

David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Mount Pleasant, Texas



Vol. 1, No. 2

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August 2015

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Well the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp is off to a good start. When we first conceived the idea of starting a new camp we set as our goal, 12 men to form the Charter. After last month's meeting we have 4 paid member and two others who have committed. There are a number of other men who have shown a deep interest and I think we will have our 12 at our September meeting.

I'm happy to report that the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Meeting Room is coming together faster than I hoped for. The Reynolds Family Association, out of Delaware, donated \$1,300.00 for the purchase of tables and chairs, which is a great help. Others have donated needed items and I plan to have a plaque on the wall recognizing all that contributed.

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.davidreynolds.org>

- I'm needing Biographies on all of our member's ancestors.
- I'm working on a "History and Training section, if you know of anything that you feel would make this section better please let me know.

If you have any suggestions, recommendations or comments you can send me an email to: Joe.Reynolds@davidreynolds.org and I promise to give it my full consideration.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, August 17th, 7:00 p.m.
Refreshments at 6:30 p.m.
Old Union Community Center
Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas

We will continue to Recruit New Members and elect Officers for our Camp. We'll make some decisions on how future meeting will be held.

Our Charge...

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana April 25, 1906*

ILLNESS & BEREAVEMENT

During the month of July, the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp sent out the following Cards:

Jul 2, 2015 - Alvin Rex McGee – Sympathy,
Brother Jimmy McGee

DAVIDRREYNOLDS.ORG

Jul 13, 2015 - Darrell Worthy – Get Well
 Jul 27, 2015 - Jack L. Hamil Family - Sympathy
 Jul 27, 2015 - Paul Hamilton - Get Well
 Jul 27, 2015 - Mitch Tyson - Get Well
 Jul 30, 2015 - Dee Maxwell - Get Well



CAMP MINUTES

Second Organizational Meeting of the Sons of Confederate Soldiers at Old Union Community Center, Texas.

The meeting was opened at 7:00 p.m. on July 13, 2015 at the Old Union Community Center- SCV Room.

Present were Joe Reynolds, Rex McGee, Michael Mars, Richard Hess & L.C. Terry.

Brother Michael Mars, Pastor of Talco First Baptist Church gave the invocation.

Joe Reynolds led the Pledge to the flag of the United States of America, Pledge to the Texas Flag and Salute to the Flag of the Confederate Army.

The minutes of the first organizational meeting were read and passed as documented with no corrections or additions.

We discussed Camp by-laws and the draft copy that was handed out at the first organizational meeting. A motion was made to accept the by-laws as written. A second was made with no further discussion. The motion was put to a vote and passed unanimously. Anyone not having a copy of the by-laws will be furnished a copy.

We discussed Camp Standing Orders and as a part of this discussion we discussed dues and decided on \$15.00 per year plus any other mandatory fees. We discussed that we would start out with this amount and attempt to raise other needed funds through fund raisers. L.C. Terry made the motion to charge \$15.00 dues per year and was seconded by Rex McGee. No further discussion was brought up and the motion was voted on and passed unanimously. Anyone not

having a copy of the Standing Orders will be furnished a copy.

The next agenda item was determining a meeting place, and date and time for the monthly meeting. The items were discussed and we decided on the meeting place to be the Lt. David R. Reynolds Room at the Old Union Community Center. The meetings will take place on the 3rd Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. with meal/snacks being served at 6:30 p.m. The Annual Meeting Date was set for the regular meeting of December of each year. The above issues were put in the form of a motion by Michael Mars and a Second by Richard Hess. No further discussion was offered and the vote was called & passed unanimously.

The next item discussed was the name of the Camp. Rex McGee made a motion to name the Camp in honor of 1LT David R, Reynolds, CSA. Michael Mars made the Second. Joe Reynolds gave a brief history of the name sake and his relationship to the history of Titus County. Being no further discussion a vote was called and the motion passed unanimously.

Election of Officers: We held an election of officers and the following were elected:

Commander: Joe Reynolds
1Lt. Commander: Rex McGee
2nd Lt. Commander: Vacant
Adjutant: Vacant
Chaplain: Michael Mars
Color Sergeant: Vacant

Elections will be held monthly until all positions are filled.

Between now and next month we will continue to locate individuals with an interest of attending meetings and joining the local SCV Camp. The next meeting will be held on August 17th and will begin at 7:00 p.m. with snacks at 6:30 p.m. We discussed contacting local newspapers to get PSA's for the camp and our next meeting as well as putting up flyers in local establishments and getting out the

information on Facebook. We talked about inviting friends as well as our wives who are welcome to attend each meeting. In addition, to the above activities we will be sending out invitation cards and letters to past members.

Items to be covered at each meeting would include reading of the minutes, treasurer's report, special items, special & historical programs, door prizes, discussion of fund raising activities and other activities such as grave dedications, parades, camp meetings, local, State & National activities and a meal or snacks.

We should have our first official opening meeting on September 21, 2015 to begin operation of the camp and getting a Charter.

Vision of meeting room: We discussed the work done on the Community Center and the SCV meeting room which is a part of the Center. Most of the work has been completed on the Lt. David R. Reynolds Room and we hope to have it completed by next meeting, including lights, fans and air conditioning.

Many other routine items were discussed as it related to meetings, programs, visitors, etc. and everyone went away with a good understanding of future meetings and goals of the camp.

Donations: Forty Dollars was received as donation toward the maintenance and completion of the work on the Lt. David R. Reynolds Room.

Brother Michael Mars, Camp Chaplain gave the Benediction.

The meeting was closed at 8:30 p.m.

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"The Confederate Flag Needs To Be Raised, Not Lowered"

By: Megyn Kelly



Ladies and gentlemen, I submit that what we see happening in the United States today is an apt illustration of why the Confederate flag was raised in the first place. What we see materializing before our very eyes *is tyranny*: tyranny over the freedom of expression, tyranny over the freedom of association, tyranny over the freedom of speech, and tyranny over the freedom of conscience.

In 1864, Confederate General Patrick Cleburne warned his fellow southerners of the historical

consequences should the South lose their war for independence. He was truly a prophet. He said if the South lost, "*It means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy. That our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by all of the influences of History and Education to regard our gallant debt as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*" No truer words were ever spoken.

History revisionists flooded America's public schools with Northern propaganda about the people who attempted to secede from the United States, characterizing them as racists, extremists, radicals, hatemongers, traitors, etc. You know, the same way that people in our federal government and news media attempt to characterize Christians, patriots, war veterans, constitutionalists, et al. today.

Folks, please understand that the only people in 1861 who believed that states did NOT have the right to secede were Abraham Lincoln and his radical Republicans. To say that southern states did not have the right to secede from the United States is to say that the thirteen colonies did not have the right to secede from Great Britain. *One cannot be right and the other wrong.* If one is right, both are right. How can we celebrate our Declaration of Independence in 1776 and then turn around and condemn the Declaration of Independence of the Confederacy in 1861? Talk about hypocrisy!

In fact, southern states were *not* the only states that talked about secession. After the southern states seceded, the *State of Maryland* fully intended to join them. In September of 1861, Lincoln sent federal troops to the State capital and *seized the legislature by force* in order to *prevent them from voting*. Federal provost marshals stood guard at the polls and arrested Democrats and anyone else who believed in secession. A special furlough was granted to Maryland troops so they could go home and vote against secession. Judges who tried to inquire into the phony elections were arrested and thrown into

military prisons. There is your great "emancipator," folks.

And before the South seceded, *several northern states had also threatened secession*. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island had threatened secession as far back as James Madison's administration. In addition, the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were threatening secession during the first half of the nineteenth century—long before the southern states even considered such a thing.

People say constantly that Lincoln "saved" the Union. Lincoln didn't save the Union; he subjugated the Union. There is a huge difference. A union that is *not voluntary* is not a union. Does a man have a right to force a woman to marry him or to force a woman to stay married to him? In the eyes of God, a union of husband and wife is far superior to a union of states. If God recognizes the right of husbands and wives to separate (and He does), to try and suggest that states do not have the right to lawfully (under Natural and divine right) separate is the most preposterous proposition imaginable.

People say that Lincoln freed the slaves. Lincoln did NOT free a single slave. But what he did do was *enslave free men*. His so-called Emancipation Proclamation had NO AUTHORITY in the southern states, as they had separated into another country. Imagine a President today signing a proclamation to free folks in, say, China or Saudi Arabia. He would be laughed out of Washington. Lincoln had *no authority* over the Confederate States of America, and he knew it.

Do you not find it interesting that Lincoln's proclamation did NOT free a single slave in the United States, the country in which he DID have authority? That's right. The Emancipation Proclamation *deliberately ignored slavery in the North*. Do you not realize that when Lincoln signed his proclamation, there were over 300,000 *slaveholders* who were fighting in the Union army? Check it out.

One of those northern slaveholders was General (and later U.S. President) Ulysses S. Grant. In fact, he maintained possession of his slaves even *after* the War Between the States concluded. Recall that his counterpart, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, *freed his slaves* BEFORE hostilities between North and South ever broke out. When asked why he refused to free his slaves, Grant said: “*Good help is hard to find these days.*”

The institution of slavery did not end until the 13th Amendment was ratified on December 6, 1865.

Speaking of the 13th Amendment, did you know that Lincoln authored his own 13th Amendment? It is the only amendment to the Constitution ever proposed by a sitting U.S. President. Here is Lincoln’s proposed amendment: “*No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any state with the domestic institutions thereof, including that a person’s held to labor or service by laws of said State.*”

You read it right. Lincoln proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution PRESERVING the institution of slavery. This proposed amendment was written in March of 1861, a month BEFORE the shots were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

The State of South Carolina was particularly incensed at the tariffs enacted in 1828 and 1832. The Tariff of 1828 was disdainfully called “*The Tariff of Abominations*” by the State of South Carolina. Accordingly, the South Carolina legislature declared that the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 were “*unauthorized by the constitution of the United States.*”

Think, folks: why would the southern states secede from the Union over slavery when President Abraham Lincoln had offered an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the PRESERVATION of slavery? That makes no sense. If the issue was predominantly slavery, all the South needed to do was to go along with Lincoln; and his proposed 13th Amendment would have permanently preserved slavery among the southern (and northern) states.

Does that sound like a body of people who were willing to lose hundreds of thousands of men on the battlefield over saving slavery? What nonsense!

The problem was Lincoln wanted the southern states to pay the Union a 40% tariff on their exports. The South considered this outrageous and refused to pay. By the time hostilities broke out in 1861, the South was paying up to, and perhaps exceeding, 70% of the nation’s taxes. Before the war, the South was very prosperous and productive. And *Washington, D.C., kept raising the taxes and tariffs on them.* You know, the way Washington, D.C., keeps raising the taxes on prosperous American citizens today.

This is much the same story of the way the colonies refused to pay the demanded tariffs of the British Crown—albeit the tariffs of the Crown were MUCH lower than those demanded by Lincoln. Lincoln’s proposed 13th Amendment was an attempt to entice the South into paying the tariffs by being willing to permanently ensconce the institution of slavery into the Constitution. AND THE SOUTH SAID NO!

In addition, the Congressional Record of the United States forever obliterates the notion that the North fought the War Between the States over slavery. Read it for yourself. This resolution was passed unanimously in the U.S. Congress on July 23, 1861:

“The War is waged by the government of the United States not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the states, but to defend and protect the Union.”

(continued next month)



“We could have pursued no other course without dishonor; and as sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner.”

Robert E. Lee

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

NINETH TEXAS INFANTRY, MAXEY'S REGIMENT

(Continued from Last Month)

Following the battle, the 9th retreated to Corinth, Mississippi, along with the rest of the army. Here, they were reorganized on May 8, 1862, in obedience to the new Conscription Act passed by the Confederate Congress. All men between the ages of 18 to 35 were subject to military duty, and all those under 18 or over 35 were discharged from the service. There were certain exemptions, however. If a man owned 20 or more negroes, or if he paid another man to substitute for him, for example, he could be exempted from serving in the army. Officers were allowed to resign their commissions and return home, if they were able to obtain a disability discharge. These exemptions produced much dissatisfaction in the enlisted ranks, who thereafter believed the war to be "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight." Desertions were numerous at this time in all of the armies of the Confederacy, and in the ranks of the 9th Texas. Also, the men were allowed to elect their own officers, and the leadership of the 9th Texas changed dramatically.

Regimental reorganization, May 8, 1862:

Company A, Capt. W. H. H. Long
 Company B, Capt. J. M. Kennedy
 Company C, Capt. L. F. Ely
 Company D, Capt. James H. McReynolds
 Company E, Capt. J. W. Moore
 Company F, Capt. W. G. Brown
 Company G, Capt. Joslin Hopkins
 Company H, Capt. J. G. Lane
 Company I, Capt. W. R. Bellew
 Company K, Capt. J. H. L. Bray

The new field officers of the 9th Texas were Colonel William Hugh Young; Lt. Col. Miles A. Dillard; and Major James Burnett. Young, only 24 years old, would lead the regiment for the next two years. Dillard, of Company K, was a veteran of the war with Mexico. Burnett would soon be detached from the regiment to form the 1st Texas Sharpshooter Battalion, which would serve in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Indian Nations.

The 9th Texas remained at Camp Texas, near Tupelo, for the months of May to July, 1862. Young noted the condition of the regiment at this time: "Arms of the reg't. in good order, health improving, and discipline good." Writing to his wife at about the same time, Jesse Bates, now 1st Lt. of Company G, stated "the health of the regiment is better than it has been for a long time." Writing again on July 11, Bates addressed some of the recent rumors about a forward movement by the army: "We expect to leave here in a few days, but we don't know where we are going-some think that we will go into Tennessee."

The rumor mill had been correct. In July, 1862, the 9th Texas traveled by train and steamer to Chattanooga, where it went into camp just above Bridgeport on the Tennessee River. The army, now under the command of Braxton Bragg, proceeded on its' march into Kentucky.

Arming the soldiers of the Confederacy had been a problem early in the war, as officers relied on their own purchasing power, or weapons the men brought into service. This was an ordnance officer's nightmare, as procuring the ammunition to use in these varied firearms would be extremely difficult. On August 15, 1862, Ordnance Sgt. Ben R. Milam sent in a requisition for 400 Enfield Rifles, noting that the regiment had only 25 of these rifles at the time. He expressed his opinion of the prevalent weapon in the regiment, the smoothbore: "Much benefit will accrue to the service by putting in the hands [of the men] superior rifles, instead of the very inferior guns they now have." The 9th did not receive the much-desired English manufacture weapon, but did receive some new arms. On September 19, Col.

Young's requisition of 360 Belgian rifles was received.

The 9th Texas, now in Cheatham's Tennessee Division, was present at the battle of Perryville, fought on October 6, 1862. The battle raged furiously, and was fought by about 15,000 Confederates against the larger part of the Federal army. Bragg's command fought well, and held its' own against the much larger force. The 9th Texas was not directly involved in the fight. The lone casualty of the regiment was Captain John Lane of Company G, who was killed by artillery fire.

Following the battle of Perryville, Bragg retreated back through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee, where his army encamped near Tullahoma, Tennessee. They would not remain inactive. Bates noted on November 28 that, "we come here 2 weeks ago from Tullahoma. There is but 2 regiments here and I expect that our regiment will stay here all winter." Bates also noted that the men were subsisting on meat and bread, which was augmented occasionally by potatoes and dried fruit that they could buy from the commissary.

Murfreesboro

Vaughan's Brigade, Col. A.J. Vaughan

12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments; Allin's Sharpshooters; Scott's Tennessee Battery; 9th Texas Infantry.

On December 31, 1862, Bragg's Army of Tennessee surprised Major General William S. Rosecrans Army of the Cumberland in his camps near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In hard fighting, Bragg's men drove the Union army several miles before finally being halted. The 9th Texas, fighting in Vaughan's Brigade of Cheatham's Tennessee Division (the 9th Texas was the only non-Tennessee regiment in the division), participated in the attack which drove the Union army from the field. Lt. Col. Dillard and eight other members of the regiment were named to the Confederate Roll of Honor for their conduct in the battle. The price was heavy: of the 323 officers and

men the 9th Texas took into battle, 18 were listed as killed, 102 wounded (including Col. Young), and 2 captured or missing. The 9th Texas would never again have more than 200 men able for duty in any battle, after their severe blood-letting at Murfreesboro.

Regarding their participation in the battle, Quartermaster Thomas H. Skidmore wrote "Gen. Cheatham rode up to Col. Dillard and ordered him with the regiment to take a battery which was being planted on a hill not far distant. Col. D. expostulated and said there was not a cartridge in his reg't., to which Gen. C. responded with his characteristic oath and style that it made no difference as the reg't. would take it with Barlow knives if the order was given and to charge with fixed bayonets. The order to charge was given and the battery brought in."

Lt. Col. Miles Dillard wrote the Clarksville Standard about the 9th's participation in the battle: "The boys of the old Ninth Texas can never be too highly appreciated for their cool and undaunted bravery on the bloody battlefield of Murfreesboro, for never did soldiers acquit themselves with more honor than they did on that day."

Praise came from high-ranking officers outside the regiment, as well. General Cheatham spoke very highly of Col. Young and the men of the 9th Texas. He noted in his official report, "The 9th Texas Regiment, under the command of that gallant officer, Col. W.H. Young, who did not hear the order [to withdraw] became detached and was farther to the left. It remained in the woods and continued to fight the enemy, and at last charged them on their flank and drove them from the woods on their entire right, losing very heavily."

Col. Young was shot in the shoulder and had two horses shot from under him during the battle. At the critical juncture of the battle, it appears he was on foot and leading his men in the charge. At some point, Lt. Col. Dillard took command.

Fighting almost alone and surrounded, the 9th became separated from the other regiments in the

army. Finding his little regiment penned down by artillery fire, and having lost 100 of his men in a matter of minutes, Young unsheathed his sword and brandished the regimental colors, and called for an attack, driving the blue-clad attackers from their positions.

Solomon Dobson of the 9th Texas, writing years after the battle, stated that the regiment was in some peril, as after the successful charge, "we were saved by a Mississippi regiment coming up in our rear."

Stated Colonel Vaughan in his official report of the battle, "Colonel Young seized the colors of his regiment in one of its' most gallant charges and led it through." Writing years after the war, Lt. Col. Dillard stated that following the charge, "General Cheatham was eulogizing the boys, and someone remarked, 'General, you must think you have some troops.' He replied, if I had 50,000 such men, I could whip the whole Federal army."

The battle of December 31st was a success for the Army of Tennessee, however, Bragg was repulsed on January 2, 1863, when he ordered a suicidal charge by Breckinridge's Division against the Union right. The attack failed, and Bragg ordered a retreat. Vaughan's Brigade, including the 9th Texas, suffered the second-highest number of casualties of any brigade in the army at Murfreesboro, next to J. Patton Anderson's brigade.

The army retreated back to Shelbyville, Tennessee, and here Bragg's battered but unbeaten army went into camp. On January 21, 1863, the 9th Texas was placed in Ector's Texas Brigade, which at that time contained the 10th, 14th, and 32d Texas Cavalry Regiments, dismounted. The 9th Texas would remain in this organization for the remainder of the war.

The 9th stayed in or around Shelbyville, until May, 1863, when ordered to proceed by rail to Jackson, Mississippi, where Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was trying to build a force to end the siege of Vicksburg. Following the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, Johnston's small command fell back to

Morton, Mississippi. The 9th Texas participated in Sherman's investment of Jackson, and fought there in a small engagement on July 16, 1863.

Chickamauga

In late August, the small, two-brigade division of Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist was ordered to Chickamauga, where the Confederacy was mounting a major offensive against William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland. Gist's division contained a Georgia brigade under Claudius Wilson, and Ector's Texas brigade, which had been augmented with the 29th North Carolina and two battalions of infantry, one from Mississippi, and the other from Alabama.

On September 19, 1863, Gist's division, under the temporary field command of Nathan Bedford Forrest, opened the battle of Chickamauga. Lt. Stephen Tanner, of Company A, noted that of the picket line of the 9th Texas, all but himself were captured. Included in those taken prisoner was 2d Lt. George W. Bedford, of Company K. Bedford, of Paris, would become a doctor after the war, and would live to the ripe old age of 79, but for the present time was worried about staying alive. Dr. Bedford sat out the remainder of the war at Camp Douglas, Illinois-an excruciatingly slow 20 months!

Ector's brigade, including the 9th Texas, was ordered to charge a battery of artillery, which was taken. Two fresh divisions of Yankees counterattacked, forcing Gist to leave the field, with his reduced division, now numbering about 1,000. The Georgians and Texans were forced to leave the field for the day, leaving many of the wounded behind on the field of battle. As at Mufreesboro, the 9th Texas assisted in the capture of artillery, but once again, their losses had been frightful. The 9th only had 145 men in the assault, and of that number 6 were killed, 36 wounded and 18 captured or missing, for a loss of 41.4% of those troops engaged. Included in the losses were Col. William Hugh Young, who suffered a serious chest wound. Overall, the brigade suffered losses of over 40%. On the following day, Ector's brigade, numbering only about 500 effectives after their heavy losses of the previous day, took the field

and assisted Southern forces in routing the Union army, which retreated all the way back to Chattanooga.

Regarding the part played by Ector's Brigade in the battle, Major Gen. W.H.T. Walker, commanding the Reserve Corps, Army of Tennessee, stated: "General Ector is absent, his brigade having been ordered to Mississippi, and I have no report from him, but his brigade acted with the greatest gallantry." Regarding Gen. Ector himself, Walker stated, "To the division and brigade commanders-...I have only to say that the brigadier-generals fought with a gallantry that entitles them to division commands." General Gist, commanding Walker's division, noted Ector's and Wilson's "judicious and efficient support."

Following the battle of Chickamauga, Ector's men were sent to Jackson, where they remained briefly until being ordered to proceed to Meridian, Brandon, and Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi. Here, the 9th Texas spent the next seven months, resting and refitting for the tough campaign of 1864. Ector's brigade was reassigned to Polk's Corps and the division of Samuel G. French, a West Pointer and New Jerseyian by birth. French had two other brigades assigned to his division, a Missouri brigade under Francis Marion Cockrell and a Mississippi brigade under Claudius W. Sears. Both brigades had been captured, and later exchanged, at Vicksburg.

(Continued Next Month)

“Captain, my religious belief teaches me to feel as safe in battle as in bed. God has fixed the time for my death. I do not concern myself about that, but to be always ready, no matter when it may overtake me. That is the way all men should live, and then all would be equally brave.”

Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson

Camp Leadership Lt. David R. Reynolds Camp Mount Pleasant, Texas

Commander

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