

The Gray Line News



High Bridge



High Bridge Camp #1581

June 2023

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Camp Commander: Whit Morris

1st LT. Commander: Chris Burks

2nd LT Commander: Don Reynolds

3rd LT. Commander: Zach Morris

Treasurer: Shane Newcombe

Adjutant: Russell Easter

Chaplain: Ned May

Judge Advocate: Kenny Barnard

Quartermaster / Historian: Tom Haake

Sargent at Arms: Trey Capps

Surgeon: Gene Kirkman

Camp Sutler: Greg Finn



“DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR SOUTHERN HERITAGE”



COMMANDERS CORNER:

Dear Compatriots,

In case you missed it, we had a great Memorial Day service at the Confederate Cemetery in Farmville, even if it was a rainy and dreary day weatherwise. Yes, we are proud of our heritage and our ancestors but all too often we forget the sacrifices they made to defend their homeland. It is a shame that Memorial Day has turned into a day to celebrate the unofficial beginning of summer.

Most people are too focused on barbeques, beaches, and time away from work to remember those who gave their all, in defense of freedom. The least we can do is to honor and remember those brave Americans, no matter what color uniform they wore, whether it be gray, blue, green or camo. I am ashamed to say, I almost did not attend because I had other things I wanted to do. But after attending the service, I realized that our wants should pale in comparison to our need to do our duty and show honor to those brave souls.

They more than earned that right. I hope and pray that we never take those sacrifices for granted.

Deo Vin dice

Whit Morris

“Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.” Robert E. Lee

Battles in July 1862

June 5 th	NC	Battle of Trainters Creek	June 25 th	VA	Battle of Oak Grove
June 6 th	TENN	Battle of Memphis	June 26 th	VA	Battle of Mechanicsville
June 7 th	TENN	Battle of Chatanooga (1 st)	June 27 th	VA	Battle of Gaines Mill
June 8 th	VA	Battle of Cross Keys	June 27-28 th	VA	Battle of Garnett’s & Goldings Farm
June 9 th	VA	Battle of Port Republic	June 29 th	VA	Battle of Savages Station
June 16 th	SC	Battle of Successionville	June 30 th	FL	Battle of Tampa
June 17 th	ARK	Battle of St. Charles	June 30 th	VA	Battle of White Oak Swamp
June 21 st	SC	Battle of Simmons Bluff			

UDC Honors Trey Capps

Deserae Bowlin, of the UDC presents Trey Capps with a Certificate of Appreciation for power washing and cleaning the sidewalk at the Confederate Cemetery located in Farmville, Va. Trey cleaned the sidewalk last month.



Memorial Day 2023

Our Camp placed Flags in Westview Cemetery on a cloudy drizzly Memorial Day. The rain again held up for us and it was a GREAT day. We placed Flags on about 75-80 Confederate Graves and then headed to The Confederate Cemetery in Farmville for the Memorial Service. The Charlotte County Grays assisted us in this Memorial service which we appreciate greatly!!



Photos from Westview Cemetery.....





Photos from The Confederate Cemetery in Farmville.

Camp Tee Shirts

We have orders for 34 shirts, so the orders will be placed, and they should be in hand by mid to late June, hopefully before our next camp meeting..... I hope. The story..... Custom Ink said they would not do them, because of the SCV Logo with the small battle flag. I contacted another company and asked before I placed the order, was told they would..... then they canceled for the same reason, so finally a local company, ArndtUcreative has agreed to produce them. They are going to try and have them for the next meeting. If they arrive, I will bring them to the meeting for distribution. Please bring your payment if you have not made it. If you are unsure of your amount feel free to give me a call or shoot me a message.

Raffle Drawing at Next Camp Meeting!!!!!!

At our upcoming meeting on June 22nd we will have the drawing for the Raffle on the painting of The Battle of the Crater. Make sure you bring all of your tickets so we can select the winner of this beautiful Painting!



Scholarship Award Presented

On May 25th, Kenny Barnes presented The Andrew Moffett Evans Scholarship to Rebecca Elaine Arbitelle, Graduating senior at Amelia Academy. She will continue her education this fall at Longwood University.

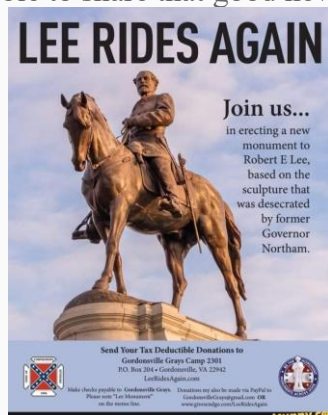


From The Virginia Flaggers

God is moving in the valley!



In my recent email about the new Lee-Jackson Memorial Park and Roadside Memorial Battle Flag, I shared the exciting news about the upcoming projects. At the time, I had a feeling we would soon have better news, and I'm happy to be able to share that good news with you today!



Almost as soon as the magnificent Robert E. Lee monument was removed from Monument Avenue in Richmond by Govern Northam, the Gordonsville Grays, SCV Camp 2301 announced the “Lee Rides Again” Campaign, to raise funds to build and install an exact replica. We got on board immediately and have worked to support their efforts ever since. The camp has done a phenomenal job in fund raising and planning.

When I first heard of the Stonewall Brigade’s plans for the new Lee-Jackson Park, I immediately thought that it might be the perfect home for the LEE RIDES AGAIN monument. Almost at the same time, Gordonsville Grays Camp Commander Luke McDonald approached us with the outstanding news that renowned sculptor Tom Gallo has been quietly working on a detailed model for OVER A YEAR, without a contract or commitment from the camp, and was ready to share his initial model, and his vision for moving forward with the project.



I suggested Luke reach out to the Stonewall Brigade leadership to discuss the possibility of placing the monument in the new park, and I am THRILLED to share that an agreement was reached and announcement was made at the Virginia Division SCV Reunion last month that the LEE Monument has found a home at the new LEE-JACKSON PARK.

LEE WILL RIDE AGAIN!

Have I mentioned God is moving in the Valley?

“A tribute to American Valor:” The Confederate Section and Memorial in Arlington Cemetery

A history of the Confederate Memorial at Arlington, compiled from the Wikipedia article and the Arlingtoncemetery.mil article.

The Confederate Memorial is a memorial in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington County, Virginia, in the United States, that commemorates members of the armed forces of the Confederate States of America who died during the American Civil War. Authorized in March 1906, former Confederate soldier and sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel was commissioned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in November 1910 to design the

memorial. It was unveiled by President Woodrow Wilson on June 4, 1914 (the 106th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America).

The memorial grounds have changed slightly due to burials and alterations since 1914. Some major changes to the memorial were proposed over the years, but none has been implemented. Since the memorial's unveiling, most United States presidents have sent a funeral wreath to be laid at the memorial every Memorial Day.



Since Arlington National Cemetery is operated by United States Department of the Army, The Naming Commission identified the monument as something that is under its purview in March 2022 and the Secretary of Defense may ultimately have to determine its fate. *In September 2022, the commission recommended that the memorial be dismantled and taken down.*

Creating a Confederate space at Arlington

Arlington National Cemetery was established in June 1864 as a cemetery for Union (United States of America) Civil War dead. The first military burial at Arlington (a white soldier, William Henry Christman) was made on May 13, 1864, close to what is now the northeast gate in Section 27. However, formal authorization for burials was not given by Major General Montgomery C. Meigs (Quartermaster General of the United States Army) until June 15, 1864.

Confederate military personnel were among those initially buried at Arlington. Some were prisoners of war who died while in custody or who were executed as spies by the Union, but some were battlefield dead. For example, in 1865, General Meigs decided to build a monument to Civil War dead in a grove of trees near the flower garden south of the Robert E. Lee mansion at Arlington. The bodies of 2,111 Union and Confederate dead within a 35-mile radius of the city of Washington, D.C., were collected. Some of the dead had been interred on the battlefield, but most were full or partial remains discovered unburied where they died in combat. None were identifiable. Although Meigs had not intended to collect the remains of Confederate war dead, the inability to identify remains meant that both Union and Confederate dead were interred below the cenotaph he built. The vault was sealed in September 1866. Other Confederate battlefield dead were also buried at Arlington, and by the end of the war in April 1865 several hundred of the more than 16,000 graves at Arlington contained Confederate dead.

The federal government did not permit the decoration of Confederate graves at the cemetery. As Quartermaster General, Meigs had charge of the Arlington cemetery (he did not retire until February 6, 1882), and he refused to give families of Confederates buried there permission to lay flowers on their loved ones' graves. In 1868, when families asked to lay flowers on Confederate graves on Decoration Day (now known as Memorial Day), Meigs ordered that the families be barred from the cemetery. Union veterans' organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR; whose membership was open only to Union soldiers) also felt that rebel graves should not be decorated. In 1869, GAR members stood watch over Confederate graves at Arlington National Cemetery to ensure they were not visibly honored on Decoration Day. Cemetery officials also refused to allow the erection of any monument to Confederate dead and declined to permit new Confederate burials (either by reburial or following the death of veterans).

The 10-week Spanish–American War of 1898 marked the first time since prior to the Civil War that Americans from all states, North and South, were involved a military conflict with a foreign power. After the Spanish–American War ended in August, a series of celebrations ("peace jubilees") were held in major cities in the United States from October through December.

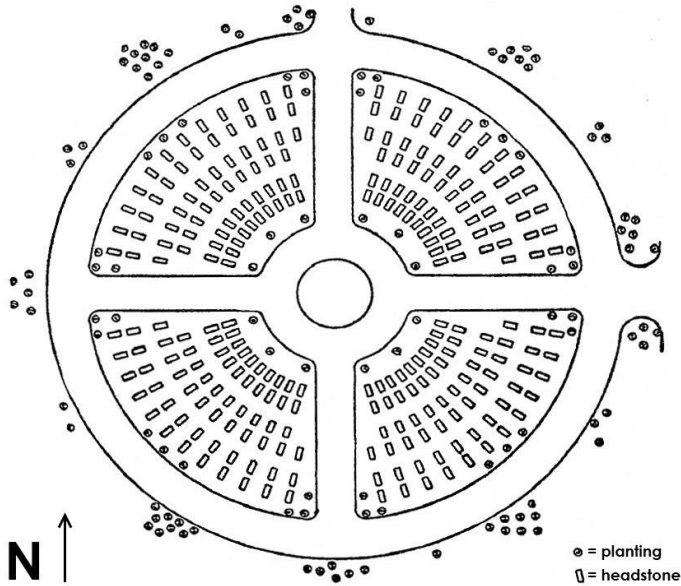
President McKinley made a 2,000-mile trip across the Deep South by train in December 1898 to promote Senate ratification of the Treaty of Paris. McKinley saw untended Confederate graves in Fredericksburg, Virginia, during his campaign for the presidency in 1896, and the sight bothered him. In his speech at the Atlanta Peace Jubilee on December 14, 1898, McKinley not only celebrated the end of sectionalism but also announced that the federal government would now begin tending Confederate graves since these dead represented "**a tribute to American valor**". The speech impressed many Southerners, who saw it as a grand gesture of reconciliation and a symbol of national unification.

The Confederate section at Arlington

The McKinley speech encouraged Dr. Samuel E. Lewis to seek additional improvements to the care and treatment of Confederate graves. Lewis, a former Confederate States Army (CSA) surgeon who then practiced medicine in Washington, D.C., was the commander of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191 of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV), a veterans' organization for those who fought for the Confederacy. Lewis had inventoried all Confederate graves at Arlington National Cemetery in early fall 1898 as part of the local group's historic documentation efforts. He discovered 136 identifiable Confederate graves, far more than the six or seven cemetery officials assumed existed. The graves were scattered all over the existing burial grounds, and

the headstones were similar to those of civilian employees and African American "contrabands" (runaway slaves). The similarity to the headstones of black people especially angered Lewis. In early 1899, his group discovered another 189 graves in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery in the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile, the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) identified Confederate graves around the Washington,



D.C. area and successfully petitioned the government to have those remains transferred to Arlington. On June 6, 1900, Congress appropriated \$2,500 for the removal and reinterment of Confederate remains. By 1902, 262 Confederate bodies were interred in a specially designated section, Section 16. The Confederate dead were reburied on 3.5 acres of ground on the west side of Arlington National Cemetery. The graves were laid out in a pattern of concentric circles, rather than straight rows as elsewhere at Arlington, to emphasize the South's attempt to find its place in the new united country.

On June 7, 1903, the first Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies were held in Arlington's Confederate section. President Theodore Roosevelt sent a floral arrangement, beginning a tradition continued by nearly every U.S. president. In 2009, President Barack Obama modified the tradition, sending two wreaths: one to the Confederate Memorial, the other to Washington, D.C.'s African American Civil War Memorial, in honor of U.S. Colored Troops.

In 1906, with President William Howard Taft's approval, the United Daughters of the Confederacy began raising funds to erect a memorial in the Confederate section. Unveiled in 1914, the Confederate Memorial was designed by noted American sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel, a Confederate veteran and the first Jewish graduate of Virginia Military Institute. Ezekiel felt that the monument was the most important commission he ever worked on, and he refused all other work so that he could devote all his time to it.

Dedication of the Confederate Memorial was the most prominent project the UDC had ever undertaken, and the organization desired to make it a special occasion. President Woodrow Wilson, a native Virginian, was invited to be the keynote speaker, and an invitation he readily accepted. His participation was almost derailed, however, when Wilson decided against attending the Grand Army of the Republic's Memorial Day ceremonies. An outraged GAR demanded that Wilson withdraw from the Confederate Memorial dedication. But Wilson quickly agreed to attend the GAR's event, and the scandal died down.

The memorial consists of a bronze statue atop a bronze plinth, which stand on a granite base which rests on concrete footings. The base consists of a rectangular lower base and a taller upper base in the shape of a nearly-square Maltese cross, which together are about 3 feet high. The two elements which make up the base are of

polished Woodstock granite from Maryland, while the plinth above the base is made of bronze.

The statue is generally referred to as the "Confederate Memorial" and sometimes as the "Confederate Monument". It has no official name, although Moses Ezekiel preferred the title "New South". The memorial is richly decorated, and reflects Ezekiel's training in Germany as well as the ornate Romantic style of Victorian decorative arts. At 32 feet in height, the Confederate Memorial is among the tallest of the memorials and monuments at Arlington National Cemetery.

The topmost portion of the memorial consists of a larger-than-life figure of a woman representing the South. The orientation of the figure and its face is toward the south, in part to honor the Confederacy, but also so that the sun may shine on the face of the figure at all times (which is symbolic of being favored). The figure's head is crowned with an olive wreath, which is both sacred to Minerva (Roman goddess of war and wisdom) and a symbol of peace. The figure's left hand extends a laurel wreath toward the south in acknowledgment of the sacrifices made by the South's men in arms and as a symbol of the past. The figure holds a pruning hook in its right hand, which in turn rests on a plow. This represents peace and reconciliation as well as the hope that the labor of the South will lead to new glory.



The figure stands on a round pedestal, decorated with palm branches and four cinerary urns. Low relief numbers on the urns refer to the four years of the American Civil War (1861, 1862, 1863, and "1864-65"). Beneath the round pedestal is a round plinth in the form of a wreath of wheat. Below the plinth is a round base on which is inscribed: "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks." It is a partial quotation from Isaiah 2:4. Below the base is a frieze of 14 shields, each of which depicts the coat of arms of one of the 11 Confederate states, as well as the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland.

Below the frieze is a cylindrical mount on which are 32 life-size figures. Sculptor Moses Ezekiel included the weeping figure of the loyal black mammy as a correction to what he and the UDC saw as lies about history perpetrated by the North.

On the east, northeast, north, northwest, and west sides of the cylindrical mount are figures intended to represent the sacrifices, devotion, and heroism of all social classes of people in the Confederacy. The figures depicted are:

A military officer kissing his infant child, who is



held in the arms of a weeping black mammy while another child clings to her skirts;

A shirtless blacksmith leaving his anvil and tools behind as his sorrowful wife looks on;

A clergyman and his grieving wife saying goodbye to their teenage son (who has enlisted); and

A young lady binding a sword and sash onto her beau.

The inclusion of the "faithful black servants" was purposeful. Ezekiel included them because he wanted to undermine what he called the "lies" told about the South and slavery in Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1852 novel Uncle Tom's Cabin and wished to correct history and to depict black slaves' support for the Confederate cause.

An oak tree spreads its branches behind the couple and their son and the blacksmith's family. It represents the support family lends to the Confederate cause, as well as the strength of Confederate families.

On the base is the Latin phrase: PLACUIT SED VICTA CATONI

which means: "The Victorious Cause was Pleasing to the Gods, But the Lost Cause Pleas'd Cato." It is a quotation from the poem Pharsalia by the ancient Roman poet Lucan. It refers to the attempt by the Roman Senator Pompey to prevent Julius Caesar from becoming dictator of Rome in 49 BC. Although he lost, Pompey's actions pleased the great philosopher and statesman Cato (who was noted for his moral integrity).

On the north face of the memorial in raised letters are the following words:

NOT FOR FAME OR REWARD
NOT FOR PLACE OR FOR RANK
NOT LURED BY AMBITION
OR GOADED BY NECESSITY
BUT IN SIMPLE
OBEDIENCE TO DUTY
AS THEY UNDERSTOOD IT
THESE MEN SUFFERED ALL
SACRIFICED ALL
DARED ALL — AND DIED

In 1914, The Washington Post lauded the memorial when it was unveiled. It was effusive in its praise for the monument's focus on peace and the future, its emphasis on the South's fight for constitutional rights and not slavery, and its repetitive images focusing on the sacrifices made by the heroic common soldier. Unnamed European art critics cited by The Sunday Star newspaper said it was "a marvel of facial expression and allegorically perfect". Colonel William Couper, a faculty member at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), praised it in 1933 as "magnificent and impressive".

In August 1915, Secretary of War Lindley Miller Garrison determined that the Confederate Monument should be cared for by the federal government under the authority granted by the Act of June 8, 1906.

Sculptor Moses Ezekiel was buried at the base of his creation in 1921, after being honored at the first funeral ceremony in the newly built Memorial Amphitheater. Three other Confederate soldiers lie next to him: Lt. Harry C. Marmaduke of the Confederate Navy, Capt. John M. Hickey of the Second Missouri Infantry and Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, who commanded brigades at the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga.

As of November 2013, the Confederate Memorial remains one of three sites at Arlington National Cemetery mentioned by name in the Code of Federal Regulations where public memorial services may be conducted.

(The others are the Memorial Amphitheater and the John F. Kennedy Grave.)



**Our Camp is proud to support The
United Daughters of The
Confederacy and The Virginia
Flaggers.**



Robert E. Lee Quote of the Month

In this enlightened age, there are few I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral & political evil in any Country. It is useless to expatiate on its disadvantages. I think it however a greater evil to the white man than to the black race, & while my feelings are strongly enlisted in behalf of the latter, my sympathies are more strong for the former.

— Robert E. Lee, December 27th, 1858, in a Letter to his wife, Mary Custis Lee

Upcoming Meetings and Events:

June 17th – 23rd – Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp at Peaks and Adventure Center

June 22nd 7:00pm @ Charley's Café: Camp Meeting Rebecca Arbitelle will present her winning Essay

June 24th Staunton River Battlefield Service Starts @ 10AM

July 20th 7:00pm @ Charley's Café: Camp Meeting

August 24th 7:00pm @ Charley's Café: Camp Meeting

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