APPEARANCES AND (NON)ERASURES:

MAPPING CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS AND THE RADICAL CONDITIONEDNESS OF LIBERATION

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As of February 1, 2019, the Southern Poverty Law Center identified 1,747 Confederate monuments, place-names, and other symbols still in public spaces, both in the South and across the United States.
TITLE: Confederate Soldiers Monument, Greensboro

ARTIST(S): Bakewell & Mullins, Salem, OH, Sculptor

DATE: September 26, 1888

MEDIUM: NA

PHYSICAL LOCATION: Green Hill Cemetery, 901 Wharton St, Greensboro, NC

LONG DESCRIPTION:

1888 Inscription: OUR / CONFEDERATE DEAD / 1861-65 / DEDICATED TO THE / MEMORY OF / 300 UNKNOWN SOLDIERS / BY THE LADIES’ / MEMORIAL ASSO. OF / GREENSBORO, N.C.

November 17, 2017 addition to inscription: WHICH BECAME / DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY / GUILFORD CHAPTER 301, 1899

Base Inscription, top of upper base: ERECTED IN 1888


1984 Plaque, front of middle base section: 2ND RESTORATION MAY 10, 1984 / COL. JOHN SLOAN CAMP 1290 / SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Description: The Confederate Monument at Green Hills Cemetery marks the mass grave of approximately 300 unknown Confederate soldiers. It features the statue of a soldier wearing a great coat and kepi (cap) with his proper left foot slightly in front of the right. The musket butt rests on the ground and is gripped by the proper right hand with the left arm resting on the end of the weapon’s barrel. The statue was formed of stamped copper and manufactured by the Bakewell & Mullins Company of Salem, Ohio. The statue stands on a granite column formed from two pieces of stone which in turn stands on a triple base. On the column above the inscription is a large metal Great Seal of the Confederacy. A circular courtyard of light brown paver stones surrounds the base. A low stone wall of the same color, topped with three sections of metal fence, further outlines the memorial site. Welded into the center fence section is: 1861 CSA 1865. A flag pole with Confederate flag stands left of the monument.

Since its dedication in 1888, the monument has seen several restorations and additions. It was vandalized in 1969 during a period of civil rights unrest and the gun and hand holding it broken off. It was repaired through efforts of Elihu Walker Camp 1290, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). The hand and gun were not recovered and the replacements are of bronze. In 1984, the John Sloan Camp, SCV 1290 led a second restoration and added the second granite column section to raise the statue’s height. During Confederate Memorial Day services on May 10, 2008, the Great Seal of the Confederacy was dedicated. Later in 2008 a tree limb fell during a storm causing severe damage to the statue. The John Sloan Camp 1290 also led this restoration effort. Evidence of repairs can be seen on the soldiers back and legs. Erosion of the burial mound forced further modifications to the site and on May 10, 2011 the protective and memorial wall was dedicated. In 2017 the 1888 inscription was extended, noting that the Ladies’ Memorial Association, the original sponsor of the monument, was the predecessor to the Guilford Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Source: Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina, https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/150/
The nonviolent sit-in during the civil rights movement was a radical act of defiance that exceeds the possibility of photographic representation. Civil rights protesters routinely faced mortal danger at the hands of law enforcement, whether in the form of water cannons, dogs, or arrest, and it was within this state of normalized violence that the “Greensboro Four”—Ezell Blair Jr., David Richmond, Franklin McCain, and Joseph McNeil, young African American students at North Carolina A&T University—staged the first sit-in on February 1, 1960, at the Woolworth’s lunch counter. They broke Jim Crow laws, challenged the racist legal system, faced taunts and physical abuse by white patrons, and confronted the threat of being thrown in jail or even the loss of their lives. They took radical action to bring about radical change.

On day 6, students from the all-women’s Bennett College continued the sit-in at the Woolworth’s lunch counter and refused to leave after being denied service. The sit-in movement soon spread to college towns throughout the South.
A monument to honor Wilson County, Tennessee Confederate veterans with their local leader on the pedestal

**TITLE:** Confederate Monument

**ARTIST(S):** Unknown

**Date Installed or Dedicated:** 05/20/1912

**Name of Government Entity or Private Organization that built the monument:** S.G. Shepard Camp #941 UCV

**PHYSICAL LOCATION:**
Town Square, S. Cumberland Street

**Description:** In 1861, Robert H. Hatton called for volunteers on Lebanon’s Square. Close to one thousand men came to make the march to Nashville to sign up then marched to Camp Trousdale to train. The 7th TN Infantry was then assigned to fight in the Army of Northern Virginia with General Robert E. Lee.

Robert H. Hatton was promoted to the rank of General on May 23, 1862. Eight days later he died at the Battle of Seven Pines defending Richmond, Virginia. His men went on to fight in every major battle in the war. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, 47 men from the 7th TN Infantry were left. In 1912 this statue of General Hatton was erected on the square in Lebanon. He is buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery along with 125 other confederate heroes.

Around the same time Hatton and the 7th Tennessee were in Virginia, a fierce battle occurred on the square in Lebanon. Col. John Hunt Morgan and his Daring Raiders were in town when Gen. Dumont mounted a surprise attack. Morgan escaped to the east and crossed the Cumberland River at Rome Ferry but lost his trusty steed, Black Bess. This was Morgan’s first loss in battle. Several of the men killed in this battle are buried, like General Hatton, at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

**Source:** [http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM28HC_Confederate_Memorial_Lebanon_TN](http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM28HC_Confederate_Memorial_Lebanon_TN)
As a student at Fisk University, John Lewis organized sit-in demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1961, he volunteered to participate in the Freedom Rides, which challenged segregation at interstate bus terminals across the South. Lewis risked his life on those rides many times by simply sitting in seats reserved for white patrons. He was also beaten severely by angry mobs and arrested by police for challenging the injustice of Jim Crow segregation in the South including during the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, the day that became known as “Bloody Sunday.”

During the height of the civil rights movement, from 1963 to 1966, Lewis was named Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which he helped form. SNCC was largely responsible for organizing student activism, including sit-ins and other activities. At the age of 23, he was an organizer and a keynote speaker at the historic March on Washington in August 1963.
TITLE: Confederate Monument

ARTIST(S): Unknown Sculptor; Elledge and Norman, fabricator.

DATE: Installed April 26, 1904. Dedicated May 12, 1904.

MEDIUM: Figure: Italian marble; Base: granite.

PHYSICAL LOCATION:
Hale County Courthouse Centerville Street, between Whelan & Main Streets Greensboro, Alabama

Description: The monument has a Confederate soldier standing at parade rest and looking straight forward. The figure is standing on a tall shaft. The shaft has reliefs of crossed rifles on one side and crossed sabres on the opposite. The shaft rests on a base with Confederate flag on the front and the names of war dead on the other three sides.

The monument is inscribed:

(On lower base:)
Erected
by
the Ladies Memorial
Association
April 26, 1904

Source: http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM7N4E Confederate Monument Greensboro Alabama
George Wallace, first elected governor of Alabama from 1962 said famously in his 1963 inaugural “Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever!”

In June of 1963, Wallace—flanked by state troopers—blocked the door to the enrollment office at the University of Alabama to prevent the integration of the school and the enrollment of Vivian Malone and James A. Hood. Although the U.S. Supreme Court had declared segregation unconstitutional in 1954’s Brown v. Board of Education, and the federal executive branch undertook aggressive tactics to enforce the ruling, Wallace stood in defiance.

Then, on June 10, 1963, President John F. Kennedy federalized National Guard troops and deployed them to the University of Alabama to force its desegregation. The following day, Governor Wallace relented to the federal pressure, and the two African American students successfully enrolled.
TITLE: Orangeburg Confederate Memorial
ARTIST(S): Markwalter, T.
DATE: Oct 18, 1893
MEDIUM: bronze, Winnsborough granite
PHYSICAL LOCATION: Town Square, 222 Middleton Street S.E., Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Description: Uniformed Confederate soldier stands atop a tall pedestal which rests on a tiered base. The figure faces southwest and leans on his rifle with both hands. A canteen and haversack hang from his proper left shoulder and a knife is at his proper left side. He carries a bedroll and a kepi rests on his head. The model for the sculpture was a Confederate soldier named John S. Palmer.

Inscriptions:
(On north face:)
TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD OF/ORANGBURG (sic) DISTRICT

(On east face:)
ERECTED BY THE WOMEN OF/ORANGEBURG COUNTY 1893.

(On south face:)
A GRATEFUL TRIBUTE/TO THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF/OUR RIGHTS/OUR HONOR/AND OUR HOMES

(On west face:)
LET POSTERITY EMULATE THEIR/VIRTUES/AND TREASURE THE/MEMORY OF THEIR/VALOR AND PATRIOTISM

Remarks: The monument was initiated and designed by the Orangeburg Confederate Monument Association and was cast in a small town in Massachusetts. It was moved within the town square when the courthouse where it stood was razed. IAS files include a related article from the Times and Democrat and citations to “History of the Confederate Monument,” by Mrs. George Love (Inabinet) Adams, Orangeburg County Librarian, and editorials from the Times and Democrat, Oct. 18, 1893 and Oct. 25, 1893.

The Orangeburg Massacre occurred on the night of February 8, 1968, when a civil rights protest at South Carolina State University (SC State) turned deadly after highway troopers opened fire on about 200 unarmed black student protesters during a demonstration to desegregate the All-Star Triangle Bowling Lanes. Three young men were shot and killed, and 28 people were wounded. The three young men were Samuel Hammond, Henry Smith (both SC State students), and Delano Middleton, who was still in high school at the time. Nine of those troopers faced federal charges, but were acquitted and the FBI refused to reopen an investigation.

The event became known as the Orangeburg Massacre and is one of the most violent episodes of the civil rights movement, yet it remains one of the least recognized.
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

In front of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History on S State Street in Jackson

Description: This monument was erected 1888-1891 through the combined efforts of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Mississippi legislature. The cornerstone was laid on May 25, 1888, with Varina "Winnie" Davis, a daughter of Ex-Confederate President Jefferson Davis, in attendance.

Symbolic devices include the traditional Sentinel standing watch on high, 3 marble plaques with crossed muskets, Canon, and shield, the letter CSA, and interior dedicatory plaques with the following inscriptions:

NORTHWEST
God and our consciences alone
Give us measures of right and wrong.
The race may fall to the swift
And the battle to the strong;
But the truth will shine in history
And blossom into song.

SOUTHWEST
The men to whose memory this Monument is dedicated
were martyrs
Of their creed, their justification is in the Holy
Keeping of the God of History

NORTH
Officers of the Confederate Monument Association
of Mississippi
AD 1890
Miss Sally B Morgan, President
Mrs. Belmont Phelps Manship. Vice President
Mrs. Eleanor H Stone, Treasurer
Miss Sophie de Langley, Secretary
Mrs. Virginia P. McKay, Cor. Secretary

SOUTH
The noble women of Mississippi, moved by grateful
hearts and loving zeal, organized June 15, A.D.
1886, the Confederate Monument Association. Their
efforts, aided by an appropriation of the state of
Mississippi, were crowned with success in the erec-
tion of this Monument to the Confederate dead of
Mississippi, in the year 1891.

SOUTHEAST
"It recks not where the bodies lie.
By bloody hillside, plain, or river.
Their names are bright on Fame's proud sky.
Their deeds of valor live forever.
Decoration Day
Originated in Jackson Mississippi
April 26, 1865.
By Sue Landoh Vaughn

Cornerstone inscription:
Laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons, M. M. Evans, Grand Master. May 25, A. D. 1888

Source: http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMWD72 Mississippi Confederate Monument Jackson MS
In March of 1961, the “Tougaloo Nine” entered the largest library in Jackson, Mississippi, in order to desegregate the library. They sat quietly at different tables reading books that are not available in the “colored” library. When the nine refused to leave, they are arrested for “Disturbing the Peace” and were jailed for 36 hours.

On May 14, 1970, around 9:30 pm, a group of African American high school and college students gathered just off campus and began rioting in response to a false rumor that Fayette, Mississippi, Mayor Charles Evers, the brother of slain civil rights activist Medgar Evers, and his wife at the time, Nannie Evers, were assassinated. Several white motorists called Jackson Police Department to complain about the African American rioters throwing rocks at them as they drove by the campus on Lynch Street. Seventy-five policeman and Mississippi State Police officers responded to the call, arriving to control the crowd. Around 12:05 a.m. on May 15, 1970, the police opened fire at the crowd and killed four and wounded twelve.