



David's Dispatch

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



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December 2025

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Greetings Compatriots,

Well, this year is really flying by! This is the last newsletter and in just 8 days we will be having our last Zoom Meeting for 2025. My goal for this year was to get the Society fully organized and everything in place to start the New Year off right.

I want to start 2026 with the goal of growing and becoming a major player for the Confederacy. I have lots of plans and am looking forward to discussing them during the upcoming meetings. As I said when I started this Society, I want it to be for and run by the membership. Our members set the rules and decides which direction our society will go.

At our next Stated Meeting, I would like for us to start thinking about exactly how the Society will be formed into Chapters, States, etc. Please start thinking about that now.

Joe Reynolds
President General

UPCOMING EVENTS NEXT MEETING

Monday, December 8th, 7:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

R029 - Renee Marie Willingham Hamilton

Knoxville, TN

DiggingUpAncestry@gmail.com

Pvt. George Frank Whisenant

R030 - Aaron Thomas Wilson

Canton, TX

adixie1861@aol.com

Pvt. Benjamin Franklin Ivy

R031 - Cynthia "Cindy" Gayle Swartz

Wagener, SC

cswartz62@yahoo.com

Pvt. John Doyle Quattlebaum

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.

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 shortest time required for a letter from San Antonio, TX to reach Washington, DC?
2. What was the most active and successful Southern port for blockade running?
3. What commercial agency delivered mail in both the North and the South for several months after Fort Sumter?



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

Dec 09Cletis Murreald Millsap
Dec 27Lee Roy Lance Jr.
Dec 29Linda Wilkerson
Dec 01Lee & Linda Lance

December 6th – This day in 1889 President Jefferson Davis died. President Davis is buried in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1893 he was interred in Richmond, Virginia.

December 6th – This day in 1833 Colonel John S. Mosby was born.

December 20th – This day in 1860 South Carolina secedes from the union.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Battle of Prairie Grove - Prairie Arkansas

7 December 1862 - General Thomas C. Hindman verses General James G. Blunt. Casualties: 1317 Confederate, 1251 Union!

Battle of Fredericksburg - Fredericksburg Virginia

13 December 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ambrose E. Burnside. Casualties: 5309 Confederate, 12,653 Union!



Battle of Nashville - Nashville Tennessee

15-16 December 1864 - General John Bell Hood verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 5962 Confederate, 3061 Union!

Battle of Holly Springs - Holly Springs Mississippi

20 December 1862 - General Earl Van Dorn verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: {Unknown} Confederate, 1,000 Union!

Battle of Chickasaw Bluffs - Bayou Mississippi

28-29 December 1862 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 207 Confederate, 1776 Union!

Battle of Stone River - Murfreesboro Tennessee

31 December 1862 - 2 January 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 11,739 Confederate, 12,906 Union!

Our Honored Ancestors

Arthur Campbell Reynolds
Sergeant
Company D, 9th Texas Infantry

Arthur Campbell Reynolds was born October 21, 1832, near Shelbyville, Tennessee. On February 19, 1832 to Henry Runnels of Franklin County, Tennessee bought a one-half acre lot situated in the county of Jackson and town of Bellefonte, Alabama. (Runnels is the way our Reynolds was pronounced). We believe our Reynolds came to Bellefonte or Coffeetown - now called Langston - in Jackson County, Alabama in the early 1840's. In Capt. Paddock's History of North & West Texas. 1906 Vol. II, Henry and Mary (Brown, d/o John G. Brown-VA) Reynolds had nine children: Andrew, Sally m. Henry Dukes, John, Arthur Campbell, Elizabeth m. Wm. Starnes Willbourn, Anna m. Stan Maples, David Richard, Nancy B. m. Albert G. Brown, and Mary Lucinda m. Gilbert Davis.

A. C. came to Titus County, Texas in 1857. He paid Poll Tax for 1858, District of Red River, Titus County, Texas. In 1860 he lived near Daingerfield with James R. and Leanna Raines who were neighbors in Jackson County, Alabama in 1850. On July 13, 1861, Arthur joined the Spring Hill Reserves of Titus County. September 1, 1861, A.C. joined the Confederate Army at Daingerfield, Co. "D" 9th Tex. Inf., Maxey's Regt. A. C.'s brother, David Richard, was in the same Co. "D". For four years, A.C. fought in many battles in different states and was wounded at least three times, until Lee surrendered. He was not taken prisoner. His parole is dated July 25, 1865 at Jefferson, Texas, permitting him to return to his home in Titus County, He never drew a pension.

August 24, 1865, he married Miss Mary Malisa (Melissa) Loving, born July 15, 1847 in Benela, Calhoun County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of Solon Addison and Catherine Ann (Stevens) Loving who were both born and reared in Alabama. The Stevens moved to Hopewell, Chickasaw County, Mississippi in the mid 1840's. A.C. moved his family to Montague County, Texas in November 1877, buying a 320 acre farm northeast of Nocona near Eagle Point. They raised stock, wheat, oats, corn, and cotton (a garden, chickens and kids). They were Presbyterians. A.C. was a democrat, Mason, and they both belonged to the Order of the Eastern

Star. After Melissa died, Art lived with his son, Henry. He grew a garden the summer before he died of pneumonia in January, and was planning another. In it he grew his own tobacco. He always took up for the grandkids when they got in trouble, as kids will, but still, was a good, strict grandpa. He had two brothers and three sisters that also came to Texas, and they were a very close family.

Art and Melissa had fourteen children, the first is believed to have died at birth. The first eight were born near Daingerfield, the last six at Eagle Point. Madorah Ann (1868-1905/b. Fairview Cemetery, Maguire, Oklahoma) married Samuel Lee Allen. Dora had ten children, Joseph Robert Dolan (1869-1890/b. Eagle Point) married Maud V. Benton. They had one son, Roy Dolan. Uncle Bob had mumps/measles, got up and went for help when the son was born. Bob died four days later. Maud later married Luther Walker. Francis Virginia (1870-1959/b. Stonewall, Oklahoma) married John Hillard Tackett Davis. Fannie had eight children. Delurah Magdalene "Maggie" (1872-1946/b. Peerless, Texas) m1. John Titsworth (no children). m2 William Foster Titsworth (one son, Bill, Jr.), m3. John Benjamin Robertson (two daughters, Mary-this writer's mother and Dollie). Sarah Ofielier (1874-1885/b. Eagle Point. This Cemetery is on private property, well kept, still used. Sally shares a stone with sister, Donnie M., two separate graves). Nancy Maud (1875-1936/b. Nocona) married William J. Maples. Maud had four children. Flora Syble (1877-1963/b. Nocona) married Arthur Gallatin Brown. Flora had six children. Theora Chapman "Ora" (1889-1969/b. Chattanooga, TN) married Jacob Atkins Dobbins. They lived in Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Florida when Jake died. Ora had no children. Mary Rosa (1882-1952/b. Pringle, Cumby Cemetery, Wise County) married Frank Eugene Taylor. Rose had two children. S. Donnie May (1884-1890/shares a stone with Sally). Story is, brother Bob loved her very much, cared for her too closely, caught her mumps/measles. Henry Addison (1886-1962/b. Nocona) married Anna Louise Battles. They had six children. David Cleveland

(1888-1961/b. Nocona) m1. Allie May Battles, m2. Mrs. Gertrude (Johnson) Meyers. No children by either. Arthur Orville (1891-1939-auto accident, St. Joe, Nocona) married Alta Maud Battles. They had two sons.

Melissa died February 9, 1913, and Art died January 21, 1922, both at Nocona. Both are buried in the Nocona Cemetery. I did not know them, but they are great-grandparents of whom I'm very proud to be a descendant, from all I've heard and the research I've done. I hope they would have been proud of me, Maggie's granddaughter.

In Capt. Paddock's book History of North and West Texas Vol. II there is a very lengthy article about Arthur Campbell Reynolds. In part of it he writes:

A.C Reynolds was born in middle Tennessee and when ten years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Alabama, where he was reared, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age. In 1857 he removed to Titus County, Texas, where he was employed until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army under Captain Beason in Maxie's regiment, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in many hotly contested engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Murfreesboro, Franklin, Perryville, Chickamauga and others of less importance. He saw hard service, undergoing all the deprivations and hardships of war. He was never taken prisoner but he was three times wounded sustaining two flesh wounds, one through a part of the shoulder that has since been a constant source of annoyance to him. He was a faithful soldier, always on duty, displaying valor and loyalty on the field of battle, and never but once did he receive a furlough and that near the close of the war, making a visit to his home in February, 1865. On the expiration of his term he started back to join his command but while on the way heard that Lee had surrendered and returned home, so that Mr. Reynolds himself never surrendered.

In Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray, 1861 - 1865 Miss Maxine Yeary writes:

A.C. Reynolds, Nocona, Texas -- Born Oct. 21, 1832, near Shelbyville. Enlisted in the Confederate Army in Daingerfield, Titus County, Texas Sept. 1, 1861, as private in Company D, Ninth Texas Regiment, 8th Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee. His Captain was Beason and first Colonel was Maxey. After the battle of Murfreesboro was transferred to Ector's Brigade, French's Division, and moved back and forth from Mississippi to Tennessee. Was wounded at Chickamauga, in the shoulder, on the second day. Was wounded in the hip at Marietta, Ga., and in the hand at Nashville, Tenn.

Was promoted on the field for bravery at Murfreesboro on Dec. 31 to Second Sergeant, and held this position till the close of the war. Was in the battles of Perryville, Ky.; Murfreesboro, Lost Mountain, Jonesboro, Kennesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn, and a hard fight at Alltonna, Ga. The war cheated me out of four years of my life.

A.C. started to write of his own time -- during the Civil War. The following was copied from a note found in his trunk, in his writing. He was almost 84 years old when he wrote this.

A. C. Reynolds - Nocona, Texas - September 9, 1916

From an old southern soldier. I will tell my travels, here is my trails during four years of the war. I went from Daingerfield, Titus County, Texas in Captain Beason's Company close to Bonham where the Regiment was organized under General Maxey as Colonel of the 9th Texas Infantry Regiment. I was in Company "D". From there foot to Little Rock, Arkansas, from there to DeValls Bluff, took a boat to Memphis; from there to Iuka, Mississippi, then to Corinth; after Battle of Shiloh, back to Tupelo, from there to Mobile, Alabama, from there took a boat up the Alabama River to Montgomery, from there to Atlanta, Georgia, from there to Chattanooga, sent west of the Lookout Mountain and there stood guard on Tennessee River till army was organized. There put us in Smith's Brigade and Cheatham's Division, then through Tennessee to Kentucky, after surrender of Munfordville on to Perryville and after the Battle of Perryville to Knoxville, Tennessee, then back to

Chattanooga, then to McMinnville, Tennessee, then to Murfreesboro, then to Shelbyville, from there to Jackson, Mississippi and there laid around. (Unfinished).

BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!



General Ulysses S. Grant wasn't the bloodiest general of the war—Robert E. Lee was.

Mary Lincoln called Grant a “butcher” for the horrific losses sustained by his troops during the Overland Campaign in the spring of 1864—twice the number of casualties as Lee’s army. But if casualties are counted proportionally, Lee’s army suffered the most throughout the war. This is because Lee relished the attack, a trait that won him key battles such as Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg but cost him heavy casualties—Pickett’s Charge at

Gettysburg is an example—and eventually decimated the Army of Northern Virginia.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

ELEVENTH TEXAS INFANTRY

Col. Oran Milo Roberts mustered the Eleventh Texas Infantry into service near Houston in the winter of 1861–62. Roberts served as commissioner of the Texas Secession Convention in 1861, chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court, law professor at the University of Texas, and governor of the state from 1878 until 1883. The regiment was composed of ten companies that recruited men from several counties including Nacogdoches, Rusk, Cherokee, Greg, Franklin, Harrison, Titus, Panola, Shelby, San Augustine, Kaufman, Van Zandt, and Hopkins. The staff officers included Nathaniel J. Caraway as major, Thomas H. Rountree as major, Andrew J. Coupland as lieutenant colonel, James H. Jones as lieutenant colonel, William G. Engledow as lieutenant colonel, W. M. Ross as quartermaster, John H. Douglas as commissary, and W. H. Christian as adjutant. The regiment served in the Trans-Mississippi Department throughout the war. They first served with the Army of New Mexico before operating in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

The regiment was attached to the Army of New Mexico on March 1, 1862, but there are no records that it participated in any engagements that far west. In May of 1862 Colonel Roberts had a total of 1,338 men at Camp Lubbock in Harris County of which only 408 were fit for duty. They remained stationed in East Texas from May through August of 1862. Soldiers from the Eleventh Texas Infantry were furnished with cloth for tents, knapsacks, and for some clothing, by the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas. The regiment left Camp Lubbock on May 30, 1862, and arrived at Camp Clough near

Tyler, Texas, on June 20, 1862. The unit was then assigned to Gen. Benjamin McCulloch's Division within Gen. Horace Randal's Brigade. On September 30, 1862, they were reassigned to the First Division of the Second Brigade in the Trans-Mississippi Department under the command of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith. They were involved in operations within the LaFourche District of Louisiana from October 24 to November 6, 1862. The regiment spent the winter of 1862–63 near Little Rock in Central Arkansas. On January 14, 1863, the regiment was reassigned to Gen. John Walker's Division and was involved in an engagement at Bayou Teche. From March 31 to April 17, 1863, the regiment was involved in operations from Milliken's Bend to Carthage, Louisiana. On April 1, 1863, the Eleventh Texas Infantry was assigned to the District of Western Louisiana in the Trans-Mississippi Department with General Walker's Texas Division.

From April 9 to May 14, 1863, the unit was involved in operations in the Teche country of Western Louisiana. They participated in engagements at Fort Bisland at Bethel Place from April 12–13, 1863, and at Irish Bend on April 14. The regiment also saw action on April 17, at Bayou Vermillion. On May 22, 1863, the regiment was involved in a skirmish at Barre's Landing, and on June 7, they saw action at Millikens's Bend and Young's Point. During the summer of 1863 the regiment saw action at LaFourche Crossing, Brasher City, Cox's Plantation, and Donaldsonville. The Eleventh Texas Infantry was involved in constant action during the fall of 1863, and from September to October they were engaged at Morgan's Ferry, Sterling's Plantation, Bayou Vermillion, Opelousas, Barre Landing, and Washington. In November they participated in fighting at Grand Coteau, Bayou Bourbeau, Carrion Crow Bayou, Buzzard's Prairie, Bayou Vermillion, and Camp Pratt. At the battle of Bayou Bourbeau on November 3, 1863, the Eleventh Texas with 355 men suffered 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 32 missing.

On December 31, 1863, the Eleventh Texas Infantry was assigned to Sabine Pass in the District of Texas within the Trans-Mississippi Department. In the

spring of 1864 they were again ordered to Louisiana where they participated in the Red River campaign at Fort DeRussy, Franklin, and Natchitoches during March. The unit assisted in capturing over 2,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, and 200 wagons of arms. The next month they were engaged in numerous engagements including Wilson's Farm, Carroll's Mill, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill in Louisiana. The battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill on April 8 and 9, 1864, were the most important of all the engagements. This bloody two-day encounter was the key to halting Gen. Nathaniel Banks's Red River campaign and prevented the capture of Shreveport and the invasion of Texas. At Mansfield the Eleventh Texas suffered two killed, six wounded, and two missing. At the battle of Pleasant Hill the regiment sustained three killed, eighteen wounded, and none missing.

The Eleventh Texas Infantry was then assigned to Arkansas from April 16 to May 3, where they saw action at Poison Springs, Mark's Mills, and Jenkins' Ferry. The battle of Jenkins' Ferry was described as "a nightmare to both armies" made worse by eighteen hours of continuous rain. The Texans were forced back with heavy losses, including three brigade commanders. The Eleventh Texas Infantry had nine killed and thirty-nine wounded during the battle. During the summer of 1864 the Eleventh Texas Infantry was ordered to Shreveport, Louisiana, then to Marshall, Texas, and then again to Hempstead, Texas. In September of 1864 the unit was reassigned to Gen. John H. Forney's First Texas Division within Gen. Robert P. Maclay's Third Texas Brigade. On September 30, 1864, the regiment was attached to the Third Texas Brigade with the First Texas Division in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Colonel Roberts retired from command of the Eleventh Texas Infantry on October 19, 1864, due to poor health. Col. James H. Jones took command of the regiment on December 31, 1864, for the remainder of the war.

The Eleventh Texas Infantry was assigned to guard prisoners near Tyler, Texas, in early 1865. The regiment returned to Hempstead, Texas, on April 16, 1865, and was included among the Confederate

forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department that surrendered at Galveston on June 2, 1865. Records indicate however that the unit was disbanded at Hempstead on May 26, 1865.



CHAPTER MINUTES 10-13-2025

The meeting was called to order by President General Joe Reynolds at 7:07 pm; Invocation was given by Chaplain General 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 Pittsburg, TX
Alvin Rex McGee, Secretary/Treasurer General Mount Pleasant, TX

Eve Holder, Chaplain General Gallatin, TN

Benjamin Carter Campbell, Genealogist General Canon, GA

William Thomas Wilcoxson, Historian General Pueblo, CO

Dave Adcox Morton, MS

Sam Bennett Bastrop, TX

Glen Ervin Carroll Fort Worth, TX

David Routh Rockwall, TX

Darlene Sams Columbia, SC

Cletis Milsap Sulphur Springs, TX

Hal Cardwell Glendora, CA

Rene Hamilton Knoxville, TN

Guests

Randy Coward

Carol Dyson

The minutes of the October 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 Treasurer Report was submitted by Secretary/Treasurer General Rex McGee: We started the month of October with \$305.19; we had income of Dues in the amount of \$80.00 and Expenses for Postage of \$46.00, That left us a balance of \$338.20. The Treasurer Report was approved as read.

The only Old Business was that adding Secretary/Treasurer General Alvin Rex McGee to Vera Bank Checking Account as a Signature authorized to sign Checks along with President General Larry Joe Reynolds. This passed unanimously.

Under New Business we discussed the following:

- New Members & Membership Update
- Obligation and Oath for all Existing Members
- Society Pins or Medals

For the Program we honored all Society Veterans for Veterans Day with a short movie featuring all Veterans.

The Benediction was given by Chaplain General Eve Holder.

The Meeting was adjourned at 8:09.



The Emancipation Proclamation Freed No Slaves At All

It purported to free all slaves in those parts of the Confederate States of America that had not yet been re-conquered by the United States of America. Slaves in re-conquered territories and in those States of the United States that still practiced slavery (such as Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia) were specifically exempted from the terms of the Proclamation.

By way of parallel: If the Queen of England were to declare that the minimum wage in Massachusetts was to be tripled, Massachusetts workers would see no increase in their paychecks because Massachusetts has not been subject to British royal edicts since 1776. Even so, the Confederate States of America had not been subject to US presidential proclamations since 1861.

Here follows the text of the Emancipation Proclamation, with emphasis added:

**By the President of the United States of America:
A Proclamation.**

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves WITHIN ANY STATE OR DESIGNATED PART OF A STATE, THE PEOPLE WHEREOF SHALL THEN BE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and

parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), AND WHICH EXCEPTED PARTS, ARE FOR THE PRESENT, LEFT PRECISELY AS IF THIS PROCLAMATION WERE NOT ISSUED.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.



Thomas Nast “A Civil War Christmas”

From the original 1863 Print

The image shows a family split apart by the Civil War. The left image shows a scene of a woman, late at night on Christmas Eve, on her knees in earnest prayer.

She is at the window looking up at the night sky, obviously distressed about the absence of her husband. In the background can be seen a small bed with her two children in it. On the wall, a picture of the woman's husband can be seen hanging. On the inset image on the right, the woman's husband can be seen sitting with his rifle around a lonely campfire. In his hand is a small album with photographs of his wife and children. He is obviously lonesome, missing his wife and kids on a cold winter night.

From: www.sonofthesouth.net

On these notes, I would like to wish each Compatriot and his family a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I am truly blessed to call each and every one of you a Friend, Brother, and Compatriot. May you season be filled with joy and may the New Year bring all of your wishes to light.

I'm looking forward to many great things in the upcoming year. Keywords is Communicate and Grow!

Joe Reynolds, President General, SCD



TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

1. Ten days
2. Wilmington, NC
3. The American Express Letter Company



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

