Compatriot's Name
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Introduction to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Welcome, new Compatriot, into our ranks! We are glad you have joined us in preserving the history, heritage and legacy of the Confederate soldier. This handbook is intended to introduce you to the SCV, the Texas Division and the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270. Please read it carefully and feel free to contact any of the Camp or Brigade officers with your questions.

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to insuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

The SCV has ongoing programs at the local, state, and national levels that offer members a wide range of activities. Preservation work, marking Confederate soldier's graves, historical Reenactments, scholarly publications, local school presentations, and regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the War Between the States are only a few of the activities sponsored by local units, called camps. All state organizations, known as Divisions, hold annual conventions, and many publish regular newsletters to the membership dealing with statewide issues. Each Division has a corps of officers elected by the membership who coordinate the work of camps and the national organization. In addition to the privilege of belonging to an organization devoted exclusively to commemorating and honoring Confederate soldiers, members are eligible for other benefits. Every member receives The Confederate Veteran, the bi-monthly national magazine that contains in-depth articles on the war along news affecting Southern heritage. The programs of the SCV range from assistance to undergraduate students through the General Stand Watie Scholarship to medical research grants given through the Brooks Fund. National historical symposiums, reprinting of rare books and the erection of monuments are just a few of the other projects endorsed by the SCV.

The SCV works in conjunction with other historical groups to preserve Confederate history. However, it is not affiliated with any other group. The SCV is a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization and rejects any groups whose actions tarnish or distort the image of the Confederate soldier or his reasons for fighting.
A Message from Larry “Joe” Reynolds  
Camp Commander, 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270

As the Camp Commander of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Mount Pleasant, Texas, let me welcome you to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is my prayer that this new member handbook will more fully introduce you to our organization. I earnestly hope you will look at the various programs and opportunities to serve with the local Camp, Brigade and Division levels. We have so much going on that everyone should be able to find a place of service. Remember you will get out of the SCV what each of us is willing to put into it.

Over 150 years ago, Texas sent her citizen-soldiers in defense of home, hearth and loved ones. Our brave forefathers, who fought for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America. Let us never forget that the preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Texas soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Truly, we have been blessed with a very rich heritage. Please examine the contents of this handbook and answer the call to service, just as our forefathers did so long ago.

Deo Vindice,

Larry “Joe” Reynolds
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General Information

At all meetings, members should be addressed as “Compatriot”. Officers should be addressed by their title, e.g. Commander, Adjutant, etc. Every Compatriot in the Confederation in good standing will be privileged to attend the meetings of any organization belonging to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and receive the fraternal consideration they are designed to foster. The SCV has the minimum organization needed to be consistent with its long-term survival and adherence to its original goals. Each Camp makes most of the decisions necessary for it to exist and carry out its programs. The higher levels of the organization exist to assist the camp, carry out policy and to serve as a clearinghouse for ideas. Structurally, the organization is centered on the camp and its support with the other layers of responsibility as outlined below:

General
The members acting through elected delegates govern the SCV. The General Headquarters (GHQ) is located at Elm Springs, near Columbia, Tennessee. An Executive Director, who is a paid administrator of the organization, leads the Headquarters staff. The General Executive Council (GEC) exercises the authority of the organization between annual reunions (conventions). Our elected and appointed national officers have the responsibility to oversee the Operations of the total SCV organization.

Departments (Armies)
To make it easier to manage and support the area that is covered by the General organization, the constituency is broken down into three Departments. Again, to manage this level of our organization, officers are elected and aides are appointed who have oversight for their respective Departments. The departments are named after the three main Confederate Field Armies, The Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of Tennessee and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Texas falls under the jurisdiction of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi.

Divisions
Within each Department are several Divisions made up of states that are generally in geographical proximity to one other. Each state having five camps is known as a Division. The Commander-in-Chief may also form a provisional Division where a state or territory has at least two Camps. Divisions have a set of officers and aides to help manage and support the organization at this level. The division organization has responsibility for all camps in a particular state. The Division Executive Council (DEC) is responsible for exercising the authority of the Division between division conventions.

Brigades
In Divisions with a large number of camps where management and support is difficult, intermediate organizations known as brigades may be formed. Brigades are established to even out the workload, assist the Division Commander, and to provide quicker assistance and support for all camps. The Texas Division is divided into eleven Brigades.
Camps
The backbone of the SCV is the individual Camp. Some may be as small as to have only seven members (the constitutionally required minimum), while many average about forty members. Some camps have the same name and number of a previous SCV or United Confederate Veterans camp that may have existed in the same area in the preceding years. New SCV camps may request the assignment of the name and number of a former SCV Camp if it expects to serve the same general area as its predecessor. Otherwise, the Camp may choose any name that will relate the camp to the community it serves or to the Camp's proposed activities. General Headquarters will assign the Camp with a number.

Opening ceremonies at Camp, Brigade and Division meetings
It is customary to render honors, to include the Pledge of Allegiance, the Pledge to the Texas Flag, and the Salute to the Confederate flag, to give an invocation and to read the Charge when meetings are opened. Honors to the colors include reciting.

Pledge of Allegiance
Note - During the pledge to the U.S. flag, those present in uniform should render the military salute. Those who are not in uniform should place the right hand over the heart. Veterans may render the military salute.

Pledge to the United States Flag:
"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Pledge to the Texas Flag:
"Honor the Texas flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible."

Salute to the Confederate Flag:
Note - One never pledges allegiance to the Confederate Flag, but renders a salute. The right arm is extended outward, slightly to the right and downward with the hand fully open and turned upward to signify that you are open in friendship. "I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence, and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands."

The Charge
“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and 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
New Orleans, 1906
Conduct of meetings
Meetings are conducted in accordance with Robert’s Rules of Order and members are expected to act as gentlemen, respecting the rights of other members. The Commander leads meetings. In his absence, the next ranking officer present conducts the meeting.

Closing meetings
Camp, Brigade and Division meetings are closed with announcements of upcoming events and a benediction by the Chaplain.

Constitutions and By-Laws
The SCV, the Texas Division, the Division’s Brigades and Camps all have written Constitutions and by-laws. Members are expected to follow the rules and procedures spelled out in those documents. Copies of the SCV Constitution and Standing Orders are available from GHQ or may be downloaded from the SCV Web Site at www.scv.org. Copies of the Texas Division Constitution can be downloaded from the Texas Division Web Site at www.texas.scv.org. Copies Brigade constitutions are available from the Division Adjutant and copies of the various Camp constitutions are available from that Camp’s Adjutant.

General Orders, Administrative Memoranda, Policy Letters
From time to time, it is necessary for the Commanders at the various levels to issue General Orders, Administrative memoranda or Policy letters dealing with various procedures or issues within the SCV, the Texas Division or the Camps. Members are expected to comply with these documents. Copies of those orders are available from the same sources as above.
CAMP BASICS

Our camp is much like any other camp in the SCV with by-laws, monthly meetings, and regularly elected officers. The by-laws of the camp can be provided and familiarization of them can help you to understand the basic rules that govern camp business meetings. All officers are drawn from camp members who are in good standing. Elections are held once a year in the Fall and officer terms run for a full year.

What are these officers and what are their responsibilities? The following exhaustive list will provide the answers starting with the most senior officer position in the camp, the Commander.

**Commander** - The commander has a unique responsibility to lead, encourage, assist, guide, maintain esprit de corps, and above all, to work to achieve harmony within the camp. While an SCV camp is a democratically run organization, the camp commander does have the overall responsibility for the camp he has been elected to serve. The commander presides at all meetings or otherwise designates his subordinate officers to do so. He is nominated for office by a nominating committee, or from the floor. He will appoint all non-elected officers and all necessary committees and will perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office. He will fill all vacated offices occurring during his administration until the next election of officers, with the advice and consent of the camp executive council.

**First Lieutenant Commander** - His authority is second only to the commander. He presides in the absence of the commander. Upon the resignation or death of the commander, the Lieutenant Commander automatically becomes commander for the un-expired term. He usually chairs the Programs Committee. He represents the commander at all memorial services when the commander is not present. The Lieutenant Commander is also a member of the camp executive council.

**Second Lieutenant Commander** - The Second Lieutenant Commander is not a required position, but is a position developing the future leadership of the camp and possible future camp commander. He serves at the direction of the commander and usually chairs the membership committee. He is authorized to represent the camp whenever the above officers cannot be present. However, he does not have the authority to speak for the commander or the camp unless given that authority by the commander. Some very large camps may even choose to have a Third and Fourth Lieutenant Commander to ease the burden of the above officers.

**Adjutant** - The Adjutant may serve more than one term and a good one should be encouraged to continue in his post. The duties and responsibilities of Adjutant include those duties performed in many organizations by secretary, treasurer and registrar. In many camps a treasurer, a secretary, a genealogist or several other positions may assist the adjutant. His position is the most critical for the camp’s continued growth and administrative responsibilities. An individual who procrastinates should not be considered for this office. This office and its complexities require an entire section of its own. Details are therefore contained in Section 7 for the adjutant’s position within the camp.
Chaplain - A man with strong religious convictions usually fills this office. He will open and close all meetings with an invocation and a benediction. He serves at various memorial services and funerals. He should have the responsibility to send get-well cards to the sick. He should report to the camp on the condition of members and needs during their illnesses and recuperation. The Chaplain should order flowers for the deceased, at the camp's expense and with the approval of the Camp's Executive Council. He must also prepare a report of death for each deceased member and forward this to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

Treasurer - Not all camps have the office of Treasurer. In smaller camps, a treasurer's duties are often included in the duties of the adjutant. The duties of the camp treasurer, where one exists, are 'extracted from those duties that would otherwise fall upon the adjutant. The Treasurer handles the business affairs of the camp. He posts dues payments and sees that bills are paid. He handles the banking arrangements of the camp and writes the checks. The camp may decide to have this officer bonded.

Historian - This officer has the responsibility of collecting and recording the camp's history, and other significant data worthy of saving for the current camp membership and also for future generations. If the camp succeeded a UCV camp, a special effort should be made to retrieve and report on such history. The historian also preserves rosters, mailing address lists and aids in research necessary, for graves registration and individual ancestor research. Copies of any old UCV camp historical files should be made and forwarded to the International Headquarters where the files will be maintained for historical research purposes.

Judge Advocate - The Judge Advocate advises the camp in legal matters, in the drawing up of resolutions and in interpreting the camp's constitution and bylaws. He also serves as legal advisor to the commander. He may also serve as a referee and parliamentarian in a camp dispute and/or debate under the direction of the commander. If possible, he should be an attorney.

Surgeon - A medical doctor, or one who has special training in first aid usually fills this office if available. As the camp surgeon, he would care for any member who suddenly becomes sick during a camp business meeting, trip or memorial service.

Quartermaster - This officer is responsible for the care of camp flags, supplies, and other equipment. He will see that necessary equipment and supplies get to the meeting place, to memorial services, to campsites, firing demonstrations, parades, etc. in a timely manner so as to be used effectively.

Sergeant-at-Arms - He is responsible for maintaining order and decorum in the meeting place. The Sergeant-at-Arms will also serve in parades as the color sergeant and attend memorial services, firing demonstrations, and at other camp events.

As the previous descriptions show the duties of camp officers are varied. A spectrum of responsibilities and time requirements come along with each position. If at some point you desire to run for an officer position don't hesitate to make it known to the camp leadership. Any and all
past and present members who have held positions would be more than happy to help guide you to a position best suited for your talents.

In addition to officers, our camp from time to time sets up committees to address certain issues and/or plans that may come to the attention of the camp membership. Items such as fundraisers, parades, and social events are just some of the items which are address within a committee. Any and all members in good standing can participate in a committee and be on more than one committee at a time.
Confederate Flags

Often we hear talk about "the" Confederate Flag. The truth is that a variety of flags were endorsed by the Confederate Congress and at different times. This section will provide an overview of the flags with a brief description of each.

1st National Flag of the Confederacy

The first national flag of the Confederacy, or the "Stars and Bars," was adopted by the Confederate Congress on March 4th, 1861. It had been designed by Nicola Marschall in the temporary capital of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama. Marschall was an artist and a native of German who supported the Confederate cause. The seven stars represented the seven original states to secede from the United States. More stars were added as more states withdrew from the Union and the final version of this flag had thirteen stars and was adopted on November 28th, 1861 and flew until May 1st, 1863.

Confederate Battle Flag

The Army of North Virginia adopted this flag as its banner because it was thought that the Confederate National flag was too similar to that of the United States and was hard to distinguish the two from a distance. The Battle Flag was quickly adopted by all other ground forces in the Confederacy and was used until the end of the war. The design for this ensign was put forth by William Miles at the request of Gen. P. G. T Beauregard after the first battle of Manassas. The St. Andrew's cross utilized in this flag is also called a "saltire." The saltire is an ancient symbol used
commonly in heraldry as well as Christian iconography. A point of interest is that the battle flag was never a national flag of the Confederacy. It remained strictly used by military forces, including naval vessels.

2nd National Flag of the Confederacy

The 2nd National Flag of the Confederacy or "Stainless Banner, was designed by William Thompson and William Postell in 1863. The flag initially met with a positive reception; however it created some debate amongst Confederate military personnel. The debate stemmed from the majority portion of the flag being white in color. This, it was thought by many military officers, made the flag resemble a flag of truce or surrender. The flag continued to be used however until March of 1865.

3rd National Flag of the Confederacy

March 4th of 1865 saw the Confederate Congress pass legislation making the 3rd National Flag of the Confederacy the official ensign of the seceded states. Major Arthur Rodgers had lobbied to make the change due the previous version of the flag resembling a flag of truce. This final incarnation of the Confederate Flag saw little production as the war, by the time of its adoption, was nearly over. The 3rd National Flag was dubbed the "Blood Stained Banner." The red stripe, contemporaneously called the "Red Bar of France," as it resembled a stripe of the same color on
the French flag. The red stripe combined with the St. Andrew's Cross represented the European origins of the Southern people.

The Bonnie Blue Flag

The Bonnie Blue flag had flown during the early months of the Confederacy and acted as the unofficial "first flag" of the burgeoning nation. When Mississippi seceded in January of 1861 the Bonnie Blue flag flew above its capitol building. The artillery units that saw action at Ft. Sumter flew this flag as the battle that started the War Between the States officially began. This flag had also been associated with the secessionist, and short lived, Republic of West Florida that stretched through a portion of eastern Louisiana over fifty years before Ft. Sumter.
A Brief History of the Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
by Dr. Buddy Patterson, Archivist
Texas Division

The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is the flagship Division of the Army of Trans-Mississippi Department. It was organized in October, 1897. The organizational meeting was held in Dallas, and Robert K. Gaston was elected Division Commander. The first Texas Division Reunion was held in Dallas in 1889. There were seven Camps in the Texas Division at the time.

By 1901, there were 36 camps in the Lone Star State. In 1904, 86 Camps, 16 percent of the total number of Camps in the SCV, were located in Texas. In 1904, the Confederate Veteran reported that the R.E. Lee Camp 239 in Fort Worth was the largest in the nation with over 1,200 members. The Texas Division continued to grow, and by 1927, the Division reached its peak with over 170 Camps.

The Division began to wane during the 1930s as the Confederate Veterans passed on, the Great Depression came and went, and World War II occurred. In 1950, only five active members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans could be located in the State. The Texas Division had all but vanished along with the Veterans themselves.

The spirit of the Confederacy was still alive in Texas, though. On June 7, 1954, Dr. Ralph W. Widener, Jr. was appointed Division Commander and he spearheaded the reactivation of the Texas Division. In 2011, the Texas Division has approximately 2,410 members in 80 Camps organized into 11 brigades. Texas has provided 21 Commanders of the Army of Trans-Mississippi Department and four Commanders-in-chief. The Division has hosted seven national Reunions.

The Texas Division enjoys a rich heritage and has produced a strong, vibrant organization, thanks to the hard work of the membership of the Division and its leaders from the Camp to National level.

Due to the efforts of all these men and those who have gone before, the Texas Division maintains its place as the largest Division in the Army of Trans-Mississippi Department and one of the premier Divisions in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.
A Brief History of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

by Dr. Buddy Patterson, Archivist
Texas Division

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a voluntary association of male descendants of those who served the Confederate States of America in the Confederate Army or Navy. We invite all of those who are eligible for membership to apply and multiply their individual abilities through the power of association.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is neither political nor sectional; membership is distributed across the entire country, plus Europe and Brazil. The SCV strives to honor and keep alive the memory of the Confederacy and the principles for which Confederates fought, thus giving the world an understanding and appreciation of the Southern people and their brave history.

Among activities of the SCV are maintenance of historic sites such as Beauvoir, the home of President Jefferson Davis, sponsorship of symposia such as the annual Confederate History Symposium at the Confederate Research Center in Hillsboro, Texas, the marking of Confederate graves, sponsorship of reenactment groups and Confederate honor guards, the encouragement of historical literacy achievement, and the awarding of scholarships. Individual camps and Divisions establish their own calendars and schedules of activities in addition to national projects.

On June 30, 1889, the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) was organized at New Orleans, Louisiana. Descendants of those veterans met with the UCV, but never with full, official status. In 1894 and again in 1895, poorly planned proposals to form an official organization of these descendants were rejected by the UCV.

In 1896, Edwin P. Cox of Richmond, Virginia, led a well-organized effort to establish a national structure for the "Sons" of Confederate veterans. At the 1896 convention of the UCV, a resolution was presented and adopted calling for the foundation of the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a separate national organization. But, before the vote was taken on the UCV resolution the Sons had already acted.

On June 30, 1896, in the Auditorium at Richmond, representatives of 24 camps and societies met to take action. J. E. B. Stuart, Jr., son of the noted cavalry leader, was selected as temporary chairman and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. They worked late into the night.
On the next day, July 1, 1896, the constitution was completed and adopted. The United Sons of Confederate Veterans had been born.

The structure of the new federation followed that of the Confederate Army; that is, there were three departments. The Army of Northern Virginia Department would be composed of the states of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky. The Army of Tennessee Department included Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. The Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department included all states west of the Mississippi. Each state was designated as a Division.

The constitution stipulated that annual meetings would be held at the same time and place as the UCV. This procedure was followed through the last UCV convention in 1951. J. E. B. Stuart was elected the Commanding General of the SCV and Edwin Cox was appointed the first Adjutant General. No commander was elected for the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department until the second convention in Nashville in 1897. No Texan served as Commander-in-Chief of the SCV from the time Edgar Scurry left office in 1922 until Ralph Green's election in 1986.

By the end of the 1897 convention of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the number of camps had grown to thirty-seven, with one in Texas. One issue facing delegates at that meeting was the question of admitting females into membership in the USCV. While the assembly voted to cooperate with the ladies and to secure their cooperation, a resolution changing the name of the organization to "Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy" was voted out of order. The existence of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was perhaps a factor in the resolve to keep the organization male.

At various times through the years the constitution has been revised to meet the needs and changes dictated by the passage of time. For instance, in 1912, in Macon, Georgia, the name "United Sons of Confederate Veterans" was shortened to the present "Sons of Confederate Veterans." In 1914, the officer designations of Major General, Lieutenant General, etc., were eliminated. Today the various levels from camps through departments are headed by Commanders, with the national organization directed by a Commander-in-Chief. Record keeping and business operations are directed by our Adjutant-in-Chief. A General Executive Council was instituted to oversee the national organization, functioning similarly to a board of directors of a commercial enterprise.

For many years after its formation, the SCV grew and flourished. Cities large and small were proud to be the homes of SCV camps. These camps, meeting on a regular basis, presented historical programs and worked on local projects to promote the memory of the Confederate veterans and their ideals. In 1904, there were a total of 1,563 UCV Camps with 314 in the Texas Division, and there were 481 SCV Camps with 86 in the Texas Division. However, as the veterans passed away, the SCV membership and number of Camps waned.

The centennial celebration of the War Between the States from 1961 to 1965 brought temporarily revived interest, but the late 1960s saw membership dwindle again. Since the mid-1970s, membership has again moved upward as more and more men became interested in knowing about
their Southern heritage and the sacrifices made in behalf of that heritage. The 1980s and early 1990s have seen steady SCV growth both in terms of members and new Camp development.
April Is Confederate Heritage Month In Texas

The Senate of the State of Texas
SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 526

WHEREAS, April is the month in which the Confederate States of America began and ended a fouryear struggle for states’ rights, individual freedom, and local government control; and

WHEREAS, The State of Texas declared herself to be a free and independent state and subsequently joined the Confederate States of America of which it was a member state from 1861 until 1865; and

WHEREAS, The battlefields, monuments, museums, and other historical sites to be found in Texas allow our citizens and visitors to remember, study, and appreciate the men and women of that unique time in the history of Texas and the nation; and

WHEREAS, The flag of the State of Texas was carried by Texas Confederate soldiers in every major battle of the War Between the States and the state contributed over 115,000 soldiers and sailors to the service of the Confederate States of America; and

WHEREAS, During the period of reconciliation, Texas Confederate veterans became instrumental in the continued development of our state and local governments and our institutions of higher learning; and

WHEREAS, We honor our past and draw from it the courage, strength, and wisdom to go forward into the future together as Texans and Americans; and

WHEREAS, The State of Texas has long recognized her Confederate history and the leaders who made sacrifices on behalf of the Confederate cause; and

WHEREAS, The Texans who served in the War Between the States are memorialized in almost every county in the state, and many cities and counties in the State of Texas bear the name of Confederate veterans; and

WHEREAS, It is important for all Texans to reflect upon our state’s past and to respect the devotion of her Confederate leaders, soldiers, and citizens to the cause of Southern liberty; and

WHEREAS, In years since the war, the morally abhorrent practice of slavery has in the minds of many Texans become the prime motivation of Southern soldiers, despite the fact that 98 percent of Texas Confederate soldiers never owned a slave and never fought to defend slavery; and

WHEREAS, Politically correct revisionists would have Texas children believe that their Confederate ancestors fought for slavery when in fact most Texans joined the Confederate armed forces to defend their homes, their families, and their proud heritage as Texans; and

WHEREAS, Confederate Memorial Day in April is a time for all Texans to honor those men and women who died for Texas, and also all the Texans who came afterward and benefitted from their legacy of honor and devotion to our state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 76th Legislature, hereby recognize April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Texas and encourage all Texas schools and citizens to join in efforts to become more knowledgeable of the role of the Confederate States of America in the history of our country.
Other Significant Confederate Holidays

9 January: Mississippi Secession Day (1861)
10 January: Florida Secession Day (1861)
11 January: Alabama Secession Day (1861)
19 January: Birthday of General Robert E. Lee (1807)
19 January: Birthday of Vice President Alexander Stephens (1812)
19 January: Georgia Secession Day (1861)

19 January: Confederate Heroes Day In Texas, State Holiday
19 January: Confederate Memorial Day in Arkansas and Texas

21 January: Birthday of LTG Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824)
26 January: Louisiana Secession Day (1861)

1 February: Texas Secession Day (1861)
6 February: Birthday of MG J.E.B. Stuart (1833)
14 February: Arizona Territory CSA established (1862)
22 February: Confederate Constitution adopted (1861)
4 March: Confederate Flag Day
9 April: Army of Northern Virginia Surrendered (1865)
26 April: Army of Tennessee Surrendered (1865)

26 April: Confederate Memorial Day in Arizona, Florida and Georgia

4th Monday in April: Confederate Memorial Day in Alabama and Mississippi
5 May: Arkansas Secession Day (1861)
10 May: Confederate Memorial Day in North and South Carolina
20 May: North Carolina Secession Day (1861)
23 May: Virginia Secession Day (1861)

Last Monday in May: Confederate Memorial Day in Virginia
3 June: Birthday of President Jefferson F. Davis (1808)
3 June: Confederate Memorial Day in Kentucky, Louisiana & Tennessee

8 June: Tennessee Secession Day
13 July: Birthday of LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821)
22 September: Birthday of LTG Stephen Dill Lee (1833)
12 October: Death of General Robert E. Lee (1870)
6 December: Death of President Jefferson F. Davis (1889)
20 December: South Carolina Secession Day (1860)
Marking a Confederate Soldier’s Grave

Members should make every effort to locate the graves of Confederate soldiers and make an effort to either clean the graves and headstones of the veterans. Headstones should be replaced after they become too worn or broken, making them unworthy of the respect due a Confederate soldier.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) furnishes, at no charge, upon request a headstone or marker for the unmarked grave of any deceased eligible veteran in any cemetery. For all deaths occurring before September 11th 2001, the VA may provide a headstone or marker only for those graves that are not marked. When burial or memorialization is in a national, post, or state veteran’s cemetery, cemetery officials will order a headstone or marker, based upon information provided by the next of kin or requestor.

A special type of headstone is available to mark the graves of Confederate veterans. These special styles are available in upright marble or granite. To order this special style, write the words “Special style-Confederate” in the appropriate block on the requesting form. The inscriptions available on the special style are limited. The Southern Cross of Honor is automatically inscribed at the top. The name is arched, followed by abbreviated military organization and dates of birth and death. No additional items can be inscribed. If a flat marker is requested, the Southern Cross of Honor can be inscribed, or any other appropriate emblem, if requested.

There is an unfortunate tendency for clerks to make mistakes concerning headstones for servicemen prior to the “official discharge” era. In other words, proof of military service prior to World War 1 requires detailed documentation, such as muster rolls, extracts from State files, pension documents or land warrants to be considered for a Government furnished headstone. One can order a copy of the form required to order a headstone from the VA at:

Director, National Cemetery System (42A)
Veterans Administration Central Office
810 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington DC 20210
(see the updated VA regulations on Page 16)

When a Confederate Veteran’s grave is located, it should also be registered with the Texas Division’s Grave Registry Data Base. To do so, visit the Texas Division’s website: www.texas-scv.org Click on “Research” then “Graves Registry”. Then complete the form by following instructions on the website.
New Regulation - Headstone and Marker Application Process Updates

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 38.632 “Headstone and Marker Application Process” became effective on July 1, 2009. This regulation describes the processes required to apply for a Government headstone and marker, as well as request a new emblem of belief be added to the list of emblems available for inscription on headstones and markers.

Who Can Apply for a Headstone or Marker?

Under this new rule, only the following individuals may apply for a headstone or marker:

1. the decedent’s next-of-kin (NOK)
2. a person authorized in writing by the NOK
3. a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent.

The following ordered list will be used by the National Cemetery Administration (NCA) to define the next of kin for the purpose of determining who may apply for a Government headstone or marker as well as, who may request an emblem of belief not available for inscription:

1. Surviving Spouse (including common law)
2. Children by age
3. Parents — biological, adoptive, step, foster
4. Brothers/sisters— half, step
5. Grandparents
6. Grandchildren
7. Uncles/Aunts
8. Cousins
9. Nieces/Nephews
10. Other lineal descendants

Any individual authorized in writing by the NOK, or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent may also apply for a headstone or marker. If someone other than the NOK is applying for the headstone or marker, the application package must include a written statement signed by the NOK or decedent authorizing that person (the applicant) to apply for this benefit. A notarized statement is not required for these purposes.

NCA will also accept applications from funeral home directors, cemetery officials, and Department of Defense appointed Casualty Assistance Officers, since they generally are authorized to represent the decedent or the NOK. When a cemetery is historic and/or does not have officials that are responsible for the administration of the cemetery, then the landowner may be the applicant.

Source: http://www.cem.va.gov/hm/hmqa.asp
Did the Confederate Soldier Fight to Perpetuate Slavery?

The vast majority of those who fought in the Southern armies, especially in Virginia, were not slaveholders and had no personal interest in either the continuance or extension of slavery. The United States census for the year 1860 fixed the White population of Virginia at 1,047,299 and the number of slaveholders in that State at only 52,128 - a total percentage of slaveholders at just under five percent.

In his American Nation series, French Ensor Chadwick noted, "Of the 52,128 slaveholders in Virginia, one-third held but one or two slaves; half held one to four; there were but one hundred and fourteen persons in the whole state who owned as many as a hundred each, and this out of a population of over a million whites."

In addition to the census data, we also have the personal testimony of the Southern soldiers themselves. For example, Major Robert Stiles, who served for four years under General Robert Edward Lee, testified, "Why did they [Southerners] volunteer? For what did they give their lives? Surely, it was not for slavery they fought. The great majority of them had never owned a slave, and had little or no interest in the institution. My own father, for example, had freed his slaves long years before."

Likewise, Dr. Hunter McGuire, medical director under General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, wrote, "The Stonewall Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia was a fighting organization. I knew every man in it, for I belonged to it for a long time; and I know that I am in proper bounds when I assert, that there was not one soldier in thirty who owned or ever expected to own a slave." The notion that the average Confederate waged war to preserve slavery is a tenuous one at best. Only 6 percent of Southerners owned slaves, and 3 percent of those owned the majority. Recruits themselves referred to the war as "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight."
Did the South Truly Engage in Traitorous Activities against Their Lawful Government?

To answer this question, we must first look at the mind-set of the times. Robert Edward Lee was a Colonel in the United States Army who was offered the position of Commander of the U.S. forces. Lee refused this commission and offered his sword to the fledgling Confederate States of America, justifying his actions with the famous quote, "I love America, but I love Virginia more." Even though, at this time, Virginia had not seceded, Lee knew that the North could not put down this perceived rebellion without marching through Virginia and he knew Virginia would not allow this to occur unopposed.

From the creation of the United States, until the end of the War of Secession, it was widely accepted that each Colony and later each State was a sovereign entity, governed only by itself. Therefore, Lee’s statement makes perfect sense. His primary loyalty was to his home State and to act against his State would have been treason.

Had the Southern States tried to forcibly take over the United States Government the charge of treason might have some basis in truth, but this did not occur. The South voluntarily left the Union when they decided that the Union was not acting in their best interest.

To put this in a more modern context, many of us have made a vow, "Till death do us part," only to find that for one reason or another we could not live with our chosen partner. The dissolution of the Union by the Confederate States is similar in many ways to a modern day divorce. We made an agreement, in good faith, but found that the agreement was becoming very one-sided. After several unsuccessful attempts to rectify this there were only two possible choices; Divorce (Secession) or oppression by the Federal Government. The South chose secession having in mind an amicable separation, remaining on good terms with their former government. Since the South voluntarily left the Union with no intention of war and with no intent to interfere with the Northern Government, the charge of Treason is completely unfounded.
Top Five Causes of Secession and the War of Southern Independence

The WBTS lasted from 1861 to 1865 and led to over 618,000 casualties. Its causes can be traced back to tensions that formed early in the nation's history. Following are the top five causes that led to the "War Between the States."

1. Economic and social differences between the North and the South. With Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793, cotton became very profitable. This machine was able to reduce the time it took to separate seeds from the cotton. However, at the same time the increase in the number of plantations willing to move from other crops to cotton meant the greater need for a large amount of cheap labor, i.e. slaves. Thus, the southern economy became a one crop economy, depending on cotton and therefore on slavery. On the other hand, the northern economy was based more on industry than agriculture. In fact, the northern industries were purchasing the raw cotton and turning it into finished goods. This disparity between the two set up a major difference in economic attitudes. The South was based on the plantation system while the North was focused on city life. This change in the North meant that society evolved as people of different cultures and classes had to work together. On the other hand, the South continued to hold onto an antiquated social order.

2. States versus federal rights. Since the time of the Revolution, two camps emerged: those arguing for greater states rights and those arguing that the federal government needed to have more control. The first organized government in the US after the American Revolution was under the Articles of Confederation. The thirteen states formed a loose confederation with a very weak federal government. However, when problems arose, the weakness of this form of government caused the leaders of the time to come together at the Constitutional Convention and create, in secret, the US Constitution. Strong proponents of states rights like Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were not present at this meeting. Many felt that the new constitution ignored the rights of states to continue to act independently. They felt that the states should still have the right to decide if they were willing to accept certain federal acts. This resulted in the idea of nullification, whereby the states would have the right to rule federal acts unconstitutional. The federal government denied states this right. However, proponents such as John C. Calhoun fought vehemently for nullification. When nullification would not work and states felt that they were no longer respected, they moved towards secession.

3. The fight between Slave and Non-Slave State Proponents. As America began to expand, first with the lands gained from the Louisiana Purchase and later with the Mexican War, the question of whether new states admitted to the union would be slave or free. The Missouri Compromise passed in 1820 made a rule that prohibited slavery in states from the former Louisiana Purchase the latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north except in Missouri. During the Mexican War, conflict started about what would happen with the new territories that the US expected to gain upon victory. David Wilmot proposed the Wilmot Proviso in 1846 which would ban slavery in the new lands.
However, this was shot down to much debate. The Compromise of 1850 was created by Henry Clay and others to deal with the balance between slave and free states, northern and southern interests. One of the provisions was the fugitive slave act that was discussed in number one above. Another issue that further increased tensions was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. It created two new territories that would allow the states to use popular sovereignty to determine whether they would be free or slave. The real issue occurred in Kansas where proslavery Missourians began to pour into the state to help force it to be slave. They were called "Border Ruffians." Problems came to a head in violence at Lawrence Kansas. The fighting that occurred caused it to be called "Bleeding Kansas." The fight even erupted on the floor of the senate when antislavery proponent Charles Sumner was beat over the head by South Carolina's Senator Preston Brooks.

4. Growth of the Abolition Movement. Increasingly, the northerners became more polarized against slavery. Sympathies began to grow for abolitionists and against slavery and slaveholders. This occurred especially after some major events including: the publishing of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, the Dred Scott Case, John Brown's Raid, and the passage of the fugitive slave act that held individuals responsible for harboring fugitive slaves even if they were located in non-slave states.

5. The election of Abraham Lincoln. Even though things were already coming to a head, when Lincoln was elected in 1860, South Carolina issued its "Declaration of the Causes of Secession." They believed that Lincoln was anti-slavery and in favor of Northern interests. Before Lincoln was even president, seven states had seceded from the Union: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.
The South is the new China. Southerners, like the Chinese, revere the past, worship their ancestors (and their flags), and eat a lot of rice. William Faulkner observed that the past is not dead, because it is not even past. He applied that sentiment only to Southerners, but if he had been among us over the past fortnight, he would have revised it to include nearly everybody in America, where every day is Flag Day.

This confuses modern Americans because they don't know much about the past. They certainly don't revere it, and they wouldn't worship their ancestors even if they knew who their great-great-grandfathers were. (Grandma wasn't always sure.) This fit of ethnic cleansing was inevitable, given the popularity of getting ourselves politically correct, which has grown from a cottage industry, employing mostly family and intimate friends, to a great industry embracing the likes of Amazon, Wal-Mart and eBay (where you can presumably sell your dirty family secrets).

What started with palpitations and occasional fainting spells at the sight of a Confederate flag, has become a nationwide search for something, anything, to bring on a cleansing fit of hysterics. Round and round it goes and where it stops nobody knows. When Rush Limbaugh observed the other day that what happened to the Confederate battle flag will eventually happen to Old Glory, a lot of people said, "well, there goes Ol' Rush again." But he had a point: "The American flag has flown over a slave nation much longer than the Confederate flag did." When the firing on Fort Sumter set off the war, there were more slave states in the Union than in the Confederacy. At Appomattox there were still four slave states in the Union, with slavery preserved in them by Mr. Lincoln with exceptions noted in his Emancipation Proclamation.

Right on cue, Louis Farrakhan, preaching (to applause) at Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, demands that the American flag be hauled down. "I don't know what the fight is about over the Confederate flag," he said. "We've caught as much hell under [the American flag] as under that Confederate flag. Who are we fighting today? It's the people that carry the American flag." (Everyone who believes BHO sat in his pew for 20 years and was unaware of any un-American racist comments, please stand up).

It's often not clear what Mr. Farrakhan is talking about, but once ethnic cleansing starts you never know whose ethnicity gets a bath. A columnist in the Los Angeles Times took a look at Thomas Jefferson, who owned slaves and was accused, probably falsely, that he sired a child with one of them, and said the Jefferson Memorial needs attention.

The day we start on the memorials, as logical as that might be in the current hysteria, we must take a brown-bag lunch. It's going to be a long day. We could evict Mr. Jefferson and convert his memorial to the world's largest 24-hour McDonald's, but there's the Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial next door. FDR hung out with a lot of Southern senators, segregationists all, and chose
a running mate from Missouri, a slave state. Shall we plow up the FDR memorial and plant corn and beans for the poor? (No cotton, certainly.) And there's the Lincoln Memorial just across the street. Abe described himself as a white supremacist in language a Klansman could admire. "I am not now, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people," he said in one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates on the eve of the Civil War. As long as blacks and whites live together in America, he said, "there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

There's agitation to take down the thousands of Confederate statuaries across the South - there's even one in Washington - and that must include the thousands of streets, avenues and parks named for Confederate generals. The state of Washington, though thousands of miles from a serious Confederate flag, might rename the state after Chester Alan Arthur. He sounds safe enough.

What about the name of the nation's capital? If the Washington Redskins can't be the Redskins, how can we call the capital "Washington"? George didn't fly a Confederate flag, not even a little one, but he did own slaves. Why must we show mercy for him just because he saved the nation at Valley Forge?

Or we could all grow up, cool down and remember that times change, and so do people. We laughed at the Soviets for pulling down statues and erasing history. History will laugh at us, too.

* Wesley Pruden is editor emeritus of The Washington Times. "When you see that in order to produce, you need to obtain permission from men who produce nothing; when you see that money is flowing to those who deal not in goods, but in favors; when you see that men get rich more easily by graft than by work, and your laws no longer protect you against them, but protect them against you ... you may know that your society is doomed." - Atlas Shrugged by Ayn Rand
Pledge to the United States Flag

During the pledge to the Us. flag, those present in uniform should render the military salute. Those who are not in uniform should place the right hand over the heart. Veterans may render the military salute.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Pledge to the Texas Flag

"Honor the Texas flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible."

Salute to the Confederate Flag

One never pledges allegiance to the Confederate Flag, but renders a salute. The right arm is extended outward, slightly to the right and downward with the hand fully open and turned upward to signify that you are open in friendship.

"I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence, and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands."

Salute to the Christian Flag

"I pledge allegiance to the Christian flag and to the Savior for whose Kingdom it stands, one brotherhood, uniting all mankind in service and in love.

“LOOK! THERE IS JACKSON STANDING LIKE A STONE WALL! RALLY BEHIND THE VIRGINIANS!”
There are a wide variety of sights and sounds that one could immediately associate with the South or being Southern. Nothing proclaims the heritage and honor of the South like the sight of our sacred banner floating on a warm southern breeze. It is a scene that makes the heart swell, the blood run faster and brings forth a cheer from deep inside us.

Likewise, no sound can engender deep emotion, pride and strengthen our bonds like the strains of DIXIE. Whether its detractors like it or not, no other tune speaks to the honorable history of the South, and indeed is as ingrained in the American psyche as the distinctive tune of DIXIE.

Daniel D. Emmett published and first performed DIXIE in April of 1859. This makes 2009 the sesquicentennial, or 150th anniversary, of our beloved anthem. Since that time DIXIE has been played generation after generation at most any civic function. Every college band had it in its selection list. It was always played as a part of the program of Patriotic music both by the military and private organizations.

School children were taught to sing it. It not only was the Song of the South but a cherished piece of American musical history.

All that began to change in the early 1990's when the scourge of political correctness started sweeping the land. In reality this is nothing more than censorship of ideas and beliefs. They have tried to tell us that the simple act of playing or singing of DIXIE is an act of racism. This of course is ridiculous, however that has not stopped their success in removing DIXIE from the national song book.

It is time to take a stand for DIXIE! If you do not know it, learn it. Teach it to your children, school groups, church groups etc. And make sure it is sung or performed

Always Stand for DIXIE!
March tempo

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times there are not forgotten. Look away, look away,
Look away, Dixie Land. In_ 

Dixie Land where I was born in,
Early on one frosty morning. Look away, look away,
Look away, Dixie Land. Then I wish I was in

Dixie. Hooray! Hooray! In Dixie Land I'll
take my stand, to live and die in Dixie, A-
A E7 A E7 A
Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie, A-
E7 A E7 A
Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie.
Categories of Membership

The SCV offers the following categories of membership:

**Full Membership** for gentlemen ages 12 and above
- The SCV charges an annual per capita dues for each active member. Currently, the per capita tax is $35.00. Additionally, new members are charged a one-time $5.00 recording fee with their application.
- The Texas Division charges $15.00 per annum in dues. There are no other dues or fees for the Division. The brigades do not charge any dues or fees.
- 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, Mount Pleasant, Texas Charges $10.00 per annum.

**Cadet Membership** for young men ages birth to 12
(Dues are $10.00 per annum. Cadets do not pay Division or Camp dues)

**Life Membership** members may choose to become a member for life on International level, the Division level or both. Note that International Life Membership and Texas Division Life Membership require separate applications and fees.

International Life Membership Dues:
- $750.00 for ages 12-64
- $375.00 for ages 65-79
- $187.50 for ages 80 and over

Texas Division Life Membership Dues:
- $315.00 for all ages.

**Friends of the SCV**
As a way to recognize persons who support the SCV, but do not meet the requirements for membership, the General Executive Council (GEC) has approved the “Friends of the SCV” concept which has now come to fruition. For a minimum initial donation of $40, the “Friend” receives a nice certificate suitable for framing, a FOSCV lapel pin and a one-year subscription to the Confederate Veteran magazine. Subsequent donations of $30 or more each year will maintain the CV subscription and friendship. Please note that “Friends” are not SCV members, may not exercise any rights of membership to include claiming to be members. Camps which already have associate membership programs in place for their supporters who do not have Confederate ancestry are free to either participate in this program or continue their current system.

**Dues and Fee Structure**
The SCV collects dues payments on a fiscal year basis. The fiscal year begins on 1 July each year and runs through 31 August of the following year. All dues and fees become payable on 1 July each year. Dues and fees must be paid no later than 31 August or the member becomes delinquent and is dropped from the rolls.
How to Get Involved

The 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270 has several regularly scheduled annual events that help provide feet to our purpose of preserving Confederate History. Several will be listed below, and new ideas for additional events are always welcome.

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Birthday Celebration - Every year in October we honor our camp's namesake with a celebration.

Christmas Party - Typically held at a member's home, this event serves several purposes. We start out with a grand potluck buffet, then the new officer for the coming year are sworn in, as well as a time for special recognitions and awards for the year. We then have a special history presentation as well as time for camp members, as well as family and friends, to enjoy the spirit of the holiday and share food and fellowship.

Memorial Services – Our camp attempts to hold at least three (3) Graveside Memorial Services each year and several are held by other camps. I would encourage each of you to attend as many as you can. There is no uniform required to attend one of these services.

Lone Star Color Guard – The Lone Star Color Guard is always looking for Compatriots who can march in parades, carry a rifle with the Honor Guard, or carry colors with the Color Guard. There is always a trailer available for those who are unable to walk.

Camp Newsletter - Our camp produces a regularly scheduled newsletter, David's Dispatch, on the first of every month. The camp newsletter becomes more personal and enjoyable when members contribute stories and articles. Any ideas and feedback in this regard would be very welcome.

Guardian Program - A special program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to help ensure the preservation of their final resting places. This program is conducted at the division level. More information and an application for enrollment can be found at the following link: http://scvtx.orgiuploads/TexasDivGuardianProgram.pdf

Texas Division Reunion - This is the state SCV convention, which is held in a different city in Texas every year. This event is where members from across the division meet to discuss and share ideas and vote on important issues effecting the state organization, as well as election of officers for the ensuing year. Each camp is afforded a certain number of representatives based upon camp size. Attendance at the Division Reunion is recommended for all members.

National Reunion - This event is identical to division reunions except at a national level. Each camp is afforded representatives and offers for the national organ are elected as well. This provides a great avenue for networking and to learn about what is happening in the SCV nationwide.
The Sons of Confederate Veterans honors its members who have served or who are serving the nation in times of crises. The red ribbon of the War Service Medal represents Duty, Honor, and Country.

Members who are serving or have served honorably in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States are eligible to receive the War Service Medal. The WSM may also be awarded to non-members. The eligibility criteria is listed below.

**Eligibility for the War Service Medal**


**To apply for the War Service Medal** for yourself, another member or a non-member, contact your Camp Adjutant for an application form. You may also download the application form from the SCV website at www.scv.org. Along with the application, you must provide a copy of your DD Form 214 or similar document. If you are on active duty, a copy of your DA Form 2 or 2A (or the equivalent form from services other than the Army) is required.

The cost of the WSM is $36.00 plus $8.50 s&h. Applicants may also order a miniature version for an additional $22.00. One service bar denoting the war or conflict in which the applicant served is provided with the WSM.
The 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, Mount Pleasant, Texas, is now offering the CSA Army Service Medal as a fund raising project. This medal was designed and developed by Larry Joe Reynolds and comes with a professional looking Certificate as well as a brief history of the Army in which your Ancestor served.

Eligibility for the CSA Army Service Medal

Members are eligible for the Medal, along with the bar donating the Army in which their Ancestor served. Some soldiers served in more than one Army and would be eligible for more than one bar.

To apply for the CSA Army Service Medal for yourself, another member or a non-member, you can download the Application at: http://www.davidrreynolds.org or you can complete the on-line application. Your application will be processed as soon as your payment is received or you can also pay with on-line check or credit card through PayPal.

The cost of the CSA Army Service Medal is $30.00 which includes the first bar, Certificate, shipping and Handling. Additional bars can be purchased for $10.00 each.
The Upshur County Patriots, Camp #2109, Gilmer Texas, along with the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp, Mount Pleasant, Texas, is now offering the Purple Heart Medal as a fund raising project. This medal was designed and developed by Larry Joe Reynolds and comes with a professional looking Certificate to honor your Confederate Hero.

Members who have an ancestor who was wounded or killed by Union Forces are eligible to receive the Purple Heart Medal. The Purple Heart Medal may also be awarded to non-members. The eligibility criteria is listed below.

**Eligibility for the Purple Heart Medal**

Those who had an ancestor, either lateral or collateral, who was wounded or killed by Union Forces are eligible for the Medal. This medal is available to both SCV members and non-members alike and does not require proof of your ancestor’s wound.

**To apply for the Purple Heart Medal** for yourself, another member or a non-member, you can download the Application at: [http://www.davidrreynolds.org](http://www.davidrreynolds.org) or you can complete the on-line application. Your application will be processed as soon as your payment is received or you can also pay with on-line check or credit card through PayPal.

The cost of the Purple Heart Medal is $30.00 which includes Certificate, shipping and Handling.
Do you have an ancestor who was incarcerated in a Yankee prison camp?

Now you can honor your ancestor with a beautiful medal and accompanying certificate.

These keepsakes are available to members and non-members alike who have ancestors who were POWs.

$30.00 each, includes all shipping and handling. Medal is suitable for engraving on the back. Please contact us for details.

Applications for the medal and certificate are available by e-mail at Jennings_winona@hotmail.com

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904
601 Central, Dublin, Texas 76446
(254) 485-1894
Did your ancestor give his life for the Southern Cause?

“Greater love hath no man than this; that he lay down his life for his friends.” John 15:13. Did your ancestor make the ultimate sacrifice? This medal commemorates your ancestor(s) who died in the service of their whether from battle, disease, accident, or in POW camps.

$23.50 each, includes all shipping and handling. Medal is standard 1 ½ inch military style and suitable for engraving on the back. Window stickers are available at $5.00 each and service stars are available to recognize additional KIA ancestors at $2.00 each.

To order award, contact Camp Adjutant, David Bohmfalk at dlbohm Falk@reagan.com.

Sponsored by the Medina Greys, Camp #2254, SCV.
The Texas Division has instituted a special program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to help ensure the preservation of their final resting places. Any Texas Division camp member in good standing, who has demonstrated his willingness to serve in this special capacity, and who is at least fourteen years of age, and has tended a Confederate soldier's grave for two years prior, may become a FULL GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in this most worthwhile program to honor our ancestors and protect their final resting places.

Guardians shall care for and protect the grave of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall be responsible that the grave has an appropriate marker designating it as the resting place of a Confederate Veteran. He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when he shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the grave.

Individuals who wish to become a GUARDIAN must complete the Guardian Application form and submit it to the Chairman of the Guardian Review Committee. There is an application fee of $10.00 to cover the cost of the GUARDIAN pin and certificate.

For more information about the program and how to apply, contact Chairman Phillip L. Davis.
Appendix – A
Constitution and By-Laws
PREAMBLE

We, the descendants of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Confederate States of America, have joined this fraternal, patriotic and educational order for the purposes and objectives set forth by the Sons of Confederate Veterans International Organization, and in doing so pledge ourselves to commemorate our ancestors' deeds, render loyal service to our nation, and to promote the maintenance of unqualified American citizenship and respect for and honor to the Constitution of the United States and the Flags of the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, and to therefore establish and adopt these Bylaws for our camp.

ARTICLE I

NAME

Section 1. The name of the order shall be 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, Sons of Confederate Veterans, hereinafter referred to as the Camp.

Section 2. The Camp is so named in memory of First Lieutenant David Richard Reynolds (1838-1901) who enlisted in Titus County, Texas as a Private in Company D, 9th Texas Infantry, Maxey’s Brigade, on October 5th 1861, and was elected to the Rank of Lieutenant by his men. 1st Lieut. D. R. Reynolds was paroled on May 11, 1865 in Meridian, Mississippi and returned to Titus County where he became a Farmer, Merchant, Post Master, and Editor and Publisher of the Cookville Banner.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

To associate in one united, compact body of men of Confederate ancestry, and cultivate, perpetuate, and sanctify the ties of fraternity and friendship entailed thereby; to aid and encourage the history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, constantly endeavoring to see that events of the War Between the States and the heroic contributions of the Confederate soldiers are authentically and clearly written, and that all documents, relics, and mementoes produced and handed down by those active participants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity; to aid and assist in the erection of suitable and enduring monuments and memorials to all Southern valor, civil and military, wherever done and where found; to instill into our descendants a devotion to and reverence for the principles represented by the Confederate State of America, to the honor, glory, and memory of our forefathers who fought in that Cause.
ARTICLE III
NATURE

The Camp shall be strictly historical and benevolent, non-political, and non-sectarian.

Section 1. Said organization is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, education, and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

Section 2. No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purpose set forth in the purpose clause hereof.

Section 3. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be involved with propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this document, the organization shall not be involved with any other activities not permitted to an organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)2 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

Section 4. Upon the dissolution of the organization, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or shall be distributed to the federal government, or to a state or local government, for a public purpose. Any such assets not disposed of shall be disposed of by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the principal office of the organization is then located, exclusively for such purposes or such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

ARTICLE IV
MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. All male descendants, lineal, or collateral, at least twelve (12) years of age, of those who served in the Confederate Army or Navy to the end of the war, or who died in prison or while in actual service, or who were killed in battle, or who were honorably discharged, shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. No one shall be admitted to membership until satisfactory proof of the foregoing qualifications be submitted in triplicate (3) on official blank applications prepared for that purpose, such applications bearing recommendation by a member in good standing of the Camp and two (2) members of the Camp Membership Committee. The original shall be retained for the Camp’s permanent files and two (2) copies shall be forwarded to the International Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Texas Division Adjutant.

Section 3. All applications for membership in the Camp, received by the Adjutant and reviewed by the Commander. The Commander may submit the applications to a confidential, three (3)-man membership committee appointed by him, to review the acceptability of the candidate for membership. Candidates refused
membership may petition the Camp membership for admission, and if receiving favorable approval of three-fourths (3/4) of the membership, will be granted full membership in the Camp.

Section 4. Annual Camp, Division and National dues and fees must be submitted with three (3) copies of the completed applications to the Camp Adjutant.

Section 5. Applications for membership in the Camp must be read at a regular meeting of the Camp. Upon reading of the application, membership in the Camp will be extended only after receiving two-thirds (2/3) vote of acceptance by the membership present and voting.

Section 6. Active membership in the Camp is membership in the Texas Division and International Organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Section 7. Any member in good standing in the Camp, transferring from the Camp, shall be entitled to a certificate from the Camp Adjutant stating his membership and duration thereof.

ARTICLE V
DUES

Section 1. The annual dues to the Camp shall be set annually by the Executive Committee, such amount subject to approval by the membership at the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. Members in arrears four (4) months in payment of dues shall be classified as delinquent, and six (6) months' arrearage shall automatically impose suspension. Payment of all Camp, Division and National back dues within the current year, a payment of a Camp, $1.00 Texas Division and $5.00 National reinstatement fee together with all additional levies for that year, shall permit reinstatement to active membership. A member delinquent one (1) year or more shall be only reinstated upon vote of the Camp and payment of all amounts due him to the Camp, Texas Division and National.

ARTICLE VI
MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Camp shall be in month of June each year on a date determined by the Executive Committee. If the annual meeting shall not be held at the time fixed it shall be held within a reasonable time thereafter, and the officers shall hold over until their successors have been elected.

Section 2. Regular Meetings. The regular meeting of the Camp for the transaction of ordinary business shall be held on a day of each month, at such time and place as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Special Meetings. A special meeting of the Camp may be held at any time upon call of the Commander. The Commander shall also call a special meeting upon demand in writing, stating the object of the proposed meeting, and signed by not less than 20% of the members entitled to vote. Notice of the time, place, and object of any special meeting shall be given all officers and members in good standing, in writing, by United States Mail not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date fixed for the meeting. The Executive Committee shall establish the place of such meeting in advance.

Section 4. Quorum. The greater number of twenty-five percent (25%) of or at least three (3) members in good standing of the Camp and entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum at the Annual, Regular or Special Meeting.
Section 5. Rules of Order. The rules of procedures at any meeting of the Camp shall be those set forth in a document titled 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, Sons of Confederate Veterans rules for handling Camp Business. These guidelines shall generally follow Robert’s Rules of Order-Summary version. These guidelines will be used as a guide & guide only with emphasis on a good business approach for handling all Camp business through a cordial, collaborative and inclusionary effort. These rules shall be promulgated as amended by the direction of the Camp from time to time and documented when the action(s) occur as an attachment to said document.

ARTICLE VII
OFFICERS

Section 1. The Officers of the Camp shall be the Commander, First Lieutenant Commander, Second Lieutenant Commander, Adjutant, Treasurer, Judge Advocate, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Chaplain, Sergeant at Arms, and Historian. The Commander, First Lieutenant Commander, and Second Lieutenant Commander shall be elected by a majority vote of the Camp members in Good Standing who are present at the annual meeting of the Camp. Other Officer positions shall be appointed by the Camp Commander.

Section 2. Resignation of any Officer may be accepted by majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. When an elected office is vacated as a result of death, resignation, or removal the Commander shall appoint a successor, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Such successor shall hold office until the next election during the annual meeting.

Section 4. Terms of Office:

a. Officers shall be elected for two-year terms.
b. Officers, with the exception of the Commander, may hold office for multiple consecutive terms.
c. The term of office shall be two years, except that the original term of office and any term of office shortened by a change in the dates of Camp elections shall be that period of time served by the Camp Commander as determined by the time between elections. This time period, even though it may less than two full years qualifies the Camp Commander vacating the office with all honors, rights, privileges and prerogatives of a Past Commander. If the time between elections is a normal two-year period, the Camp Commander must have served the full period of two years to enjoy all rights as a Past Commander.
d. The Camp elections shall be held in the Month of odd numbered years in which the Brigade and Division elections are held or as soon thereafter as practical, if Camp elections are not possible to be held that month. The installations will follow the month of election during the regular meeting of the Camp for that month or as soon as practical thereafter.
e. Members who hold the office of Commander may serve for one (1) two-year term. However, they may be reelected to the office again after a minimum period of one election cycle during his absence from that office. The election cycle is defined by the Camp. During this period of absence, the Past Commander shall be eligible to hold any other office in the Camp so elected or appointed.
f. Other Camp officers may succeed themselves in office without any prohibitions as to the number of terms served.

ARTICLE VIII
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Commander, First Lieutenant Commander, Second Lieutenant Commander, Adjutant, and the two (2) immediate past commanders. No past commanders shall be eligible that have failed to maintain a good standing within the Camp.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall:
  a. Approve or disapprove all bills presented to the Adjutant for payment.
  b. Sit in judgment in all disciplinary matters.
  c. Authorize and approve all meeting dates and arrangements.
  d. Rule on all questions affecting the election, eligibility and conduct of members.
  e. When in the interest of the Camp, transact business on behalf of the membership.

Section 3. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at any time and place as the Commander may determine. At least three (3) members of the Executive Committee may call meetings at any time on demand and in writing to the Commander.

Section 4. Three (3) members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX
DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. Commander. The Commander shall preside at all meetings of the Camp and the Executive Committee. He shall be a member ex officio of all regular and special committees, and shall perform all such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

Section 2. First Lieutenant Commander. The First Lieutenant Commander shall perform the duties of the Commander in his absence or at his request. He shall serve as program chairman, securing guest speakers and presentation for Camp functions.

Section 3. Second Lieutenant Commander. The Second Lieutenant Commander shall perform the duties of the Commander in the absence of the Commander and the First Lieutenant Commander. He shall be responsible for the enlistment of new members. He shall maintain an adequate supply of SCV brochures and applications to accomplish the recruitment of new members. He shall monitor membership as to dues payment and meeting attendance. He shall prepare and distribute to the membership in good standing a roster of members, their addresses and telephone numbers.

Section 4. Adjutant. The Adjutant shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the proper preparation and forwarding of all reports required of the Camp to International Headquarters, Division, and Brigades. He shall notify all members of special meetings. He shall keep a true record of all meetings of the Camp and have custody of the books and papers of the Camp, including the Treasurer’s books of account. He shall be the keeper of the Camp seal. All applications for membership, initiation fees, and first year dues shall be made to the Adjutant. He shall be responsible for the ordering of all items necessary for operations of the Camp. He shall also maintain adequate stock of SCV membership pins, decals, and applications.

Section 5. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Camp and place the same in such bank or banks as may be approved by the Executive Committee. Such Bank accounts shall have the Treasurer and Commander on the signature card. Money shall only be withdrawn by check signed by the Treasurer or Commander. He shall keep an accurate account of his transactions and render a detailed report to the membership at any meeting when requested. He shall present a detailed report, in writing, of income and expenditures at the annual meeting. Bills paid by the Treasurer shall have received approval by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall be responsible for collection of Camp, Texas Division, National dues and
fees, taking proper note of the paying member, his address and other information necessary in the maintenance of Camp records.

**Section 6. Judge Advocate.** The Judge Advocate shall advise the officers and Executive Committee of all legal matters, including the construction and interpretation of the SCV National and Texas Division Constitution and Camp By-Laws. He shall serve as parliamentarian at both regular and special meetings. Upon direction of the Commander, he shall conduct investigations into charges or challenges brought against Camp members. He shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to his office.

**Section 7. Quartermaster.** The Quartermaster shall be responsible for the procurement of meeting sites and arrangements incident to preparation for regular, special, or social meetings of the Camp, such sites and arrangements subject to approval of the Executive Committee and Camp membership. He shall be responsible for the operation of the Camp stores, maintaining adequate stocks and other items necessary for efficient operation. He shall account to the Commander as to expenditures. He shall maintain a cash fund up to $100.00. Any monies in excess of $100.00 shall be remitted to the Adjutant.

**Section 8. Surgeon.** The Surgeon shall be responsible for the establishment and observance of ceremonial forms and courtesies of the Camp. Upon direction of the Commander or Executive Committee, he shall issue announcements to the public concerning the Camp, its members and activities. He shall be familiar with basic techniques of first aid and shall stand ready to administer basic medical assistance when called upon at meetings and functions of the Camp.

**Section 9. Chaplain.** The Chaplain provides spiritual guidance for the Camp. He shall represent the Camp in times of bereavement. He shall periodically report to the Commander on the wellbeing of members confined by illness. In event of a member's death, he shall immediately notify the membership, Texas Division Chaplain and the Chaplain-in-Chief. He shall be responsible for the procurement of flowers, wreaths, or such other items incidental to the accomplishment of his duties.

**Section 10. Sergeant at Arms.** The Sergeant at Arms shall maintain and safeguard the Camp colors. He shall issue the proper display of colors at all functions of the Camp and will lead members in salutes to the colors. He shall appoint assistants to aid in the performance of his duties.

**Section 11. Historian.** The Historian shall keep and maintain a written record of the Camp, its officers and members, and its accomplishments during his tenure of office. He shall be responsible for the collection of photographs, newspaper clippings, and such other items as necessary in the proper recording of Camp history. All items will be affixed in a bound volume as to insure preservation.

**Section 12. Editor.** The Commander shall, upon taking office, appoint an editor and such other staff as necessary in the preparation and distribution of the official Camp Newsletter, David's Dispatch. The Commander shall periodically review operation of the newsletter to ascertain if its operation is in the best interest of the Camp. The Executive Committee shall provide all acceptances of annual subscriptions from non-members and establish an annual subscription rate. The Editor, shall, at the end of the fiscal year, prepare a written report concerning number of copies produced, number distributed and associated cost; this report to be submitted to the Commander at the annual meeting.

**ARTICLE X**

**AWARDS**

**Section 1.** The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the creation and administration of a program of awards presented to Camp members and non-members deemed worthy of recognition.
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall review and authorize the presentation of certificates and awards, except the Commander’s Commendations and Resolutions of respect, which are reserved for the Commander.

ARTICLE XI
SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION

Section 1. Any member may be suspended or expelled from the Camp for cause; such cause being deemed sufficient by the Executive Committee by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the members of the Committee present and voting or at a regular or special meeting called for that purpose.

Cause for disciplinary action shall be:
   a. Disloyalty
   b. Neglect of Duty
   c. Dishonesty
   d. Conduct unbecoming a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
   e. An act repugnant to the Sons of Confederate Veterans National’s or Texas Division’s Constitution or the objectives and purpose of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Section 2. No vote on suspension or expulsion may be taken unless at least fifteen (15) day notice, in writing, shall have been given to the member of the charges preferred and of the time and place of the meeting of the Executive Committee at which such charges will be considered. The notice must be delivered to the member by registered mail. At such meetings, the member under charge will be accorded a full hearing.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall provide for true and accurate recording of all proceedings of such hearings.

Section 4. Any officer may be removed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members in good standing present at any special meeting called for that purpose. No vote on removal may be taken unless at least fifteen (15) day notice, in writing, shall have been given to the officer of the reasons for his pending removal and of the time and place of the special meeting at which such a ballot on his removal is to be taken. The Executive Committee, upon majority vote, may suspend an officer pending outcome of this special meeting. At such meetings, the officer shall be given a full hearing.

Section 5. Any member in good standing may offer charges against any officer or members. They shall be in writing clearly stating the facts relied upon and accompanied by all affidavits or exhibits, which are to be used in their support. Such charges shall be filed with the Adjutant, who will immediately notify the Commander. The Commander will call a meeting of the Executive Committee to hear the charges. The Adjutant will give at least fifteen (15) days notice of the meeting to each member of the Executive Committee, to the accuser, and to the accused, which notice shall be in writing and will include a true copy of the charges and of the supporting affidavits and exhibits.

Section 6. Any member suspended or expelled by the Executive Committee may appeal to the full membership of the Camp. Such appeal shall be made in writing to the Adjutant who will notify the Commander. The Commander will call a special meeting of the Camp for the purpose of acting on the appeal. The Adjutant shall give at least fifteen (15) days notice, in writing, to all members of the Camp in good standing—stating the date, time, please, and reason for such special meeting. At the meeting of the full Camp, the Adjutant will read the original charges, the supporting affidavits, and read or display the accompanying exhibits and will read the minutes of the special meeting of the Executive Committee at which the charges were heard and action taken. A full hearing will be given the accuser and accused. A vote will be taken by ballot of the members in good standing present and a two-thirds (2/3) vote shall be required to reverse the action of the Executive Committee.
Section 7. Any member who has been suspended or expelled, and having exhausted the foregoing appeals procedures, has the right to appeal to the Texas Division and afterwards, if necessary, the General Executive Council, whose decision shall be final. A member expelled by the Camp is not eligible for membership in any other Camp of the Confederation.

ARTICLE XII
PROHIBITIONS

Section 1. No discussion of political or religious subjects, or any political action, or the endorsing of aspirants for political office, shall be permitted.

Section 2. No assessment shall be levied upon the Camp members other than annual dues and initiation fees, except by resolution of the general membership.

Section 3. Proxy voting shall not be permitted in the conduct of Camp elections or business.

ARTICLE XIII
OFFICIAL LADIES

The Camp Commander may appoint only the following ladies to represent the Camp – Matron of Honor, Chaperon, Sponsor and three (3) Maids of Honor.

ARTICLE XIV
OFFICIAL OBSERVANCES

Section 1. The Camp shall observe the celebration of Confederate Memorial Day.

Section 2. The Camp shall, as a token of appreciation to friends and family, annually host a picnic or barbecue during the summer on a date selected by the Commander.

ARTICLE XV
DISSOLUTION OF THE CAMP

Upon the dissolution of the organization, all remaining Camp assets after payment of authorized expenditures shall be distributed to the Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans or Sons of Confederate Veterans, National Organization, provided that the receiving entity qualifies for 501(c)3 tax exemption as provided for by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. No distributions of assets may be distributed to its members or private individuals.

ARTICLE XVI
RULES OF PROCEDURE

The rules of procedure at any Camp meeting shall be those set forth in Article VI Section V. Rules of Order, except wherein they may be in conflict with the Camp, Texas Division, or National Constitution or bylaws, as currently written.
ARTICLE XVII
AMENDMENTS

Any proposed amendments of these bylaws may be introduced by any member of the Camp in Good Standing at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose. A vote may be taken upon the proposed amendments, provided a copy of the intended amendment has been sent to each Camp member who is in Good Standing, by United States mail or to a current email provided by the member so long as any member who is known not to have a current correct email on file is sent a copy of the proposed changes by United States mail. The notification should be postmarked or electronically dated at least ten (10) days prior to any meeting called for the purpose of voting on said amendments. A two-thirds (2/3) favorable vote of the members present at the meeting called for said purpose will be necessary to pass the specified amendment(s).

ADOPTION OF BYLAWS

These Bylaws were adopted this 7th day of March, 2016 by the members of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270.

Amended Dates:
10th day of October 2016
2nd day of January 2018
18th day of June 2018
17th day of June 2019

Camp Commander: ________________________________
Alvin Rex McGee

Adjutant: ________________________________
Rodney Glen Love
Appendix – B
Rules for Handling
Camp Business
Rules for Handling Camp Business
(Generally, follows guidelines of Robert's Rules of Order - Summary Version)

This is the Camp set of rules for conduct at meetings; this document provides common rules and procedures for deliberation and debate in order to place the whole membership on the same footing and speaking the same language. The conduct of ALL business is controlled by the general will of the membership. Camp rules provides for constructive and democratic meetings, to help, not hinder, the business of the Camp. Under no circumstances shall "undue strictness" or “bureaucratic maneuvering” be tolerated to intimidate members or inhibit the ability of the Camp to successfully conduct business. Organizations generally have a set Order of business. This order may be changed by the Commander to facilitate the proceedings.

Below is a typical example of the Order of Business:

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call of members present—not necessary when members sign in.
3. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
4. Officer’s reports.
5. Committee reports.
6. Special orders --- Important business previously designated
7. Unfinished business.
9. Announcements by leadership and assembly.
10. Adjournment.

The method used by members to express themselves is in the form of moving motions. A motion is a proposal that the entire membership take action or a stand on an issue. Individual members can:

Call to order------→ Second motion------→ Debate motions------→ Vote on motion

There are four Basic Types of Motions:

1. Main Motions: The purpose of a main motion is to introduce items to the membership for their consideration. New motions cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor, and yield to privileged, subsidiary, Point of order or information motions.
2. Subsidiary Motions: Secondary motion, usually an amendment.
3. Privileged Motions: Generally, a comfort complaint.
4. Point of Order or Information Motions: Must be considered before the other motion.
5.

How are Motions Presented?

Note: References to the Chair refers to the Commander or his duly appointed agent for the action being presented.

1. Obtaining the floor: Wait until the last speaker has finished, then Rise, address the Commander & Wait for recognition
2. Make Your Motion: Speak clearly, concisely & state motion in affirmative manner.
3. Wait for a 2nd to Your Motion
4. If there is no 2nd to your motion it Dies.

5. The Commander States Your Motion or has it read as documented by the Adjutant
   a. The Commander will say, "It has been moved and seconded that we ..." Thus, placing
      your motion before the membership for consideration and action.
   b. The membership then either debates or votes.
   c. Once the mover’s motion is presented to the membership by the Commander it becomes
      "Camp property" and cannot be changed by the mover without the consent of the members.

6. Expanding on Your Motion
   a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is after it is presented to the Camp
   b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
   c. All comments and debate must be directed to the Commander.
   d. Speaking time on motions has a 3-minute limit unless waived by Commander.
   e. The “mover” may speak again after others are finished, unless called upon by Chair.

8. Putting the Question to the Membership
   a. The Commander asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"
   b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.

Voting on a Motion:
The method of vote on any motion depends on the situation. There are five methods used to vote.

1. By Voice – These are “aye” or “no” votes. Any member may move for an exact count.
2. By Roll Call -- Member answers "yes" or "no" as his name is called. Vote is recorded.
3. By General Consent -- When a motion is not likely to be opposed, the Commander says, "if
   there is no objection ..." agreement is shown by silence, however if one member says,"I object,"
   the item must be put to a vote. (Such as approving minutes)
4. By Division – Requires count only if Commander desires.
5. By Ballot – Written ballots are used when a secret ballot is desired or by policy.

There are two other motions that are commonly used that relate to voting.

1. Motion to Table -- This motion is often used in the attempt to "kill" a motion. The option is
   always present, however, to "take from the table", for reconsideration by the membership.
2. Motion to Postpone Indefinitely -- This is often used as a means of parliamentary strategy and
   allows opponents of motion to test their strength without an actual vote being taken. Also, debate
   is once again open on the main motion. (See “Rules” below.)

For Fair and Orderly Meetings
The Camp rules have the final say on everything! Silence means consent!

- Obtain the floor standing first when the person speaking has finished; state “Commander”, **Raising your hand means nothing and standing while another has the floor is out of Order!** A member must be recognized by the Chair before speaking!
- Debate cannot begin until the Chair has stated or caused the motion or resolution to be read and asked, "are you ready for the question?" If no one rises, the chair calls for the vote!
- **Before the motion is stated by the Chair** members may suggest modification of motion; mover can modify or withdraw the motion without consent of the seconder; if mover modifies, the seconder can withdraw the second.
- The "immediately pending question" is the last question stated by the Chair!
- The member moving the "immediately pending question" is entitled to preference to the floor!
- No member can speak twice to the same issue until everyone else wishing to speak has spoken to it once!
- The agenda & committee reports are subject to debate and approval of membership.

**The Rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member requests:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Privilege:</strong> Pertains generally to personal comfort, etc. - may interrupt only if necessary!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2\textsuperscript{nd}, no debate, or amendments , no vote required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parliamentary Inquiry:</strong> Inquire as to the correct motion - or a point of order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2\textsuperscript{nd}, no debate, or amendments , no vote required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Information:</strong> Generally, applies to information from the speaker:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2\textsuperscript{nd}, no debate, or amendments , no vote required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orders of the Day (Agenda):</strong> A call to adhere to the agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2\textsuperscript{nd}, no debate, or amendments , no vote required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Order:</strong> Infraction of the rules, or improper decorum in speaking. Must be raised immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2\textsuperscript{nd}, no debate, or amendments, no vote required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Handling Motions:**

<p>| <strong>Main Motion:</strong> Brings new business before the assembly |
| Requires 2\textsuperscript{nd}, may debate and amend, requires majority vote |
| <strong>Amend:</strong> Inserting or striking out words or paragraphs, or substituting whole paragraphs or resolutions |
| Requires 2\textsuperscript{nd}, may debate and amend, requires majority vote |
| <strong>Modify Motion:</strong> Before the motion is stated by the chair(the question) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requires 2nd, may be debated and amended, majority vote.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Divide the Question:</strong> Divides a motion into two or more separate motions (must be able to stand on their own). Must be voted on one at a time and in order in which moved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requires 2nd, no debate, may amend, majority vote</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Withdraw Motion:</strong> Mover has right to withdraw prior to calling for question.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2nd, no debate or amendment, no vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaying, Recall or deliberative actions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suspend the Rules:</strong> Allows a violation of the assembly’s own rules (except Constitution); the object of the suspension must be specified. (a deviation from the agenda requires Suspending the Rules)**</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate or amendments, requires 2/3 vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object to Consideration:</strong> Objection must be stated before discussion or another motion is stated.</td>
<td>No 2nd, no debate or amending, requires 2/3 vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refer to Committee:</strong> State the committee to receive the question or resolution; if no committee exists, state size and method of selecting the members.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, allows debate, may be amended and requires majority vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lay on the Table:</strong> Temporarily suspends further consideration/action on pending question; may be made after motion to close debate has carried or is pending.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate &amp; no amendment, Majority vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recall from the Table:</strong> Resumes consideration of item previously &quot;laid on the table&quot; - state the motion to take from the table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate, no amending, majority vote.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extend Debate:</strong> Applies only to the immediately pending question; Extends for a certain period of time.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate, may amend, requires 2/3 vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limit Debate:</strong> Closing debate at a certain time, or limiting to a certain period of time</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate, may amend, requires 2/3 vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postpone to a Certain Time:</strong> State the time the motion or agenda item will be resumed.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, may be debated and amended, requires Majority vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconsider:</strong> Can be made only by one on the prevailing side who has changed position this session.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, debate at the option of Commander, no amending, majority vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postpone Indefinitely:</strong> Kills the question/resolution for this session. Except under reconsideration.</td>
<td>Requires 2nd, may debate, cannot amend, majority vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Close Debate:</strong> Closes debate if successful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate, no amending, 2/3 vote.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing decisions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appeal Decision of the Chair:</strong> Appeal for the assembly to decide - must be made before other business is resumed; NOT debatable if relates to decorum, violation of rules or order of business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires 2nd, no debate or amending, requires 2/3 vote.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Commander is the final Authority of all questions and issues not subject or obvious to appeal. The Commander may seek any Counsel needed to render a decision. This may include postponing the issue, when needed, to insure that a carefully researched and evaluated decision is rendered. This act is granted the Commander without objection, prejudice or debate.

**ATTEST:**

This document titled “1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270 Sons of Confederate Veterans Rules for Handling Camp Business” containing four (4) pages, including this page, received the required favorable vote on this the 18th Day of June, in the year 2018.

The effective date and approved date of the above said document are the same.

In the name of and for 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270 Sons of Confederate Veterans Located in Mount Pleasant, Titus County, Texas.

______________________________
Camp Commander

______________________________
Adjutant
Appendix – C
Standing Rules
STANDING RULES

1. Membership dues of $60 shall be payable in July of each year. Dues for each member are to be distributed as follows:

   a. $35.00 shall be paid to SCV National Headquarters
   b. $15.00 shall be paid to SCV Texas Division
   c. $10.00 shall remain in the Camp to meet:
      i. Camp operating expenses
      ii. Projects, gifts, donations and awards approved by the members

2. New members are required to pay a one-time registration fee of $5. Those new members who join in February, March or April can also pay when they join an additional $30.00 which will pay them up through July of the following year. New members who join in May, June or July can pay an additional $7.50 which will pay them up through July of the following year.

3. Dues for Associate members shall be $10.00 payable in July of each year.

4. The outgoing Camp Commander shall present his Camp Commander's medal to the incoming Camp Commander. The Camp Commander’s medal is the property of the Camp and will be replaced at Camp expense should it become unserviceable. It is tradition that the incoming Camp Commander shall purchase and present a Past-Commander medal to the outgoing Camp Commander.

5. Special Committees, such as Awards, Budget, Projects, and Ceremonies, may be formed as needed, with Committee Chairmen appointed by the Camp Commander.

6. The Camp Commander may authorize, without vote, the expenditure of camp funds under special circumstances, such as for SCV headstone markers, flowers, condolence cards, birthday cakes, etc. as required, but not to exceed $100 for each instance.

7. One member of the Camp delegation attending the National Convention, as appointed by the Camp Commander, shall be reimbursed in the amount not to exceed $50 for the purpose of attending the National Awards luncheon at said Convention.