

NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE MONUMENT
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

**Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia,
Features Monuments of Five Confederate Leaders,
in addition to African-American tennis player Arthur Ashe.**



NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's
Editor- Compiler : Bobby W. Smith Sr.

NAPOM, 2017

**PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL
HISTORICAL HERITAGE**

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS**

**Meeting at Van Community Center
310 Chestnut Street
Van, Texas
2nd Saturday of Each Month 7:00PM**

Committee Members

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**Col. Charles DeMorse's
29TH TEXAS CAVALRY
SCV CAMP # 2269**



Commander Bobby W. Smith Sr.

*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.*

*The United Confederate Veterans, and The
United Daughters of the Confederacy usually
sponsored the construction of the Confederate
Monuments and Statues, with the most popular
design being the traditional statue of a confederate
soldier who stands at parade rest on summits
overlooking parks, cemeteries, and courthouse
lawns throughout the south.*

*Today, Public Scrutiny of such, Memorials
and Monument's, has INTENSIFIED, since white
supremacist Dylann Roof's , June 2015 massacre of
nine black churchgoers in Charleston, S.C., which
gave all black radical organization, a reason to go
on an attack. Let's Us Preserve OUR PAST.*

*DEO VINDICE
Bobby W. Smith*



FEATURED MONUMENTS JULY

Monument Avenue, in Richmond, Virginia, is an avenue with a tree-lined grassy mall dividing the east- and westbound traffic and is punctuated by statues memorializing Virginian Confederate participants of the Civil War Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart, Jefferson Davis, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Matthew Fontaine Maury, as well as Arthur Ashe, a Richmond native and international tennis star. The first monument, a statue of Robert E. Lee, was erected in 1890. Between 1900 and 1925, Monument Avenue exploded with architecturally significant houses, churches and apartment buildings.

Monument Avenue is the site of several annual events, particularly in the spring, including an annual Monument Avenue 10K race.^[4] At various times (such as Robert E. Lee's birthday and Confederate History Month) the Sons of Confederate Veterans gather along Monument Avenue in period military costumes. Monument Avenue is also the site of "Easter on Parade,"^[5] another spring tradition during which many Richmonders stroll the avenue wearing Easter bonnets and other finery.

"Monument Avenue Historic District" includes the part of Monument Avenue from Birch Street in the east to Roseneath Avenue in the west, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark District. In 2007, the American Planning Association named Monument Avenue one of the 10 Great Streets in the country.^[6] The APA said Monument Avenue was selected

for its historic architecture, urban form, quality residential and religious architecture, diversity of land uses, public art and integration of multiple modes of transportation.^[7]

- **Robert E. Lee** – equestrian sculpture by Antonin Mercié; unveiled May 29, 1890
- **J.E.B. Stuart** – equestrian sculpture by Frederick Moynihan; unveiled May 30, 1907
- **Jefferson Davis**, President of the Confederate States of America – sculpted by Edward Valentine; unveiled June 3, 1907
- **Stonewall Jackson** – equestrian sculpture by Frederick William Sievers; unveiled October 11, 1919
- **Matthew Fontaine Maury**, oceanographer – sculpted by Frederick William Sievers; unveiled November 11, 1929
- **Arthur Ashe**, African -American tennis player – sculpted by Paul DiPasquale; unveiled July 10, 1996



COVER PHOTO.....

The **Robert E. Lee Monument** was the first and is the largest of the street's monuments. In 1876 the Lee Monument Association commissioned the adaption of a painting done by artist Adalbert Volck into a lithograph. The lithograph, depicting Lee on his horse, was the basis for the bronze statue created by French sculptor Antonin Mercié. (The horse was not Lee's favorite wartime horse, Traveler, as some believe.) The cornerstone was placed on October 27, 1887. The statue was cast in several pieces separately and then the assembled statue was displayed in Paris before it was shipped to Richmond, where it finally arrived by rail on May 4. Newspaper accounts indicate that 10,000 people helped pull four wagons with the pieces of the monument. The completed statue was unveiled on May 29, 1890. The statue serves as a traffic circle at the intersection of Monument Avenue and Allen Avenue (named after Otway Allen, the developer who donated the land to the association). Lee stands 14 feet (4.3 m) high atop his horse and the entire statue is 60 feet (18 m) tall standing on a stone base.^[11]

The site for the statue originally was offered in 1886. Over some opposition, the offer was accepted and later withdrawn when opponents complained that the \$20,000 for the Lee Monument was inappropriate because the site was outside the city limit. Richmond City annexed the land in 1892, but bad times economically caused the Lee Monument to stand alone for several years in the middle of a tobacco field before....

development resumed in the early 1900s.^[11]

The Lee Monument is a focal point for Richmond. (Most popular online maps depict the "Lee Circle" as the center of Richmond, although the Virginia Department of Transportation uses the state Capitol building as its center.) In 1992, the iron fence around the monument was removed, in part because drivers unfamiliar with traffic circles would run into the fence from time to time and force costly repairs.^[citation needed] When the fences came down, the stone base became a popular sunbathing spot.^[citation needed] In December 2006, the state completed an extensive cleaning and repair of the monument. However, in April 2011, an unknown vandal spray-painted the words "NO HERO" on the base of the monument, highlighting existing racial tensions in Richmond.^[12]

It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.^[10] It is located in the Monument Avenue Historic District.

**1700 Monument Ave. at the junction of
Monument and Allen Aves.
37°33'14"N 77°27'36"W**

Source: Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia



State Seal of Virginia





Gen. J.E.B. Stuart Monument
Richmond's famed Monument Avenue

An Equestrian Statue of **General J.E.B. Stuart** by sculptor Frederick Moynihan was dedicated on, May 30, 1907. Placed at Richmond's famed Monument Avenue at Stuart Circle.

Like General Stonewall Jackson, his Equestrian Statue faces north, indicating that he died in the war.



State Seal of Virginia

Virginia Bill to Protect War Memorials, including Confederate Monuments

By Greg Master

Posted: Thu 8:29 PM, Mar 03, 2016

SHENANDOAH COUNTY, Va. (WHSV) -- Virginia lawmakers have passed a bill that would prevent the removal of certain Memorials and Monuments. The bill now awaits action by Governor Terry McAuliffe.

The legislation was introduced after a recent Movement's by many states to remove Confederate Symbols on public property.

A similar law was passed in 1998, which forbade local governments from removing or damaging War Monuments, but a recent court ruling determined that the protection was only for Monuments erected after the law went into effect.

Now, some legislators are hoping to extend this protection to all War Monuments and Memorials in the state.

Local supporters of the bill say preserving the rich history of the area is important.

"We don't have a lot of Monuments in the Valley; the ones that we have are precious, and they're really icons,"

.....said Terry Heder, a director for the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

"They're a place for people to gather that marks that historic property or that historic battlefield as something special."



Opponents of the legislation argue that the localities have the right to determine what is the best for their own land use, and economic development.

"History is something that you need to look at both in terms of how it was viewed when it happened, during the generations afterwards, and how it was viewed today," said Heder.

...."And I think you can respect and honor both those view points and they aren't conflicting."

On Thursday, Gov. McAuliffe announced that Virginia was awarded nearly \$2.7 million in federal grants to protect and preserve Civil War Battlefields across the state.

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE



“ MONUMENT’S MATTER’S “



**Gen. Thomas Jonathan
“Stonewall” Jackson Monument**

An Equestrian Statue of **General “ Stonewall “ Jackson** by Frederick William Sievers; Unveiled : October 11, 1919. Placed at Richmond's famed Monument Avenue.

Like General J.E.B. Stuart, his Equestrian Statue faces north, indicating that he died in the war.



State Seal of Virginia





**CSA President Jefferson Davis
MONUMENT**

He is Memorialized on Historic Monument
Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

The Monument to Jefferson Davis was
Unveiled on June 3, 1907,
Richmond, Virginia.



State Seal of Virginia



**Buried at Hollywood Cemetery,
Richmond, Virginia.**

A Life-Sized Statue of
CSA President Jefferson Davis
by George Julian Zolnay marks his grave at
Hollywood Cemetery in
Richmond, Virginia.

The Monument was defaced with the words
"Black Lives Matter" shortly after
the Charleston church shooting of 2015.





Matthew Fontaine Maury

He is Memorialized on Historic Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, Oceanographer – sculpted by Frederick William Sievers; Unveiled November 11, 1929

The "Pathfinder of the Seas" Monument of Matthew Fontaine Maury is located on Monument Avenue at Belmont Avenue, closest to the Arthur Ashe Monument. The Maury Monument is not a Confederate war Monument per se, demonstrating little indication of his role in the Confederate War, which included serving as chief of sea coast, river and harbor defenses and acquiring ships and supplies for the Confederacy through his work in the Confederate Secret Service

in Europe, mainly in Ireland, France and England.

When the Sons of Confederate Veterans celebrate Confederate History Month or Lee-Jackson Day by parading in period military costumes from east to west on Monument Avenue, they make a turn before they get to the Maury Monument, a further indication that Commander Maury's Monument is not a Civil War Monument. Most of the Confederate Veterans were gone when Monument Avenue turned to the sciences with the 1929 statue to Maury.

This statue originally was to have been placed in Washington, D.C., but was rejected because Maury, along with many other military leaders from Virginia, abandoned their careers with the Union Military to support the Confederacy. The monument was placed in Richmond instead.

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE



State Seal of Virginia





Arthur Ashe

He is Memorialized on Historic Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

Arthur Ashe, African -American Tennis Player – sculpted by Paul DiPasquale; unveiled July 10, 1996

*I wonder how “ **Black Lives Matter** ”, would feel if the **White Supremacist** sprayed graffiti, and wanted this Monument and other Black Monuments of History Removed from public display and put in Museums. 2015-2017.*

It Shouldn't Even Be A Problem !

We all need to get along, and let things be the way they are, because it took all of us here, to make America what it is today, All of our History, we all paid in one way or another,

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

Ask the Native Americans who still SUFFER from the hands of all of us.

The decision to place the statue of Arthur Ashe by Paul DiPasquale on Monument Avenue was controversial.^[14]

Detractors pointed to a lack of correlation between the Richmond native tennis star and Confederate leaders. Some residents thought the monument should be placed at the Arthur Ashe Athletic Center instead. The monument became a focal point of racial tensions in the city around the times of its commission and its unveiling. Many of the city's majority African American residents cited Ashe's distinguished place in the modern history of the city as a reason for inclusion, while some residents and other parties rejected it as inappropriate for Monument Avenue, which until 1996 contained only statues of men with a relationship to the Confederate States of America.

The controversy over the statue may have also been driven by design and placement choices. The statue depicts an emaciated Arthur Ashe holding a book and a tennis racket, with children below him reaching up to him. Ashe's statue is much smaller than those of most of the Confederate leaders and is the farthest from downtown Richmond, situated just outside the city's Fan district. It is also the only monument which faces away from the center of Richmond.



State Seal of Virginia





FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

On Sunday July 19, 2015 **Anthony Hervey** was killed while driving home on Mississippi's Highway 6 after attending a rally in Birmingham, Alabama to protest the city council's decision to remove a Confederate monument in Linn Park.

A fellow passenger who survived the crash claimed that she and Hervey were being pursued by another vehicle containing four or five black men. The accident is under investigation, but given recent decisions at the state and local level to remove Confederate flags and monuments and the resulting conflicts witnessed recently, the reported cause of the crash may not come as a surprise. What may surprise readers is that Anthony Hervey was African-American.

Hervey was one of a very small but vocal group of African-American men and women who identify closely with a narrative of the Civil War that celebrates the Confederacy. These so-called "Black Confederates" have been embraced by heritage organizations such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC).

In the wake of the South Carolina shootings, they have been front and center in a campaign that dates back to the late '70s to convince the general public that thousands of free and enslaved blacks fought as soldiers in the Confederate army.

A resident of Oxford, Mississippi, Hervey was no stranger to the often contentious debates surrounding the display of the Confederate flag and other iconography. In 2000 he led protests to keep the Confederate flag flying atop the statehouse in Columbia, South Carolina and closer to home, challenged the University of Mississippi's attempt to replace its mascot, "Colonel Reb" and ban the singing of "Dixie" during football games.

Hervey was often seen wearing a Confederate uniform and carrying a large flag in front of Oxford's soldier statue. Among his many signs could be read: "White Guilt=Black Genocide," "The Welfare State Has Destroyed My People," and "Please! Do Not Hire Me Because I Am Black." According to Hervey, it is the policies of the federal government that have fueled suspicion and deepened the racial divide in the South. In his final speech in Birmingham, just before his fatal accident, Hervey said, "I don't like black people. I don't like white people... but I love the hell out of me some Southerners."

It should be no surprise that Hervey's outspokenness in support of the Confederacy and his conservative politics endeared him to crowds at pro-Confederate heritage rallies.



Others like honorary SCV member H.K. Edgerton of North Carolina—arguably the most visible pro-Confederate African-American—also appeared at rallies throughout the South following the shootings. A one-time president of Asheville’s chapter of the NAACP, in 2002-03 Edgerton walked 1,600 miles with the flag and in full Confederate uniform from North Carolina to Texas in opposition to government policies that divide the races and in support of Confederate heritage.

At the time of his walk Edgerton asserted, “If we Southerners don’t stand together we will lose our culture, heritage, religion and region to outsiders who sadly have no appreciation of the unique culture of being Southern.”

In Virginia, Karen Cooper has maintained a close relationship with the Virginia Flaggers, which organized in 2011 to protest the removal of the Confederate flag at the “Old Soldiers’ Home” in Richmond on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Originally from New York and a former member of the Nation of Islam, Cooper identifies closely with her new home and with Confederate heritage. She was introduced to the Virginia Flaggers through her involvement in the tea party and quickly found a home for her views on limited government and her strong stand against a welfare state that she believes has seriously harmed the black community

As for the history of slavery in the South, Cooper brushes it aside as having existed throughout human history and, curiously, that for every individual it was “a choice.”

All three believe that racial unrest in the modern South and the recent divide over Confederate flags and monuments is the result of failed government policies and a false view of the history of the Confederacy. In their view, it was the Confederacy’s embrace of states rights and its own steps toward the recruitment of thousands of black Confederate soldiers that offered the promise of racial unity and equality. The willingness of all three to don Confederate uniforms and/or wave the flag offers a powerful visual reminder for those who continue to embrace a Lost Cause narrative of the Civil War—a narrative that rejects the preservation of slavery as the central goal of the Confederate experiment in independence in favor of a scenario wherein loyal black soldiers stood by their masters on the battlefield.

In their initial statement following the violent murder of nine black Charlestonians while attending Bible study at Emmanuel AME Church and the publication of photographs of Dylann Roof holding the Confederate flag, the **South Carolina Division, SCV offered the following reminder:**

“Historical fact shows there were Black Confederate soldiers. These brave men fought in the trenches beside their White brothers, all under the Confederate Battle Flag. This same Flag stands as a



a memorial to these soldiers on the grounds of the SC Statehouse today. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, a historical honor society, does not delineate which Confederate soldier we will remember or honor. We cherish and revere the memory of all Confederate veterans. None of them, Black or White, shall be forgotten.

The SCV offered this argument not only to stem the tide of calls to lower the Confederate flag in Columbia, but to suggest that the flag has nothing at all to do with racial divisions in South Carolina. Since black men fought willingly for the Confederacy, the argument runs, the preservation of slavery and white supremacy could not have been its goal. The Confederate flag—properly understood—ought to unite black and white South Carolinians. According to the SCV, ***“Roof’s violent act and close identification with the Confederate flag was the product of the deranged mind of a horrendous individual.”***

What few people appear to be aware of is that the black Confederate narrative is a fairly recent phenomenon. The proliferation of these stories and the zeal for the black Confederate soldier expressed by many would be alien to their Confederate ancestors, who lived under a constitution strongly devoted to protecting if not extending slavery. It was not until March 1865—after a contentious debate that took place throughout the Confederacy—that the Confederate Congress passed legislation authorizing the enlistment of slaves who were first freed by their masters. Even those who finally came to support the legislation as the only alternative to defeat

would have agreed with Howell Cobb: “If slaves will make good soldiers our whole theory of slavery is wrong.” Other than a small number that briefly trained in Richmond, Virginia, no black men served openly and there is no evidence that the Richmond recruits saw the battlefield in the final weeks of the war.

Throughout the postwar period and much of the 20th century, stories of loyal black Confederate soldiers were decidedly absent. This changed in 1977 following the release and success of the popular television series *Roots*. At the time, the leadership within the SCV expressed concern over how the institution of slavery and race relations were portrayed in the film as well as the Confederacy itself.

SCV Commander in Chief Dean Boggs called on members to research the contributions of African Americans to the Confederate war effort to counter the series’s “propaganda.” Boggs claimed that, “Politics often ignores the truth, and the truth is that the majority of Southern Negroes, slave and free, sided [with] the Confederate effort tremendously. Some were under arms and in combat.” Both the SCV and UDC made a concerted effort to expand their membership to include African Americans by decorating the graves of former slaves who were present in the army in one of many supportive roles such as camp servants.

Broader interpretive shifts in the decades since *Roots* and a willingness to explore slavery, race, emancipation, and the service of United States Colored Troops at museums,



historic sites, in history textbooks, at National Parks, and in popular movies such as *Glory*, *12 Years a Slave*, and *Lincoln*, has magnified the importance of the black Confederate narrative for the SCV and others committed to a mythical past. The result is that it has become more and more difficult to remember the Confederacy without coming to terms with the overwhelming evidence pointing to the preservation of slavery and white supremacy as its central goal.

The Internet largely fuels confusion today about the history of slavery and the role of slaves in the Confederacy. A recent search of "Black Confederate" yielded just over a hundred thousand matches. Many of these sites are cut and pasted from one another and offer little in the way of serious analysis.

Misinformation abounds. In 2010 a Virginia history textbook, *Our Virginia: Past and Present*, authored by Joy Masoff, included the claim that "thousands of Southern blacks fought in Confederate ranks, including two battalions under the command of Stonewall Jackson." When asked for the source of this claim, Masoff admitted it had been discovered online after conducting a simple search. Today it is impossible to find a reputable historian who subscribes to this history.

Confederate heritage organizations know all too well that with the increased calls to remove flags and monuments throughout the South, "Black Confederate" activists such as H.K. Edgerton, Anthony Hervey, and Karen Cooper are essential to their survival. Together they will continue to fight the battles of the past and

and present by rallying around a mythical interracial army and encouraging one another even as an increasing number of Americans work through the tough questions that our Civil War has left us 150 years later.

Kevin M. Levin is a historian and educator based in Boston. He is the author of Remembering the Battle of the Crater: War as Murder (2012) and is currently at work on Searching For Black Confederate Soldiers: The Civil War's Most Persistent Myth. You can find him online at Civil War Memory and Twitter @kevinlevin.

NOTE

There is a Blackman who I dearly admired and worked with. Not everyone black or white are evil. I have many black people, I work with now, and I know they would have my back in any given situation.

Just Look how far we have come, Our History really matters black or white, if it had not been for the war, or any war to correct the ways of mankind, Where would we be? History has always taught us were we were wrong, and God allows it so that we can learn from it and to correct the wrongs of mankind. We can always find excuses not to let go, but we don't have to destroy our country or our history in doing so.

B. Smith

God Bless All God's Children !



NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's

INTODUCING MONUMENT GUARDIAN PROGRAM

The NORTH AMERICAN PRESERVATION OF MONUMENT'S (NAPOM) has instituted a special program to HONOR, GUARD, and keep a CLOSE VISUAL of our CONFEDERATE MONUMENT'S and to help ENSURE the PRESERVATION of these MONUMENTS, by reporting VANDALISM or a THREAT of REMOVAL. Each Guardian must Report such activities to the NORTH AMERICAN PRESERVATION OF MONUMENT'S COMMITTEE.

All, Son's of Confederate Veteran's, and United Daughter's of the Confederacy, who is willing to serve in this special capacity, All Compatriot's and Daughter's are encouraged to participate in this most worthywhile program to Honor and Preserve our CONFEDERATE MONUMENT'S.

Guardian's shall care for and protect Confederate Monument's, by ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He/ She shall be responsible for reporting any Vandalism to the said MONUMENT, and to report such activities to proper Committee Members. He / She shall personally visit the Monument a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when, He / She shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the MONUMENT.

Individuals who wish to become a MONUMENT GUARDIAN must complete an Application form and submit it to the Chairman of the NORTH AMERICAN PRESEVATION OF MONUMENT'S Guardian Review Committee, to be registered into the MONUMENT GUARDIAN PROGRAM. Each member will receive a MONUMENT GUARDIAN CERTIFICATE stating his MONUMENT OF GUARDENSHIP.

For more information about the program and how to apply,
Contact; Camp Commander

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