

NORTH AMERICAN

Preservation of Monument's

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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**CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS MONUMENT
TEXAS STATE CAPITAL GROUNDS
AUSTIN, TEXAS**



NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's



NAPOM 2017

**PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL
HISTORICAL HERITAGE**

Editor- Compiler : Bobby W. Smith

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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Committee Members
Bobby W. Smith Sr.
Russell Volk
Johnny M. Moore
Robert C. Huff
Marshall Neagle
James R. Graham

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

Mailing Address:
770 VZ CR 1517
GRAND SALINE, TEXAS 75140
903-245-5631

Opinions Expressed by Individual Writers are their own
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Col. Charles DeMorse's
29th TEXAS CAVALRY SCV Camp # 2269



Commander Bobby W. Smith

I would like to take a Moment to; Thank our Web-Master, Mr. Joe Reynolds for helping me put this Web-Site up. We put a lot of work into the site, and I hope it will be very interesting and educational for everyone. The beauty of, these great works of art, not only mark the history of the past, but also reflects the Memory of so many of our beloved Veterans, who died across this Great Country of ours. Let's take time, to be sure, that we Protect and Preserve, our Monuments, and do all that we can, to get laws passed through our states, so that none will be removed from their erected places. We are always open for suggestions, and want everyone to get involved. Become Guardians and keep a watchful eye, on our Monuments as we keep watch over Veterans graves. For it was, the Veterans who worked hard to put them in place, So that we, **would never forget.**

Thank You

Deo Vindice
Bobby W. Smith





THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS MONUMENT



**FEATURED MONUMENTS
SEPTEMBER 2017**

Confederate Soldiers Monument

TEXAS STATE CAPITAL GROUNDS
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Erected beginning in 1903
by Surviving Comrades.
Base Designer: Frank Teich.
Sculptor: Pompeo Coppini.

Capitol Historical Artifact Collection,
State Preservation Board.

Five bronze figures on a gray granite base represent the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy with Confederate president Jefferson Davis in the center.

The base includes a listing of Civil War (1861-1865) battles and the names of the thirteen states that withdrew from the Union, eleven of whom joined the Confederate States of America.

OTHER MONUMENTS

Hood's Texas Brigade Monument

Erected 1910 by
Surviving Comrades and Friends.
Sculptor: Pompeo Coppini.
Capitol Historical Artifact Collection,
State Preservation Board.

A bronze figure of a Confederate soldier tops a gray granite shaft with hand-carved quotes by Confederate leaders. The monument stands as a memorial to the members of John B. Hood's Texas Brigade who fought in the Army of Northern Virginia, between 1861-1865.

Hood's Brigade participated in many of the Civil War's most famous battles including Sharpsburg (Antietam) and Gettysburg.



**PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL
HISTORICAL HERITAGE**



“ MONUMENT'S MATTER'S “



Terry's Texas Rangers Monument



Erected 1907 by
Surviving Comrades.
Sculptor: Pompeo Coppini.
Capitol Historical Artifact Collection,
State Preservation Board.

The bronze statue portrays one of Terry's Texas Rangers astride a spirited horse. Terry's Texas Rangers or the 8th Texas Cavalry fought throughout the Civil War (1861-1865). Terry's Texas Rangers earned a reputation as determined fighters through their numerous engagements throughout the conflict.



Different Views of Monument



**A TEXAS TRADITION
VERY BEAUTIFUL !**





IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE VALOR
EIGHTH TEXAS CAVALRY
BETTER KNOWN AS
TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
PROVISIONAL ARMY
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATE'S
1861 - 1865
ERECTED 1907
BY SURVIVING COMRADES

Bottom Marker Reads

“ THERE IS NO DANGER OF
A SURPRISE
WHEN THE RANGERS ARE
BETWEEN US AND THE ENEMY “
General Braxton Bragg

“ THE TERRY'S RANGERS
HAVE DONE
ALL THAT COULD BE EXPECTED
OR REQUIRED OF SOLDIERS “
Jefferson Davis



Terry's Texas Ranger
Confederate Statue
Original Cost: \$15,000
Today's Dollars: \$370,000

Plaque Views



MONUMENT TO HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE

DEDICATION IN OCTOBER 28, 1910

The reunion of the Hood Texas Brigade Association at Austin on October 27 and 28 was notable for the large attendance of survivors, the delightful hospitality extended, and the happy and appropriate service of dedicating the brigade monument. An excellent report of the proceedings and incidents is given in the Austin Statesman. It is given without embellishment.

A person happening in on the old soldiers in the Senate chamber before the House was called to order would have been impressed anew with the strength of the tie that binds together men who have campaigned and fought and slept side by side through four years of bloody war. The enduring tenderness of that tie is a proverb, but it is necessary to attend a reunion of these old men to get the full force of the statement. The handshakes, the joyous exclamations at the sight of a long-absent comrade, the glad tears and fond embraces all attest the deep sincerity and genuine warmth of feeling welling up in the hearts of these survivors of a glorious era.

Gathered together were the majority of the two hundred and fifty surviving veterans of Hood's Texas Brigade, tottering old men, come from the four corners of the State, and some of them from beyond its borders, they and their wives, daughters, and sons, drawn by the common impulse of love and sentiment. Old and young, men and women, entered

into the spirit of the occasion, for all honored the cause and admired the heroism of the men who fought for it.

Some of the best things that happen at a Confederate reunion are those spontaneous and unforeseen incidents of which the printed program gives no hint. Such an incident was that when the aged Gen. W. L. Cabell, of Dallas, entered the hall shortly after the exercises were begun, and was escorted to the speaker's stand. His presence plainly was unexpected to the majority. He was greeted with a lusty Rebel yell, the audience rising as one man to do honor to "Old Tige," the Trans-Mississippi fighter and octogenarian, who made a journey of two hundred miles to be with his comrades of the Virginia Army.

The address of the President, William R. Hamby, was well received. Especially pleasing was his earnest declaration that it was not a "lost cause" for which the Southern soldier fought, but that its principles were being vindicated with the passing years. "If the men of the North fought to preserve the Union," the speaker declared, "the men of the South fought to preserve the principles on which the Union was founded."

The old soldiers were welcomed on behalf of Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., by the Chapter President, Mrs. W. T. Wroe. Mrs. Wroe referred touchingly to her own sacrifice of a father and a mother to the Southern cause, and affirmed her undying interest in all persons and things connected with the Confederacy.



Ex-Gov. Joseph D. Sayers was introduced, and in extending welcome declared that Austin had a peculiar interest in the Hood Brigade, not only because its monument stands here, but because of the gallant Carter and his Tom Green Rifles, who marched away from Austin in the opening days of the conflict. Most of his address was devoted to a review of the brigade's war record for a period of three months, from June to September, 1862. The losses of the three Texas regiments at Gaines Mill, he declared, were two hundred and seventy-five, or fifty-five per cent of a total of four hundred and twenty-eight men; at Fraser's Farm the 1st Texas lost heavily: at Second Manassas the losses were three hundred and sixty-six, and at Sharpsburg sixty-three per cent of a total of six hundred and five fell. In this battle, the speaker said, the 1st Texas lost one hundred and eighty-six out of a total of two hundred and twenty-six, or eighty-two and one-third per cent. "Hood's was the greatest brigade that ever enlisted under any flag in any cause in any country, and they certainly have long deserved a monument."

A response to the addresses of welcome was made by Maj. A. G. Clopton, of Jefferson, who spoke in glowing terms of Austin's proverbial hospitality. Speaking of General Hood, he declared that Hood was opposed to the surrender at Appomattox, favoring a fight to extermination. He added that if General Hood had lived till now he would completely reverse it, for he would see that the cause for which he fought, States' rights, still lives.

Maj. F. Charles Hume, of Houston, also delivered an eloquent address in response.

The program was interspersed with music, and a medley played by Mrs. Cecilia Townsend, of Austin, pleased the audience immensely.

The Senate chamber was appropriately decorated with Texas, Confederate, and United States flags, also palms and ferns.

The afternoon of the first day was a continual feast of things good for the soul. There was the reading of telegrams and letters from distant comrades. Letters from W. A. George, in whose possession the 5th Texas flag had been for forty years, were of particular interest. This flag, with the torn banners of the other two Texas regiments, was presented to the association. Telegrams from Mike Powell, colonel of the 5th Regiment, and Hon. O. B. Colquitt expressed regret. An interesting address was made by General Cabell.

The memorial address was delivered by Capt. W. E. Bary, of Navasota, and at the end of his speech he called attention to the fact that one of the two survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, W. P. Zuber, was in the house, and amid much enthusiasm the aged man was assisted up on a table. He thanked them for the honor, but said that he took it rather as a proxy for those who have preceded him "across the river."

The poem, "Hood's Texas Brigade," was read with much feeling by Judge West, of Waco, father of Miss Decca Lamar West, who was unavoidably absent.

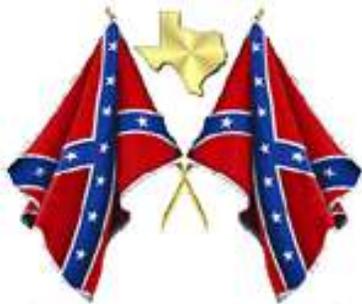


Several excellent musical selections were rendered, the routine business was transacted, and the veterans and ladies took a trolley ride to the Confederate Home.

At night a delightful musical program was rendered, and an address by Mrs. Mary Hunt Affieck, Vice President of the Daughters of the Confederacy from San Antonio, was enjoyed. A band concert during the reception followed, at which the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy acted hostess.

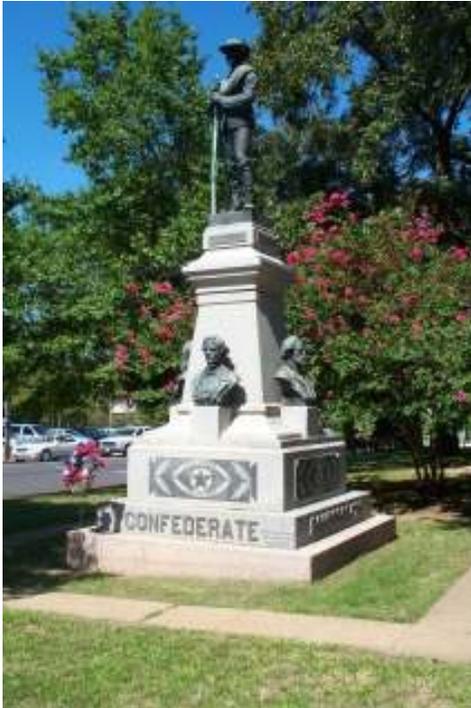
The reputation of Hood's Texas Brigade had become so noted that the Librarian of Congress wrote to General Hamby in seeking information, and stated: "The known statistics of these regiments are so remarkable that if missing figures can be obtained it will establish a record equaled by few, if any, organizations in the Civil War or indeed in modern warfare."

TEXAS STATE CAPITAL GROUNDS
AUSTIN, TEXAS.



REMOVAL NEWS.....2017

**TEXAS MONUMENT ATTACKED
FOR REMOVAL
PARIS, LAMAR COUNTY**



Confederate Monument to Stay
Posted: Tuesday, April 26, 2016 11:22 am
Ashley Colvin Paris News

Lamar County Commissioners took no action Monday on removing a Confederate Monument from the grounds of the Lamar County Courthouse.

Several county residents raised concerns for and against having the Monument Removed, according to Lamar County Judge Chuck Superville.

**Monument Location
Goes Before Court**

Commissioners to talk Removing Confederate Monument from Courthouse Grounds

Posted: Thursday, June 15, 2017 11:24 am | Updated: 3:53 pm, Thu Jun 15, 2017.

Trent Reed Paris, News

During a special meeting Friday, Lamar County Commissioners are expected to discuss relocating a Confederate Monument from the south side of the Lamar County Courthouse grounds.

Lamar County Judge Chuck Superville said commissioners are concerned about perceptions.

The Lamar County Commissioner's Court to meet Friday about possibly Relocating the Confederate Monument

Posted: Thu 5:10 PM, Jun 15, 2017

PARIS, Texas (KXII) -- The Lamar County Commissioner's Court will have a special meeting Friday morning to discuss possibly relocating the Confederate Monument that sits on the Courthouse grounds.

Currently the Monument, built in 1903, stands on the south lawn.

It has four busts, all four were Confederate leaders, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Texas' own Albert Sidney Johnston.

Sitting atop the Monument is a statue of a Confederate soldier.

No word yet on where the Monument might be moved to.

That meeting is Friday morning at nine.



PRIVATE SOLDIER MONUMENT AT PARIS, TEXAS

One of the handsomest Monuments erected to the private Confederate soldier by any one Chapter of the U. D. C. is that at Paris, Tex., built by the Lamar Chapter, No. 258, and recently unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The Monument is artistic, emblematic, and historic. It was designed by Capt. O. C. Connor, who has been the mainstay and support of the Daughters in their efforts to raise the \$5,000 necessary to pay all expenses, \$4,600 of this amount going to pay for the Monument proper. The base, nine feet square, is of red Texas granite, and surmounting it are the gray Texas granite blocks and the bronze figure of the private soldier.

The impressiveness of the Monument is not so much in the height, which is only twenty and a half feet, as it is the massive solidity of the structure and the admirably blended proportions of the whole. On the four sides of the sub-base are the bronze busts of President Davis, Gens. R. E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson. Beneath each bust is an appropriate inscription, indicative of the man.

Mrs. O. C. Connor, President of the Chapter, whose active and untiring efforts succeeded in building this magnificent monument, pulled the cord that dropped the veil from the figure, amid the applause of the vast assemblage, and Judge Rufus Hardy, of Corsicana, delivered the address. The busts of President Davis and his distinguished generals were unveiled

separately. Mary, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pierce, uncovered the bust of Mr. Davis, and Hon. W. Hodges delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the distinguished patriot and statesman. Hon. E. S. Connor paid a beautiful tribute to R. E. Lee, when the bunting fell exposing the beloved and well-known face of the greatest captain of modern times. The placid but stern face of Stonewall Jackson was unveiled by Miss Everita Bray, and Hon. Fred Dudley responded in an address vividly portraying the life and character of Lee's greatest lieutenant. Private J. M. Long, who lost a leg at Shiloh, where Albert Sidney Johnston lost his life, responded when the bust of this distinguished soldier was uncovered. The proceedings were interspersed with recitations and vocal and instrumental music by the young people present.

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE



“ MONUMENT'S MATTER'S “



Push To Move Lamar County Confederate Monument Fails

By Vanessa Brown | CBSDFW.COM

June 16, 2017 1:06 PM

PARIS, Texas (CBSDFW.COM) – Tempers flared in Paris on Friday morning over the possibility of moving a Confederate monument that has been in place for more than a century. The monument rests on Lamar County Courthouse grounds, and it is made up of four Confederate leaders and one Confederate soldier.

Judge Maurice Superville Jr. stated that the monument has been causing unnecessary pain. *“It does speak to a very important piece of our history,”* he said, *“but I am finding it to be so offensive, and that others find it so offensive, that it is damaging the fabric of our community.”*

The Monument features the faces of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston, all topped by a statue of a Confederate Soldier. A sign underneath the Monument reads **“Our Heroes.”** It has been in the same location in Lamar County since 1903.

Black community leaders feel that the Monument is hurtful and outdated. Nobody pushed for the Monument to be destroyed, but officials have urged that it be relocated. *“If you go in that courtroom, you’re going to see a pile of white people saying that’s their heritage,”* said Paris resident Brenda Cherry. *“Well, it’s a heritage of hate. Is that what you want to hold onto?”*

Several dozen people packed a special meeting to learn about the Monument’s fate. Most of those people were angry about the possibility of the Monument being moved. Some of them even held signs and flags outside of the building, adamant in stating that history matters.

“I think it’s a movement across America to take away our rights and our history,” Paris resident Shirley Holladay said Friday morning. *“I don’t like it. I have to stand for something. I’m going to stand for our rights, our American rights. What’s next, the American flag?”*

As it turns out, the **Texas Historical Commission** requires a permit to move the Confederate Monument. The judge took a vote on getting that permit on Friday morning, and the result was a 2-2 tie. The motion failed. That means, for now, the Monument will stay.

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE



“ MONUMENT’S MATTER’S “





BUILD THE MONUMENT

Confederate Veteran
Vol.1 No.2 Nashville, Tenn.
February, 1893.

Build up a shaft to Davis ! Let it tower to the
skies.
Let those who fell in battle see the stately
column rise.
'Twill represent the cause they loved, the cause
they died to save,
And shadow fourth our deep respect for every
soldier's grave. ...
For right or wrong, our brethren fell on every
bloody field,
They 'bought the cause they loved was just, and
ceiling so, to yield
Were baser than all baseness is, and greater to
be feared .
Than all the guns that ever roared since
heaven's light appeared.
For Davis neither better was nor worse than
those he led ;
He simply represented all we did, or thought,
or said.
He was the chieftain of our State, the leader of
our band,
Duly chosen from amongst us, to assume and
give command.

He erred ? It was but human. Which of us that
has not erred?
When we made him chief in power, we
assumed his every word.
So far as it had bearing on the common cause,
we knew ;
And all his acts as chief of State were ordered
in our view.
He failed to win the aim he sought ? Why 'twas
the State that failed.
They thrust him into dungeons—every man he
led was jailed.
The irons that upon his weak and wasted limbs
he wore
Were those that as their chief of State he for his
people bore.
The criticism and abuse he silently endured,
Were only of the nature that his chieftaincy
insured.
And shall we now forget the men who suffered
in our stead ?
Curst be the craven spirit who deserts hits
household dead !
We yet are in our father's house ; we love our
country's flag.
Long may its folds unchallenged fly on sea and
mountain crag !
Long may Columbia's gonfalon float proudly to
the breeze !
And let no man with angry hand tho sacred
emblem seize.
But let us grieve over every wound wherein our
country bled.
We love the brave of every faith ; we mourn
our gallant dead.
Secure against fraternal hate they sleep beneath
the sod,
The Lord of Hosts hath summoned them. Their
fame is safe with God.

William C. Forske
Kansas City, Missouri.



Removal of Sam Houston Monument? 'Come and Take it'



By Robin Montgomery, Local History Columnist

Published 3:12 pm, Monday, June 12, 2017

Pleasant was the scene surrounding the Sam Houston Statue in Houston's Herman Park Saturday in the wake of threats to dismantle that Monument. No violence, no arrests, all was addressed peacefully at the hands of the participants, themselves.

Southeast of the Sam Houston Statue by some 300 yards were the few protesters who showed in favor of Statue Removal.

West of this group by about 200 yards was the main gathering of some 1,500 individuals and groups united in their insistence that the Statue-Monument remain. No interaction occurred between these groups.

Between opening and closing the event with a Christian prayer, the Sam Houston Statue was the sole question on the minds of the Pro-Monument Partisans. Focusing razor-like on this issue, anything else was considered a distraction beyond their mission.

A delightful exception was Maria Condo. While wrapped in an American flag, signifying Sam Houston's identity with national unity, she also sported a sign reading "Jesus Saves." Maria explained that she represented the United States Latina community. Her message was politely nationalistic to the point of calling for a wall over our southern border and insisting on legal immigration.

Just as delightful was Joseph Offutt, an African-American male dressed in traditional Texas cowboy attire. He spoke glowingly of Sam Houston and the Texas story, then acceded to the request of Maria to have their photo taken together.

A minor verbal altercation erupted over an unknown flag purportedly from Europe. The bearer of the flag insisted his was a Pro-Sam Houston mind-set. However, upon failing to adequately explain the relevance of the flag to the issue at hand, he politely heeded the firm request to leave.

One point of potential, and fundamental, discord found a quick and decisive conclusion. A large party of Ku Klux Klan-oriented "Brown Shirts" passed by. Politely, but firmly, the Pro-Monument group ushered them a safe distance, where they convened for a time isolated from all other parties, before just as quietly departing the whole scene. The coordinators of the action explained, "We are against racism, from whatever source."



Near the end of the program of speakers, Valerie Swanson, state representative from North Harris County, took the podium. Her message: **Now is the time to press for passage of House Bill 1359, slated to prevent the removal of Texas Monuments.** She explained that the bill was currently on the house calendar. She furthermore insisted that it could remain there indefinitely, without strong political pressure to the contrary. Hence, she urged contact with one's representative and anyone else with the political clout to bring passage of the bill.

In conclusion, it bears repeating that the scene was pleasant, a friendlier environment could hardly be imagined. However, given the history of violence surrounding their anticipated opposition, the Pro-Sam Houston entourage came prepared. Their motto reflected the Texan's response to a demand to release a cannon to the enemy in the Texas Revolution:

**If You Want It,
"Come and Take It" – If You Dare.**

The whole scene was classic Texan: gentle but firm.

Robin Montgomery is a Local History Columnist.
Contact him at Zippoboo@aol.com.



Trolls Tricked Conservatives Into Holding A Massive Rally To Defend A Texas Monument

Several hundred people rallied in Houston, ready to battle and defend the Sam Houston Monument. Turns out, they got hoaxed.

The enemy never arrived — nor had they ever planned to.

Turns out that Sam Houston, a beloved state hero who served as the first president of the Republic of Texas after it seceded from Mexico, was never in trouble. There hasn't been any organized effort to remove the giant statue, which has stood erect in the park since 1925. Hearing of the drama, Houston's Mayor emphatically stated that the Monument was not being considered for removal.

And unlike other cities working to remove Confederate Monuments, like New Orleans, Houston never actually joined the Confederacy.

But fueled by a May 19 Facebook post from a group called Texas Antifa, rumors swirled that leftist groups wanted the Sam Houston Monument to be next, sparking an intensive **"Don't Mess With Texas"** campaign.

"We're about to have a huge event in Houston June 10 with the combined forces of several large groups, perhaps our biggest ever. The Fascists better not show up or they will be limping home bruised, broken, hurt, and crying with their tails tucked between their legs,"



the group said, including maps of the park and directions.

"We will be freely heard without their attendance because they rarely counter against us since they don't have the support numbers and are few and far between, especially in Houston. Brothers go to our National Page for the event information." However, Texas Antifa is not a real group. It claimed to represent the anti-fascist movement, part of a growing trend of fake Antifa accounts that are trolling people and spreading false information.

Shortly after the post, the Houston Chronicle and local NBC affiliate KPRC-TV published stories citing the group and detailing its efforts to rally in favor of eradicating the monument, despite the legitimate local anti-fascist group, Houston Antifa, flagging the group as an impostor and warning its members to steer clear of the rally.



General Sam Houston, sitting atop his horse, Saracen, has watched over the entrance to Hermann Park at Montrose and Main streets since 1925. The bronze sculpture was created by Enrico Filiberto Cerrachio (1880-1956) and was funded by the Women's City Club. Frank Teich (1856-1939) sculpted the massive granite arch that supports Sam Houston and his horse. The iconic statue was lovingly restored by the Houston Municipal Art Commission in 1996.

Opinions Expressed by Individual Writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the North American Preservation of Monuments.

WAS YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR AN OFFICER?



If your ancestor was a military officer, an elected representative or an appointed civilian official of the Confederate States, then the

Colonel Richard B. Hubbard

Chapter of The

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

invites you to join them.

**For more information, contact
Commander Johnnie Holley.**

jlh63@flash.net



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

If you would like more information about the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

**Call 1-800-MY-SOUTH, or
1-800-MY-DIXIE. Or write to:**

General Headquarters
Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059



Richmond Mayor: Keep Confederate Statues, but add context

Thursday, June 22, 2017



Richmond Va. Mayor Levar Stoney

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The towering Confederate Monuments in Virginia's Capital city shouldn't be taken down, but instead should be supplemented with historical context about why they were built, Richmond's mayor said Thursday.

"Whether we like it or not, they are part of our history of this city, and removal would never wash away that stain," Mayor Levar Stoney said.

Instead, a commission of historians, authors and community leaders will solicit public input and make suggestions about how to "set the historical record straight" on the Monuments in the former Capital of the Confederacy, he announced at a news conference.

"Equal parts myth and deception, they were the 'alternative facts' of their time — a false narrative etched in stone and bronze more than 100 years ago — not only to lionize the architects and defenders of slavery, but to perpetuate the tyranny and terror of Jim Crow and reassert a new era of white supremacy," the mayor said.

Stoney's announcement comes as many cities across the South engage in bitter debates over Confederate Symbols, prompted in part by the 2015 shooting of nine black worshippers at a Charleston, South Carolina, church by an avowed white supremacist. Opponents say the Monuments are offensive relics of the region's racist past, while supporters call them a part of history that should be preserved.

Richmond's five Confederate Statues are prominent fixtures on Monument Avenue, a Boulevard lined with churches and historic mansions considered by many to be the city's most prestigious address and one of the nation's loveliest thoroughfares. Likenesses of Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart; President Jefferson Davis; and oceanographer Matthew Maury are perched on large stone pedestals.

Stoney, who is African-American, took office in December at 35, the youngest mayor ever elected in Richmond. Before that, he worked for Gov. Terry McAuliffe as Secretary of the Commonwealth, a cabinet position with duties including processing the restoration of voting and civil rights for felons.

He said he's personally insulted by the Monuments and wishes they had never been built.

"I think we should consider what Monument Avenue would look like with a little more diversity," he said.

The city has made one such effort already: A statue of black tennis champion Arthur Ashe, a Richmond native, was added in 1996, provoking a nationally publicized and racially charged dispute. Its dedication drew white protesters, including one who raised a Confederate flag.

The commission will hold public hearings and will consider adding new Monuments, Stoney said.



He suggested that commissioners might also consider adding explanatory signage, similar to those that now appear in national parks. New Orleans recently removed three statues with Confederate figures and one Monument to white supremacy. City workers in Orlando removed statue of "Johnny Reb" on Tuesday, to be relocated to a cemetery. Tampa officials decided Wednesday to keep a statue of Civil War soldiers, but add a mural displaying "love and diversity."

In Baltimore, where the former mayor put up signs calling its Confederate Statues propaganda designed to support racial intimidation, the new mayor now hopes to remove the Monuments and auction them off. And tempers have run hot in Charlottesville, about an hour west of Richmond, where the city council voted earlier this year to remove a Lee Statue, despite their mayor's preference for adding historical context instead.

A torch-wielding group that included prominent white nationalist Richard Spencer protested the decision at a rally in May, and the Ku Klux Klan has announced a rally for July.

Richmond is different from other cities because it has been working for decades to "diversify its landscape" and tell more of its stories, said Christy Coleman, CEO of Richmond's American Civil War Museum, who will serve as a co-chairwoman of the commission.

Still, she said, "We believe wholeheartedly that there is still more work to do."

Opinions Expressed by Individual Writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the North American Preservation of Monuments.

Confederate Monuments in Ohio? Yes, Surprisingly.

Here are a few.

Thursday, May 18, 2017

Debate, passions flare in South as Statues, Symbols of Confederacy come down in New Orleans.

Some Confederate Monuments in Ohio are at cemeteries where rebels were buried after dying in Union P.O.W. camps during the Civil War.

The Confederate Memorial debate is flaring in other states as well, including Maryland, Texas and Virginia.

It's hardly surprising that Ohio is full of Monuments dedicated to those who fought on the Union side to end slavery and preserve the country. The Buckeye State was forged from the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 as a free state and furnished more than 300,000 troops to winning the Civil War that ended in 1865.

Lesser-known, however, are a handful of Confederate Memorials erected in Ohio.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, a group that blanketed the South with Memorials, also had a hand in seeding Monuments to Confederate Soldiers in Union states after the war.

The group has placed at least five Confederate-related memorials in Ohio, the last as recently as 2003. Most are located in a cemetery where Confederate Soldiers who perished in a prisoner-of-war camp are buried.

Confederate Monuments in Ohio

Confederate Stockade Cemetery, Sandusky
Four memorials are located at the Confederate Stockade Cemetery on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. Between 1862 and 1865, more



than 10,000 mostly Confederate officers were imprisoned at the camp. More than 200 are buried at the site where a 19-foot statue of a Confederate Soldier looks over the graves – facing north because posing south would symbolize retreat.

Two 1925 Daughters of the Confederacy markers commemorate three individuals instrumental in the purchase and preservation of the cemetery site. In 2003, the group installed a pair of granite memorials to Confederate POWs at a rededication ceremony after ground penetrating radar detected 267 individual remains in the cemetery, according to the National Park Service.

Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, Columbus , Ohio

Two monuments to the Confederacy stand in Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery in Columbus. One is a bronze soldier holding a rifle atop a 17-foot granite arch; the other is a 3-foot inscribed boulder. During the war, more than 2,000 POWs died at the camp of smallpox and other causes, according to Ohio History Connection. An annual memorial service has been held at the cemetery each year since 1896 with the United Daughters of the Confederacy organizing the event from 1912 to 1994. The 2017 service will be June 11 at 3 p.m., according to the Friends of Camp Chase Trail Facebook page.

Robert E. Lee / Dixie Highway monument, Franklin , Ohio

The Commander of the Confederate Armies sits upon his horse on a memorial plaque at the intersection Old Dixie Highway and Hamilton-Middletown Road. Attached to a large rock, the plaque dedicated in 1927 is inscribed: “Erected and Dedicated by the United Daughters of the

Confederacy and friends in loving memory of Robert E. Lee and to mark the route of the Dixie Highway.”



Supporters say Statues Honoring Confederate Soldiers at two Ohio Cemeteries where they were once held as prisoners, should remain standing.

Confederate Statues Remain Part of Ohio Civil War Landmark

By BRIAN ALBRECHT, Cleveland Plain Dealer
Associated Press June 5, 2017

MARBLEHEAD, Ohio (AP) — Rain slices down the bayonet of the bronze Confederate Soldier guarding the entrance to a Civil War Cemetery on Sandusky Bay where some 267 Rebel officers and soldiers are buried. The 19-foot-tall statue that has been dubbed "The Lookout" for his gaze out over the water, was erected in 1910 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a memorial to the fallen soldiers.

But that gaze may be tinged with concern in light of recent actions in New Orleans to remove four statues relating to the Confederacy and the aftermath of the Civil War.

One statue, the "Battle at Liberty Place" obelisk, commemorated an attack by a white supremacist group on the U.S. Custom House in New Orleans in 1874 that killed seven city police officers.



The other three statues honored Confederate leaders Jefferson Davis, president, and Generals Robert E. Lee and P.G.T. Beauregard. The New Orleans City Council had the statues declared public nuisances, and Mayor Mitch Landrieu said they "celebrated a fictional, sanitized Confederacy, ignoring the death, ignoring the enslaved, ignoring the terror that it actually stood for.

"This is about showing the whole world that we as a city and as a people are able to acknowledge, understand, reconcile -- and most importantly -- choose a better future," Landrieu added in a statement.

"We can remember these divisive chapters in our history in a museum or other facility where they can be put in context -- and that's where these statues belong."

Alabama lawmakers, however, recently approved sweeping protections for Confederate monuments, names and other historic memorials, prohibiting "the relocation, removal, alteration, renaming or other disturbance of any architecturally significant building, memorial building, memorial street or monument" that has stood on public property for 40 or more years.

Ohio, which contributed more than 300,000 soldiers for the Union during the Civil War, has about 300 monuments dedicated to that war. Fewer than a half dozen represent the Confederacy.

These include a bronze plaque in memory of Robert E. Lee, erected in 1928 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Old Dixie Highway and Hamilton-Middleton Road in Franklin, Warren County.

Two of the largest monuments are located at cemeteries for former prison camps that held Confederate POWs -- at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and Camp Chase in Columbus. Both cemeteries are owned by the federal government, and are currently maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration.

The Camp Chase prison held about 8,000 prisoners at its peak in 1864. Diseases including smallpox, typhus and pneumonia killed nearly eight percent of the prison population.

After the war, the prison cemetery fell into disrepair until a former Union soldier who had moved to Columbus began restoration efforts in 1893.

A large boulder was placed in the center of the cemetery, bearing the inscription, "2260 Confederate Soldiers of the war 1861-1865 buried in this enclosure."

In 1902 a stone arch, inscribed "AMERICANS," was added over the boulder. The arch was topped by a zinc sculpture of a Confederate soldier at parade rest.

The Johnson's Island prison opened in 1861 as the first facility to be constructed by the Union solely for imprisoning Confederates - mostly officers and a small number of enlisted men. At its peak, the 16-acre prison held 3,200 Confederates. But as with Camp Chase, disease and illness steadily thinned their ranks, and the dead were buried on the pastoral island in what became known as the Confederate Stockade Cemetery.

In 1904 the prison site was purchased by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The group donated it to the U.S. government in 1932, and the Johnson's Island Civil War Prison site was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1990.

The Ohio Western Reserve National Cemetery (OWRNC) maintains the one-acre site as a satellite cemetery, along with a portion of Woodland Cemetery in Cleveland.

During a monthly visit to scrub the cemetery's marble headstones, OWRNC worker Jesse Getz noted that the Johnson's Island community has a benevolent, protective attitude regarding the cemetery, and notifies the national cemetery whenever maintenance is needed.



"Everyone on this island is attached to this," he said. "They come over all the time when we're out here, asking 'What are you doing today?'" Steve McLoughlin, 63, of Reynoldsburg, and his wife Judi, 62, were recent visitors to the cemetery, and aware of the controversy in New Orleans.

"As I was looking at the statue, I thought about all those poor boys who went to war to fight for something that they believed was right, irrespective of what really was right," Steve McLoughlin said.

He believes the soldier should continue to stand at the cemetery. "Not so much to honor what the Confederacy was fighting for, but to honor the people who were kind of forced to fight for what their country sent them here to fight for," he said.

As a native of Columbus, he's also familiar with the Camp Chase Confederate monument, and said, "it's kind of the same thing. You walk in and you sort of feel the ghosts of these boys.

"Despite what was the philosophy of the Confederacy, it's important to remember that these were human beings, and they mattered just as much as the side they were fighting against," he added. "So their resting place in these secluded areas should always be preserved."

His wife agreed that the statue should remain intact. "It's a cemetery. It's not like it's on the Statehouse grounds," she said. "This is different."

That point was echoed by Mary Abroe, a Civil War enthusiast and history teacher from Chicago, who was visiting the cemetery with her sister Jane Weese, of Columbus.

Location and context make all the difference between Johnson's Island and New Orleans, according to Abroe.

This monument and this cemetery, with its educational displays, are appropriate in their context as a remembrance of the past, she said.

"You can't wish away the Civil War. You can't wish away the fact that men died," she said.

"This is a monument remembering them, that they lived, that they died, and they served in a cause in which they believed."

She does agree with the decision to remove the "Battle at Liberty Place" statue in New Orleans.

"That's about racism, and that's inappropriate," she said. "A monument honoring that has no place in our country."

Don Young, president of the Johnson's Island Preservation Society, which maintains a Johnson's Island museum at the Ohio Veterans Home in Sandusky, described the statue removals in New Orleans as "terrible. I think lot of history is being moved around where it shouldn't be."

Young said he is not aware of anyone interested in removing the Confederate statuary and monuments at Johnson's Island.

"No, and I hope they don't, to be honest with you," he said. "That statue should stay there. I'm very much against pulling anything of historical significance, and what that stands for, down.

"It's a historical landmark and belongs with the soldiers that fought for what they believed in, that are buried there," he added.

The cemetery itself may provide an opinion on the subject in the presence of an American flag flying over Confederate graves.

Once -- many years ago, according to Young -- a Confederate flag flew there, and little Rebel flags marked the headstones.

Those symbols are long gone, replaced by the victor's banner.

But a bench at the base of that American flag bears the inscription: "Dedicated to the valor of all American soldiers past and present."

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REMOVAL NEWS.....2017

MISSOURI

St. Louis Mayor wants Confederate Monument Removed

Associated Press Jim Salter May 16, 2017



A 32-foot Granite Monument honoring Confederate Soldiers and Sailors that has stood in St. Louis' Forest Park since 1914. St. Louis may soon join the growing list of cities removing Monuments to the Confederacy. Mayor Lyda Krewson wants the Monument removed as soon as possible, and is looking into engineering options to take it down, Eddie Roth, the city's director of human services, said Tuesday, May 16, 2017.

ST. LOUIS (AP) — St. Louis may soon join the growing list of cities removing monuments to the Confederacy, city officials said Tuesday.

Mayor Lyda Krewson wants the 32-foot-tall monument in Forest Park removed as soon as possible, and is looking into engineering options to take it down, said Eddie Roth, the city's director of human services.

The mayor's spokesman, Koran Addo, said there is no timetable for removal of the statue, but the mayor wants it done soon. He said the mayor's office doesn't believe the removal needs the board of aldermen's approval.

Krewson, a Democrat, was elected and took office in April.

Other cities also are grappling with what to do about monuments and statues honoring the Confederacy and its soldiers and leaders.

New Orleans recently removed two of four statues honoring Confederate-era figures. And plans to take away a statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee in Charlottesville, Virginia, led to a torch-carrying protest by white nationalists over the weekend and scuffles at a follow-up gathering denouncing that demonstration.

In Orlando, Florida, commissioners are discussing whether to remove a statue recognizing Confederate veterans from a downtown park, despite the objections of Confederate flag-waving protesters.

Compared to some monuments in the South that depict Lee or the president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, the St. Louis monument is a rather generic granite slab. Dedicated in 1914, it features a bronze tablet depicting a Confederate soldier leaving his family for the Civil War. An angel hovers above them. An inscription reads that the monument was erected "in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States By the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Saint Louis."

In June 2015, vandals painted "Black lives matter" on Confederate monuments in a half-dozen states, including the one in St. Louis. The incidents came a week after nine black congregants at a Charleston, South Carolina, church, where killed in a racially motivated attack.

The graffiti in St. Louis may also have been spurred by the fatal police shooting of Michael Brown, an unarmed, black 18-year-old, in August 2014 in the St. Louis suburb of Ferguson, Missouri. The white officer who killed him, Darren Wilson, was cleared of wrongdoing, but the shooting raised new awareness about the treatment of blacks in the region



St. Louis officials looked into removing the Confederate monument around the time of the vandalism but could not find a museum willing to take it. For now, Roth said, Krewson simply wants it taken down and placed in storage until "someone is interested in displaying it and surrounding it with historically complete context and interpretive materials."



Effort to Remove Confederate Monument in St. Louis is gaining Crowd-funding.

BY MAX LONDBERG MAY 18, 2017

St. Louis may soon join the growing list of cities removing Monuments to the Confederacy. City Treasurer Tishaura Jones created a Go-Fund-Me account Wednesday to raise money for the Removal of a Confederate Monument in Forest Park.

"TAKE IT DOWN ST. LOUIS," reads the description on the page, next to an image of the Monument. Though no other information is given, the entreaty was enough to garner more than \$5,000 of a \$25,000 goal in its first 20 hours.

Jones joins Mayor Lyda Krewson in calling for the Removal of the 32-foot-tall Monument. Dedicated in 1914, it features a bronze tablet depicting a Confederate Soldier leaving his family for the Civil War. An angel hovers above them. An inscription reads that the Monument was erected "In Memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederate States By the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Saint Louis."

The city has in the past said Removal would be cost-prohibitive, a statement from Jones' office said, so the treasurer took to the crowd-funding site in an attempt to raise the necessary funds for removal.

"Treasurer Jones believes that this Monument has no place in Forest Park and needs to be removed and should have been done so years ago," said a statement from Jones' office.

As of Thursday morning, nearly 150 people agreed with Jones enough to donate to the cause, but others on the Go-Fund-Me page voiced their opposition.

"This is ridiculous. It is a part of history. We have better things to spend money on," wrote Vicki Kremer.

Others wrote that more pressing issues face the city and expressed anger that a public official would take up this cause.

But Adair O'Brien defended the push for the monument's removal.

"This is history 'get over it' You wouldn't be saying these things to the Germans when they removed all the Nazi era things from their country," O'Brien wrote.

"Only in AmeriKKKa will we be proud of and defend bigotry."



Krewson also wants the Monument Removed as soon as possible and is looking into engineering options to take it down, Eddie Roth, the city's director of human services, said earlier this week.

The mayor's spokesman, Koran Addo, said there is no timetable for removal of the statue, but the mayor wants it done soon. He said the mayor's office doesn't believe the removal needs the Board of Aldermen's approval. Krewson, a Democrat, was elected and took office in April.

Other cities also are grappling with what to do about Monuments and Statues honoring the Confederacy and its Soldiers and leaders.

New Orleans recently removed two of four statues honoring Confederate-era figures. And plans to take away a statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee in Charlottesville, Virginia, led to a torch-carrying protest by white nationalists over the weekend and scuffles at a follow-up gathering denouncing that demonstration.

In Orlando, Florida, commissioners are discussing whether to remove a statue recognizing Confederate veterans from a downtown park, despite the objections of Confederate flag-waving protesters.

In June 2015, vandals painted "Black lives matter" on Confederate monuments in a half-dozen states, including the one in St. Louis. The incidents came a week after nine black congregants at a Charleston, South Carolina, church, where killed in a racially motivated attack.

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The Associated Press contributed to this report.

"You can't wish away the Civil War. You can't wish away the fact that men died," she said.

Few in St. Louis Knew Confederate Memorial Existed. Now, Many Want It Gone.

By JULIE BOSMAN MAY 26, 2017



ST. LOUIS — The angry, divisive fight over public symbols of the Confederacy has swept through Columbia, S.C., Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans. This week, the debate made its way some 600 miles north, up the Mississippi River, to St. Louis, the home of a Confederate memorial many residents did not know was in their midst.

Here in a graceful public park stands this city's own Grand Monument to the Confederacy,



a 32-foot-tall granite column adorned with an angel and bronze sculpture of a stoic group of figures. It rises in a thicket of trees, next to a trail teeming with runners, bicyclists and wanderers.

Many residents said that until very recently, they had no idea that the 103-year-old memorial honored Confederate soldiers.

“Not till they started making all that hoopla over it,” said Larry Randall, 54, who was setting off on a bike ride one afternoon this week in front of the memorial. “I’ve been coming out here for years. I never paid it no mind.”

Mr. Randall, who is African-American, said he understood why some people are now calling for it to be removed. “If it’s causing problems, then they should get rid of it. Or maybe just polish the words off,” he said. “I could give a hoot.”

This monument has emerged from obscurity in the last few weeks, as four prominent memorials to the Confederacy and its aftermath in New Orleans were pulled down amid protests. The debate has rippled across the South. On Wednesday, Gov. Kay Ivey of Alabama signed a measure that blocked the “relocation, removal, alteration, renaming or other disturbance” of “architecturally significant” monuments that have been on public property for at least 40 years. In Hampton, Ga., a museum said on its Facebook page that it would close next week after a county official asked that it remove all Confederate flags from its building.

Here, a vocal group of activists has turned its attention to this city’s Confederate Memorial, arguing that it, too, should be carted away, out of its prominent place in Forest Park, one of the most beloved public spaces in St. Louis.

The antimonument activists have a powerful lineup of city officials on their side, including Lyda Krewson, the newly elected mayor of St. Louis, who said that she favored

removing the Confederate Memorial from the park permanently.

“My own opinion is that it is hurtful,” Ms. Krewson, who is white, said in an interview on Thursday. “It reveres something that, you know, we’re not proud of.”

Tishaura O. Jones, the city treasurer, started a GoFundMe page to raise money for the monument’s removal. In about a week, she has gathered more than \$11,000.

She passes the memorial during her weekly drive to the grocery store, usually with her 9-year-old son in tow. “What I’m trying to do is set the record straight,” she said. “The Confederates, in my opinion, were traitors. And in this country, we honor patriots.”

Other St. Louisans are resisting the move, arguing that removing it would be tantamount to blotting out the history of the Civil War. Some have said that the enormous monument is too heavy and expensive to move, particularly when it doesn’t have an obvious new home. Still others say that the monument has rarely attracted attention for more than a century — why should St. Louis be caught up in a debate that, in their view, belongs to the Deep South?

“My first choice would be that everyone forget it was there, like before,” said George Stair, 77, who paused at the monument on an evening walk with his wife, Jane Yu, who agreed that it should stay.

Mr. Stair gazed at the sculpture. “I feel like it’s O.K. to honor ordinary soldiers,” he said. “People went to Vietnam even though they didn’t agree with it.” Missouri, once a slave state, was torn between North and South during the Civil War, a border state where families and neighbors sympathized with warring sides and were often pitted against one another.

“It was a divided state, which explains why we have so many of these problems here today,” said Mark L. Trout, the executive director of the Missouri Civil War Museum outside St. Louis. Trout said his museum would be happy to accept the memorial as a gift,



though he did not have a place for it to be displayed at the moment.)

Divisions over the Confederate Memorial turned especially sharp this week, when demonstrators calling for its removal gathered in the park on Tuesday evening. They were joined by a handful of counter-protesters, men who told reporters that they were from outside St. Louis and who carried a Confederate flag.

One opponent of the statue, Amy Maxwell, said that people from both groups were carrying handguns, and at one point someone snatched the Confederate flag and ran off, instigating a chase from the pro-monument group.

Sometime during the night, the monument was spray-painted in blue with the phrases "This is treason" and "Black lives matter." Workers were seen on Wednesday morning removing the words.

Out for a run on Wednesday, Ms. Maxwell, a 22-year-old student at Saint Louis University, paused in front of the memorial, stepped around the metal barriers and spat on it.

Ms. Maxwell, who is white, said she planned to demonstrate every week until it is removed. "It would be nice to have some black abolitionists memorialized in this city."

Dorothy Bohnenkamp, 51, a psychotherapist who was born and raised in St. Louis, was taking her usual run in the park on Wednesday, directly past the memorial.

She said she had rarely given the monument a thought until recently, when it appeared in the news, and was not cheering for its removal.

"Personally, I don't see where it represents anything specifically related to racism," Ms. Bohnenkamp, who is black, said. "So they take it down. What does that represent? It's still the same history."

Ms. Krewson, the mayor, said she would like to act quickly, drawing up a plan for removal within the next three weeks.

She has seen cost estimates of close to \$130,000, and envisions using a mix of public and private money for the project.

For now, the memorial has become an object of curiosity in the park. Passers-by stopped to inspect the monument, snapped cellphone pictures and traced their fingers over the worn and stained surface.

Ayana Parker, 12, was exercising with her mother, Shalonda Bolden, in the park when they paused to read the lettering on the memorial.

"It's nice that it's honoring soldiers," Ayana said. Her mother gently explained that the memorial was honoring Confederate soldiers in particular.

"It's for the people who wanted to keep slavery?" Ayana said, her eyes returning to the monument. She grew quiet. "Oh."

Ms. Bolden said she didn't believe the memorial should be destroyed. "They should put it in a museum so people can get an explanation of what it is," she said. "It just shouldn't be here."

Alan Blinder contributed reporting from Atlanta.

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" MONUMENT'S MATTER'S "

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St. Louis Begins Removing Confederate Monument

Officials in St. Louis, Mo., removed the top part of a Confederate Monument located in its Forest Park Thursday morning as part of a project expected to continue through June.



The Monument contains graffiti with slogans like “Black Lives Matter,” “White Silence Is Violence,” “End Racism,” and “FTP,” presumably short for “Fuck The Police,” reported St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis’ Confederate Memorial stood at 38 feet tall and weighed over 40 tons.



Workers Begin Dismantling Monument

City Treasurer Tishaura Jones reports that she has privately raised \$16,000 out of \$25,000 to fund the removal, but St. Louis Mayor Lyda Krewson expects some public funds will be needed.

“It is our position the city has the authority to take down the statue,” said a statement from Krewson’s office obtained by KMOX. “It is in one of our parks and we have the authority to regulate what is in our parks.”

A committee will discuss a bill Thursday evening proposing the removal of all Confederate Memorials in St. Louis parks within 120 days of the potential law’s institution and ban the future erection of Confederate Memorials in the city’s public parks.

St. Louis’ removal of the statue comes during a vigorous debate over Confederate Monuments nationwide. In May, New Orleans removed its four Confederate Statues and Alabama passed a bill defending the memorials.

The Daily Caller News Foundation reached out to the mayor for further comment pertaining to public opinion and the reasoning behind the statue’s removal, but received none in time for publication.

(RELATED: Alabama Legislature Passes Bill Protecting Confederate Memorials)

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It's Coming Down: Removal of Confederate Monument Underway



Political Fix Remaining pieces of Confederate Monument removed from Forest Park

By Celeste Bott St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Jun 28, 2017

ST. LOUIS — Workers are nearly finished dismantling the Confederate Monument that once stood nearly 40 feet high in Forest Park, marking the end of a long conflict between the city, a local museum and residents who disagreed over whether or not such a structure ever belonged in a public park.

As of Wednesday evening, the bulk of the memorial had been taken apart and hauled away, with workers wrapping up work on a final slab of concrete.

The monument's future home remains uncertain, but a legal agreement between St. Louis and the Missouri Civil War Museum in Jefferson Barracks guarantees it won't be erected anywhere else in the city or St. Louis County.

The monument's future home remains uncertain, but a legal agreement between St. Louis and the Missouri Civil War Museum in Jefferson Barracks guarantees it won't be

erected anywhere else in the city or St. Louis County.

Both the city and the museum claimed ownership of the monument. The museum recently filed a lawsuit to gain control of the memorial, which culminated in a settlement announced Monday. The museum has paid to move and store the monument until they can find a permanent location in a different museum, battlefield, or cemetery.

While some in the community felt taking it down amounted to erasing history, supporters of the structure's removal argued it was a painful reminder of white supremacy and slavery that had no place in St. Louis.

St. Louis Mayor Lyda Krewson said Monday that the agreement would allow the city to finally move forward, with the museum bearing the full cost.

Removal funds raised in an online campaign launched by St. Louis Treasurer Tishaura Jones will be donated to the St. Louis Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department, Jones said Wednesday. After fees charged by the fundraising website GoFundMe, the donation amounts to roughly \$16,000.

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Time Capsule found after Removal of Confederate Monument

By: Eric Levenson and Samira Said
Posted: Jun 30, 2017

ST. LOUIS, Mo. - Removal of the Confederate Memorial in Forest Park began Monday as part of an agreement between St. Louis and the Missouri Civil War Museum.

The copper time capsule was sealed in the center of the very bottom of the monument about a month before it was completed, said Mark Trout, executive director of the Missouri Civil War Museum, who knew about the capsule's existence from historical documents.

"We knew it was in there somewhere, so we were careful as we chipped away at something like 40 tons of concrete until we got to the very bottom," Trout said.

There, workers found a stone tablet that read, "On this spot, a monument will be erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy." The monument was dedicated in 1914.

Inside the capsule, Trout expects to find documents, a magazine with an article about the monument, as well as a letter to whomever would access the trove, he said.

Given that the time capsule was placed so far into the monument's base, the letter's writer must have known that future readers only would access it if the monument were destroyed or disassembled.

"That's probably the saddest thing," Trout said.

Still, there will undoubtedly be some surprises in the capsule.

"We know a couple things inside of it, (but) we don't know everything," he said.

The capsule is about 18 inches long by 10 inches deep and 10 inches tall, Trout said. It's expected to be opened at an upcoming fundraiser for the Missouri Civil War Museum.

Debate over Confederate Symbols

The St. Louis monument's removal comes as communities across the South have taken a more critical eye toward public symbols of the Confederacy.

Opponents say the monuments inappropriately glorify the rebellion's history of slavery and promote the "Lost Cause" ideology, which holds that states' rights was the Confederacy's core driver, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Supporters claim they see the monuments as symbolic tributes to a proud Southern heritage.

The issue rose to prominence in 2015, after a self-declared white supremacist who posed with the Confederate battle flag shot and killed nine people at an iconic African-American church in Charleston, South Carolina. Since then, cities including New Orleans and Orlando have moved to take down Confederate monuments in their public areas.

The Confederate Memorial in St. Louis' Forest Park features a 32-foot-high granite shaft with a relief figure of "The Angel of the Spirit of the Confederacy," according to Forest Park. The relief, sculpted by George Julian Zolnay, depicts a family and a soldier as he heads off to war.

The monument had attracted graffiti and criticism, and the city recently decided to remove it. The Missouri Civil War Museum sued, challenging the piece's ownership.

The two parties reached a settlement Monday under which the museum agreed to pay for the monument's removal and storage until a new permanent location can be found, the city said.

The monument is now in protective storage, Trout said. It will need some preservation work before it can be displayed again. The museum must find a Civil War museum, battlefield, or cemetery outside St. Louis as the monument's new home, the city said.





Confederate Memorial in Forest Park St. Louis, Missouri



SOUTHERN AGGRESSION IN THE 21st CENTURY

**AGAINST CONFEDERATE HISTORY
SYMBOLS OF WAR, AND REMOVAL OF CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS**



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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770 VZ CR 1517 Grand Saline, Texas 75140

