



David's Dispatch

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



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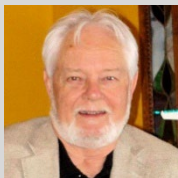
September 2023

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

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

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Steven Weldon Austin



Compatriots,

As Cmdr. of Camp #2270 and on behalf of the Officers and Members of 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp; 5th Brigade; Texas Division; SCV ... we extend our deepest sympathies and prayers to Larry Joe Reynolds at the passing of his brother, the family of Billy Wayne Reynolds ... we will keep you all in our prayers.

Billy Wayne Reynolds, 62, March 14, 1961 - August 11, 2023, Mt. Pleasant, Texas

Parents: Joe and Sally Reynolds

Daughter: April Brannon and Husband Roger

Son: Michael Reynolds and wife Racheal

Grandchildren: Kaylin Brannon, Dock Roberson, Jayleigh Reynolds, Rylan Carr, Braedyn Reynolds, Bradley Reynolds, and Oaklyn Brannon

Brothers: Larry Joe Reynolds and Wife Keithrie, Jimmy Reynolds

Sister: Pat Reynolds and Sister-in-law Jennifer Reynolds

numerous nieces and nephews

Preceded by: Joe and Sally, JD, Ricky, Jerry Don, Vicky and Cathy Beggs

Memorial Service: Sunday, August 20, 2023; Old Union Church; 2pm

Ecclesiastes 3:1

We welcome newly transferred member Gary Ayers to Camp #2270; Gary comes from Col James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856 in Louisiana, they worked closely with the Lt General Richard Taylor Camp from Shreveport. Gary's ancestors were RJ Ayres who was a Mississippi Conscript and his son William Martin Ayres who was from

the 18th Mississippi Calvary Company E.
Welcome Compatriot Ayers.

For Heritage and History

Deo Vindice

Steve W. Austin; Cmdr. #2270, SCV

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*

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Monday, September 11th, 7:00 p.m.

Zoom Meeting

2024 Texas Division Reunion

June 7th – 9th, 2024

Doubletree by Hilton
611 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, TX 78218

2024 National SCV Reunion
July 16th – 21st, 2024
Embassy Suites by Hilton
5055 International Blvd
North Charleston, SC 29418-5963



A BLAST FROM THE PAST

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

HOW GEORGE KERN ESCAPED FROM PRISON.

A good friend to the prisoners at Rock Island was Miss Kate E. Perry, who is now Mrs. Kate E. Perry-Mosher, of Covington, Ky., and in reading the story of "A Kentucky Hero," she realized that Comrade Pullen was writing of an old friend of hers whom she, and not Miss Buford, had helped to get away to safe territory after his escape from that prison. And the boy was named George Kern, and not Curran, as given in the article, the name evidently having been spelled by sound. From some reminiscences of those days of peril contributed by Mrs. Mosher to the Veteran many years ago, and put in pamphlet form, the following is taken:

"Late one evening the bell was timidly rung. A young boy came, an escaped prisoner! We had means of verifying our friends, and it was just here that the underground had served so well. He proved to be George Kern, of Bourbon County, Ky., fifteen years old, he said, small in stature and slender. We took him to a room upstairs and locked him in, and as soon as possible we smuggled him food. We trusted no one; servants especially might repeat. When he saw the food he burst into tears. Young and nearly starved, he had wandered in the 'blackjack,' which proved the prisoners' friend; low, bushy, thick, it

concealed them. Through its friendly shelter, this young boy had hidden one night and that day.

"It was Saturday night when he came. Here was a dilemma. We must keep him until Monday, and he must then get away. Imagine our situation; an escaped prisoner in the house. We knew we were being watched. Often we saw squads of soldiers with gleaming guns marching past up the avenue. This was a menace. George told us that the surgeon of the post had helped him to escape. We were astounded, as we knew him to be exceedingly bitter in his feelings toward the South and almost cruel to the prisoners. How the help was given was easily explained. Dr. Watson had driven his buggy within the stockade one night. George Kern happened to be near, when it came to him like a flash, 'Here is my chance.' He darted under the buggy, caught the coupling pole, threw his feet around it, also clasping it with his hands and arms. When the doughty doctor drove out, behold, he carried an escaping prisoner! Even in our fright, we enjoyed the situation and were immensely amused.

"We held a council of war as to ways and means. I had my emergency fund, and we concluded that, as he was small and slender, we would dress him as a girl. This we did down to every detail. Hoops were worn; he had them. His bold, eagle like eyes troubled us, so we trimmed up one of the scoop bonnets worn at that time and, with many adjurations, made him promise to keep his eyes cast down. I prepared a pretty little hand basket and placed within it a box of face powder, comb, brush, and all such adjuncts to the toilet, together with extra collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs. He was to impersonate a shy, country girl. Poor boy! How sad he was when he bade us farewell.

"I had lectured him most severely as to how he must act, as he was now a girl, and taught him how to manage his hoops, etc. Of course, we were most anxious concerning his getting away safely, but this was such a huge joke that I was fairly dancing with delight. As he left, a dreadful storm was coming up and this favored him. People were rushing home to

escape the storm. He barely had time to get to the depot before the storm burst, so in the general confusion he had not attracted notice. He wrote from Cincinnati that at the Rock Island depot that night, in obeying my instructions, he sat off by himself. When the ticket office opened, still he did not move. An officer from the Island came up to him, and George thought it was all over for him when the officer said: 'Have you bought your ticket, Miss?' 'No, sir,' he replied in a frightened feminine voice. 'Train will soon leave. Give me your money and destination, and I will assist you.' With a gasp of relief and a sigh of satisfaction, the supposed young lady said, 'Chicago and Cincinnati.' And in a hurried, bustling, business tone the officer said: 'You had better get a through ticket to Cincinnati.' This he kindly bought, and gave it and the change to the young lady (?), who gladly got away.

"After he had returned to his home in Bourbon County, Ky., and exchanged his dress for his own clothes. George was one day in Paris, Ky., when Yankee soldiers arrested him. Instantly he assumed the role of a half-witted unfortunate. They let him go, and he hurried to Dixie. "When I read this paper before the Henrietta Hunt Morgan Chapter U. D. C, in January, 1901, Mrs. Arnold, from Bourbon County, exclaimed: 'O, I heard of that boy George Kern's being dressed up in girl's clothes. Just before he reached home he was arrested by some Yankee soldiers, who questioned him, and among other things asked: "Who is your father?" "Why, Paw." "Who is your mother?" "Why, Maw." "O!" said one of the men, "she is a fool; let her go."' They actually thought from the way he acted that he was idiotic. He got through the lines, returned to his regiment, and served well afterwards.

"We had expected trouble, but heard nothing until two- days afterwards, when I was called to the door and found there a United States officer, and, to my consternation, as I glanced down at the gate, I saw a squad of soldiers, with guns gleaming. Like George, I thought my time had come; but not a muscle quivered, and I controlled my countenance. My excitement found escape in exquisite politeness; I

invited the officer in, regretting profusely my cousin's absence. He declined, and I saw he meant business when he said: 'It is not Mrs. Boyle, Miss Perry, it is you I want to see.' 'O, indeed, sir! What can I do for you?' He replied: 'I am going to ask you a question, and I want you to answer it truthfully. A prisoner has escaped. Have you seen one either yesterday or today?' I looked that man straight in the eye and replied: 'Sir, I have not, either yesterday or to-day.' God knows I told the truth, and there was a jubilee in my heart that I could say this and tell the truth. George Kern had gone the day before yesterday. Had he not timed his question in that manner, I do not know how I should have answered it, for I would not soil my soul with a lie.

"At once I sternly demanded that he call his men and search that house, but he said: 'No, I see you are telling me the truth.' With growing indignation I insisted, but he refused. I asked to be excused one instant. I knew the gardener had been cutting grapes, so I had the maid to pile a large tray full, take it to the door and offer some to the officer: then had him call one of his men, who took it to the gate and passed the grapes around. A more pleased and delighted group of men you never saw. A soldier always feels complimented by thoughtful notice, and by this little attention I had evidently made friends with all. That officer apologized to me for coming.

"The reason George Kern's escape was not sooner known was because he was always declaring he intended to escape. The sergeant who cared for his barrack had heard this so often that finally he began twitting him, 'Why, hello, George! Good morning. Not gone yet?' so when he did escape, the sergeant thought George was hiding, hoping to get him to search, and so laugh back at him. This was why two days were lost by the authorities and gained by us. When it dawned upon the sergeant that George was gone sure enough, then he reported and the search was taken up, but by that time George was scot free."



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER



Battle of Chantilly - Chantilly Virginia

1 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses Generals Stevens and Kearny. Casualties: 800 Confederate, 1300 Union!

Battle of Cheat Mountain - Cheat Mountain Western Virginia

10-15 September 1861 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Joseph J. Reynolds. Casualties: 120 Confederate, 81 Union!

Harper's Ferry Western Virginia - Harper's Ferry Western Virginia

12-15 September 1862 - General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson verses D.S. Miles. Casualties: 500 Confederate, 11,783 Union!

Battle of South Mountain - South Mountain South Carolina

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses General George B. McClellan. Casualties: 2685 Confederate, 1813 Union!

Battle of Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap - Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap Maryland

14 September 1862 - General Robert E. Lee verses Generals Burnside and Franklin. Casualties: 4343 Confederate, 2325 Union!

Battle of Munfordville - Munfordville Kentucky

14-17 September 1862 - General Braxton Bragg verses General J.T. Wilder. Casualties: 288 Confederate, 4133 Union!

Battle of Luka - Luka Mississippi

19 September 1862 - General Sterling Price verses General William S. Rosecrans. Casualties: 1516 Confederate, 782 Union!

Battle of Chickamauga - Chickamauga Georgia

19-21 September 1863 - General Braxton Bragg verses Generals Thomas and Rosecrans. Casualties: 18,454 Confederate, 16,170 Union!

Third Battle of Winchester or Opequon - Winchester Virginia

19 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 3921 Confederate, 5018 Union!

Battle Fisher Hill - Fisher Hill Virginia

22 September 1864 - General Jubal A. Early verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 1235 Confederate, 528 Union!

Battle of Athens - Athens Georgia

23-24 September 1864 - General Nathan B. Forrest verses General George H. Thomas. Casualties: 30 Confederate, 950 Union!

Battle of Poplar Springs or Peeble's Farm - Poplar Springs Virginia

30 September 1864 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 900 Confederate, 2889 Union!



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

September 11th Terry & Bonnie Landrum



REMINISCENCES OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

by Miss Nannie D. Smith

The "Memoirs of Jefferson Davis," by his wife, are so comprehensive, so charmingly told that they leave little to be added, but personal reminiscences will doubtless always be appreciated by those who admire this really great character. Three public utterances by my revered uncle, Jefferson Davis, stand forth as vividly as when they were delivered. In the first he urged payment of pensions to veterans of the Mexican War, willingly relinquishing his own claim in their behalf. On another occasion, at Mississippi City, July 1878, he made a beautiful address to the Army of Tennessee, which the Northern press (for motives best known to themselves) represented as inciting rebellion. Somebody whispered that Father Ryan was present, and, being triumphantly located, all travel-stained, he responded, concluding an eloquent eulogium by predicting that when traducers had passed into oblivion, the name of Jefferson Davis would go sounding down the corridors of time. Several years later, meeting the poet priest at Beauvoir, I found him charming in a social way. Needing no assurance that the lifelong friend of General Albert Sidney Johnston would attend when his monument was dedicated, I gathered up a six-year-old nephew and explained how, with victory nearly won, our great Confederate general had received his fatal wound. We then hastened to Metarie Cemetery under a cousin's escort. After the unveiling ceremony, my boy whispered reproachfully: "I don't see any blood on General Johnston's leg." The chosen orator's voice unfortunately did not carry far and a disappointed audience was departing when calls for Mr. Davis turned them back to hear his splendid impromptu tribute. My little charge, lifted above intervening heads, exclaimed: "Why, there's Uncle Jeff!" On March 10, 1886, President Davis attended and made a speech at the presentation of his birthplace to the

Baptist congregation erecting a Memorial Church on the spot. By some chance his father's house had been built across the boundary separating Christian and Todd counties, making it uncertain in which one Jefferson Davis was born. When asked to settle this important question, he said: "Though present on the occasion, I am least qualified to testify." It is a curious coincidence that the name of three milestones along Jefferson Davis's journey through life are of similar significance. At Fairview he entered upon that journey. On the field of Buena Vista he won imperishable fame. Beauvoir, the haven of his declining years, was where he wrote "his life work for his countrymen."

"Leader of the men in gray!
Chieftain—truest of the true —
Write our story as you may,
And you did; but even you
With your pen could never write
Half the story of our land.
Yours the heart and yours the hand,
Sentinels of Southern right!
Yours the brave, strong eloquence —
Your true words our last defense.
Warrior words, but even they
Failed, as failed our men in gray;
Fail to tell the story grand
Of our cause and of our land.



LINCOLN, REPUBLICANS, AND CORPORATE WELFARE

by John M. Taylor

"I supported President Lincoln. I believed his war policy would be the only way to save the country, but I see my mistake. I visited Washington a few weeks ago, and I saw the corruption of the present administration—and so long as Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet are in power, so long will war continue. And for what? For the preservation of the Constitution and the Union? No, but for the sake of politicians and government contractors."

J.P. Morgan—American financier and banker, 1864.

Many individuals are familiar with President Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning about the "military-industrial complex" in his January 17, 1961, Farewell Address. The crux of this foreboding was to be leery of the military-industrial establishment's propensity to influence America's actions at home and abroad. Although this primarily referenced "war for profit" (echoing Smedley Darlington Butler's description of the war profiteers in his book, *War is a Racket*), it is not always confined to the war industry. Indeed, the intertwining of corporations and government can extend to multiple industries. Corporate welfare is typically manifested in the form of special favors, grants, tax breaks, etc.

Abe Lincoln's political career was intimately connected to corporate and banking interests. In 1832 Lincoln described his political philosophy: "I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff." These beliefs remained consistent, whether he was a Whig or a Republican.

The Republican Party was the amalgamation of several factions, one being the Protectionist Wing of the defunct Whig Party. This sect's philosophy mirrored many of the early Federalists relative to Lincoln's aforementioned trifecta of political thought. When Lincoln, a minority president, came to power, astute Southerners anticipated what was in store. A modern example that puts it in clear perspective appears in the AMC show *Hell on Wheels*, where Thomas Durant describes a circuitous railroad route to the bewilderment of some observers. The route is drawn to maximize per mile federal subsidies and line the pockets of the group with direct financial interest in the railroads. Many of Lincoln's supporters would reap the rewards of this venture.

As one of the highest paid lawyers in the country, Lincoln's services were in high demand, especially by the railroads. He won numerous cases that benefitted the railroad industry and received many personal benefits in return. The Union Pacific Railroad, approved by Congress on July 1, 1862, was

a key part of West Coast railroad expansion. [Massachusetts-born Thomas Clark "Doc" Durant was intimately connected to the Union Pacific, serving as its Vice-President. He was also part of the Credit Mobilier scandal.] Given the responsibility of naming the terminus of the newly created railroad, Lincoln selected Council Bluffs, Iowa; he owned property in the area. In one pen stroke Lincoln was able to greatly increase the value of his own property.

Many Southerners were aware of Lincoln and his ilk and the Confederate Constitution reflected it. One upgrade over the original constitution was the way the corporate welfare/internal improvements agenda was handled. From the outset, many Southerners complained about the ambiguously worded General Welfare Clause; Patrick Henry and others saw it as an open door for federal interventionism. The U.S. Constitution stated "...provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" whereas the Confederate Constitution stated "provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States..." This rewording was designed to lessen the chance of corporate/government abuse.

Not only did the Confederate Constitution "clean up" the "General Welfare Clause" it supported free trade and opposed protectionism. Article I, Section 8, Clause 2 stated: "but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importation from foreign nations be laid to foster any branch of industry." [This wording is not in the U.S. Constitution.] This was clearly aimed at the Republican agenda of protecting industries that fostered cozy relationships with political leaders or parties.

The Southern States had fought the corporate welfare efforts of these political factions since the beginning of the republic. This "internal improvements" agenda went hand-in-hand with corporate welfare. Economist Randall Holcombe explained: "Southern Founders sought to prohibit general revenues from being used for the benefit of special interests. Tax revenues were to be spent for programs that benefitted

everyone, not a specific segment of the population.” As another way to deter financial shenanigans, the Confederate Constitution gave its president a line item veto, where parts of a bill could be removed.

It is not surprising that so many modern Democrats, Republicans, Neoconservatives, Globalists, Socialists, etc., place Lincoln on a pedestal. As J.P. Morgan noted, Lincoln and his cabinet were masters of corruption and connecting favored industries with government.

Sources: “The Confederate Constitution,” by Randall Holcombe, from The Free Market, June 1992; “Defining Differences Between the United States and Confederate Constitution,” by Vito Mussomeli, from the Abbeville Blog, March 2019; Union At All Costs, by John M. Taylor; and Mildred Lewis Rutherford, A True Estimate of Abraham Lincoln & Vindication of the South (Wiggins, Mississippi: Crown Rights Book Company, 1997.). **The J.P. Morgan quote appeared on page 11 of the December 25, 1922, edition of Barron’s. Original source: New Haven Register; copied in New York World, September 15, 1864. It was reprinted in Rutherford’s book. Also, in Hear that Lonesome Whistle Blow, Dee Brown covers much of the greed surrounding Western Railroad expansion.



Prayer For the Southern Cause

O LORD, Our Heavenly Father high and mighty King of kings and LORD of lords—who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires, and government—look down in mercy we beseech Thee, on these "Confederate

States." Who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee. To thee they have appealed for the righteousness of "their cause." To Thee so they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field: defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries: convince the North of "the unrighteousness of their cause," and, if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, oh! let the voice of Thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop their weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be Thou present, O God of wisdom and dissect the councils of that honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation—that the scene of blood may be speedily closed—that order, harmony, and peace may be effectually restored—and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down upon them and the millions they represent such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world; and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and our Saviour. **Amen**

ARMY OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI RECRUITING, RETENTION & HERITAGE OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM

The Red Diamond Camp 2193 Hosted the Symposium in Texarkana, Texas on August 12th. It was well attended; however we were lacking representation of the 5th Brigade, only 6 Brigade members showed up.

Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, Lt. Commander Donnie Kennedy, Heritage Operations

Chief, Ronald Kenney, and Eric Prevent, from National Headquarters, and of course our ATM Commander, J. C. Hanna, and ATM Councilman, Charles Lauret, presented some great programs and gave some great information to the gathering.



Red Diamond Commander Phil Davis welcomes Texas Division Commander Michael Hurley who brings greetings.

Past Commander Joe Reynolds represented the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp.



Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers with Past Camp Commander Joe Reynolds.

The United States Pension Office was America's first national investigative agency. Its cases tell many incredible stories about the history of the otherwise undocumented. William Newby is among the strangest of these tales.

The Civil War produced millions of pension claimants, and Civil War pensions became America's first national welfare system. The pension office was the only federal bureaucracy most Americans, especially rural areas, knew. By 1900, 40 percent of the federal budget paid for these veterans' benefits.

The pension office investigators fought against fraud. In the processes, they resolved more "cold cases" than any government body by proving or discrediting in cases of alleged veterans or widows of veterans seeking pension benefits.

The strange tale of the William Newby investigation began in 1891. Crippled Civil War veteran Creel A. Lay identified a vagabond he met near McLeansboro, Illinois, as his comrade William Newby. That soldier, however, was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862!

Newby's widow was overwhelmed but believed her husband had returned, and in order to be honest, she gave up her widow's pension for that belief. It would not resume until this "veteran," the man whom she believed to be her husband, died in 1907. Other family members were divided, as was the public.

This man claimed he had been held in various Confederate prisons during the war including Camp Sumter, the notorious Andersonville, near Americus, Georgia. Some witnesses identified him as "Crazy Jack," one of the prisoners who survived the horrors of Andersonville by insanity, as with the famous Boston Corbett.

The controversy over this claim fueled a national debate. The case arose during a national political storm over pension fraud that had raged since 1888. If he were the lost veteran, he would qualify for a

THE CASE OF WILLIAM NEWBY

pension and receive pay for the years he spent incarcerated by the Confederate government.

The pension office finally ruled the man calling himself William Newby was an imposter. He was tried for pension fraud in federal district court in 1893, where 140 witnesses identified him as Newby and 30 others testified to his being Daniel Benton of Tennessee, a man for whom the government had traced his movements almost year by year. The jury took 19 minutes to find him guilty. "Benton" served a two-year prison sentence.

The trial reopened passions about the war. Newby family members accused the government of wrongly making an example of a suffering old soldier to save money and of accusing them of creating a conspiracy to defraud the government.

Ironically, the man, still claiming to be Newby and trying to obtain a pension, last appeared in the pensions records as living on a poor farm near Andersonville, Georgia, in 1898. For more on this story, see Stuart McConnell, "The William Newby Case and the Legacy of the Civil War," Prologue Magazine (Winter 1998): 237-254.



What Is a Zoom Meeting?

Though Zoom offers a lot of products and services to enterprise organizations, including Zoom Rooms (which are conference rooms running dedicated software to make conferencing easier), video webinars, and even phone systems, Zoom's core product and the way most people know the service is Zoom Meetings. Zoom Meetings are audio and video

conferences that allow two or more people to communicate online.

Zoom Meetings happen in the Zoom app, and can be started and shared by anyone; these meetings can even be started for free via the app, if you have it installed, or via the Zoom web site.

How Does Zoom Work?

You don't need a paid subscription to start using Zoom. In fact, if someone else sets up the Zoom Meeting and invites you, all you need to do is follow the instructions in the email invitation to start using Zoom. You'll need to click a link to install the Zoom app, and then enter the conference code to sign into the meeting to which you've been invited.

Zoom offers several Zoom Meeting plans. Basic is free and lets you host meetings with up to 100 participants, with a limit of 40 minutes per meeting. You can also have an unlimited number of one-on-one meetings. All of these meetings can be audio-only or video conferences.

Even at the free account level, you can record and save your meetings, share your desktop with the meeting attendees, and use chat tools during the meeting.

If the fairly generous features of the free Basic plan are not enough, it's possible to pay for Zoom Pro, Zoom Business, or Zoom Enterprise. Each of these adds substantial additional features, like the ability to conference more than 100 people at a time and extending the meeting duration past 40 minutes (in fact, a meeting can be up to 24 hours long).

[How to Use Zoom: The 13 Best Tips for Successful Video Conferencing.](#)

We will be holding our September Monthly Meeting by Zoom and truly hope that everyone will attend. If you would like to "practice" ahead of time, just contact me. We can walk through it together and make sure that everything is working correctly.



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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)

