

Chapter 1 : Confederate Flag Ban Relaxed in California

Justice in Grey, A History of the Judicial System of the Confederate States of America. By William M. Robinson, Jr. Harvard University Press. \$ Let no one seeking an evening's relaxation or a course in legal history in six easy lessons be deceived by the title of Colonel William M. Robinson's book.

Some say they mark history and honor heritage. A nationwide debate surrounding this issue has been underway since Dylann Roof killed nine African-Americans in a Charleston, South Carolina, church in an effort to "start a race war. Lee statue in Charlottesville, Virginia, where a counterprotester was killed amid violent clashes between demonstrators. What does the Confederacy mean in modern America? In , the Southern Poverty Law Center identified 1, Confederate "place names and other symbols in public spaces" across the nation but admitted the study was "far from comprehensive. Many local government officials are now weighing whether to keep Confederate memorials in their cities and towns. Brackenridge after the City Council unanimously approved their removal. A statue of Gen. John Hunt Morgan in Lexington, Kentucky. We are honoring and learning our history through this relocation," Lexington Mayor Jim Gray wrote on Twitter. Gray had announced his intent to relocate the statues in a series of tweets just after the Charlottesville attack. Florida Manatee County commissioners on August 22 approved by a vote a resolution to temporarily move a Confederate memorial from its spot in Bradenton, said county spokesman Nicholas Azzara. No timeline for the move was set. This motion was approved: In another case, Hillsborough County Board of Commissioners voted in July to remove the Memoria In Aeterna monument, which honors Confederate soldiers, from a county courthouse. In a joint statement, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Lightning and Rays said the sports teams also had donated an undisclosed amount of money. The GoFundMe site now says the necessary money has been raised. The monument will be relocated to a private cemetery. It is expected to come down as soon as September 4. Missouri The Missouri Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has requested that a monument be moved from its current location on Ward Parkway to prevent further vandalism. New York Busts of Confederate Gen. Andrew Cuomo tweeted Wednesday. Virginia A statue of Robert E. The violence there over the weekend came after this decision. The removal is on hold pending litigation. In a statement, Soglin said taking down the "monuments will not erase our shared history. The removal had "minimal or no disruption to the cemetery itself. State law prohibits a city from taking down the monument, he said, but not covering it up. Brosche said in a statement that she plans to submit legislation to relocate the monuments to museums for "appropriate historical context. What can communities do with Confederate monuments? Here are 3 options Texas Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings called for the formation of a task force Tuesday to determine the fate of Confederate statues in city parks during the next 90 days, including the Robert E. We could remove them, the question is, how do we heal on this issue? To do that we have to talk and listen to one another," Rawlings said. Members of the public urged the council to take down the statues. According to local reports, the first meeting was civil, with spirited debate on both sides. The city hopes to have a plan in place later this fall. The cemetery is on private property, but Murray said in a statement that his office called the cemetery operator to express his concerns about the monument. Murray said the move would send a "strong message by taking these archaic symbols down.

Chapter 2 : Executing Justice | HistoryNet

Confederate flags and monuments “long a part of the Southern landscape” have come under renewed scrutiny following the shooting by Dylann Roof of nine black churchgoers in South.

Around the turn of the 20th century, white Southerners installed monuments to the Confederacy across the South as part of a concerted effort to redeem their defeat and build cultural support for the re-establishment of white supremacy. Belknap Press, , Lost Cause supporters argued that the Civil War was not about slavery, but was instead a fight between an industrializing North and a romanticized South. The evolution and promotion of the Lost Cause narrative can be seen in Confederate monuments. The first, installed in cemeteries in the s to memorialize fallen soldiers, typically were modest structures that reflected a sentiment of personal mourning. In the decades that followed, organizations like the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which had , members by the start of World War I, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans began to install Confederate monuments in locations with far more political significance, such as courthouse lawns and town squares. These groups nonetheless maintained publicly that they were motivated by an apolitical desire to honor their ancestors. During this era of racial terrorism, disenfranchisement, and violent repression targeting African Americans, Confederate monuments, memorials, and other symbols played a vital role in restoring the racial hierarchy that would continue to dominate life in the American South and influence thinking on racial equality nationwide. Confederate monuments often received political endorsements from outside the South, including from the federal government. It was never as safe as now since the Missouri Compromise. By , at least Confederate monuments stood throughout the South, including more than installed on the grounds of a courthouse. Every Southern state capitol building had at least one monument to the Confederacy. Throughout the s and s, scores of new Confederate monuments were added to the Southern landscape, many in direct response to federal desegregation efforts. In , one year after the Supreme Court struck down segregated public schools in *Brown v. Board of Education*, a bronze figure of Robert E. Lee was placed in front of Robert E. Lee High School in Montgomery, Alabama. A few months later, as part of its opposition to *Brown*, Georgia redesigned its state flag to include the Confederate battle flag. That same year, Florida joined Georgia and South Carolina in flying the Confederate battle flag on its courthouse lawns. The Confederate battle flag also became a staple at white segregationist protests and rallies. Segregationists displayed Confederate flags when African Americans attempted to integrate schools and order at segregated lunch counters, and white residents hung Confederate flags along the route of the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery. White children followed this example: Martin Luther King Jr. The year after *Brown*, Robert E. Confederate monuments were installed as far north as Maine and as far west as Oregon. Today, the South is fighting to preserve thousands of Confederate monuments. The Attorney General used the law to block the City of Birmingham from removing a prominent Confederate monument from a city park; today, the monument remains in place, covered in plywood. We have documented Confederate monuments total, the vast majority of which were put up after Hundreds of additional Confederate symbols and school and street names dominate this region as well. The placement of these monuments reflects deep government support for Confederate memorialization. Four Confederate monuments stand on the grounds of the state capitol building, and monuments appear on the grounds of at least five schools in Alabama, including at the center of campus at the University of Alabama. More than a third of county courthouses in the state have Confederate monuments. The state capitol building in Little Rock has three Confederate monuments on its grounds, and its previous location features four Confederate monuments. The United Daughters of the Confederacy was particularly active in Arkansas, sponsoring nearly 70 percent of Confederate monuments in the state. Florida Florida has at least 57 monuments honoring the Confederacy spread throughout half of its counties. No less than seven counties have monuments on their courthouse lawns, and at least 10 additional monuments are prominently displayed in Florida towns. Georgia Georgia is home to more than monuments honoring the Confederacy. In , the state purchased the site and completed the long-delayed construction of the monument, which opened in The elaborate and massive tribute to the Confederacy remains open today. Kentucky The more than 50

Confederate monuments in Kentucky are mostly in cemeteries, but at least 10 counties have Confederate monuments on their courthouse lawns. The capitol grounds contain at least three Confederate markers, and at least 12 parish courthouses feature Confederate monuments. White, who fought in the Confederate Army before he joined the United States Supreme Court and voted with the majority to uphold segregation in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The statue, erected by a white businessman in 1890 and moved to the museum in 1948, depicts a supplicating African American man and an original placard that reads: Fifteen towns prominently display Confederate monuments in their civic landscapes. At least 50 counties have Confederate monuments on their courthouse lawns, and there are at least four monuments on the grounds of the state capitol. In Gatesville, North Carolina, a tall Confederate monument installed in 1924 was placed directly in front of the County Board of Elections building. South Carolina South Carolina has at least 92 monuments honoring the Confederacy, and more than 80 percent of its counties have at least one monument. The state capital in Columbia has seven different monuments to the Confederacy, and three other major public parks in the city — Marion Square, Washington Square Park, and White Point Gardens — have highly visible Confederate monuments at their centers. Marion Square Park houses a massive monument to white supremacist John C. Calhoun. The State of Tennessee has resisted recent efforts to move the bust, and in 2015, the Tennessee Capitol Commission refused to allow it to be relocated to the Tennessee State Museum. Just south of the capitol, a 10-foot, full-color fiberglass statue of Forrest on horseback sits on private land within view of a major interstate highway; when Nashville city leaders asked the Tennessee Department of Transportation to assist in obscuring the controversial monument by planting trees or shrubbery on the public roadside, the agency refused. Texas At least 86 Texas counties have monuments honoring the Confederacy. Unique in the extent to which it has sponsored monuments to the Confederacy, Texas has installed at least 34 Confederate monuments, including 27 erected between 1890 and 1920, during the heart of the Civil Rights Movement. Several Virginia universities embrace their ties to the Confederacy: Lee is interred below a large marble sculpture of the Confederate general in uniform that stands in place of an altar. At the Virginia Military Institute, a bronze monument to Stonewall Jackson looms over the parade grounds at the heart of campus. Lee that had been slated for removal. The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans installed a Confederate flag on a 65-foot-tall pole along Interstate 65 in Verbena, Alabama, in 2017, and it is still flying today.

Chapter 3 : Confederate States of America - Wikipedia

Crime. Will The Confederate Justice Department Refuse To Prosecute Eric Garner's Killer? I have literally no faith in the current Justice Department to do the right thing when black lives are taken.

Sketch by Alfred Waud. The prisoners arrived in the same wagon that carried their coffins. A detail of 12 men then marched in front of the prisoners. Accounts of wartime executions, however, can tell us much more than how men reacted to seeing comrades publicly put to death. A closer look sheds light on a host of important questions, including the relationship between battlefield and home front, morale and nationalism. The Articles of War enacted by Congress in were used by Federals and Confederates alike to govern behavior. Most cases of insubordination, such as drunkenness, were dealt with at the company or regimental level. General courts-martial at the brigade level or higher dealt with more serious crimes. But the ultimate punishment was death by execution. Most of the executions described in this article were carried out as punishment for desertion, which constituted a serious threat to the overall cohesiveness and effectiveness of an army. In wartime letters, some Confederates provided detailed accounts, often relating particulars such as last words and final prayers. Such attention to detail attests to the emotional and psychological impact they had on their audiences, especially in the early stages of the war. Writing just a few days later, 1st Lt. Elam of the 18th Virginia Infantry recalled the size of the crowd: While stationed at Fort Sumter in the summer of , William Grimball devoted most of a letter to his sister on preparations for the execution for a soldier accused of attempting to desert to the Union Navy, stationed offshore: The prisoner was brought in a procession, consisting of 1st the provost Marshall, Col. Peter Gaillard, then the band playing a dead march, next the prisoner and Bishop Lynch, then the coffin, borne by four men, then the file of men to shoot him, one half with their muskets loaded with ball, the other half with blank cartridges so that no one might know who shot him[. The band of the procession playing the dead march until it reached the left of the 1st regiment when it stopped and the band of that regiment took up the dirge and so it continued of each regiment playing and the prisoner arrived in front of them. Accounts suggest that, even late in the war, soldiers acknowledged a qualitative difference between witnessing death on a battlefield and watching an execution. A condemned man generally spent his final moments fastened to a post, being counseled by a religious adviser and in close proximity to his own coffin. Next came the positioning of the firing squad, and then final orders. Facing imminent death provided a moral challenge for the soon-to-be-deceased; by some observers it was seen as a way in which a miscreant might possibly begin to balance out his transgressions, and could represent his first step toward achieving eternal peace. Unlike on the chaotic battlefield, where troops could get through harrowing experiences fueled by an adrenaline rush, witnessing a staged execution allowed soldiers time to speculate on how they might conduct themselves in the same situation. Executions were not simply designed to carry out punishments and maintain unit cohesion; they provided troops an opportunity to think about the kind of death they wanted for themselves. Death in combat might be glorified after the fact, but there was no real way to see execution in a positive light, since such an end shamed not only the condemned man but also his family back home. Final statements could be counted on as truthful, since witnesses assumed that the victim had no earthly reason to lie and was aware of the consequences of such a lie beyond the material world. The hope of hearing the right words was made all the more desirable in light of the sharp transition that was about to take place. For Charles Quintard, who served as a chaplain for the 1st Tennessee Infantry, preparing a soldier for death and urging him to repent and offer final words was extremely important. I hope I am going to a better world. Roughly 60 years after the event, W. Wood recalled the execution of a comrade as the Army of Northern Virginia made its way into Maryland and Pennsylvania in June Marion Fitzpatrick explained to his wife the final movements of two condemned soldiers following the orders to fire: He was pierced through with six balls. The other was struck with only one ball. He turned to one side and was some time dying. Some references seem to point to a kind of emotional numbness or perhaps psychological distancing on the part of witnesses. In the wake of the bloodshed at Gettysburg in July , witnessing two executions in the span of 11 days may not have stood out for Samuel Pickens of the 5th Alabama. Despite the emotional toll of having to

witness executions, evidence suggests that Confederates overwhelmingly supported the practice as a deterrent to desertion. Shortly after witnessing an execution, Captain Robert Park recalled listening to the corps chaplain, Dr. Reverend John Paris delivered a sermon following what was perhaps the largest mass execution of Confederate deserters during the war. On February 2, 1862, 53 North Carolinians dressed in Union uniforms were captured by Confederate forces from the brigade of Brig. Hoke, which was under the command of Maj. Most of the captives were from the local area. Twenty-two were publicly hanged in Kinston, N. Reverend Paris then read a sermon in front of the entire brigade to drive home the importance of maintaining strict devotion to the Confederate cause. The pleas for help from loved ones only grew louder as the war dragged on, with no end in sight. For some hard-line clergymen like Paris, executions allowed the army to rid itself of those who had become corrupted by others and had lost sight of the goal of independence. It is almost impossible to gauge the reaction of civilians to military executions, but numerous newspapers included accounts of firing squads, some of them quite graphic. The primary goal of such accounts seems to have been to deter civilians from tempting soldiers to desert. Will any profit by it? Act One opens with Mr. Lee about to leave for the army, encouraged by his wife. Lee finds it difficult to find work due to illness and a lack of jobs, a local official in charge of financial relief, Mr. Thompson, refuses to help her, pocketing the money for himself. Meanwhile, on guard duty at the front, Mr. Lee has not received a letter from his wife for months, and fears that she is either dead or too impoverished to afford postage. He resolves to desert and return home. But before he arrives his family is evicted and ends up wandering through snow-covered woods, where they all die of exposure. Lee discovers them, then is arrested for desertion. The final act of this tear-jerker begins with Lee in prison, waiting to be hanged for desertion, where he learns that members of the community have taken his example to heart, vowing never again to neglect a family in need. Even the hard-hearted Mr. Thompson swears to not betray members of his own community in times of trouble. An epilogue, in the form of a poem, begs the audience to reach out to the families of those who are fighting for their country. Not once does a character question whether Lee should be executed for deserting out of concern for his family. Instead he is portrayed as a tragic figure whose death was unnecessary but for the selfish behavior of others. Within that framework, desertions and executions were seen as preventable through the aid of others—but punishment for desertion remained a morally justified necessity nevertheless. The way in which Confederates justified the practice of military executions suggests that they acknowledged the importance of sacrifice—not simply for the sake of maintaining unit cohesion, but as a means of achieving the ultimate goal of independence. Even as late as 1864, when the war had taken a tremendous toll on Southern confidence, Confederates struggled to balance the pain of witnessing comrades shot by firing squads with the belief that it was necessary. Seeing their unfortunate comrades as traitors no doubt helped them to justify that course. Regardless of the emotional difficulty involved in watching their comrades executed, Southerners overwhelmingly supported military executions as a deterrent for deserters. This is all the more interesting considering that many witnesses found it easy to sympathize with deserters—especially those who were motivated by concern for loved ones at home. The evidence suggests that identification with and sacrifice on behalf of the military and perhaps the nation as a whole was paramount. That Southerners in the army and on the home front were willing to accept executions also sheds light on the extent to which Confederates were willing to go to achieve independence.

Chapter 4 : Confederate statues and memorials to be removed across US - CNN

Department of Justice; The Confederate government after its secession to preserve slavery set up a nearly identical copy of the US government, yet did not permit the existence of a Department of the Interior. The Department of State was tasked with "King Cotton diplomacy" to attempt to establish trade with anyone willing to perpetuate slavery.

Apr 23, at 6: Staten Island is a cop stronghold like Tortuga used to be a pirate safehouse. It should also surprise no one that the officers remain free, and Dan Donovan is now the Republican Congressman representing Staten Island. After Donovan got his boys off the hook, a federal civil rights investigation was started at the Department of Justice. It started under Eric Holder, it continued under Loretta Lynch. And apparently, it has continued even under Jeff Sessions. Those civil rights investigators are done with their work, and the New York Times reports that they have recommended charges against Daniel Pantaleo, the officer who actually choked Garner to death. And now we wait: In recent weeks, career prosecutors recommended civil rights charges against Officer Pantaleo and sought approval from the deputy attorney general, Rod J. Rosenstein, to seek an indictment, according to the officials. Rosenstein has convened several meetings that revealed divisions within the Justice Department over whether to move forward. No decision has been made, but one law enforcement official said that, based on the discussions so far, it appeared unlikely that Mr. Rosenstein would approve charges. Attorney General Jeff Sessions has also been briefed on the case and could weigh in after Mr. Rosenstein makes his own recommendation, officials said. Jeff Sessions has shown racial antipathy towards African-Americans in so many ways: I find it troubling that a man who had to recuse himself because he lied to Congress, and has spent his free time dreaming up ways to further terrorize immigrant communities, with a side gig of defending the free speech rights of Nazis, is someone many white people portray as an upstanding public servant. It means that literally nobody can trust his judgment or prosecutorial discretion. Juries consistently refuse to hold cops accountable. Like the brother got a little cop stuck in his throat and "tragically of course" nobody was around to administer the Heimlich. That argument could totally work on a federal jury. I do not expect Eric Garner to receive justice at the so-called Justice Department. I do not expect him to receive justice from white people. I do not expect myself or anybody who looks like me to be treated as a full human by anybody in law enforcement, from Jeff Sessions on down to a goddamn meter-maid. Of course, not expecting justice is the first step to not accepting the false justice imposed upon you. And once enough people start doing that hell, that and a flag will get you at least a footnote in history.

Chapter 5 : Confederate Iconography in the 20th Century | Equal Justice Initiative

The Confederate statue is right in front of the courthouse. To have this (social justice) monument, you have to have something that speaks to the African American experience."

Four additional slave-holding states — Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina — declared their secession and joined the Confederacy following a call by U. President Abraham Lincoln for troops from each state to recapture Sumter and other seized federal properties in the South. The antebellum state governments in both maintained their representation in the Union. Efforts by certain factions in Maryland to secede were halted by federal imposition of martial law; Delaware, though of divided loyalty, did not attempt it. A Unionist government was formed in opposition to the secessionist state government in Richmond and administered the western parts of Virginia that had been occupied by Federal troops. The Restored Government later recognized the new state of West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union during the war on June 20, 1863, and re-located to Alexandria for the rest of the war. As Union forces moved southward, large numbers of plantation slaves were freed. Many joined the Union lines, enrolling in service as soldiers, teamsters and laborers. Internal movement became increasingly difficult for Southerners, weakening the economy and limiting army mobility. After four years of campaigning, Richmond was captured by Union forces in April. A few days later General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant, effectively signalling the collapse of the Confederacy. President Davis was captured on May 10, 1865, and jailed in preparation for a treason trial that was ultimately never held. It was formed by delegations from seven slave states of the Lower South that had proclaimed their secession from the Union. After the fighting began in April, four additional slave states seceded and were admitted. Later, two slave states Missouri and Kentucky and two territories were given seats in the Confederate Congress. Southern California, although having some pro-Confederate sentiment, was never organized as a territory. Many southern whites had considered themselves more Southern than American [13] [14] and were prepared to fight for their state and their region to be independent of the larger nation. That regionalism became a Southern nationalism, or the "Cause". For the duration of its existence, the Confederacy underwent trial by war. The convergence of race and slavery, politics, and economics raised almost all South-related policy questions to the status of moral questions over way of life, commingling love of things Southern and hatred of things Yankee the North. Not only did national political parties split, but national churches and interstate families as well divided along sectional lines as the war approached. Coski, The statesmen who led the secession movement were unashamed to explicitly cite the defense of slavery as their prime motive Acknowledging the centrality of slavery to the Confederacy is essential for understanding the Confederate. Douglas and John Bell. All had residents who cast significant numbers of Unionist votes in either the legislature, conventions, popular referendums, or in all three. Voting to remain in the Union did not necessarily mean that individuals were northern sympathizers. Once hostilities began, many of these who voted to remain in the Union, particularly in the Deep South, accepted the majority decision, and supported the Confederacy. Craven in 1865, the Confederate States of America was created by secessionists in Southern slave states who believed that the federal government was making them second-class citizens and refused to honor their belief that slavery was beneficial to the Negro. House, Senate, and Presidency. Taney a presumed supporter of slavery was 83 years old, and ailing. During the campaign for president in 1860, some secessionists threatened disunion should Lincoln who opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories be elected, most notably William L. Yancey toured the North calling for secession as Stephen A. A Lincoln victory presented them with a momentous choice as they saw it, even before his inauguration — "the Union without slavery, or slavery without the Union". American Civil War historian James M. McPherson suggested that, for the Southerners, the most ominous feature of the Republican victories in the Congressional and Presidential elections of 1860 was the magnitude of those victories. Republicans captured over 60 percent of the Northern vote, and won three-fourths of its Congressional delegations. The Southern press said that such Republicans represented the anti-slavery portion of the North, "a party founded on the single sentiment The "Black Republican party" could overwhelm conservative Yankees. The New

Orleans Delta said of the Republicans, "It is in fact, essentially, a revolutionary party" to overthrow slavery. Historian Drew Gilpin Faust observed that "leaders of the secession movement across the South cited slavery as the most compelling reason for southern independence". For struggling yeomen and subsistence farmers, the slave society provided a large class of people ranked lower in the social scale than they. He found that Confederate diplomacy projected multiple contradictory self-images: Vice President Alexander H. Stephens declared that the "cornerstone" of the new government "rest[ed] upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery â€” subordination to the superior race â€” is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth". Georgia also claimed a general Federal policy of favoring Northern over Southern economic interests. Texas mentioned slavery 21 times, but also listed the failure of the federal government to live up to its obligations, in the original annexation agreement, to protect settlers along the exposed western frontier. Texas resolutions further stated that governments of the states and the nation were established "exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity". They also stated that although equal civil and political rights applied to all white men, they did not apply to those of the "African race", further opining that the end of racial enslavement would "bring inevitable calamities upon both [races] and desolation upon the fifteen slave-holding states". Instead the Alabama ordinance stated "the election of Abraham Lincoln The ordinance invited "the slaveholding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as a permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States" to participate in a February 4, convention in Montgomery, Alabama. Under the influence of men such as Texas Governor Sam Houston , delay would have had the effect of sustaining the Union. Governor William Henry Gist of South Carolina corresponded secretly with other Deep South governors, and most southern governors exchanged clandestine commissioners. The most influential were: The foreman of a jury refused the legitimacy of federal courts, so Federal Judge Andrew Magrath ruled that U. A mass meeting in Charleston celebrating the Charleston and Savannah railroad and state cooperation led to the South Carolina legislature to call for a Secession Convention. Senator James Chesnut, Jr. Kentucky declared neutrality, while Missouri had its own civil war until the Unionists took power and drove the Confederate legislators out of the state. The House approved it by a vote of to 65 and the United States Senate adopted it, with no changes, on a vote of 24 to It was then submitted to the state legislatures for ratification. The text was as follows: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. Had it been ratified by the required number of states prior to , it would have made institutionalized slavery immune to the constitutional amendment procedures and to interference by Congress.

Chapter 6 : Why Roger Taney statues aren't Confederate monuments - National Constitution Center

More than 30 cities across the United States have removed or relocated Confederate statues and monuments amid an intense nationwide debate about race and history. Here is a running list of all the.

Fate of Robert E. More than 30 cities across the United States have removed or relocated Confederate statues and monuments amid an intense nationwide debate about race and history. Lee resulted in the death of a woman who was demonstrating against white supremacy, other cities have decided to remove Confederate statues. Many of the controversial monuments were dedicated in the early twentieth century or during the height of the Civil Rights Movement. Here is a running list of all the monuments and statues that have been removed and the cities that have taken them down: Reagan and former Texas Gov. Lee Elementary School in Lee Road and Jeff Davis Avenue. Although the plan had been in the works since June , the Baltimore City Council approved it only two days after the deadly events in Charlottesville. On March 10, , the space where the Confederate statues had stood was rededicated to abolitionist and civil rights pioneer Harriet Tubman. Mantee County removed a Confederate soldiers memorial obelisk on Aug. The monument, which had stood there for more than 90 years, was accidentally broken into two pieces when city workers removed it. Dallas, Texas A bronze statue of Robert E. Lee Park, which was also named in honor of the Confederate general. The park was dedicated to Lee by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in during a renaming ceremony of the park. Three Confederate monuments were removed from a city park Friday morning. A city spokesperson said the plaques were going to be cleaned up and taken to a nearby museum. More than people had gathered and were chanting "hey, hey, ho, ho, this racist statue has got to go. The statue had been a source of controversy, with school officials claiming that state law prevented them from removing it. A nearly-century old statue of a Confederate soldier was toppled not long after Charlottesville by protesters associated with the Workers World party. As the bronze statue lay crumpled on the ground, protesters could be seen kicking it on social media. It was moved to a private cemetery outside the city in August Vice President and the last Confederate Secretary of War. Private funds will cover the cost of their upkeep in the cemetery. A large stone monument commemorating Confederate veterans was taken down Aug. The 6-foot granite marker was loaded into a pickup truck and taken to a storage facility. A petition calling for it to be taken down had garnered 1, signatures. A statue of a Confederate soldier was removed from the University of Louisville campus after a legal battle between the city residents, the mayor and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It was relocated to Brandenburg, Kentucky, which hosts Civil War reenactments. A plaque honoring Confederate soldiers was removed Aug. Crews removed two Confederate statues from Memphis parks on Dec. New Orleans city workers removed four monuments in April dedicated to the Confederacy and opponents of Reconstruction. The city council had declared the monuments a public nuisance. The monuments removed were of Confederate General P. Beauregard, Davis and Lee. Busts of Lee and Jackson were removed overnight on Aug. A Confederate statue known as "Johnny Reb" was moved in June by officials from Lake Eola Park to Greenwood Cemetery in response to public outcry about it being symbolic of hate and white supremacy. The process began several months prior and involved input from students, teachers, administrators and local stakeholders. Virginia is home to the largest number of Confederate monuments and symbols in the country. A plaque honoring Davis was quietly removed Aug. There were no protesters during or after the removal, according to local media reports. The Missouri Civil War Museum oversaw the removal in late June of a foot granite and bronze monument from Forest Park, where it had stood for years. It shouldered the costs of removal and will hold the monument in storage until a new home can be found for it. The agreement stipulates the monument can be re-displayed at a Civil War museum, battlefield or cemetery. Cory Booker introduced a bill in Sept. The National Cathedral voted that same month to take down two stained-glass windows of Confederate generals. The removal could take a few days and workers seen putting up scaffolding around the windows to start the process. Rick Scott, a Republican, signed a bill to replace a statue of a Confederate general at the U. Worthington, Ohio Worthington removed a historic marker Aug. Christopher Carbone covers technology and science for Fox News Digital. Tips or story leads:

Chapter 7 : Confederate Civil Service - Wikipedia

Placing a social justice monument near the year old monument memorializing fallen Confederate soldiers balances the story of Florence's role in southern history, said Camille Bennett, founder.

Chapter 8 : Is Justice Blind at a Courthouse With a Confederate Statue?

In this Wednesday, Aug. 1, photo, Ronnie Anderson, an African-American man charged with possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, poses for a photo in front of a confederate statue on the.

Chapter 9 : Confederate military justice | American Civil War Forums

Confederate district courts were authorized by Article III, Section 1, of the Confederate Constitution, and President Davis appointed judges within the individual states of the Confederate States of America.