



# David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds

Headquarters Chapter

DESCENDANTS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Vol. 1 No. 2

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June 2024

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Larry "Joe" Reynolds



Compatriots and Friends,

We're off to a great start! The 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter has elected all officers (see the last page of this newsletter for the list), agreed on a date and time for our monthly meetings (Second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., via. Zoom), agreed on the yearly dues for the Chapter (we will not have dues for the first year and will look at our bank balance in November to vote on next years' dues), and today I will mail our Charter Request, along with the list of Charter Members to the Descendants of Confederate Veterans Association Registrar.

I am going to ask our Registrar to hold on publishing the list of Charter Members for 30 days, this will give everyone a chance to submit your paperwork, if you haven't already done so. Please let me know if you plan to join, but have not sent in your application.

The next item of Business will be the approval of the Chapter By-Laws. We agreed that we would strictly follow the Association's Constitution, but we do need to have our own By-Laws to help govern us. Our website is coming along really good, I really would like to expand our Patriot's Page, so if you have a Biography for your ancestor and have not submitted it to me, please do so. I'm also wanting to extend our Virtual Cemetery, so if you know the find-a-grave location of your ancestor please send me the URL.

At our next meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, The Obligation will be given to all members. I would like then have all new members each month to

receive the obligation and have it become a part of our Monthly Zoom Meeting!

Although we have officially submitted the list of Charter Members to our Headquarters, that does not mean that we don't want to grow. I made it my mission when I started this Virtual Chapter to make it the largest Chapter of any Heritage Association. To that end, please keep recruiting, spread the word to your other organizations, we could always add an extra meeting night or nights or weekends. While our enemies are trying to take us down, wouldn't it be great if an individual could sign on any week of the month to a Zoom meeting or the 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds Headquarters Chapter, Descendants of Confederate Veterans.

Let's Grow!

Joe Reynolds  
President

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### NEXT MEETING

Monday, June 10<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 p.m.

Zoom Meeting

### 2024 Texas Division Reunion

June 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Doubletree by Hilton

611 NW Loop 410

San Antonio, TX 78218

### Texas Society MOS&B Convention

June 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024

Hilton Inn and Conference Center

801 University Drive

College Station, TX, USA

## 2024 National SCV Reunion

July 16<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024  
Embassy Suites by Hilton  
5055 International Blvd  
North Charleston, SC 29418-5963

## 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*

## 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?

## & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

**June 15<sup>th</sup>** – Rodney Glen Love

**June 19<sup>th</sup>** – Larry Joe Reynolds

**June 23<sup>rd</sup>** – Billie Virginia Love

**June 24<sup>th</sup>** – Harry King

**June 3<sup>rd</sup>** – This day in 1808 President Jefferson Davis was born in Fairview, Kentucky. Confederate Memorial Day for Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee.

**June 8<sup>th</sup>** – This day in 1861 Tennessee secedes from the union.

## BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE



### Battle of Cold Harbor - Cold Harbor Virginia

1-3 June 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: {Unknown} Confederate, 12,000 Union!

### Battle of Philippi - Philippi Western Virginia

3 June 1861 - General Robert S. Garnett verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 15 Confederate, 2 Union!

### Battle of Cross Keys - Cross Keys Virginia

8 June 1862 - General Richard S. Ewell verses General John C. Fremont. Casualties: 288 Confederate, 584 Union!

### Battle of Port Republic - Port Republic Virginia

## BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES

9 June 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses General John C. Fremont. Casualties: 800 Confederate, 1018 Union!

### **Battle of Brandy Station - Brandy Station Virginia**

9 June 1863 - General James "J.E.B." Stuart verses General Alfred Pleasonton. Casualties: 523 Confederate, 936 Union!

### **Second Battle of Winchester - Winchester Virginia**

14-15 June 1863 - General Richard S. Ewell verses General Robert H. Milroy. Casualties: 269 Confederate, 4443 Union!

### **First Assault on Petersburg - Petersburg Virginia**

15-18 June 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: {Unknown} Confederate, 8150 Union!

### **Siege of Petersburg - Petersburg Virginia**

19 June 1864 - 2 April 1865 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 28,000 Confederate, 42,000 Union!

### **Battle of Mechanicsville - Mechanicsville Virginia**

26 June 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Fitz-John Porter. Casualties: 1484 Confederate, 361 Union!

### **Battle of Gaines' Mill - Gaines' Mill Virginia**

27 June 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Fitz-John Porter. Casualties: 8751 Confederate, 6837 Union!

### **Battle of Kennesaw - Kennesaw Georgia**

27 June 1864 - General Joseph E. Johnston verses General William T. Sherman. Casualties: 442 Confederates, 2051 Union!

### **Battle of Savage's Station - Savage's Station Virginia**

29 June 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 626 Confederate, 1590 Union!

### **Battle of Hanover - Hanover Pennsylvania**

30 June 1863 - General James "J.E.B." Stuart verses General E.J. Farnsworth. Casualties: 117 Confederate, 215 Union!



## **BET YA DIDN'T KNOW!**



**More men died in the Civil War than any other American conflict, and two-thirds of the dead perished from disease.**

Approximately 625,000 men died in the Civil War, more Americans than in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined. If the names of the Civil War dead were arranged like the names on the Vietnam Memorial, it would stretch over 10 times the wall's length. Two percent of the population died, the equivalent of 6 million men today. Rifles were by far the war's deadliest weapons, but deadlier still was disease. In 1861, as armies massed, men once protected from contagion by isolation marched shoulder to shoulder and slept side by side in unventilated tents. Camps became breeding grounds for childhood diseases such as mumps, chicken pox and measles. One million Union soldiers contracted malaria, and epidemics were common.





# 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 regt., to which Gen. C. responded with his characteristic oath and style that it made no difference as the regt. 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 Murfreesboro, 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)*



## **NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE WAR**

### **FIERCE WARRIORS**

Few Native Americans served as soldiers during the Civil War. Most of those who did serve fought for the Confederacy. Regimental officers of both Northern and Southern units believed they were undisciplined and troublesome, yet when Native Americans chose to fight, they were excellent soldiers.

Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian and tribal leader, organized a Cherokee regiment of Confederate soldiers known as the Cherokee Mounted Rifles. An expert in guerrilla warfare, Watie led his men on raids against Union troops in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi River. The only Native American Confederate general of the Civil War, Watie was the last Confederate general to surrender his troops at the end of the war. He died in Delaware City, Oklahoma, on September 9, 1871.



Eli Parker, a Seneca Indian from New York state, worked as a lawyer and engineer before the Civil War. When the war began, Parker was eager to join a unit, but the Union army wouldn't accept his enlistment because of his Native American heritage. However, with the help of Ulysses S. Grant, Parker became a staff officer and later a military secretary for Grant. At Appomattox Court House (April 9, 1865), Parker carefully copied the surrender terms for Generals Lee and Grant to sign. After the Civil War, Union leaders promoted him to the rank of brigadier general. He later became commissioner of Indian affairs and then an unsuccessful businessman.

He died penniless on August 31, 1895.

The 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles was a Native American regiment that fought for the Confederacy during the American Civil War from 1862 to 1863. They received some Confederate uniforms, but most of the arms they used were brought from home, including a large number of shotguns. A good number of Cherokees were part of this regiment.

### **Confederate units of Indian Territory**



Confederate Units of Indian Territory consisted of Native Americans from the Five Civilized Tribes — the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole nations. The 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles were commanded by the highest ranking Native American of the war:



*Rare Cabinet Card of C.S. Cherokee Soldier, 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles*

Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, who also became the last Confederate General to surrender on June 23, 1865. There was also a series of Union units of Indian Territory.

### Cherokee Nation

- 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles
- 1st Regiment of Cherokee Mounted Volunteers
- 2nd Regiment of Cherokee Mounted Volunteers
- 3rd Cherokee Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry
- Cherokee Regiment (Special Services), CSA
- 1st Cherokee Battalion of Partisan Rangers
- 2nd Cherokee Artillery

- Cherokee Special Services Battalion Scales' Battalion of Cherokee Cavalry
- Meyer's Battalion of Cherokee Cavalry
- Cherokee Battalion of Infantry
- 1st Squadron of Cherokee Mounted Volunteers Creek Nation
- 1st Regiment Creek Mounted Volunteers
- 2nd Regiment Creek Mounted Volunteers
- 1st Battalion Creek Confederate Cavalry Seminole Nation
- 1st Regiment Seminole Mounted Volunteers
- 1st Battalion Seminole Mounted Volunteers



### Chickasaw Nation

- 1st Regiment of Chickasaw Infantry
- 1st Regiment of Chickasaw Cavalry
- 1st Battalion of Chickasaw Cavalry
- Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion of Mounted Volunteers







### Choctaw Nation

- 1st Choctaw & Chickasaw Mounted Rifles
- 1st Regiment of Choctaw Mounted Rifles
- 2nd Regiment of Choctaw Cavalry
- 3rd Regiment of Choctaw Cavalry
- Deneale's Regiment of Choctaw Warriors
- Folsom's Battalion of Choctaw Mounted Rifles
- Capt. John Wilkin's Company of Choctaw Infantry
- Northwest Frontier Command of Indian Territory (Col. Roswell W. Lee, Commanding)
- 1st Osage Battalion
- Major George Washington's Frontier Battalion
- Major James W. Cooper's Battalion



*Cherokee Confederate reunion in New Orleans in 1903.  
- Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons*



“[T]he contest is really for empire on the side of the North, and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect, we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of George III, and the South and the Thirteen Revolted Provinces. These opinions...are the general opinions of the English nation.”

*London Times, November 7, 1861*



## TRIVIAL PURSUIT ANSWERS!

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



**Until Next Month**

**God Bless Dixie!**

**Hope to see ya on the 10<sup>th</sup> via Zoom**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds  
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(Cutoff for articles is 20<sup>th</sup> of the month)

