or via U.S. Mail to each member of the Association at least thirty (30) days prior to the convening of the Association Reunion at which it will be considered.

In order to meet these requirements, I need to send to all members the recommendations for any changes withing the next 7 days. I have already received recommendations from a couple of members; however, I'm asking anyone who has any changes or recommendations to email or call me prior to midnight on February 3rd in order for me to get everyone's wishes added to my list.

My goal as President of this Association is to see it grow, not only in members, but also in ideas and accomplishments. With going on 20 years We still have no State that has enough Chapters to form a State Society, should I be elected as your President next year, I will see that this changes.

I want to see our Association grow as it never has before, I also want us to do more to honor our ancestors and make them proud of us. Compatriots this is Your Association, let's make it what we want it to be!

God Bless Dixie!

Joe Reynolds
Chapter President

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, February 10th, 7:00 p.m.

Zoom Meeting

2025 Annual Reunion

Friday & Saturday, March 7-8, 2025

See information later in Newsletter

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

Feb 03 – Terry Lee Landrum

Feb 19 – Charles Cornelius Hand, IV

Feb 21 – Randall Wayne Connell

Feb 01 – This day in 1861 Texas secedes from the union.

Feb. 22 – This day in 1862 President Jefferson Davis Inaugurated President of the CSA.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY



Siege of Fort Donelson - Fort Donelson Tennessee

12-16 February 1862 - General Simon B. Buckner verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 16,623 Confederate, 2832 Union!

Battle of Oluste - Olustee Florida

20 February 1864 - General Joseph Finegan verses General Truman Seymour. Casualties: 934 Confederate, 1861 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: What was the caliber of the bayonet-equipped Enfield rifle musket, usually listed simply as “rifle”?

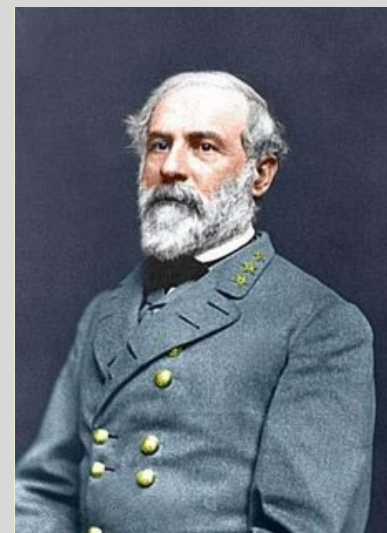
2: Thirteen-inch seacoast mortars could send a 220-pound bomb 4,325 yards if elevated to what degree?

3: What blade did naval men use in hand-to-hand combat?



SOME USEFUL INTELLIGENCE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE



President Dwight Eisenhower wrote the following letter in response to one he received dated August 1, 1960, from Leon W. Scott, a dentist in New Rochelle, New York. Scott's letter reads:

Dear Mr. President:

At the Republican Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of four (4) great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee.

I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me.

The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government is worthy of being hailed as one of our heroes.

Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem?

Sincerely yours,

Leon W. Scott

Eisenhower's response, written on White House letterhead, reads as follows:

August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War Between the States the issue of Secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.

General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his belief in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare

qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower



LINES ON THE BACK OF A CONFEDERATE NOTE

Shortly after the Civil War ended, Major Sidney A. Jonas, late of General Stephen D. Lee's staff, made his way to Richmond, hoping from there he could find transportation to his home in Aberdeen, Mississippi. Although he and his companions were broke, the sympathetic owner of the Powhatan hotel gave the former Confederates lodging for the night.

Here is the poem that struck such a cord with the people of a dispirited and defeated South:

Representing nothing on God's earth now, and naught in the waters below it, as the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone, keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear to the tale that this trifle can tell, of Liberty born of the patriot's dream, of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores, and too much of a stranger to borrow, we issued to-day our promise to pay, and hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled by and weeks became years, but our coffers were empty still; coin was so rare that the treasury'd quake if a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed, and our poverty well we discerned, and this little check represented the pay that our suffering veterans earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold, yet as gold each soldier received it; it gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay, and each Southern patriot believed it.

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races -- that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races from living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

"The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln,"
Roy Basler, ed. 1953 New Brunswick, N.J.:
Rutgers University Press



Lincoln's Views on Race

Both before and during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln pushed to send freed Blacks abroad.

The policy, called colonization, had been supported by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay—a hero of Lincoln's—and even Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose protagonists in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ultimately emigrated from the United States to Africa. In August 1862, Lincoln brought five Black ministers to the White House and told them that slavery and the war had demonstrated that it would be "better for us both, therefore, to be separated." He wanted to send freed Blacks to Central America, even calling for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to pay for colonization. But prominent abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison were appalled by the idea. Lincoln never succeeded at gathering support for the policy, and after he

signed the Emancipation Proclamation he never mentioned it publicly again.

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 Confederate 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 at 318-691-2844 or by email at Joe.Reynolds@txmosb.org to learn more about us.



TRAMPLING UNION TERROR

Riders of the Second Alabama Cavalry

by Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott

Lt. Colonel (US Army, Ret.) BA, JD, LLM (2), SJD

Addicott has done it again! *Trampling Union Terror – Riders of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment* is the much anticipated companion book to his 2023 eye-opening *Union Terror*. While *Union Terror* methodically demolished all the wrongheaded arguments proffered by apologists for the Lincoln Administration's use of widespread terrorism against Southern civilians, this work vividly explores the life and times of a body of hard-riding Alabamians that fought more Federal terror raids than any other cavalry regiment in the Confederacy. Thoroughly researched and painstakingly backed by hundreds of first-hand accounts from period sources, *Trampling Union Terror* features dozens of illustrations and battle maps, giving the reader a multi-dimensional sense of what it was like to be on the fighting ground in that terrible time. A must read for all serious students about the good, the bad, and the ugly of American history.

– Major General Alfred A. Valenzuela (U.S. Army, Ret.)



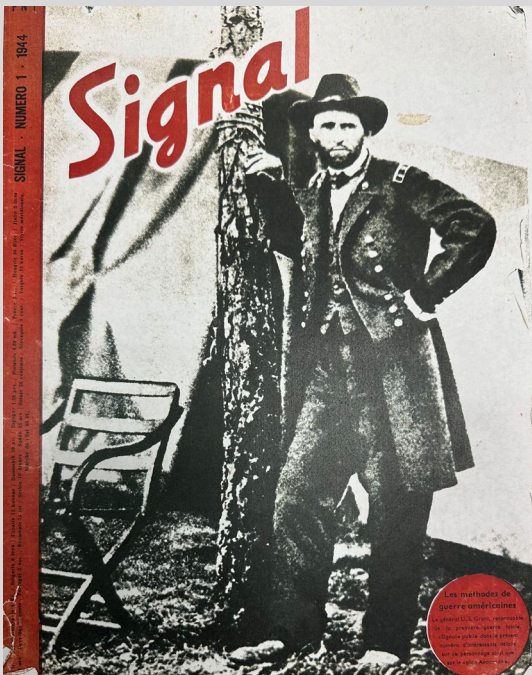
“The object of terrorism is terrorism. The object of oppression is oppression. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power. Now do you begin to understand me?”

– George Orwell

This work is a companion to the 2023 book, *Union Terror: Debunking the Justifications for the Union's Use of Terror Against Southern Civilians*. *Union Terror* explored not only the legal and policy implications of the Lincoln Administration's decision to employ a merciless scorched-earth

campaign against large segments of unresisting Southern noncombatants, but also proved as absolutely false all of the so-called justifications for its use of terrorism with particular emphasis focused on the 1864 Union terror operation from Atlanta to Savannah, colloquially known as the “March to the Sea.”

While most mainstream writers about the American Civil War obfuscate and/or fail to condemn the raw atrocities committed by the Lincoln Administration, it is interesting to note that our enemies do not – they often make reference to the wide-spread Union war crimes for their own propaganda purposes. For instance, in 1944, the magazine *Signal*, a widely distributed German publication of the Nazi regime published in German, French, and Spanish, boasted a full length photo of General Ulysses S. Grant on its cover to introduce the reader to the main story called: *The Method of Warfare of the Americans*. The article spent five pages detailing the outrageous terror tactics by Federal military forces against an unresisting Southern civilian population designed to ensure maximum suffering on the noncombatants, just 80 years prior. With “D Day” and the arrival of U.S. troops into Europe, the Germans hoped to frighten civilian Europeans into believing that they could expect the same abusive treatment!



As the title of this work suggests, the prism employed to further explore the matter of Union terrorism centers around a storied Confederate cavalry command, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Not only did the 2nd Alabama actively contest numerous Federal terror raids in Mississippi and Alabama, the gray horse soldiers had the unique distinction of witnessing first-hand the crescendo of Union savagery during Sherman’s march across Georgia as they vigorously resisted the wrongdoers every step of the way. In fact, while serving both independently and under various larger commands, to include General Daniel Ruggles and General Samuel Ferguson, the riders of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry have the unique distinction of fighting Union terror raids – Sherman and others – more than any other cavalry regiment in the entire Confederacy!

Simply put, the book is about “war crimes and warriors.” The *war crimes* recount the horrendous outrages on non-combatants which occurred during Union military strikes in the western theater of combat and the *warriors* describe the hard riding troopers of the Confederacy’s 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment, Southern men who valiantly defended their families, State, and country from the miscreants.

– Through Their Eyes –

The 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment was recruited from the fertile farmlands of south and central Alabama in the Spring of 1862, a year after the War began. The men that made up the regiment were homogenous in their backgrounds, and all embraced an unfaltering commitment to the instilled virtue of duty. Since no literary source exists to preserve the heroic accomplishments of this hard fighting regiment, this work attempts to pull the riders back from the vortex of time so that their service may be properly honored and hopefully assist in renewing a commitment by future generations to celebrate the essential qualities of duty and honor that have long formed an integral part of the American mosaic.

When properly lead, the 2nd Alabama was a brave and extremely capable fighting force with many

skirmishes and battles to their credit. Participants in some of the key events of the Civil War, the men logged thousands of miles on horseback over inhospitable terrain, often in conditions of broiling heat and bone chilling cold, boldly confronting Federal cavalry terror raids in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

While the 2nd Alabama cut their combat teeth blunting Union cavalry strikes in Mississippi and Alabama in 1863, their most demanding service occurred during Sherman's Meridian raid, the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the March to the Sea. They also saw action in the evacuation of Savannah and served as part of the final escort of President Jefferson Davis in 1865, as he fled into Georgia following the fall of Richmond. In this light, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment served to the very end, not because they viewed themselves as part of a great Greek tragedy "where you know what the outcome is bound to be," but because they believed that they were in the right, fighting to ward off vicious invaders who terrorized the innocent.

After struggling through a first year of service marked by inaction and incompetent leadership along the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Florida, the 2nd Alabama proved themselves a sterling fighting regiment when assigned to independent duty in north Mississippi in the late spring of 1863. By the time that their incredible regimental commander, the gallant Colonel Richard Earle, was killed in action the next year, they had long since found their stride as the best regiment in General Samuel Ferguson's cavalry brigade. Ferguson, himself a brave and skilled leader who possessed no other ambition than to serve his country, relied heavily on the 2nd Alabama until the very end.

In 1862, the allocated slots in the 2nd Alabama were easy to fill as no branch of service was more appealing to recruits than the cavalry. Not only did the young men equate the job with stories of cavaliers and knights of old galloping about on high adventure, the aura of gallantry and independence offered by cavalry life also played directly to a

certain "devil may care" attitude of invincibility. Further, such duty avoided the curse of the infantryman who was obligated to slog about on foot.

Surviving photographs of Rebel cavalymen taken early in the War often reflect cocky troopers clad in spruced up hats and polished boots, with braces of shinny pistols tucked in wide leather belts. However, as the hardships multiplied subsequent images reveal that thousand-mile gaze born from the rigors of endless days of campaigning (see below photo provided by Shannon Pritchard, *Old South Military Antiques*). In many ways, while the draw to the cavalry was almost irresistible the grueling lifestyle could be far more debilitating than what the foot soldier ever experienced.



In the late spring of 1863, the troopers were ordered into northern Mississippi where they engaged in months and months of extensive combat blunting Federal terror raids swooping down from Union held Tennessee into north Mississippi. Their first encounter with Union raiders came from the Ninth (9th) Illinois Volunteer Infantry (mounted) and was typical of subsequent fights.

Separating from a larger Federal group of raiders camped at Pocahontas, Tennessee, the 9th Illinois launched a smaller incursion into northern Mississippi to seize food and burn homes. Their

commander was Lieutenant Colonel Jesse J. Phillips and he led about 300 mounted men with two pieces of light artillery. His mission also included specific orders to completely destroy the civilian town of New Albany. Along with this group of terrorists in blue rode the regimental chaplain, Marion Morrison, who chronicled the three-day raid in his diary.

On the morning of June 13, 1863, Phillips entered the town of Ripley and took possession without opposition. While the town was looted and a sizable group of black Southerners were impressed into labor, the place was not torched. According to Chaplain Morrison:

The town was searched, but nothing of a contraband nature [was found], except a number of negroes, who were confiscated for the Government [emphasis added].”

The next town hit that day was nearby Orizabo, which also offered no resistance. Unlike Ripley, however, Orizabo was completely burned to the ground under the absurd excuse that it “was a place of rendezvous” for the Rebels. Of course, under such distorted criterion for inflicting raw criminal violence, every Southern town would be subject to destruction, which was exactly what was taking place. In this light, the reason Orizabo was destroyed and Ripley spared was not because of any law of war or humanitarian concerns, but rather because Ripley was only a half-day’s ride to their main target of New Albany and the arsonists would be returning through Ripley to rest up that night on their way back to friendly lines. They would burn it then.

Making sure that sufficient flankers were sent out to report on any lurking Confederate cavalry, the terrorists then moved with their loot to the south towards New Albany as fast as the heavily loaded wagons could travel. While enroute Morrison dryly recorded that the Yankees stopped a large family on the road and robbed them of all their property because in roughly searching the group’s personal possessions they found a letter tucked inside an elderly woman’s carpet-sack with a single Confederate postage stamp affixed to the outside.

Naturally, the Yankees would have stolen the wagons and horses anyway – finding a Confederate stamp served as their so-called justification for highway robbery.

While stopping to feed, about four miles south of Ripley, a family moving to Ripley came along. Their wagons and carriage were searched, and a Rebel mail was found in the old lady’s carpet-sack. Their horses and mules were all confiscated, except one old team of mules which they were allowed to keep.

(Continued in next issue)



DCV REUNION FRIDAY MARCH 7, 2025

REUNION GET TOGETHER:

Assemble at 5:45 p.m. Taste of Caddo Restaurant
201 West Austin, Jefferson TX Phone: 903-601-4446.

D C V REUNION SATURDAY MARCH 8, 2025

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church Parrish
Hall 9:00 a.m.

209 W. Lafayette and 201 N. Vale

A \$15.00 Catered Catfish Lunch will be served After
the new DCV Board meeting.

At 2:00 p.m. There will be a van tour of the sights of
Jefferson. Then plenty of time for all to shop the
many stores of Jefferson. Major Motel chains are in
Marshall at I-20 and Hwy 59 approximately 20 to 26
miles from Jefferson on Hwy 59.

In Jefferson there are over 400 Bed and Breakfast

PLEASE NOTIFY CARL HEDGES

cfhedges@sbcglobal.net or 903-918-0085

Let him know what day(s) you will be attending.

ADDENDUM TO THE ITINERARY

Saturday, March 8, 2025 4:00 pm
Confederate Ordnance Magazine

Following the trolley tour of Jefferson's historic points there will be a short trip to visit the Confederate Ordnance Magazine. Owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy the magazine stands on private property along the banks of Big Cypress Bayou and requires special permission to access through the auspices of the UDC.

In 2017 the structure was moved back from the bank of the Big Cypress because the process of natural erosion would have eventually sent the entire building into the bayou waters. The DCV allocated funds to the UDC at that time for the relocation of the structure.

Of the very few in the United States, The Confederate Ordnance Magazine is the only one remaining in Texas.

Saturday, March 8, 2025 4:00 pm
Grave Site of Colonel John Burke

If we cannot include this stop during our private trolley tour, we will go either before or after the visit to the Confederate Ordnance magazine to the Oakwood Cemetery and the grave of Colonel John Burke. Colonel Burke was a famous Confederate scout (spy) who reported to General Robert E. Lee. He received a letter of commendation from General Lee himself for his bravery and invaluable intelligence.

If not part of the trolley tour those desiring to go to the cemetery and ordnance magazine will gather at the Parish Hall where we will bunch up in private vehicles in order to take as few as possible. Be there a few minutes before 4:00 pm.

NOTE: The cemetery trip may not be necessary if we are able to include it on the trolley tour at 2:00 pm. Both the cemetery and the Confederate ordnance magazine are close into town and will not require a lot of travel time.

escape, and he was right. His capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one.”

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, July 1867 (Foote, The Civil War, Vol. 3, p. 765)



TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

- 1: .557 caliber, for use with smooth-sided minie balls.
- 2: 45 degrees
- 3: The cutlass.

“If you bring these [Confederate] leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion. Lincoln wanted Davis to

**1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds
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Descendants of Confederate Veterans
Chapter Leadership**

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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)

