

The Gray Line News



High Bridge



High Bridge Camp # 1581

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR SOUTHERN HERITAGE"

November 10, 2020

Commander's Corner

Dear Compatriots,

I hope that all of you and your families are doing well. The year is coming to an end and what a trying one it has been. I hope the coming year will be better, but I believe our struggles will only get tougher in the years to come.

In this changing world it is a shame when memorials honoring dead war veterans who gave everything they had are being torn down and are allowed to be vandalized for political reasons. There is nothing political at all about these memorials. They are just there to honor the dead. They have been doing so, peacefully, for over 100 years before all this nonsense started. I hope people wake up and quit allowing themselves to be led down the dangerous paths these self-interest groups are leading them down before it is too late.

Our holiday dinner this month will be on November 19th at 6:00 pm at Charley's. It will be a buffet-style dinner. Our guest speaker will be Travis Toombs. We will also have drawings for door prizes for the ladies. I look forward to seeing all of you and your families there; it is always a good time.

Until then, you and your families take care and be blessed.

Respectfully Yours,
Don Reynolds, Commander

Holiday Dinner Speaker:
Travis Toombs

Travis is the direct descendent of seven Confederate ancestors. He is a member of A.P. Hill Camp #167 and the Virginia Society of The Sons of The American Revolution. His Topic for the program is:

Secession, States Rights, and Tariffs. It is a interactive presentation and should be interesting!

We will be doing a buffet this year. Cost is \$17 for the buffet if you want to eat. Starts at 6. We will start the presentation a little early to get it all in.

Menu for Holiday Dinner:

Meat lasagna, Grilled Chicken
Roasted New Potatoes
Green Beans
Bread and Butter
Salad Bar
Iced Tea, Sodas and Coffee

Quotes Of The Men Who Were There

Jefferson Davis (1808-1889)

President, Confederate States of America:

"When the cause was lost, what cause was it? Not that of the South only, but the cause of constitutional government, of the supremacy of law, of the natural rights of man" "The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

North Carolina Senator Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858);

"Under Federal Legislation, the exports of the South have been the basis of the Federal Revenue. Virginia, the two Carolina's, and Georgia, may be said to defray three fourths of the annual expense of supporting the Federal Government; and of this great sum, annually furnished by them, nothing or next to nothing is returned to them, in the shape of Government expenditures and that expenditure flows in an opposite direction -- it flows north, in one uniform, uninterrupted and perennial stream. This is the reason why wealth disappears from the south and rises up in the north. Federal Legislation does this." *Note that he said this before the war started.*

**Raphael Semmes (1809-1877)
Rear-Admiral Confederate States Navy
and Commander of the CSS Alabama:**

"The enemy, since the war, has become alarmed at the atrocity of his conduct, and at the judgment which posterity will be likely to pass upon it, and has set himself to work, to falsify history, with his usual disregard for truth."

**Patrick Ronayne Cleburne (1828-1864) Irish naturalized citizen,
Pharmacist, Lawyer, Major General
Confederate States Army, makes his
beliefs, for which he perished, in battle
very clear in an 1861 letter:**

"I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or defeat. I never owned a Negro and care nothing for them, but these people have been my friends and stood up to me on all occasions. I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the constitution and the fundamental principles of government. They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed. They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women. We propose no

invasion of the North, no attack on them, and only wish to be left alone."

William Simpson Dunlop (1823-1890) South Carolina Governor, South Carolina Supreme Court Chief Justice, Member, Confederate States House of Representatives and Lt. Colonel, Confederate States Army had this to say about the Confederate Soldier:

"They fought for principle and not for pay -- for home rule, local self-government, constitutional liberty—against aggression, paternalism and Federal domination. And while their cause went down under the "arbitrament of the sword," no court of justice or equity has ever adjudicated against their claims. They were grand soldiers, and they were right."

Randolph Harrison McKim (1843-1890) enlisted in the Confederate Army, rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, then was transferred as Chaplain to the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. He became an ordained minister and earned a Doctorate of Divinity, and speaking of the Confederate Soldier stated:

"They did not suffer, they did not fight, they did not die, for the privilege of holding their fellow men in bondage! No, it was for the sacred right of self-government that they fought. It was in defense of their homes and their firesides. It was to repel the invader, to resist a war of subjugation. It was in vindication of the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Jubal Early (1816-1894) Virginia Commonwealth's Attorney, Lt. General, Confederate States Army rendered this judgment:

"The people of the United States will find that under the pretense of saving the life of the Nation and upholding the old flag, they have surrendered their own liberties into the hands of that worst of all tyrants, a body

of senseless fanatics.”

Judge Gideon John Tucker (1826-1899) in his New York Surrogate Court decision in 1866 explained:

“No man’s life, liberty or property is safe while the Legislature is in session.”

Horace Greeley 1811-1872, New York Tribune:

“If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession of three million from England in 1776 then why did it not justify the secession of five million Southerners from the Union in 1861?”

Tween de White Folks and de yankees

by John Dinkins, New Orleans, Louisiana

The Northern people first called it “The War of the Rebellion,” later, they called it “The Civil War,” and continue to do so. We do not believe it was a civil war, but a “War Between the States.” The National Dictionary defines a “civil war” as “pertaining to the relations between the citizens of a State,” while the war in the sixties was between all the States in the Union. Mr. Davis said it was “a war between the States,” and that is good authority – but now comes a different definition which may settle the matter to the satisfaction of some people anyway.

Some time back a lawsuit was brought in Birmingham to settle ownership of some land. Mr. Wallace, who had occupied the property for many years, had an old family servant summoned (who all in the court knew) to establish the length of time the Wallace family had lived there. It is a well-known fact that when an old-time negro is on the stand and he is asked a question, he will almost invariably repeat the question.

The defense attorney called Uncle Ephraim, and said:

“Do you know Mr. Wallace?”

“Does I know Mr. Wallace? Marse Joe, is you talkin’ to me? Of course I knows Mr. Wallace.”

“Well, Uncle Ephraim, how long have you known Mr. Wallace?”

“How long is I knowed Mr. Wallace? I knowed Mr. Wallace ‘fore de war.”

“Well, Uncle Ephraim, that is not definite. We have had several wars in this country. What war are you referring to?”

“Eh, I’s talking ‘bout de war ‘tween de white folk and de yankees.”

That created a laugh in the courtroom, and Uncle Ephraim said:

“You ne’en’t laugh, that’s dis what it was. I was der myself.”

So, upon the testimony of Uncle Ephraim, Mr. Wallace retained the property, and it would seem that the court having so decided upon Uncle Ephraim’s testimony, that the proper title of that unhappy affair is “De War ‘Tween de White Folks and de yankees.”

From: *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, Volume XXXIV., No. 2., February, 1926, Page 77

WHO WERE THE COPPERHEADS?



Are you a Northerner?

Do you cherish the Constitution?

*Are you against invasive rule from
others?*

*Do you hold sympathies for the
American South and her history?*

If you answered *yes* to all these questions than you have a lot in common with the COPPERHEADS of the 1860's!

Copperheads were Northerners during the War Between the States who opposed the Lincoln administration and its aggression towards the Southern States. They were called "copperheads" because their opponents viewed them as "snakes." Sadly, Abraham Lincoln illegally imprisoned all who protested his regime, including elected officials, newspaper editors, journalists, church leaders, and even paperboys. It's estimated that nearly 38,000 civilians were imprisoned without the writ of habeas corpus. History also tells that these resisters were unashamed to speak out against Lincoln's War, and boldly accepted the name "copperhead" as a badge of honor. Some literally wore a "copper" "head" penny (a play on words) to brandish their political convictions. Interestingly, Lincoln's face is on the very same coin that his Northern opponents wore during the War Between the States. Coincidence?

Or to learn more about the vast number of Northerners opposed to Lincoln and the War we highly recommend the book *Northern Opposition to Mr. Lincoln's War*

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1868 Commencement Speech at Davidson College

"Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate ancestors.

Make sure they have no reason to be ashamed of you."

Robert Lewis Dabney

Chief of Staff to Stonewall Jackson

Next Meeting

Nov. 19, 2020

6:00 Charley's Café

Guest Speaker: Travis Toombs

Future Meetings

Jan. 28, 2021

7:00 Charley's Café

Feb. 25, 2021

7:00 Charley's Café

Mar. 25, 2021

7:00 Charley's Café

Apr. 22, 2021

7:00 Charley's Café

May 27, 2021

7:00 Charley's Café

Upcoming Events

Annual Holiday Dinner 3rd Thursday in November (Nov. 19th) at Charley's

Jan. 28 2021

Election of Officers

May 31, 2021 Memorial Day Activities TBA