



David's Dispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Mount Pleasant, Texas



Vol. 9 No. 4

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April 2023

WINNER OF THE TEXAS DIVISION BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2017, 2018, 2020 & 2021

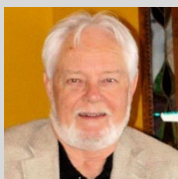
WINNER OF THE SCV NATIONAL BEST NEWSLETTER AWARD, 2016, 2017 & 2018

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COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Steven Weldon Austin



Compatriots,

The first MPRA Meeting Room session of Camp #2270 was held Thursday, March 9th at 1pm. MPRA representative, Michael McCollum, assisted with the WiFi set up for Joe's Zoom meeting arrangements. We also had a Guest/Visitor from the Mabank UDC, Jennifer Robinson. Jennifer and husband are moving to Daingerfield where he will be the new Veterinarian in that area.

P.O. Box 1861 mail received was distributed. Joe provided Camp #2270 Financial Statement. Members Update: Rex McGee recovering from fall; TWW Buffalo still under the weather.

February 27, 2023 the Titus County Commissioner's Court Unanimously approved

"Restrictions Ordinance" submitted by Camp #2270 Commander designed to protect and maintain respect for all monuments and memorials on Courthouse Grounds. (Phase I). Phase II (Punitive Penalties: fines, incarceration for willful and deliberate acts of damage, destruction, desecration, removal) is now being drafted for review and possible submission for consideration and approval.

The attendees had good discussions about the options and points of interest for membership and support.

The certificate for the new member, Theron Austin, was received and relayed to Joe for recording into the Camp archives. Theron will be presented with his certificate at a future meeting. Theron has already participated in Guardian support by assisting with Wreath placement at the Titus County Confederate Soldiers Monument (Tx000781) on January 16th and setting the CSA Grave Marker stone for his ancestor (Pvt Andrew Jackson Austin; POW) at Edwards Cemetery. A great start for a new member.

Removal of Camp #2270 property from Old Union Community Center is underway. Joe will secure some items; Steve will secure other items. Next Camp #2270 Meeting: April 6th; 1pm; MPRA Rodeo Grounds Meeting Room.

Please report any sickness or members in distress.

For Heritage and History

Deo Vindice

Steve W. Austin; Cmdr. #2270, SCV

UPCOMING EVENTS NEXT MEETING

Thursday, April 6th, 1:00 p.m.
MPRA Conference Building
Mt. Pleasant Rodeo Arena
2800 Green Hill Road
Mount Pleasant, TX 75455

2023 Texas Division Reunion
June 2nd – 4th, 2023
MCM Elegante Hotel
801 Avenue Q
Lubbock, TX 79401

2023 SCV National Reunion
July 19th – 22nd, 2023
Arlington Hotel
239 Central Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas

DAVIDRREYNOLDS.ORG

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

- I've updated our Events page to include all known events by the Camp and its members. Please let me know when you do anything for the SCV, this includes attending other camp meeting, public speaking, or even putting flags on graves.

I'm still looking for biographies of your Confederate Ancestor. Please try to come up with a short bio that we can put on-line.

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

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." Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations!

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

A BLAST FROM THE PAST

*(Taken from the April 1923 Edition of the
Confederate Veteran - 100 Years Ago)*

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

by Anne Bachman Hyde

For twelve years a primitive log church, called Shiloh, built by the Methodists in Hardin County, Tenn., had enjoyed the privileges of peaceful Sabbaths. It stood upon a slight rise, two and a half miles back from Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, and the road which ran past it led to Corinth, Miss. And the name of this church and of this town, one so noted in a biblical and the other in a classical way, were destined to become equally well known in American history.

Suddenly one April morning in 1862 the Sabbath stillness was broken by the roar of artillery, as one army fell upon another as "suddenly as a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian, and coming to the tents smote them till they fell." The

material church soon lost its existence; its seats and pulpit were used in the construction of camps by one army, and its flooring made into rude coffins to bury the soldiers of another; but the name of Shiloh endures. How the battle came about and why the forces met there is an interesting story.

With the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862, the center of the outer line of defense of the Confederacy was broken. Kentucky was abandoned, and a new line chosen, that of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which ran almost due east from Memphis to Chattanooga.

The campaigns of the War between the States were largely influenced by the topography of the South. Both armies sought control of the rivers and railroads, and the contest for the control of the Mississippi River was of vital importance. As long as the Confederate army was in possession of both banks and could control that great river, New Orleans could be maintained as an open port, and any sympathetic foreign nation could supply the Confederacy with ammunition and clothing.

The Ohio joins the Mississippi at Paducah, Ky., and, that point gained, boats could go up the Cumberland and Tennessee to the interior of the Confederacy and, reaching some point connecting with railroad transportation, be in touch with its vital organization.

So the village of Corinth, situated in northeast Mississippi at the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with that of the Mobile and Ohio, became a strategic point.

The Confederacy had strong works at Island No. 10 and at New Madrid, which, if they held, could close the Mississippi River to the Federal fleet. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad connected these points with the Mississippi and the Gulf.

From Memphis to Chattanooga was almost a direct line for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and when Chattanooga was reached the old East Tennessee line was a high road to Virginia. If the Federal forces could sever the Memphis and

Charleston Railroad and control the Tennessee River, their gunboats could protect them from any attack from the West, and both armies saw the importance of Corinth, Miss., as a base. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck was now in sole command of the Union forces in the West.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, Gen. Don Carlos Buell, in command of the Department of the Ohio, occupied Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in command of the Confederate forces in the West, fell back to Murfreesboro.

Gen. U. S. Grant had been temporarily removed from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, but was restored to his former position by General Halleck on March 17, 1862, and told to "destroy the railroad connections at Corinth." During General Grant's period of inactivity, Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, had been selected for the Federal base, and a large part of the Army of the Tennessee encamped there before Grant took command.

About the time the Federal army selected Pittsburg Landing as its base, Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard chose Corinth, Miss., as the Confederate base. This selection for the Federal encampment, which has been as warmly defended as it has been bitterly criticized, was made upon the recommendation of Gen. W. T. Sherman, who highly approved of the location and wrote to General Grant: "The ground itself admits of easy defense by a small command, and yet affords admirable camping ground for 100,000 men."

The space occupied covered about three miles each way and was in the form of a quadrilateral with natural boundaries. In the rear was the wide and deep Tennessee River, Snake Creek, to the north, emptying into the river below the landing, and Owl Creek, a tributary of Snake, inclosing the west. To the southeast Lick Creek empties into the river above the landing. All of the creeks were swollen by spring rains and would prove obstacles to any invasion.

At a court martial held in Memphis, Tenn., August, 1862, General Sherman said: "I mention for future history that our right flank was well guarded by Owl and Snake Creeks, and our left by Lick Creek, leaving us simply to guard our front."

In an article written about Shiloh, General Grant said: "The water in all the streams was very high at the time and contributed to protect our flanks; the enemy was compelled, therefore, to attack directly in front."

Now the enemy did attack precisely in this front, which, according to General Sherman, was the only place to be guarded, and in such force that "The call to arms blended with the crash of assault," and when the whole forest on the rising ground in the front flashed with the gleam of bayonets, then, General Sherman, as he reports, "became satisfied for the first time that the enemy designed a determined attack."

The historian John Fiske says Sherman stoutly maintained that he was not surprised by the Confederate attack at Shiloh, but, as Fiske adds: "The point is one of which General Sherman was unduly sensitive in his later years."

Then why did they leave unguarded the open road which led from their encampment to the village of Corinth where lay, only twenty miles away, the Confederate army under General Albert Sidney Johnston?

At the dedication of a memorial to the 1st Minnesota Battery at Shiloh, General Andrews said: "It was not General Grant's purpose to have a battle at Shiloh." But it was the purpose of General Johnston, and there the battle was fought.

On April 5, 1862, there were at Pittsburg Landing, present for duty, 39,830 soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, five divisions in all, and only five miles away was the 3rd Division, under General Lew Wallace, with 7,564 officers and men. General Halleck had ordered General Buell to march from Nashville with his 37,000 men and join General Grant, with the purpose of attacking Corinth, and his

first division under General Nelson reached the east bank of the Tennessee River the afternoon of Saturday, April 5, and General Buell came up that night. When General Grant took command at Pittsburg Landing, he made his headquarters at Savannah, a small town on the east side of the river, eight miles lower down.

He visited the camp each day and returned each night to his lodgings in the Cherry mansion on the right bank of the river. He knew that the Confederate army was at Corinth in force, and, in an official dispatch, he estimated their numbers "at about 80,000," but he anticipated no attack from that quarter.

The Confederate forces in reality numbered about 43,968 men, and while General Grant was setting his camp in order and going down the river to spend the nights in comfortable quarters, leaving his army in an acephalous condition, they were preparing to strike the blow which he anticipated would fall upon them.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, the Southerners had murmured against their great leader, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, to such an extent that President Davis wrote: "If Sidney Johnston is not a general, I have none to give you." A committee was appointed to investigate the recent disasters of the Confederacy, and General Johnston was retained in command of the Confederate Army of the West, and Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard was made second in command.

To reach General Beauregard at Corinth, General Johnston marched south from Murfreesboro over terrible roads and swollen streams, crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., near the middle of March, and reached the Confederate base about the same time General Grant took command at Pittsburg Landing. General Beauregard had begun to concentrate his forces, General Bragg joining him with 10,000 men from Mobile and Pensacola; Gen. Leonidas Polk reaching there after the abandonment of Columbus, Ky. and Gen. Earl Van Dorn was ordered to bring up his troops from Arkansas. On March 29, General Johnston issued a general order consolidating the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi and some independent commands into

the "Army of the Mississippi," of which he was in command, General Beauregard, second, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, chief of staff. Subsequently he organized the army into four corps:

1st Corps, Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk.
2nd Corps, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg.
3rd Corps, Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee; and a reserve corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.

Johnston had been much depressed by the censure of the "armchair" critics, and, as late as March 18, in a moment of chivalric generosity, offered the chief command to General Beauregard, who had recently won high honors in Virginia. General Beauregard declined the offer, though he apparently considered it as evidence of self-distrust on the part of General Johnston, but no one who studies that great character can construe it other than an act of unselfishness, not wishing to deprive another of glory, for Johnston was as brave as he was gentle.

General Beauregard was charged with special preparation of the troops for the proposed campaign, which to General Johnston's mind was plain and simple; to march in force and strike and crush General Grant at Pittsburg Landing before General Buell could reach him.

General Van Dorn was delayed in coming over from Arkansas, and learning, through scouts of Col. N. B. Forrest, that Buell was rapidly moving toward the Tennessee River, Johnston decided to attack at once, and on April 3 issued orders for the forward movement, the army to move by several roads from Corinth and concentrate at Mickey's, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing. In the address to be read at the head of each regiment, General Johnston said: "You are expected to show yourselves worthy of your lineage, worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time."

By the delay of the 2nd and 3rd Corps, the army was not ready to march till the afternoon of the 3rd, when it should have moved at noon, and the plan was to

attack at dawn on Saturday morning. But the roads were narrow and bad, the spring rains had begun, and moving artillery was slow work.

In line of march Hardee's Corps came first and was given first line in battle, as his troops were more hardened to marching. In the rear five hundred yards came Bragg's Corps, and eight hundred yards in rear of him came Polk. The reserve, under General Breckinridge, followed. Owing to a heavy rain Friday and a storm that night, and consequent difficulty of bringing up the artillery, a delay of almost twenty-four hours ensued, so the attack planned for Saturday morning was impossible. But in the rain and over rough roads the army pushed forward, and by the middle of Saturday afternoon lay in full battle array within two miles of Shiloh Church.

Now what was transpiring within the Union lines the first few days of April?

(continued next month)

BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL



Battle of Five Forks - Five Forks Virginia

1 April 1865 - General George E. Pickett verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 5200 Confederate, 884 Union!

Final Assault on Petersburg - Petersburg Virginia

2 April 1865 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: {Unknown} Confederates, 4140 Union!

Battle of Shiloh - Shiloh Tennessee

6-7 April 1862 - General Albert Sidney Johnston, General P.G.T. Beauregard verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 10,694 Confederate, 13,047 Union!

Battle of Sabine Cross Roads - Sabine Cross Road Louisiana

8 April 1865 - General Richard Taylor verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 1000 Confederate, 2900 Union!

Battle of Pleasant Hill - Pleasant Hill Louisiana

9 April 1864 - General Richard Taylor verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 1500 Confederate, 1369 Union!

McLean House - Appomattox Courthouse - Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

9 April 1865 - Overwhelming firepower and numbers forced General Robert E. Lee left little choice but to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant, thus ending the Confederacy's chance of winning the War for Confederate States Independence. We today have the opportunity, if we dare to roll back that surrender, and reverse the results of that horrible war. And that by the Yankee Empire's own hand!

Battle of Fort Sumter - Fort Sumter South Carolina

12-14 April 1861 - General P.G.T. Beauregard verses Major Robert Anderson. Casualties: 0 Confederate, 3 Union!

Battle of Fort Pillow - Fort Pillow Tennessee

12 April 1864 - General James R. Chalmers, General Nathan B. Forrest. Casualties: 100 Confederate, 351 Union!

Battle of Jenkins Ferry - Jenkins Ferry Arkansas

30 April 1864 - General Edmund Kirby Smith verses General Frederick Steele. Casualties: 443 Confederate, 528 Union!

BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

April 18th – Randy Brock

April 19th – Bonnie Landrum

April 6th – Bill & Patricia Guy

April 15th – Pat & Ellen Tomberlain

April – Confederate History Month - Texas.

April 9th – This day in 1865 Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

April 12th – This day in 1861 The war Between the States begins.

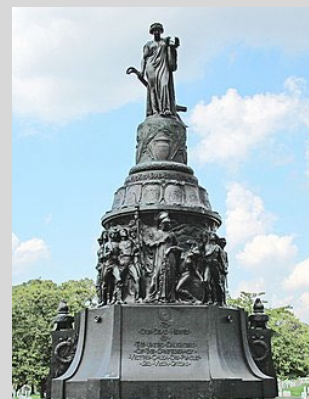
April 26th – Confederate Memorial Day for Georgia and Florida.

April (4th Monday) – Confederate Memorial Day for Alabama, and Mississippi.

RECONCILIATION MEMORIAL: ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Portions from an article by John Daniel Davidson

... a senior editor at The Federalist



The Confederate Monument commemorates the Confederate dead and is rich in symbols representative of the South; the monument acknowledges the reconciliation between the North

and South and depicts the effect of war on Southerners of all races.

An independent commission charged with renaming U.S. military bases with Confederate names has recommended the Confederate memorial at Arlington National Cemetery be dismantled and removed.

Removing war memorials from military cemeteries is what societies do when they're imploding on themselves, when the bonds of civic life have all but disappeared along with any notion of a shared past, to say nothing of a common vision for the future.

At the turn of the last century, our political leaders seemed to understand that the survival of a vast republic like ours depended on civic virtues that include reconciliation, forgiveness, and actual tolerance. They knew this because many of them had lived through and participated in the Civil War. They had seen and felt for themselves what happens when a nation turns on itself, and they were determined not to let it happen again.

Ironically, the history of the Confederate memorial at Arlington is a perfect case in point. It was first conceived of by President William McKinley, a decorated Union veteran who saw combat at Antietam and in the Shenandoah Valley. During his presidential campaign in 1896, he witnessed untended Confederate graves in the South, and it disturbed him. At the time, the federal government prohibited the decoration of Confederate graves at Arlington, as it had since the end of the Civil War.

McKinley thought it was time for that to change. At a peace jubilee in December 1898 celebrating the end of the Spanish-American War (the first time since before the Civil War that Americans from both North and South were engaged in a military conflict with a foreign power), McKinley announced that the government would henceforth tend to the graves of Confederate dead buried in federal cemeteries, saying they represented a "tribute to American valor."

Anyone who has seen it knows that it reflects the sentiments of reconciliation and national unity that McKinley originally had in mind.

Cmdr's Note: *Remember; Memorial Day came to be after a Union General observed Southern Women decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers in a cemetery in the South, when the women saw that none of the Union soldiers had flowers, they began putting flowers on all their graves as well...*

The memorial's central figure is a woman, meant to represent the South, crowned with an olive wreath, a symbol of peace. In her extended left hand is a laurel wreath and in her right hand is a pruning hook, which rests upon a plow. Under the figure is an inscription, a quote from the Book of Isaiah, "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

That is to say, the monument's central theme is reconciliation and peace — beating swords into ploughshares. It commends the South for turning away from war while also honoring their war dead.

Critics will note how the Latin inscription on the monument's base contains a reference to the "lost cause," as if that somehow vitiates the overarching purpose and theme of the work. It does not. Authentic reconciliation, after all, involves some degree of compromise, and at the time — within a living generation of Civil War combat — it was enough for North and South to declare together that sectionalism was finished and that the country would bind up its wounds and be united again.

Something like that is unimaginable today. President Joe Biden habitually goes out of his way to demonize and slander vast swaths of the country who disagree with him, even as his Justice Department works to criminalize Democrats' political opposition. Just this week, Biden's White House convened a summit (misleadingly named "United We Stand") to advance the false narrative that America's number one threat is domestic terrorism fueled by white supremacy. The stunt is designed, like so much else the president

says and does, to foment division and hatred among Americans, to sort us into warring factions.

So too is the push to dismantle the Confederate monument at Arlington, which is almost a perfect inversion of its original purpose. There is only one reason to remove the monument now, in 2022, and it has nothing to do with past or racial reconciliation and everything to do with wielding political power in the present.

Not that any of this should come as a surprise. Forging actual unity in times of civil strife requires more circumspection and humility than our leaders today can muster. McKinley, who in his youth had actually fought Confederate soldiers, watched them kill and maim his comrades, was nevertheless able to reconcile and forgive — and urge the nation to do likewise.

Today we enjoy prosperity and comfort unimaginable to Americans of McKinley's time. Yet we have precious little of the gratitude, generosity, and grace he was able to show his erstwhile enemies. But then, McKinley did not live in a dying civilization.

Portions from article by Scott S. Powell, January 31, 2023, Citizen Leadership

Why should Americans demand reversal of the decision by the now disbanded “Congressional Naming Commission” to remove the Moses Ezekiel Reconciliation Monument from Arlington Cemetery?

Beyond being one of the greatest works of art in Arlington, President Woodrow Wilson declared at the monument's unveiling in 1914, that it “represented the best of America—a spirit of reconciliation, democracy, freedom, heroism and patriotism.”

Today, an even more important reason to oppose removal is that such an act would validate the woke and communist agenda to erase history, divide America, and destroy citizens' appreciation of and connection to a vital part of their redemptive history.

That radical agenda has crept into our culture for decades, but it greatly accelerated with Covid lockdowns of 2020 and the death of George Floyd. That's when urban rampages brought unprecedented property destruction across America, orchestrated by Antifa—a far-left coalition of cells of violent anarchists—and the Marxist-led Black Lives Matter. Targets for destruction then shifted to American heritage monuments. First came the tearing down of statues of Columbus—who discovered the Americas and opened the way for European colonization, and then came the toppling of Confederate leaders of slave-holding southern states.

So determined and organized are the radical America-hating history destroyers, that in many states no monuments or statues of Columbus or Confederate Civil War heroes are left standing. This partial erasure of history won't appease the evil powers leading the radical assault on America from within. They fully intend to take down the Founders next and then the United States itself.

So, it's time to take a stand and put an end to this subversion and destruction. And it turns out that the Moses Ezekiel Reconciliation monument in Arlington Cemetery is just the place to stand our ground, fight, and win.

To remove the Moses Ezekiel Reconciliation monument from Arlington Cemetery—blessed by three U.S. presidents—would not only dishonor those presidents, but also all veterans of the Union and Confederate armies that came together in reconciliation. What does it say, that at that time, when society had more stake in the conflict and more reason to choose not to settle their differences, they chose reunification and reconciliation?

That the woke would have us undo that, take down American heritage monuments, and reopen the wounds of the past on settled matters reveals their true aim: division. The Arlington Confederate Reconciliation Monument is a time capsule carrying valuable historical lessons from the past. Those lessons include showing us how former foes in a war over interpretations of the Constitution and States'

Rights settled their differences on the battlefield, then worked through the difficulties of Reconstruction, and finally found the magnanimity to reconcile, and erect a memorial to all of that. Ezekiel's artistic genius is seen in his realistic rendering of the hardship of war while also portraying reconciliation through olive branches and the victorious figure at the top turning a sword into a plowshare.

As Moses Ezekiel's last and greatest work, the Reconciliation Monument also served as his burial headstone. Removal of this monument is both antisemitic and a potential illegal desecration of a grave memorial.

This unique masterpiece monument should be left untouched so it can continue to speak for itself of peace and reconciliation to future generations.



REACHING OUT

5th Brigade Cmdr. Bill Elliott; Thank you for all the support and guidance.

Texarkana, Texas Red Diamond Camp #2193 Commander: Philip Maynard ... I had a lengthy phone conversation and email exchange with Cmdr. Maynard. It was most informative and several ideas for membership recruitment were put forth. The Camp's outstanding Color Guard will be featured at the National Convention this year.

Hondo, Texas Medina Greys Camp #2254 Commander: Charles Thacker ... I had a great discussion with Cmdr. Thacker and was able to order the Memorial Medal from his Camp for the sacrifice of my ancestor, Pvt. Henry Walker Austin; Co. C, 1st Northeast Regiment, Missouri Cavalry. Mabank TX, Mabank, Texas.

Confederate Rose Chapter UDC #2548 Jennifer Robinson ... I had several FB and email exchanges with Jennifer. She was a Visitor/Guest at the March

Camp meeting at the MPRA Rodeo Grounds meeting room. Great insights.

MPRA; MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS 2800 Green Hill Rd, Mt Pleasant, TX 75455 Bo Rester; Michael McCollum ... Many thanks to these gentlemen and this organization for their support and use of their facility. Camp #2270 members should support their efforts and the MPR Association.



USING TECHNOLOGY

We, Camp #2270, are entering uncharted waters. With limited resources, no "home", aging member base, and mostly stagnant recruitment... what do we do? Thanks to the "out of the box" thinking of two of our founding members, Joe and Rex, our Camp will utilize technology to maintain, build and grow our Camp by using Zoom meetings and Quarterly executive meetings (open to all members). This will allow us to satisfy the Constitution and Bylaws and gain time to develop plans to keep 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270 viable. The Camp approved expenditures to acquire the necessary software, surveyed the membership for this technological format for Camp meetings, introduced motions and Bylaws proposals to make this a reality. The Zoom sessions will enable the Camp Meetings to be set for Dates and Times that permit the most access to our members thus have maximum participation. Taking this approach, the Camp will be able to focus on the issues needing immediate attention, delegate assignments, perform required duties and work to build a strong plan for the future of our Camp.

We will now offer all of our Monthly Meetings live via Zoom. This way you can enjoy the benefits of attending a meeting from the comfort of your own home. You can attend our Zoom meeting by signing in with your computer, laptop, or even your smart phone. Members, check your email for full details.

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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 Camp #2270.

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(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)

