



Community Coalition Report: Demand for Decision Calloway County Elected Officials

REPORT TO CALLOWAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT



July 14, 2020

Community Coalition Report: Calloway County Confederate Monument - Murray, Kentucky

REPORT TO CALLOWAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **Executive Summary**
 - Coalition Composition
 - Specific Outcomes Desired
- **Mission & Purpose**
- **Timeline of Events**
- **2017 Removal Initiative**
- **2020 Removal Initiative**
 - Relevant Law
 - Public Opinion
 - Decision-Makers
- **Conclusion**

Appendices

- **Appendix 1: Known Media Coverage**
- **Appendix 2: Monuments Removed Since June 1, 2020**
- **Appendix 3: Public Statements in Support of Movement (Calloway County)**
- **Appendix 4: Public Statements in Support of Movement (Non-Calloway County)**
- **Appendix 5: Key Documents**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COALITION COMPOSITION

The citizens of Calloway County organically mobilized neighbors sympathetic to the removal of the confederate statue at the Calloway County courthouse to act NOW. In the **43 days** that have elapsed since June 1, 2020 thousands of members of this community have affirmed support via social media, direct outreach, or organizing/participating in peaceful assemblies. We do not purport to speak for the 39,001 residents of Calloway County -- However we are confident that views expressed in this report represent a cross-section of residents representative of the races, socio-economic classes, and different geographic communities that are a composite of Calloway County.

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES DESIRED

We ask the following from the Fiscal Court:

- ~~1. Willingly provide any non public documentation or other material that will be used to consider the matter before the Court to the people no later than 04:00 PM on June 16, 2020;~~
- ~~2. Immediately following the public hearing, hold a public, roll call (or otherwise recorded) vote on the future of the statue. We ask that the Court does not further delay the decision on removal with committee action; and~~
- 3. Submit resolution to the Kentucky Military Heritage Council no later than July 17, 2020 expressing desire to remove the Calloway County Confederate Memorial featuring Robert E. Lee from public property and explicitly requesting an expedited hearing on the matter. Explore all available means to effect removal **no later than July 31, 2020** regardless of ability to secure permanent placement location.**



MISSION & PURPOSE

MISSION

Our mission is simple: the removal of the confederate statue featuring Robert E. Lee from Calloway County Courthouse (i.e. public) property in order to signal readiness to address systemic institutional racism to the citizens of Calloway County and our visitors.

PURPOSE

Purpose #1: Transparency

We aim to maintain independence and integrity of our shared goal of removal of the confederate monument by capturing public commentary on record and documenting public outreach (including public letters, emails and social media) with the goal of creating a publicly accessible historical record.

Purpose #2: Accountability

We believe that silence on the removal of the confederate statue to be consent to its honorific place on Calloway County public property. In a democracy, the “silent majority” should be identified and counted if the status quo is to be maintained. We aim to remove our financial and other support for those business owners, social, and political leaders who support the continued display of the confederate statue on public property.

Purpose #3: Removal

The confederate statue featuring Robert E. Lee is a painful reminder of America’s original sin - the subjectification of a people based on the premise of white supremacy. When Robert E. Lee unconditionally surrendered on April 9, 1865 the United States defeated an insurgency committed slavery. Despite this unconditional surrender, sympathizers proceeded to engage in systemic acts of violent terrorism and political oppression. The statue featuring and honoring Robert E. Lee is a disgrace to all citizens of the United States. That said, we aim to remove the statue by legal, democratic means by apply moral, economic and media pressure. We aim to see the statue moved or destroyed without conflict.

Purpose #4: Progression

Calloway County has the opportunity to be an example for other localities engaged in similar discussions. By removing the statue, Calloway County can finally embody its “friendliest small town” moniker and truly welcome all people. \$1 million dollars in post-secondary scholarships and change agents assume government appointed positions where they will exercise discretion based on lessons learned.



Timeline of Events

On June 1, 2020, Calloway County resident Sherman Neal II sent a letter to Murray Mayor Bob Rogers, requesting removal of the confederate memorial from public property. Subsequent national media attention led to reinvigoration of organic community effort. These initiatives coincided with a larger national movement which has resulted in several expedited statue removals to date. See below for timeline of significant actions stemming from request:

June 1

Initiative Restart

Sherman Neal II requests removal of Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial from Calloway County Courthouse; letter addressed to City of Murray Mayor Bob Rogers.

June 1

Assembly #1: George Floyd Candlelight Vigil

Silent assembly organized community members. No property damage, no violence, no significant incidents to report.

June 1

Statue Protection Begins

Calloway County Sheriff Department begins persistent surveillance of the Confederate memorial.

June 2

Statewide Publicity

Media outlets in Frankfort, Cadiz, and Louisville release content of the letter sparking increased statewide interest.

June 3

National Publicity

The New York Times publishes report documenting movements to remove confederate monuments nationwide; Murray, KY featured.

June 3

Assembly #2: March to Monument

Approx. 50 members of community march from MSU campus to confederate monument. (2) incidents of violence committed: (1) multi-victim assault with chemical agent and (1) confirmed multi-victim aggravated assault. Offenders arrested by Murray Police Department. Demonstrators held assembly at monument. No violent acts committed. No property damage.

June 7

Assembly #3: Prayer in the Park

MSU Men's Basketball player Brion Whitley hosts community prayer sponsored by 12+ community pastors. Hundreds attend. Event followed COVID-19 assembly precautions.

June 7

Assembly #4: Love on the Square

Gathering of community members in vicinity of confederate memorial. Organized by supporters of removal. No violence. No property damage. Adjacent cities replicate event in solidarity.

June 8



Governor Beshear Supports Removal

Governor Andrew Beshear calls for removal of confederate monuments located on courthouse grounds during evening address.

June 11

Murray City Council Supports Removal

Murray City Council passes resolution, by unanimous decision, to signal city support for removal and relocation.

June 13



Ja Morant Supports Removal

Former All-American Murray State basketball player publishes public letter requesting removal of Confederate monument. At least 3.1 million social media followers receive letter and national media broadcast as top news story.


June 13/15

Murray State Department Support

Departments of English, Philosophy, and Hlstory publish (2) letters supporting removal; representative of (62 faculty and staff).



Timeline of Events

- June 16** **Murray State Department Support**
Murray State University Department of and Design officially endorses removal.
- June 17** **Murray State University Endorsement**
 Murray State University officially endorses initiative to remove the monument. President Jackson publicly endorses message.
- June 17** **Calloway County Fiscal Court Hearing**
Calloway County Sheriff Department begins persistent surveillance of the Confederate memorial.
- June 23** **Request for Attorney General Investigation**
Sherman Neal II sends letter to KY Attorney General Cameron requesting assistance with identify relevant outstanding legal matters
- July 9** **Freedom of Information Act Request Submitted to Calloway County**
Sherman Neal II submits records request to Calloway County for any correspondence related to this matter as of June 1
- July 17** **Calloway County Fiscal Court Hearing #2**
TBD

Note:

To date, the only public comment in opposition of removal came during the June 17, 2020 Fiscal Court Hearing from Calloway County resident Blake Hughes. Mr. Hughes does not represent the United Daughters of the Confederacy or the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Reason for his selection as a representative currently unknown. Whereabouts of the J.N. Williams Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy currently Unknown





SITUATION

REPORT TO CALLOWAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT



2017 REMOVAL INITIATIVE

Following violence that erupted during the the white supremacist and neo-nazi rally in Charlottesville, Virginia on August 12, 2017, discussion regarding the role of Confederate statues, monuments, flags, and other imagery in perpetuating white supremacy began in earnest around the country, including in Kentucky. After elected officials in West Kentucky weighed in on the controversy on the side of protecting and celebrating the symbols of the Confederacy, progressives in the region began discussing how to remove and change those monuments.

- August 29, 2017 (Local Publicity): Murray State history professor Duane Bolin publishes an essay discussing the history of Confederate statues in Murray and elsewhere in Kentucky. The Murray State News publishes a story referencing the essay.
- September 2, 2017 (Local Publicity): The Murray Ledger and Times publishes an article quoting various state officials, including then KY House District 5 Rep. Kenny Imes, as opposing removal of Confederate monuments.
- September 4, 2017: Shelly Baskin posts a message in a Facebook group for West Kentucky progressives describing the Murray Confederate Monument and calling for members of the group to take action to address it.
- September 13, 2017 (Local Publicity): Shelly Baskin and Danielle Fernandez lead a public organizational meeting for the monument removal petition. The meeting was attended by about 20 people in favor of removal, but was continuously disrupted by about 10 people who wanted to keep the statue. The Murray Ledger and Times published an article about the meeting the next day.
- September 20, 2017 (Local Publicity): Reacting to a rumor that a secret petition to take down the monument would be presented at the Fiscal Court meeting, nearly 100 people fill the meeting room to protest. WPSD and the Murray Ledger and Times cover the event.
- Following the Fiscal Court meeting, the petition group decides to take a longer-term approach to the removal process. Members continue to research the monument and options while occasional editorials are published by Bill Schell.

"The only time it would be removed is by a majority vote of the fiscal court, I would act under their direction, or in the case of federal marshals hauling me off to Paducah and putting me in federal prison. They could do what they want to after that," Imes told community members at the forum.

- Judge Executive David Imes on removal; October 17, 2018 (source: <https://www.wkms.org/post/calloway-judgeexec-candidates-discuss-library-expansion-generating-revenue-local-forum#stream/0>)



2020 Removal Initiative: Relevant Law

APPLICABLE LAW

KRS § 171.786 Meaning of Military Heritage Designation - Administrative Regulations

- (1) Designation of an historic geographic site as a military heritage site means that the site cannot be destroyed, removed, or significantly altered, other than for repair or renovation without the written consent of the commission.
- (2) ***Designation of an object as a military heritage object means that the object cannot be destroyed, removed, sold, or significantly altered, other than for repair or renovation or temporary loan not exceeding one (1) year without the written consent of the commission***
- (3) The commission shall promulgate administrative regulations defining permitted and forbidden activities relating to military heritage objects and which activity requires either written permission of the commission or action by the commission to rescind the designation of the site a military heritage site or rescind the designation of the object as a military heritage object

NOTE

- KMHC meets twice per annual year, or once every six months. Due to emergency meeting orders enacted by the Governor as a result of COVID statutory meeting restrictions have been waived. Additionally, the commission has not met in 2020 meaning that this matter will be ripe for immediate decision pending Calloway County Fiscal Court recommendation.



2020 Removal Initiative: Decision-Makers and Influencers

KENTUCKY MILITARY HERITAGE COMMISSION (LEGAL AUTHORITY)



CRAIG POTTS
Kentucky Heritage Council
Executive Director & State
Historic Preservation Officer



**B. GEN. STEPHEN
BULLARD**
Executive Director, Kentucky
Commission on Military Affairs



**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
HOGAN**
Kentucky Adjutant General,
Kentucky Department of
Military Affairs

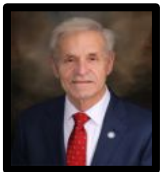


SCOTT ALVEY
Kentucky Historical
Society Executive Director



**B. GEN. BENJAMIN
ADAMS III**
Commissioner, Department
of Veterans Affairs

CALLOWAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT (LEGAL AUTHORITY)



HON. KENNETH IMES
Judge Executive



EDWARD CLYDE HALE
Magistrate, District 1



LARRY CRUTCHER
Magistrate, District 2



DONALD CHERRY
Magistrate, District 3



PAUL RISTER
Magistrate, District 4

OTHER VOICES (NON -LEGAL AUTHORITY ON MONUMENT REMOVAL)



**GOV. ANDREW
BESHEAR**
Commonwealth of
Kentucky



JA MORANT
Professional Athlete /
Public figure



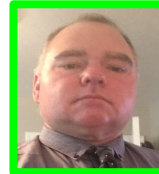
**MAYOR BOB
ROGERS**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
DANNY HUDSPETH**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILWOMAN
ROSE ROSS ELDER**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
MONTY MCCUISTON**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
WESLEY BOLIN**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILWOMAN
LINDA CHERRY**
CITY OF MURRAY



**PRESIDENT
ROBERT JACKSON**
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY



**COUNCILMAN
JEREMY BELL**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
BURTON YOUNG**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILWOMAN
PAT SEIBER**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILWOMAN
ALICE ROUSE**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
DAN MILLER**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
TERRY STRIETER**
CITY OF MURRAY



**COUNCILMAN
JOHN MARK ROBERTS**
CITY OF MURRAY

2020 Removal Initiative: Public Opinion

Background: On June 1, 2020 two Murray residents created separate petitions on this matter utilizing the Change.org website which provides a free open forum for creation of petitions. Data current as of 05:02 AM June 16, 2020:

Petition in Support of Removal

- All Signatures: 9,818
- Kentucky Residents: 2,300*
- Calloway County: 1,193*

**Numbers represent voters with verifiable residencies; most conservative number available and likely undercounts college age residents attending universities elsewhere.*

Petition Opposing Removal

- All Signatures: 2,899
- Kentucky Residents: Unknown*
- Calloway County: Unknown*

**Without access to additional information on signers of petition opposing removal we have no way to verify signees residency in Kentucky or Calloway County.*

To ensure fair comparison between both petitions, since it is difficult to accurately identify the residence of those who signed, it's best to look at them as a whole without segmenting the signatures by the locations they listed.

With both petitions created on the exact same day, the one in favor of removing the Confederate statue outweighs the petition opposing its removal by 6,919 signatures, which is 3.38 times greater, or **77% voting in favor of removal**



CONCLUSION

REMARKS

“The general sentiment of mankind is that a man who will not fight for himself, when he has the means of doing so, is not worth being fought for by others, and this sentiment is just . . . The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to her august claims have been born of earnest struggle . . . ***If there is no struggle there is no progress.*** Those who profess to favor freedom and yet deprecate agitation are men who want crops without plowing up the ground; they want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters.

This struggle may be a moral one, or it may be a physical one, and it may be both moral and physical, but it must be a struggle. ***Power concedes nothing without a demand.*** It never did and it never will. Find out just what any people will quietly submit to and you have found out the exact measure of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them, and these will continue till they are resisted with either words or blows, or with both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress.

- Frederick Douglass, *August 3, 1857 remarks in the “Speech on West India Emancipation.* Mr. Douglass is the namesake of Frederick Douglass High School, the black segregated school, located in Murray, KY which merged into Murray High School following court ordered desegregation in the fall of 1955.

The people have made their demands known. The Calloway County Fiscal Court must use the power vested in them by law to remove this beacon of hate from property belonging to the community.

END



CONTACT INFO

City & County Leadership

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Kenny Imes	Judge/Executive	(270) 753-2920	kimes@callowayky.com
Gina Winchester	Deputy Judge/Executive	270-753-2920	gwinchester@callowayky.com
Bob Rogers	Mayor, City of Murray	(270) 762-0300	bob.rogers@murrayky.gov
Murray City Council	-	-	citycouncil@murrayky.gov

Calloway County Magistrates - Voting Members of Fiscal Court

Magistrate Name	Magistrate District	Precincts	Phone
Eddie Clyde Hale	District 1	A101, A102, A103, A104, A106	(270) 205-5585
Larry Crutcher	District 2	B101, B103, B104, B105, B107, B108, B109	(270) 436-2645
Don Cherry	District 3	C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C108, C109	(270) 293-0445
Paul Rister	District 4	D103, D105, D106, D108	(270) 293-5455

CONTACT YOUR LEADERSHIP

“CC” SHERMANNEAL777@GMAIL.COM IF YOU
 DESIRE TO BE ADDED TO COMMUNITY VOICES IN
 THIS DOCUMENT

END





Media Coverage REPORT TO CALLOWAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT



MEDIA COVERAGE

June 1, 2020: Initial Release

- Paducah Sun (Edward Marlow): Tweets out letter requesting removal. (<https://twitter.com/dreamarlowe85/status/1267569659735347205?s=20>).
- Calloway County Sheriff Dept. begins 24 hour surveillance of statue (<https://twitter.com/LiamNiemeyer/status/1267647000759226368?s=20>).

June 2, 2020: Statewide Coverage

- State Journal (Frankfort, KY): https://www.state-journal.com/education/murray-state-assistant-football-coach-asks-for-confederate-memorial-to-be-removed/article_e58a1378-a504-11ea-8408-c35171637ec3.html
- WKDZ Radio (Cadiz, KY): <https://www.wkdzradio.com/2020/06/01/murray-state-coach-asks-for-lee-statue-to-be-removed/>
- Kentucky Today (Louisville, KY): <https://www.kentuckytoday.com/stories/request-made-to-remove-statue-of-robert-e-lee-in-murray,26180>
- Western Kentucky Star (Paducah, KY): <http://www.westkentuckystar.com/News/Local-Regional/Western-Kentucky/MSU-President-Addresses-Current-Racial-Issues.aspx>
- Murray Ledger & Times https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/community-members-hold-protest-march-vigil/article_a39bc10e-a456-11ea-a5a0-779e6c5cc842.html

June 3, 2020: National Coverage

- Western Kentucky Star (Paducah, KY): <http://www.westkentuckystar.com/News/Local-Regional/Western-Kentucky/Two-Arrested-for-Endangering-Murray-Protesters.aspx>
- Hoptown Chronicle (Hopkinsville, KY): <https://hoptownchronicle.org/man-assaults-protestors-with-spray-during-second-day-of-murray-protests/>
- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC Affiliate): https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/murray-man-calls-for-removal-of-confederate-memorial-outside-calloway-county-courthouse/article_a2ea0f16-a601-11ea-9dcf-9b9ed46f66ad.html



June 3, 2020: National Coverage Cont...

- New York Times (New York City, NY):
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/03/us/confederate-statues-george-floyd.html>
- WPFL 89.3 NPR Affiliate (Louisville, KY):
<https://wfpl.org/man-assaults-protesters-with-spray-during-second-day-of-murray-protests/>
- KVFS Channel 12 (Cape Girardeau CBS affiliate)
<https://www.kfvs12.com/2020/06/03/man-accused-pointing-gun-peaceful-protesters-another-accused-pepper-spraying-them-officers-murray/>

June 4, 2020:

- WKUFM 88.9 NPR Affiliate (Bowling Green, KY):
<https://www.wkyufm.org/post/man-assaults-protesters-spray-during-second-day-murray-protests>

June 5, 2020:

- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/protest-speaker-arrested-on-several-warrants/article_3caf8286-a6be-11ea-a1eb-7bdf84c5fa08.html

June 7, 2020: COMMUNITY PASTOR / PRAYER GATHERING & “LOVE ON THE SQUARE”

- WSILTV Local 3 News (Carbondale, IL):
<https://wsiltv.com/2020/06/07/hundreds-attend-prayer-vigil-calling-for-unity/>
- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/2-sunday-events-call-for-prayer-unity-in-fight-against-racism/article_7d621212-a934-11ea-8ad7-cbed02be9776.html

June 8, 2020: Governor Beshear Supports Removal

Beshear Statement

- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/beshear-voices-support-for-removing-calloway-confederate-memorial/article_c3b4fa3e-a9db-11ea-bacf-4701bbc0edfa.html
- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate:
<https://www.wkms.org/post/beshear-calls-removal-calloway-county-confederate-monument#stream/0>
- WTVQ 36 ABC News (Lexington, KY):
<https://www.wtvq.com/2020/06/08/beshear-confederate-memorials-go-better-training-health-care-education-diversity-coming/>



June 8, 2020: Governor Beshear Supports Removal Cont...

- WPKY 103.3 (Cadiz, KY)
<https://www.wpkyonline.com/2020/06/08/beshear-calls-for-removal-of-murray-confederate-statue/>
- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC Affiliate):
https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/beshear-says-confederate-memorial-in-murray-should-come-down/article_3da74e76-a9ca-11ea-b905-df823315c0fb.html
- WPFL 89.3 NPR Affiliate (Louisville, KY):
<https://wfpl.org/small-towns-host-black-lives-matter-marches-as-movement-spreads-beyond-cities/>
- The Messenger (Madisonville, KY)
https://www.the-messenger.com/news/local/article_f29f7a76-3dee-55c6-a3ef-dceba9110f7d.html
- Murray Ledger & Times
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/2-sunday-events-call-for-prayer-unity-in-fight-against-racism/article_7d621212-a934-11ea-8ad7-cbed02be9776.html

June 8, 2020: Governor Beshear Supports Removal Cont...

- West Kentucky Star (Paducah, KY):
<http://www.westkentuckystar.com/News/State/Kentucky/Beshear-Calls-for-Removal-of-Lee-Statue-in-Murray.aspx>

June 12, 2020: MSU English & Philosophy Dept Endorsement

- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate:
<https://www.wkms.org/post/murray-state-s-english-philosophy-dept-urges-county-officials-remove-confederate-statue#stream/0>
- Hoptown Chronicle (Hopkinsville, KY):
<https://hoptownchronicle.org/english-and-philosophy-department-at-murray-state-urges-county-to-remove-confederate-memorial-outside-courthouse/>
- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/community/how-this-monument-came-to-be/article_c22eb53c-ac4d-11ea-b031-831ae422ba58.html
- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/council-passes-resolution-to-pursue-removing-confederate-statue/article_ee3bb756-acd9-11ea-bf2a-8f7b61d3bf43.html



June 12, 2020: Murray City Council Endorses Removal

- KVFS Channel 12 (Cape Girardeau, MO CBS affiliate)
<https://www.kfvs12.com/2020/06/12/murray-tattoo-shop-offers-free-cover-ups-hate-or-gang-related-tattoos/>

June 13, 2020: Ja Morant Endorses Removal

- CBS Sports:
<https://www.cbssports.com/nba/news/grizzlies-ja-morant-pens-letter-to-county-judge-in-kentucky-asking-for-removal-of-confederate-statue/>
- Bleacher Report
<https://bleacherreport.com/articles/2896055-ja-morant-writes-letter-urging-kentucky-judge-to-remove-confederate-statue>
- Forbes
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/chrismanning/2020/06/13/grizzlies-guard-ja-morant-calls-for-confederate-statue-in-kentucky-to-be-removed/#1cb5a4423b23>
- Sportando
<https://sportando.basketball/en/grizzlies-ja-morant-requests-the-removal-of-a-confederate-statues-near-murray-state/>
- ESPN
https://www.espn.com/nba/story/_/id/29307166/ja-morant-asks-judge-confederate-monument-removed-murray
- Yahoo!
<https://sports.yahoo.com/memphis-grizzlies-ja-morant-writes-kentucky-judge-confederate-statue-robert-e-lee-come-down-murray-state-214302112.html>
- USA Today
<https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/nba/2020/06/13/ja-morant-asks-kentucky-judge-remove-confederate-monument/3184620001/>
- Essentially Sports
<https://www.essentiallysports.com/news-nba-rookie-requests-for-the-removal-of-a-confederate-statue-amidst-protests-against-racial-discrimination-ja-morant/>
- Hot New Hip Hop
<https://www.hotnewhiphop.com/ja-morant-advocates-for-dismantling-confederate-statue-in-kentucky-news.112455.html>
- Daily Memphian:
<https://dailyMemphian.com/section/sportsmemphis-grizzlies/article/14836/calkins-ja-morant-murray-state-university-kentucky-confederate-monument-letter>
- UpRoxx:
<https://uproxx.com/dimemag/ja-morant-request-confederate-monument-murray-kentucky-comes-down/>



June 13, 2020: Ja Morant Endorses Removal Continued

- YardBarker:
https://www.yardbarker.com/nba/articles/ja_morant_asks_judge_to_have_confederate_statue_removed_from_murray_kentucky/s1_13132_32185544
- Wave 3 News (Louisville, KY):
<https://www.wave3.com/2020/06/14/former-murray-state-basketball-player-ja-morant-calls-removal-confederate-statue-downtown-murray/>
- **Kentucky Herald Ledger (Lexington, KY) Article**

June 14, 2020

- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC Affiliate):
https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/murray-tattoo-shop-offering-to-cover-up-hate-and-gang-symbols-for-free/article_95b35302-ae8f-11ea-a525-a7f254ba803f.html (Unrelated, but Pickle Rick)
- Murray Ledger & Times:
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/morant-addresses-courthouse-statue/article_0eeac9b4-ae98-11ea-9e1a-dbe8ed82d767.html#tncms-source=block-behavioral
- Paducah Sun:
https://www.paducahsun.com/sports/grizzlies-morant-calls-for-immediate-removal-of-calloway-confederate-statue/article_67037847-f944-5535-a3f0-a8bddff7e998.html
- **Kentucky Sports Radio (Lexington, KY)**
<https://kentuckysportsradio.com/basketball-2/ja-morant-calls-on-kentucky-judge-to-remove-confederate-statue-in-downtown-murray/>
- **KVFS Channel 12 (Cape Girardeau, MO CBS affiliate)**
<https://www.kfvs12.com/2020/06/15/former-murray-state-basketball-player-ja-morant-calls-removal-confederate-statue-downtown-murray/>

June 15, 2020

- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate:
<https://www.wkms.org/post/msu-history-dept-demands-calloway-county-officials-remove-confederate-statue-letter-judge#stream/0>
- **Lexington Herald-Ledger**
<https://www.kentucky.com/news/state/kentucky/article243539697.html>
- **Hoptown Chronicle (Hopkinsville, KY)**
<https://hoptownchronicle.org/msus-history-department-demanding-removal-of-confederate-memorial-from-calloway-courthouse-grounds/>

June 16, 2020

- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate:
<https://www.wkms.org/post/murray-state-university-supports-removal-calloway-co-court-house-confederate-monument#stream/0>



June 16, 2020 Continued

- One America News Network
<https://www.oann.com/grizzlies-morant-asks-judge-to-remove-confederate-statue/>
- New York Post
<https://nypost.com/2020/06/16/tattoo-parlor-offers-free-tattoos-to-cover-up-hate-symbols/>
- Channel 24 News ABC Affiliate (Memphis, TN)
<https://www.localmemphis.com/article/sports/ja-morant-father-tee-proud-for-letter-requesting-statue-removal/522-bab7c6eb-9603-49f8-8f9f-4bf21ae16a4e>

June 17, 2020

- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate:
<https://www.wkms.org/post/calloway-co-fiscal-court-declines-take-action-county-courthouse-confederate-monument#stream/0>
- **Murray Ledger & Times**
https://www.murrayledger.com/opinion/letters_to_editor/our-readers-write/article_1ebeef7c-b1be-11ea-8b04-177978fc3c8e.html

June 18, 2020

- Forward Kentucky (Mayfield, KY)
<https://forwardky.com/lee-still-rides-in-murray-kentucky/>
- Kentucky Publishing Inc.
<http://www.ky-news.com/fiscal-court-hears-issues-over-confederate-monument-in-murray-cms-11732>
- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC Affiliate):
https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/calloway-county-fiscal-court-mulls-over-future-of-confederate-monument/article_c97a265a-b14d-11ea-93a0-27563448a2cb.html
- The Murray State News
<https://thenews.org/2020/06/18/murray-state-university-supports-the-removal-of-confederate-statue/>
- Messenger-Inquirer (Owensboro, KY)
https://www.messenger-inquirer.com/news/murray-parlor-removing-hate-tattoos-for-free/article_7b4f059e-9a83-58cc-9738-e18454783977.html
- Murray Ledger & Times
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/fiscal-court-hears-from-supporter-opponent-of-moving-lee-statue/article_cf1561fe-b109-11ea-ad34-b7ecaa1d214e.html?utm_medium=social&utm_source=email&utm_campaign=user-share

June 19, 2020

- Ohio Valley Resource (NPR affiliate for KY, OH, WV)
<https://ohiovalleyresource.org/2020/06/19/sherman-vs-lee-how-one-man-sparked-a-fight-to-take-down-a-confederate-statue-in-his-kentucky-town/>
- Murray Ledger & Times
https://www.murrayledger.com/opinion/robert-e-lee-the-myth-the-man/article_7cb0f1f8-b1bd-11ea-9f02-f70dd4513c06.html



June 20, 2020

- Paducah Sun:
https://www.paducahsun.com/news/not-a-tradition-that-we-want-to-honor-msu-coach-continues-campaign-against-lee-statue/article_3ba1ac20-a801-59ee-b5e2-dd1eba375684.html

June 21, 2020

- WPFL (NPR affiliate for Louisville)
<https://wfpl.org/sherman-vs-lee-how-one-man-sparked-a-fight-to-take-down-a-confederate-statue-in-his-kentucky-town/>

June 24, 2020

- Paducah Sun:
https://www.paducahsun.com/news/coach-seeks-ag-influence-in-murray-statue-removal/article_885706af-a7f5-5fb6-b326-266e3e5ff785.html
- Murray Ledger & Times
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/imes-releases-new-statement-on-lee-statue/article_eabbf0a4-b5bd-11ea-a081-434b868c55ef.html
- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC affiliate)
https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/kentucky-news/direct-call-to-kentuckys-attorney-general-to-take-down-robert-e-lee-statue-in-calloway/article_8e09ca24-b645-11ea-88ec-539f879281f5.html

June 25, 2020

- Paducah Sun
https://www.paducahsun.com/news/murray-asks-calloway-to-remove-lee-statue/article_c9443694-00c3-5a54-98d9-b288411a15e1.html
- WPSD Local 6 (Paducah NBC affiliate)
https://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/murray-city-council-passes-resolution-urging-fiscal-court-to-remove-confederate-monument/article_e3b048d6-b75d-11ea-966c-8ff036861f70.html?utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook WPSD-TV

June 26, 2020

- Murray Ledger & Times
https://www.murrayledger.com/news/local/murray-council-passes-resolution-recommending-removal-of-lee-monument/article_edc232aa-b751-11ea-bf54-eb6acc40ff2d.html
- WTVQ Channel 36 (Lexington, KY ABC affiliate)
<https://www.wtvq.com/2020/06/26/murray-council-asks-removal-confederate-statue/>
- West Virginia Public Broadcasting
<https://www.wvpublic.org/post/confederate-monument-sparks-debate-kentucky-college-town#stream/0>
- Kentucky New Era (Hopkinsville, KY)
https://www.kentuckynewera.com/news/ap/article_69401150-eb45-586e-a099-5bb7119420b7.html



June 26, 2020 Continued

- WKYT (Lexington, KY CBS affiliate)
<https://www.wkyt.com/2020/06/26/kentucky-city-passes-resolution-to-remove-lee-statue/>
- WKMS Murray State NPR affiliate
<https://www.wkms.org/post/advocates-call-confederate-monument-removal-judge-executive-says-no-timeline-action#stream/0>

June 27, 2020

- The Times Leader (Princeton, KY)
https://www.timesleader.net/news/murray-asks-calloway-to-remove-lee-statue/article_0ff4b622-bab2-5d9b-ae60-b5d79d23d322.html
- **Courier Journal (Lexington, KY)**
<https://www.courier-journal.com/story/news/local/2020/06/27/murray-kentucky-city-council-passes-resolution-remove-lee-statue/3270284001/>

June 28, 2020

- Paducah Sun
https://www.paducahsun.com/news/erasing-history-debate-on-heritage-hate-and-history-rages-around-calloway-monument/article_a501519f-336e-53be-a777-35b9bce08dde.html

June 30, 2020

- KY Forward
https://www.kyforward.com/constance-alexander-what-we-are-actually-talking-about-when-we-talk-about-race/?utm_source=cerkl&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=newsletter-06302020&cerkl_id=9861583&cerkl_ue=UFWvtGz8FteEESDobx%2Fv4UfSFxT9imY4Ovlaz7evXN6JFvThrxOnv6rg%2Ftnq%2BAEN

July 6, 2020

- WKMS Murray State NPR Affiliate
<https://www.wkms.org/post/impromptu-independence-day-protest-requests-removal-calloway-county-confederate-monument#stream/0>



INDEPENDENT VIDEO PRODUCTIONS

June 12, 2020

- City Council Board Meeting:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OkqV-3lzaC8&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR2iAqdhkeOzKD76JeoGe1BgLh6r2aw2D0oaTfaG8mvkLKRVwyRhcyC0SyA>

June 20, 2020

- **Conflict in Calloway, Producer “Anonymous”**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4aZL193vyw>

June 25, 2020

- **Murray City Council Meeting;**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oR9kKpvsWck>

June 26, 2020

- **A Tale of Two Confederate Memorial, Produced by Dr. Ray Horton**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S677hnHq45I&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR24dfQzhzFXFKUvg8x4AviSrnhDfACFNc4vdTvdRrovc2O3A-8lgysFz2E&app=desktop>

July 7, 2020

- **Outside Agitators, Inside Aggressors, Produced by Dr. Ray Horton**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cAxRD5FNUCE&t=10s>

TOTAL

- (85) Unique Stories
- (39) Different News Sources
- (13) Different Cities
- (7) Different States + National Sports Media: KY, NY, MO, IL, TN, WV, OH



MONUMENTS REMOVED SINCE JUNE 1, 2020

Date	City, State	Name	Year Erected	
June 1	Nashville, TN	Edward Carmack		
June 1	Birmingham, AL	Charles Linn		
June 1	Montgomery, AL	Robert E. Lee	1908	
June 1	Fort Myers, FL	Robert E. Lee	1966	
June 1	Bentonville, AR	Johnny Reb	1908	
June 2	Alexandria, VA	Appomattox	1889	
June 2	Birmingham, AL	Obleisk		
June 4	Mobile, AL	Raphael Semmes		
June 5	Fredericksburg, VA	Slave Auction Block	1844	
June 6	Philadelphia, PA	Rizzo	1999	
June 7	Bristol, U.K.	Edward Colston	1895	
June 8	Louisville, KY	John Breckenridge Castleman		
June 9	Univ. of Alabama	3 Plaques		
June 9	Richmond, VA	Christopher Columbus		
June 9*	Jacksonville, FL	11 Confederate Statues	Various	
June 10	St. Paul, MN	Christopher Columbus		
June 10	Huntsville, AL	Confederate Soldier	1905	
June 10	Porthsmouth, VA	Confederate Monument		
June 10	Richmond, VA	Jefferson Davis		
June 12	Norfolk, VA	Johnny Reb		
June 13	Frankfort, KY	Jefferson Davis	1936	
June 13	Columbus, OH	Christopher Columbus		
June 16	Raleigh, NC	Josephus Daniels	1984	
June 16	St. Louis, MO	Christopher Columbus		
June 17	Dick Dowling	Houston, TX		
June 17	Howitzer Monument	Richmond, VA		
June 19	Decatur, GA	Obelisk	1908	
June 19	Washington, D.C.	Albert Pike		
June 20	Raleigh, NC	Daughters of Confederacy	1914	
June 20	Raleigh, NC	Lawson Wyatt	1912	
June 22	Greenville, NC	Confederate Soliders		
June 24	Charleston, SC	John C. Calhoun	1898	
June 30	Rockdale Co., GA	Confederate Soldier	1913	
June 30	Orangeburg, SC	John D. Palmer	1893	
June 30	Boston, MA	Emancipation Memorial	1879	
July 1*	Richmond, VA	Stonewall Jackson		
July 1	Leesburg, VA	Johnny Reb	1908	
July 4	Rockville, MD	Johnny Reb	1917	
July 14	Oxford, MS	Confederate Soldier	1906	
July 15	Pensacola, FL	Lee Square	1891	LMA





Appendices: Letters

CALLOWAY COUNTY RESIDENTS & ENTITIES



Murray City Council Resolution

June 25, 2020

RESOLUTION 2020-010

A resolution requesting the Calloway County Fiscal Court take necessary action and seek all required approvals to expeditiously remove and relocate the “Confederate Soldier” statue located on the northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse property for its preservation.

WHEREAS, monuments to confederate soldiers and military leaders, which were installed in Calloway County and many other communities in the South in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by white southerners seeking to preserve the ideology of the Confederacy, are widely perceived as offensive and painful public reminders of the legacy of slavery and present realities of systemic racism in our country; and

WHEREAS, a memorial monument known as the “Confederate Soldier” in the likeness of Robert E. Lee is located at the county courthouse; and

WHEREAS, monuments of the Confederacy along with streets, schools, and other public places named for prominent members of the Confederacy have continued to be symbols of the refusal of some to allow full and equal participation in society by Americans of African ancestry; and

WHEREAS, the City of Murray recognizes that the legacy of slavery, and ongoing systemic racism directly harm public safety and public health; and

WHEREAS, the confederate statue located on the northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse property has been placed on the list for the Military Heritage Commission and the National Historic Society and that its removal and/or relocation can be requested by the Calloway County Fiscal Court to secure the statues preservation and relocation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Murray is committed to promoting racial equity and justice, and desire to express the commitment through a resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved this 25th day of June, 2020, by the Murray City Council:

That the Murray City Council requests that the Calloway County Fiscal Court take necessary action and seek all required approvals to expeditiously remove and relocate the “Confederate Soldier” statue located on the northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse property for its preservation.



1 June 2020

FROM: Sherman Neal II



TO: Mayor Bob Rogers

RE: Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial

CC: Murray Chamber of Commerce
Congressman James Comer (KY District - 1)
Representative Larry Elkins (KY District - 5)
Murray City Council

Mayor Rogers,

I am a resident of Murray, Kentucky. I am a black male. I am no longer willing to accept state sponsored symbols of institutional racism in my community. The erection and maintenance of the Robert E. Lee confederate memorial statue located on the courthouse square is an affront to all residents who support notions of equality and value the American justice system. The "friendliest small town in America" must remove this symbol of oppression if the purported friendliness extends to its black residents.

The construction and dedication of the statue in 1917 coincided with the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in the Purchase area, adoption of the neo-confederate sponsored "lost cause" myth, lynchings, and concerted state efforts to curtail civil rights for black citizens. Robert E. Lee, the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, does not have significant historical ties to the city or Murray civil war veterans serving in the confederacy.

Do we as a city want to maintain the visual of an oppressor guarding the gates of justice as representative of our collective values? Can we condemn current day racist persons or groups while we simultaneously praise a racist suppressive regime? No. Symbols of hate intended to intimidate have no place in this community in 2020.

When my 3 year old son, and 2 year old daughter, ask "who's that man and why is he up there?" I will inform them that the city worked in conjunction with the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Ku Klux Klan by proxy, to place him up there with the intent to keep black people quiet and subservient. I will then tell him that we will not be intimidated by any symbol and will never be subservient to any man. We will tear down this and other actual/symbolic barriers to justice - eventually.

I hope you will take swift action based on precedent set by other progressive cities to remove symbols of hatred that perpetuate injustice against minorities. I am willing to volunteer my assistance in this endeavor.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sherman Neal II".

Sherman Neal II



June 2, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Elizabeth Hall, a former student of MSU and community member of Murray, Kentucky. I am writing to you today regarding the Confederate Monument depicting the icon of the Confederate Army, Robert E. Lee that adorns the northeast corner of the Calloway Country Courthouse.

Allowing this monument to continue standing is an offense to the black residents of Murray, Kentucky, a muzzle on the efforts of the citizens to improve the image and inclusivity of the city, and a clear symbol of oppression. Robert E. Lee was the image of complacency in a world demanding emancipation. In *Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Private Letters*, Elizabeth Brown Pryor wrote that "his assessment of black inferiority, of the necessity of racial stratification, the primacy of slave law, and even a divine sanction for it all, was in keeping with the prevailing views of other moderate slaveholders and a good many prominent Northerners."

In *"Clouds of Glory: the Life and Legend of Robert E. Lee"*, Michael Korda wrote "Lee's code of gentlemanly conduct did not seem to apply to blacks during the War, as he did not stop his soldiers from kidnapping free black farmers and selling them into slavery". In his review of the same publication, Eric Foner states that "after the War, Lee told a congressional committee that blacks were "not disposed to work" and did not possess the intellectual capacity to vote and participate in politics."

I assert that the continued existence of this memorial is tone-deaf to the current climate of human rights protests that permeates our nation today. As well-informed public servants who have been keeping up with the near-hourly reports of police brutality and police riots on peaceful civil rights demonstrations organized in response to the brutal treatment of George Floyd, Breanna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery, Tamir Rice, Sandra Bland, and so many others nationwide, surely you agree with the statements above.

This lover of the City of Murray demands the removal of the Confederate Monument.

Thank you for your time. God bless you, and God bless the USA.

Elizabeth Hall
Murray / Calloway County Resident



Bob Rogers
Mayor



City of Murray



MEDIA RELEASE

June 3, 2020

To the Citizens of Murray:

Re: Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial

The City has received numerous inquiries regarding the City's position regarding removal of the Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial situated on the court square. The City does not own the statue or the land upon which the statue is located. The statue is situated on northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse property, owned by the county. Therefore, the City of Murray has no jurisdiction or control over the Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial.

While we respect the opinions of all of our citizens, we are simply not in a position to legally pursue any efforts with regard to the Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial.

Mayor Bob Rogers

TELEPHONE (270) 762-0300

500 Main Street
Murray, Kentucky 42071
FAX (270) 762-0306
Website: www.murrayky.gov

TDD (270) 753-1621



10 June 2020

Dear Honorable Kenny Imes,

The department of English & Philosophy at Murray State asks that you take immediate action to remove the Confederate statue in the court square of downtown Murray. Of the academic departments at Murray State, the department of English & Philosophy has 41 full- and part-time instructors, the most at the University. We take our mission on campus and in the community very seriously.

Whatever the intentions of those who initially installed the statue, its continued existence at the center of our city as a public monument that celebrates a Confederate war general is an affront to those who deplore the racism and slavery that the Civil War sought to overturn. Today, especially considering recent events, officially sanctioned racism has no place in the United States. This is particularly true in a college town where students from diverse backgrounds need the opportunity to think and learn without the threat of racist intimidation and constant reminders of historical terror. Their parents also need to know that their children are safe from this kind of harassment, and that they can freely develop in a healthy, supportive environment.

The US Marines and Navy recently banned any depiction of Confederate symbols. It seems strange that a town like Murray, which purports to respect the military, would violate its ethical standards. Why does Murray disrespect military policies, especially considering all of the veterans in Calloway County and at Murray State? Even more seriously, Confederate symbols represent a threat to public safety: the Department of Homeland Security Strategic Framework recently declared that domestic terrorists harboring white supremacist views might be more of a threat than foreign agents. Murray cannot afford to endure what occurred in Charlottesville and elsewhere, places where dangerous elements congregated around, and drew inspiration from, Confederate symbols.

Sherman Neal II, an assistant football coach at Murray State, has recently asked for the statue on the court square to be removed, and we echo his sentiment. Confederate statues are coming down all over the country. Leadership is needed in Murray to get ahead of the curve on this issue. Otherwise, our schools, businesses, and civic organizations stand to suffer.

Thank you in advance for taking prompt action and removing the statue.

Sincerely,

The Department of English & Philosophy, Murray State University

(Letter Coordinator: Dr. Timothy B. Johns, tjohns@murraystate.edu; Department Chair: Dr. Sue Sroda, sue.sroda@murraystate.edu)





Department of Art & Design
604 Fine Arts
Murray, KY 42017

June 16, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St.
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Honorable Kenneth C. Imes:

Alongside our colleagues at Murray State University, the Department of Art & Design asks for the immediate removal of the Confederate statue in the court square of downtown Murray. Our mission is to support the community, both at the university and in Calloway County, and help foster a safe and equitable place to live and work. In so doing, we encourage a broad support of public art and public arts initiatives. However, we do not support monuments that represent a history of racism and slavery; the Confederate monument at the Calloway County court square is one such monument. As our community works to be more inclusive, we must recognize the systems of oppression that we operate within and that we need to move beyond in order to grow and be prosperous. Since a monument that depicts a Confederate war general is the largest edifice and only figural monument on our Murray city square, it sends a clear signal to any Black or Indigenous members of the community. The Confederate monument says that we support the values of racism and institutionalized slavery, which the Civil War sought to overturn.

As a community of artists, designers, and historians, we understand that images and public monuments have power in communities. Art has the ability to uplift or to oppress a community. We hope to bring art that uplifts all of us in the city of Murray, in Calloway County, and in the greater Commonwealth of Kentucky. We also hope to bring art that is created by actual artists to enrich our community. The Confederate monument in Murray was purchased from a catalog—a cookie-cutter sculpture identical to many others across the country. This is an opportunity to replace the monument with a work by a local artist that celebrates and enriches the uniqueness of our community. These public art projects have the capacity to tell visitors to our city that they are welcome and valued. Currently, the Confederate monument on the court square tells visitors to Murray that Black, Indigenous, and other people of color are not welcome. It tells all people of color, young and old, that they are not safe in our predominantly white community of Murray and Calloway County.





Department of Art & Design
604 Fine Arts
Murray, KY 42017

We echo the calls from the Murray City Council, Murray State assistant football coach Sherman Neal II, former Murray State basketball player Ja Morant, the Department of English & Philosophy and Dept of History at Murray State, and Governor Andy Beshear to remove the statue from the court square. This is the moment to rectify a history of racial violence and state-sanctioned slavery in our country. As monuments to the Confederacy and monuments to slave traders across the globe are being removed, it is the right time to remove the Confederate statue from the Calloway County Courthouse square. Inaction will just amplify the perception that this city upholds the racist values of institutionalized slavery.

Thank you in advance for taking action to remove the Confederate Monument from the Calloway County Courthouse square.

Sincerely,
Department of Art & Design at Murray State University

Christopher M. Lavery
Chair, Department of Art and Design
Associate Professor of Art/Sculpture

Antje Gamble
Assistant Professor of Art History & Letter Writing
Coordinator

Woody Leslie
Studio Tech / Instructor

Sarah Martin
Associate Professor of Woodworking

Rebecca Williams
Assistant Professor of Art Education

Jeanne Beaver
Associate Professor of Jewelry and Metalsmithing

Michelle Burdine
Visiting Assistant Professor of Photography

John Utgaard
Professor of Ceramics

Pamela Johnson Parker, MFA
Office Administrative Assistant

Zbynek "ZB" Smetana
Associate Professor of Art History

Amanda Kaler Combs,
Accounting Assistant

James Bryant,
Professor of Art/Graphic Design

Danielle Mužina
Assistant Professor of Painting

Todd Herzberg
Assistant Professor of Drawing

Nicole Hand
Assistant Dean and Professor of Art/Printmaking

T. Michael Martin
Associate Professor & Director of University
Galleries



11 June 2020

FROM: Kevin Elliott, Assistant Professor, Murray State University

TO: Judge Executive Kenneth Imes

RE: Historical Context of the Murray Confederate Monument

CC: Eddie Clyde Hale (Magistrate, District 1)
Larry Crutcher (Magistrate, District 2)
Don Cherry (Magistrate, District 3)
Paul Rister (Magistrate District 4)

ENCL: Memo on the Historical Context of the Murray Confederate Monument

Dear Judge Imes,

As our community considers whether to remove the Confederate monument located in the Calloway County Courthouse Square, I write to provide some historical context about the monument and its background.

In terms of my own background, I am Assistant Professor of Political Science at Murray State University and hold a Ph.D. in political science from Columbia University. I live in Murray with my family and care deeply about its character as a place to raise moral, upstanding citizens.

I have researched Confederate memorials for some time and recently investigated the history of the Murray Confederate monument. I have reviewed many of the relevant documents including the monument's application to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, examined the archives of the Calloway County chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and consulted scholarly histories of the monument building movement.

Enclosed you will find a brief memo summarizing my findings. It contextualizes the monument in its historical time and makes clear the views of those who erected it. I find that the monument was part of a concerted effort to minimize the importance of slavery in the Civil War and to justify the social and political dominance of white Americans over black Americans. These are important considerations in the public deliberation over whether to remove it.

I am happy to answer any questions this memo may raise and look forward to participating in a cordial public debate unfolding over this issue.

Best wishes,



Kevin J. Elliott
Assistant Professor of Political Science
Murray State University
Email: kelliott13@murraystate.edu



June 12, 2020

Judge-Executive Kenny Imes
Calloway County
201 S 4th Street
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Judge Imes,

As professional historians, we feel obligated to comment on the current issues surrounding the Confederate Memorial on Murray's Courthouse grounds. This is not a new issue or one confined to Calloway County. The reignited controversies over Confederate monuments and symbols have reached a point of critical mass in our country, as racial and social tensions move to the front of our national conversation in the aftermath of the tragic events in Louisville, Minneapolis, and Brunswick, Georgia. Both because of what it honors and what it represents today, the monument should be removed.

The statue's very presence has caused deep pain to and divisions among our citizens, to the point where Governor Andy Beshear has demanded its immediate removal. This marker and others erected between 1890 and 1920 and funded by organizations such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, represent the Lost Cause ideology, which, during the Jim Crow era, sought to rewrite history by denying the central role slavery played in causing the Civil War. They are not symbols of southern heritage, but of white power and black oppression, and have no place in 2020.

Some argue that the removal of monuments erases history, but they miss the principal point. Monuments and statues occupy public spaces and declare a city's values and vision of itself. Removing a monument simply states that society no longer sees what this person did as good and positive. A statue to a nineteenth-century general, who took up arms against the U.S. government, in defense of the rights of slaveowners, presents Murray as a backward-looking community, out of touch with current calls to advance equality and justice.

As historians and instructors, we know that statues are not the most effective way to remember the past either. Books and museums offer far more useful ways to do so. The best contextualize events, highlight untold stories and multiple perspectives, and offer a richer account of the tensions leading up to the Civil War and its legacies, than a mute statue can convey. In short, removing a statue does not equate to forgetting history.

Accordingly, the Department of History at Murray State University demands the removal of the statue from our town square. If we want the community to commit to a vibrant, inclusive future and become the "friendly" town that it purports itself to be, the removal of this statue is the only reasonable course of action for our county government to take.

Sincerely,
Faculty of the Department of History
Murray State University

cc: Don Cherry
Larry Crutcher
Eddie Clyde Hale
Paul Rister
Gina Winchester



To Calloway County Judge Executive Imes and the Fiscal Court

In 1918 Calloway County's United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) dedicated a monument on Murray's courthouse square honoring the Lost Cause veterans. Murray's monument, with its Doric columns and granite canopy topped by a statue of a Confederate General, is typical of thousands of such UDC Lost Cause monuments erected. And like many, it was a product of the McNeel Marble Company which commercialized Lost Cause nostalgia by using modern ad campaigns directed at ambitious, talented UDC ladies who erected local commemorative monuments throughout the South. My grandmother's UDC chapter in Weldon NC chose the McNeel Common Soldier statue which, unlike Murray's monument, was not erected at the courthouse, the seat of government, but in a part of the city graveyard dedicated to its Confederate fallen.

These Confederate memorials were part of the process of North-South reconciliation after Reconstruction. The North won the Civil War, but the South won the "civil peace". No more proof of that is needed, other than the prevalence of Confederate monuments in what was, after all, a Union state. White Americans accepted the Southern view that the war was fought over states' rights, not slavery; emancipation was a war-time necessity, not a moral act.

Black Americans, whose rights were stolen by the Jim Crow of White reconciliation, resent the legitimization of slavery and servitude embodied in Lost Cause memorials which allowed White Americans to forget both the sins of slavery and racism and contributions of the Black women and men—slave and free—in building our country and our state.

Now, however, the Confederate Monuments—what they represent and what is to be done with them—are at the center debate over race and racism in America.

But the proper course of action is clear. The Calloway County UDC, Calloway County Judge Executive Imes and the Fiscal Court should support moving the Confederate General statue from the courthouse square to another location, preferably the Confederate cemetery on 4th Street as I have suggested. There is very nice space for it there. A base would be laid for it, and the graveyard (which is also the site of Nathan B. Stubblefield's grave), now neglected and in disrepair, would be renovated. The base of the courthouse statue would remain and be historicized with a plaque which Ottway Signs estimates would cost about \$2,000. The cost of moving the statue and renovating the graveyard could/should be borne by the county and our UDC. Presumably, public contributions might also be solicited.

I hope Judge Executive Imes and the Fiscal Court will enact my proposal.

William Schell, Jr.
Prof. of History, emeritus
Murray State University



Dear Judge Imes:

Your recent statements to WKMS occasion me to write this letter. You asked “who are we to judge the people of 1900” and implored opponents of Murray’s Confederate Monument to “understand the purpose and intents of the Ku Klux Klan,” since the connection between the Klan and the United Daughters of the Confederacy is easily proved.

This question is beneath the dignity of our citizens. We are all qualified to judge the perpetrators of racist lynch mobs and church bombings. Any student of American history understands that due process is critical to a functioning democracy. An elected judge, of all people, should condemn vigilantism, racial violence, and mob justice—due process, or the process of trial by jury and appeal, is neither a new invention, nor the product of a contemporary mindset. The Magna Carta and 17th C. British Common Law reforms both provide the basis of American due process. Both contributed to the invention of human rights, and both developed to oppose tyranny.

The argument made in our Fiscal Court hearing to preserve the statue relied on assertions of birthright, that one is only truly “from” Murray, and has a say in its continuance, after several generations of residency. *Such nativism is a fundamentally monarchic position*: only those born to power may wield power. Are these the values of our city? Do we discount public service, kindness, and neighborliness?

The legal pretext you’ve made barring the statue’s removal is also questionable, considering the removal of over 100 monuments since the Charleston Church shooting, including privately owned statues. The cost of maintaining the monument, ideologically and literally, is a drain on public resources. This debate won’t just disappear in time.

I hope you will reconsider your stance on, apparently, the Klan, the UDC, and the rights of so many Murray citizens to enjoy public land without a daily reminder that they were once property.

Sincerely,
Isabel Duarte-Gray
Murray High Class of ‘05
Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University



Bradley Simmons

Murray, KY 42071-2036

June 21, 2020

The Honorable Kenny Imes
Calloway County Judge Executive
201 S. 4th St.
Murray, KY 42071-2508

The Honorable Eddie Clyde Hale
Magistrate, District 1
201 S. 4th St.
Murray, KY 42071-2508

Dear Mr. Imes and Mr. Hale,

As a proud native and fourth-generation resident of Calloway County, I am writing to support the removal of the Confederate monument on the courthouse lawn. As a relic of the Jim Crow era and Lost Cause movement, it is a divisive symbol in the heart of our community. To relocate it to a more appropriate venue, such as a Civil War battle site or museum, is to ensure we adhere to the motto of our great Commonwealth, "United we stand, divided we fall."

As for the cost of relocation, I and many other Calloway Countians to whom I have spoken, will donate freely.

Sincerely yours,

Bradley Simmons



Dr. Joshua Adair

[REDACTED]
Murray, KY 42071

June 21, 2020

Kenny Imes
Calloway County Judge Executive
201 S. 4th ST
Murray, KY 42071

Eddie Clyde Hale
Magistrate District 1
201 S. 4th ST
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Mr. Imes and Mr. Hale,

I am writing today to ask that the confederate monument on Murray's town square be removed. As an educator living in this community I know firsthand the pain and shame it causes for many MSU students, faculty, and staff; I also know that it causes similar reactions among many members of the community, including myself. I will not repeat here the excellent arguments and historical contextualizations already delivered to you by Mr. Sherman Neal II and Mr. Wesley Bolin, among others – rather, I respectfully request you take their words to heart and take the appropriate action without delay.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joshua Adair



July 4th, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St.
Murray, KY 42071

Honorable Judge Imes,

My name is Laurel Johnston. I am a 19-year-old college student who has called Murray, Kentucky my hometown for 12 years. I love this town and the women it molded me into. Today, I am reminiscing on the summers I spent here celebrating Independence Day in the Town Square - hot, joyful, dazzling 4th-of-Julys full of donuts and fireworks and watching the parade pass by.

Tonight, I am in my childhood bedroom to write and ask you to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee from that very square. I understand that this action may not be in your immediate power, Honorable Judge, but I also know you are a man of great influence.

I implore you to openly pursue a transparent process to address citizens' concerns and calls to action regarding this statue. I support the suggestions of an outdoor or otherwise socially distant meeting. While this is likely to begin a long process, the voices of Murray are worth the investment of time.

In my opinion, the statue of Robert E. Lee should be removed from its current place of centered glory and moved to a historical location.



Admittedly, Judge Ives, I am naive in the world of activism. I am but a graving student of the politics and legal systems of our great country and state. Knowing that a figure of this man stands mere feet from where I celebrated my freedom as a child has driven me to action.

I will never have to look up at the chiseled face of Robert E. Lee knowing he saw my ancestors as less than fully human. My black brothers and sisters do. This must change. Thank you.

Yours humbly,

Laurel Johnston

(270) - 978 - 9176

laureljohnston00@gmail.com



July 9, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St.
Murray, KY 42071

To the Honorable Kenneth C. Imes,

I have been a resident of Murray, Kentucky for over a year, relocating from Las Vegas, Nevada, with my husband and two children. My family has been welcomed into the community with baked goods, mowed lawns, and friendly smiles. The past year, experiencing this small town, I can attest to its accolade of being the "Friendliest Small Town in America". However, Murray cannot live up to this accolade while continuing to preserve a monument that is, in my opinion, a symbol of hate towards the black community.

I am writing this letter to you today to demand that the Robert E. Lee statue downtown Murray be removed. If you truly want the city of Murray to live up to its accolade of being the "Friendliest Small Town in America", it must be removed. The monument does not represent, friendliness, but rather hate. I am not alone in this sentiment. You have received several open letters from esteemed people of this community including Ja Morant and several departments from Murray State University, and the University itself. Not to mention, a petition is circulating for the removal of the statue and it has received almost 10,000 signatures, which is about half of Murray's population. Many supporters have taken it upon themselves to express their discomfort and distaste with the presence of the statue in the comments section.

The University and the Murray community pride themselves on being welcome and open to all. But this statue reflects the exact opposite sentiment. The monument is a blatant display of racism as it celebrates a known Confederate soldier who fought for the existence, rather than the abolition of slavery. In the "Declaration of Causes of Seceding States," the word "slavery" is mentioned 38 times and the word "slave" is mentioned 83 times. The statue is a symbol that glorifies someone who fought to preserve slavery and dehumanize the lives of black people. I will no longer stand for its presence and the message it promotes. History should be remembered, but it should not always be celebrated.

I will not let up on my efforts to have the statue removed and placed elsewhere until it is. Until then, expect to continue hearing from me.

Sincerely,



Rikki Neal



July 11, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 S. 5th Street
Murray, KY 47071

Dear Judge Executive Imes, Deputy Judge Winchester, and Magistrates Cherry, Crutcher, Hale, and Rister:

My name is Bentley Utgaard and I am writing in support of the removal of the Robert E. Lee statue from our town square. My family has lived here for 16 years, and I am from a few hours away in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Murray's Black citizens should not have to live and work under the guise of an enslaver. I am encouraged by the Murray City Council's efforts in this regard and their desire to effect anti-racist progress. Let's stand on the right side of history and recognize the pain that these symbols cause. Not everyone will agree, but we must not let that impede our progress. The statue could be relocated to a more appropriate place and those who do miss seeing it on the square can certainly make the effort to visit it in its new location. I have at least one ancestor who fought and died for the Confederacy but he died fighting for an unjust cause. I would never purport that my southern "heritage" is more important than removing these symbols of white supremacy and enslavement. For the greater good and in the interest of our community being welcoming and forward-thinking for all, please take efficient and effective action on this matter.

If any of you require a hand-written version of this letter I would be happy to provide it.

Thank you for your time and your work,
Bentley Utgaard
Murray, KY



12 July, 2020

FROM: Thomas Crawford, Associate Professor of Psychology, Bethel University

TO: Judge Executive Kenneth Imes and the Fiscal Court of Calloway County

I am writing to you regarding the monument honoring the citizens of Calloway county who fought and died on behalf of the Confederacy which currently stands on the grounds of the courthouse square of Murray, KY.

The issue of such a monument and what it represents can incite passion in those who view it. It can seem absurd that such a still and ancient thing could compel individuals into such extremes. I, myself, grew up in Atlanta and spent many Summers in the shadow of Stone Mountain upon which the image of leaders and generals of the Confederacy are carved in massive form. For most of my life, their image meant nothing. I was young and uninformed and so, to me, they were merely men upon a mountain, just as for many the statue on the square is merely a statue.

However, the field of psychology has a unique definition of monuments as “artifacts” of our culture. Such artifacts are physical manifestations of our values and assumptions which both represent our culture and impress that culture into our fellow citizens. Much like the columns of our colleges and universities are meant to impress onto their students the lofty concepts of philosophy, critical thinking, and scientific mindsets by evoking the ancient philosophers of Greece and Rome, so too do our statues and monuments impress onto our fellow citizens the values that we as a community hold.

Many might be unaware of the purpose or effect that such artifacts have upon their community, just as I was unaffected by the figures upon the face of Stone Mountain. However, to others these artifacts serve as a signal of the values and assumptions that we, as a community, are supposed to share. After all, these statues and monuments did not accidentally appear, they must have been placed for such a purpose. Likewise, their continued presence is also not accidental as we could easily remove it, replace it, or move it if we were so minded. But we have not.

Therefore, it can only be concluded that the statue is not just a statue, and it persists because it is an artifact which is intended to impart certain values. It is meant, upon its installation and in its persistence, to represent the confederate history of the county. Indeed, its defenders and supporters are most happy to declare that this statue, and other artifacts like it, serve as a remembrance of this heritage. Unfortunately, the heritage and history of the Confederacy is that of an organization built upon the assumption that division, rebellion, and civil war upon their fellow countrymen were righteous and necessary steps to defend the practice of slavery, a practice which at its heart argues that not all men are deserving of equal rights and treatment under the law.

The Confederacy is a part of the history of this country and remembering such a heritage is valuable. Remembering it allows us to perceive and better understand the historical flaws of our nation and in knowing how we have struggled to overcome them and the price that overcoming such flaws can impart, we understand how difficult it can be to pursue a more righteous and worthwhile country. Indeed, the battles both in combat and in civil strife have been long lasting and costly and serve as an example of how difficult and sometimes brutal it can be to fight for a more perfect union.

But while we should not hide from our past, we should take care to distinguish between remembrance and glorification when it comes to the darker histories of what we were and what we’ve



done. Remember that this statue is not just a statue. It's construction and placement in such a public and central location are active choices and, therefore, are artifacts which argue that we all glorify and honor the confederate dead. And through our honoring and glorification of them we do the same to their cause, and ultimately the values the confederacy.

As a result, there are those who will see it and be baffled how a community within this country can honor and project such values which are unequivocally antithetical to the American values. They will become outsiders from their neighbors and peers, ostracized not by a unique past or ancestry, but by a moral separation between themselves and the citizens of this city and county. I also fear that there will also be those who see this statue and feel vindicated and validated. They will see the values of this memorial and be encouraged to express and act in accordance with those values which are inevitably harmful to their fellow citizens and are ultimately abhorrent to the remarkable concept that we are one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Therefore, in my opinion as a teacher and researcher on human cognition, motivation, and behavior, and as a proud and happy citizen of this city and county, it is my hope that the court will see fit to seek the removal of the statue, and the un-American values it honors and extolls, from its current place of honor on the courthouse square.

Respectfully,

Thomas Crawford, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Psychology, Bethel University

crawfordt@bethelu.edu



July 13, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Judge-Executive Kenny Imes and Members of the Fiscal Court:

I am a citizen of Calloway County and a mother of two, and I support the removal of the statue of Robert E. Lee that sits on our court square. This statue, like all statues that memorialize confederate generals, honors a man who fought to keep black people enslaved. How can we expect our community to be a safe place for all when we honor those who fought for the enslavement of other humans? We cannot.

Robert E. Lee was a traitor. He stood for tearing this nation apart on the basis that states should have the right for its white citizens to own black ones. We now put people in jail in this county for treating animals the way blacks were treated in time that Robert E. Lee was fighting to continue such inhumane actions. Why would we honor him and his ideals by allowing this statue to remain? We degrade ourselves by its mere presence.

I have lived in the south for most of my life. and am familiar with the argument that Robert E. Lee and the Confederate flag are symbols of Southern culture. They are not. They are a symbol of terrorism and hate crimes that were once deemed legal. Actual symbols of Southern culture are collard greens, cornbread, hospitality, respect (yes, sir and no ma'am), magnolia trees, as well as country, folk, gospel, jazz, bluegrass, and blues music.

If our county and country are to move forward socially, morally, spiritually, economically, we must honor the great men and women who have come in peace to bring people together, and we must take action to remove any statue that memorializes anyone who committed acts of terror against any human beings anywhere. I beg you, as soon as possible, to vote in favor of this statue's swift and long overdue removal.

Respectfully,
Stephanie Rea

.
Professor of Music
Murray State University
Department of Music
Murray, KY 42071



July 13, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Representatives of the Fiscal Court,

Thank you for reading my e-mail and thank you for your dedication to our community. My name is Erika (Johnson) Mehta. My family moved to the City of Murray in 1985 when I was 6 years old. My dad took the position as The Director of Bands and Orchestras in the distinguished Music Department at Murray State and retired from that position 33 years later. I am an alumna of the Murray Independent School System and Murray State University. I serve on the board for the Soup for the Soul and the Murray Calloway County Homeless Commission. I am an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church. After about a decade of living in New York City and Dallas, TX post college graduation, my husband and I brought our family of 4 back to live here in Murray. My husband, Jay, is originally from New York City. We met while we were in college and he fell in love with our city after his first visit. It was his decision to sell our successful business in Dallas and move our family here in 2010 in search of a better quality of life where we could find more time for family, safety, a great education for our kids and a sense of community and connection. It is relevant in this particular context for me to mention that my husband is a person of color who's parents immigrated to the U.S. from India years before he was born. Our family is bi-racial and my children, students at Murray Middle, are people of color.

As a white woman, I myself have not personally experienced oppression, racism or fear in this city. But I am also not blind to the negativity, prejudice and racism our neighbors who are minorities continue to experience. I hear the pain and fear in the voices of the people of color in my life that I love so dearly. I know that the City Council strives to make Murray a friendly, welcoming city for all people, regardless of race. The citizens of Murray take pride in our city, our schools, our sports teams, our children, our businesses and our history. We help each other out in times of struggle. As a community, I see a spirit of standing up for and supporting our neighbors.

However, when I look at the statue of Robert E. Lee on the court square of our great city, I see a symbol of racism on public land. I see this statue as a way of using the voice of our community to communicate the idea that some neighbors are more welcome than others. I know that these symbols intimidate and hurt people of color in our city and sends the message out into the world that our city is honoring white supremacy. I can't say it better than Annette Gordon-Reed: "The Confederates lost the war, the rebellion. The victors, the *thousands* of soldiers — **black and white** — in the armed forces of the United States, died to protect this country. I think it dishonors them to celebrate the men who killed them and tried to kill off the American nation. The United States was far from perfect, but the values of the Confederacy, open and unrepentant white supremacy and total disregard for the humanity of black people, to the extent they still exist, have produced tragedy and discord. There is no path to a peaceful and prosperous country without challenging and rejecting that as a basis for our society."

I hope you will listen to the pain in the voices of the people of Murray who want to move forward with a focus on a message of unity and inclusiveness and remove any symbol on public property that sends a message of oppression and division. Removing the statue will begin a new era of healing in our city and will send a message to the country that our city bases its decisions on what is *morally right*. It is my strong wish that my husband and children will never again have to try to reconcile their love for their hometown with the hate that statue on our court square represents.

Thank you for your time,

Erika Mehta
City of Murray / Calloway County Resident



From: Benson Jones

To: Hon. Judge Kenneth Imes

201 S 4th Street

Murray, KY 42071

Cc: Gina Winchester, Deputy Judge Executive

Don Cherry, District 3 Magistrate

Sherman Neal II

Re: The Removal and Relocation of the Confederate Memorial on Murray's Square

My name is Benson Jones. This is my formal request that the Confederate Soldiers Memorial Monument be removed from the Murray, Kentucky Square and relocated to a more appropriate location. I was born in the Calloway County Hospital in 1998 and have been a member of the community from that point forward. Murray has always been my home and I imagine that Murray will continue to be my home in the future no matter where I am. When I moved away for college, I took pride in telling people that I came from a small town in Western Kentucky that was home to Murray State University. Now I feel embarrassed in the wake of current events to call Murray my home.

In the Fall of 2007, my family adopted my little brother from Liberia, West Africa. At that moment our family became a mixed-race family. Throughout the years following the adoption of my brother, our family became more aware to the circumstances of having someone with a different skin color in our family. As a family, we like to say that our eyes were opened to the way that others viewed how our family should look or did not view my brother as a part of our family at first glance. Over the years, I have delved into the history and background of my brother's home country and have come to find that Liberia, Africa faces many of its problems because of the prejudices of America. This is all context in understanding why what we do as a community matters to those in the community.

In my twenty-two years of calling Murray my home, I have observed how proud the community is of its Christian roots. There are numerous churches in our small town. I have had an opportunity to participate in many of the congregations of the local churches. Through recent events, including the debate of the Confederate Monument, it has surprised me the stance that the religious community has chosen to take. As a practicing Christian myself, I am very disappointed in the response (or lack there of) from the churches and self-proclaimed Christians of Murray during these times. Something that resonates with me as a Christian in the current times is Isaiah 40:18-19, "To whom then will you liken God, or what likeness compare with him? An idol [or a statue]! A craftsman casts it, and a goldsmith overlays it with gold and casts for it silver chains." This speaks to me, as someone who believes that all of human race was



created in God's image, in a way that I believe clearly outlines the stance a Christian should take on idols. I believe that as a community we have a chance to stand against idolatry as did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego did in the book of Daniel.

Honorable Judge Imes, as I know you are a Christian yourself, I ask that you add the removal and relocation of the Confederate Monument to your prayer life. I pray that God will give you wisdom and guidance to do the right thing in this situation as the authority over the situation. As I am sure you are aware, many of our community members feel that the statue represents a more oppressive period in our County's history that do not, and should not, reflect our current values. I will leave you with one last verse, Hebrews 4:15-16, "For we do not have a high priest who is unable to sympathize with our weaknesses, but one who in every respect has been tempted as we are, yet without sin. Let us then with confidence draw near to the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy and find grace to help in time of need". I appreciate the time you have taken to read this letter and considering my concerns.

Benson Jones
Chase College of Law, NKU 2023
Juris Doctorate Candidate



July 14, 2020

Dear Judge Executive Imes:

Today I join with my other fellow Calloway County and Murray citizens in requesting that you schedule a meeting of the Fiscal Court for the purpose of removing the Robert E. Lee statue from the County Courthouse grounds and to consider options for its final settlement at another location.

This is not an unreasonable request as the current mood of the country is reconsidering the traitorous nature of the Confederacy and the establishment of Confederate monuments as symbols of blatant racism. Most communities around the country have taken action to remove this stain for their community, and I find it horribly ironic that Murray has not. The City Council, our sports figures, and my own Department of History have written to you in the past to facilitate this simple request. It is past time.

Judge Imes, I have to admit that there is a statement that you made to the local media that I found shocking and grossly offensive.

In a June 26, 2020 interview with WKMS 91.3FM, you said:

"Who are we to judge the people of 1900? I mean, they've tried to attach it to the Ku Klux Klan. How many have gone back to understand the purpose and intents of the Ku Klux Klan," Imes said. "Everybody in my lifetime, I've never heard anybody speak well of the Ku Klux Klan, but if you'll go back and read, I think it was [Nathan] Bedford Forrest that was one of the starters, that wasn't what it was about."

Taken at face value, one would get the impression that you are making excuses for those folks who perpetrated the evil of American apartheid in the early part of the Twentieth Century. I sincerely hope that this is not the case. We've only met a few times when you were a state legislator and I did not get the impression that you carried these terrible sentiments. I am a historian and I have written extensively about racial violence in America. Granted, the Second Klan did not start until 1915, but group violence against African Americans was very common at the turn of the last century; what the historian Rayford Logan calls "the nadir of race relations" in the United States.

This even more underscores the need for the removal of this statue: it was constructed at a time when racism and violence were common and accepted means of regulating relationships between racial groups in America. While Calloway County has no recorded lynchings (at least none were "reported") segregation was very common here. And even today, those who advocate for the removal of this statue have been pilloried with racist language and threats of retaliation.

This is your opportunity, as a leader in this community, to do the right thing.

I sincerely urge you to consider the process of removal of the statue and to be open to the possibility of its placement in a more fitting location.

Sincerely,
Brian K. Clardy, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History
Murray State University



July 14, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Calloway County Fiscal Court,

I am from the region, and have lived in Murray for 16 years. I write today in support of the removal of the Confederate States Monument from the grounds of our County Court House.

Unfortunately, this monument, and many others like it, was not intended "in loving remembrance," but rather as a symbol of white supremacy and segregation. The UDC, who raised money for this monument and others, also raised money for a memorial for the Klu Klux Klan in North Carolina in 1926. Our monument originally stood over a drinking fountain, which in 1917 would have been for whites only.

The fact that it is on the grounds of our County Government makes it even more problematic. Its presence there suggests that the county officially endorses the values of the Confederate States, whose economy was based on the theft of labor and denial of fundamental human rights. Residents can't choose whether to "patronize" the County Court House, because it is where we pay for vehicle registration, hunting and fishing licenses, and where many of us vote.

The argument that removing the stature would be "cultural genocide" is nonsensical. It was, and is, symbolic of a previous generation's shameful revisionist history that was intended to justify and celebrate racial discrimination. I don't feel that my "whiteness" would be somehow threatened by removing it from the grounds of my County Government. On the other hand, my sense of civic pride and faith in a responsive local government would be greatly enhanced by its just removal.

Sincerely,

John Utgaard

Murray, KY 42071



Jonathan Shelly Baskin
711 Elm St.
Murray, KY 42071

July 14, 2020

The Honorable Kenny Imes
Calloway County Judge/Executive
201 S. 4th St.
Murray, KY 42071

The Honorable Larry Crutcher
District 2 Magistrate
201 S. 4th St.
Murray, KY 42071

Dear Mr. Imes and Mr. Crutcher:

Fifteen years ago I came up to Murray from Memphis, Tennessee to attend Murray State University. I thought that I would stick around long enough to get my degree and then head off to a "real city" to find a job. Instead, I've now spent almost half of my life here. One of the reasons I've stuck around is because this is the kind of place where just a few people can have a huge impact on their community. I believe that the moment we find ourselves in today is one of those occasions.

Three years ago I was part of a group of folks that were asking the Fiscal Court to remove the Confederate Monument topped by Robert E. Lee from the court square. Today I am part of another group making that same request, and I want to give you a little background on why I am asking you to do this.

I was born in Mobile, Alabama, around which my family has lived for more than 200 years. I learned to walk and talk down there, and I learned about the history of my family, including the men in my family who fought on behalf of the Confederate States of America in the 8th Confederate Cavalry. I was absolutely sure that they were brave and honorable soldiers and I was proud of them for fighting against the tyranny of the Northern Aggressors. One of the first pictures I have of myself is one of me in my little felt Confederate Cavalry hat, smiling and filled with pride that I was just like my great-great-great grandfather, his brothers, and his son. When we moved up to Memphis, I loved it when our classes would get to the Civil War so I could tell everyone about my family's role in it. For the most part, my teachers (black and white alike) would politely humor my Lost Cause preaching with very little contradiction.

Then one day in high school, as my US History class began the Civil War unit, I began to talk about my understanding of the war and its reasons and the soldiers and officers and politicians that waged it. This time, however, my teacher stopped me dead in the middle of a sentence, looked me in the eye and told me I had no idea what I was talking about. She told me that if I wanted to have an honest discussion about the war, I was going to need to read an honest account first. She started me with a daunting, nearly 1,000 page work by James McPherson called *Battle Cry of Freedom*. I was angry and embarrassed and I decided I would read this book, pick it apart, and prove her wrong. I devoured it in a matter of days, and the more I read, the more I had to confront the truth of the matter:

Just as certain as I had been that I was right, I was absolutely sure that I was wrong. The facts stood in opposition to my feelings, so I had to either change my feelings or ignore the facts.



I chose to keep the facts. This meant I had to confront the sad truth that this was a war to protect slavery (and thus White Supremacy), and any other consideration came second. This is not my opinion, but the statement made by secessionist states like Mississippi, who said, "Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery-- the greatest material interest of the world." If that's the cause my family was fighting for, then no matter their bravery, there's precious little honor to be had there.

The monuments to the soldiers and generals of the Confederacy stand as bulwarks against unity, forever proclaiming that these were people worthy of not just remembrance, but of praise. Our monument, topped by General Robert E. Lee, is no exception.

How we interpret historical events and the monuments that represent them is a reflection of who we are and how we interact with our world. When we choose to ignore the racist implications of a Civil War monument, we're also ignoring the people who suffered and died in bondage because of that racism. When we choose to ignore the institutional white supremacy represented by a Confederate monument, we're also ignoring the people who lived and died without a voice during Jim Crow. When we choose to ignore the codified inequality that was demanded by the groups that celebrate these monuments, we're also ignoring the people who gained their Civil Rights through "sacrifice, suffering, and struggle." And when we choose to ignore all these moments that are part of the true history of these monuments, we're ignoring our neighbors, denying their pain, and continuing the cycle of hate. The way we change that is by taking it off our court square and putting it somewhere solemn and private. Doing this does nothing to change the history it represents, but it does do something to change the future of our community.

I know this will not be an easy decision for you to make. I'm sure you have your own strong feelings about the Civil War and your ancestors' part in it, and I know many of your constituents feel just as strongly about the same subjects. It may even be true that those people are the majority of residents in this district and in this county.

But you have been elected to lead us, and in exchange for the power that comes with elected office you are asked to sacrifice part of yourself and your wants and needs to satisfy the wants and needs of the community you represent. In some cases that means that you must stand up against the will of the majority to defend a minority that can offer you nothing in return. Doing this will not cement your place in office in the next election, but it is still the right thing to do.

This monument has stood in our square for a century. It has cast a shadow over our daily lives as an unrepentant tribute to the greatest division our country has ever known. If left alone it will darken our lives for another hundred years, bearing silent witness to the division that still exists in our community. But you have the power to change that. It's time to come together as a community, remove this statue from our square, and build in its place a monument to unity and reconciliation that embodies our hope for what our community can be, instead of what it was.

Sincerely Yours,



Shelly Baskin





Appendices: Letters

NON-CALLOWAY COUNTY RESIDENTS & ENTITIES



JA MORANT  MEMPHIS, TN

June 11, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St.
Murray, KY 42071

To the Honorable Kenneth C. Imes,

My name is Ja Morant. I was a student athlete at Murray State University (2017-2019), member of the Racers OVC Conference Championship basketball team, and the second overall pick in the 2019 NBA Draft by the Memphis Grizzlies. I want to introduce myself to you and share my concern about a symbol of white supremacy, racism and hate on display in the community. I am writing to ask that you immediately remove the Confederate statue in the court square of downtown Murray.

I am extremely proud of my ties to Murray State. I am honored to have spent two years at the university. My college experience positioned me for success and truly helped me achieve my dreams. Murray felt like a second home from the minute I stepped on campus and became a part of the Murray State community. It is full of people, families and students from all different backgrounds. As a young Black man, I cannot stress enough how disturbing and oppressive it is to know the city still honors a Confederate war general defending white supremacy and hatred.

Given recent events and the Black Lives Matter movement, it's necessary to act now. We can't change the culture of racism unless we change the celebration of racism. Please help us take a stand and remove this symbol of hatred and oppression.

Sincerely,

Ja Morant



13 June 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 S. 5th Street
Murray, KY 47071

Dear Judge Imes,

Do we really want to continue to immortalize and honor a man and men who, had they been victorious would have institutionalized slavery in perpetuity? In case readers have not read the constitution of the Confederate States of America it would be instructive and enlightening because it spells out with clarity that the cause of the Civil War was slavery(Excerpts below). Or read the 21 March 1861 speech by Confederate Vice president Alexander H. Stephens where he says, "Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition." The statue for Confederate soldiers and Robert E. Lee in Murray is a constant reminder of that painful ideology and acts of oppression against Black people. It is a symbol of the racist system built on the *Lost Cause*, an idol to this white supremacist mindset. Dedicated in 1917, it was constructed by the Murray chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy who obtained final funds from the president of the Murray Bank. His stipulation was that the statue of Lee had to face his bank which was on the NE corner of 4th and Main, hence Lee is facing NE rather than South which his statue does in other venues. The dedication was attended by 89 of the 800 Calloway County veterans who served in the army of the Confederate States of America.

I grew up in Murray and recall recess at Austin elementary school when the boys would fight the Civil War and everyone wanted to be Robert E. Lee or Stonewall Jackson as we had learned from our environment that they were role models to emulate. It never occurred to me that all of us were white as Murray was segregated in the 50's and 60's. I graduated from MHS in 1962 and there was not one person of color in the school- student, teacher, secretary or custodian. I was also blind to the reason for restrooms at the courthouse for colored and whites. And we were never curious enough to learn that Douglass High School was named for Frederick Douglass and that the Black high school Hopkinsville Attucks was named for Crispus Attucks, the first casualty of the Revolutionary War, a Black man killed at the Boston Massacre. Of course it also never occurred to me that a statue memorializing Confederate Soldiers and Robert E. Lee could be offensive to anyone. After all we grew up on playgrounds where no one wanted to be General Grant except Dickie Farrell, an Illinois native, or Paul Biddle who moved to Murray from Cincinnati when we were in grade school and was a "real Yankee". Of course we all frequently said without any comprehension of its consequences "Save all your Confederate money because the South will rise again!"

It was a couple of decades later that I found that my great great grandfather and his brother fought for the Union during the War of the Rebellion (actual terms used in United States documents of the day). Hence, at the time, my family was one of the few Republican families in the county. My great great



grandfather Howell Dillard Hurt was a Master Sergeant at Fort Anderson in Paducah and was wounded in the Battle of Paducah 25 March 1864. Fort Anderson was attacked by rebel soldiers under the command of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest whose troops in 1862, also under his command, massacred Black Union soldier prisoners of war at Fort Pillow, an act that would be labeled a war crime today. After the war Forrest returned to civilian business life but also was the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan which violently opposed Black voting rights by intimidation and violence. Another great role model for us to emulate. My great great uncle Captain William G. Hurt served in the Union cavalry for 4 years and fought in battles in Tennessee and North Carolina. He is buried in Old Salem cemetery and his brother MSgt Howell Dillard Hurt is buried in Goshen cemetery. No other monument exists to these or the other Calloway County soldiers who fought to preserve the Union and abolish slavery.

What would Murray and Calloway County look like if the likes of Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, Robert E. Lee and Nathan Bedford Forrest had prevailed? We would have been in close proximity to a slave state, Tennessee, which would have put a whole new meaning of "going South" when I was at Murray State. Or maybe Kentucky would have joined its neighbor to be part of the confederacy! Even if Tennessee had later wanted to do away with slavery, the Confederate Constitution would have prohibited such action. So much for State's rights as a cause of the civil war, an idea promoted by pro confederate historians after the war as "*The Lost Cause*". It never was about state's rights except for states' rights to enslave African people in the Confederate States of America. It was always about slavery but not slavery of white or brown people as the Confederate constitution was very specific about slaves being Negro.

What kind of monument would have been erected in 1917 on the court square had the South won the war? A monument to the Union soldiers who fought and died to maintain the Union and eliminate slavery? Or would it have been to Jefferson Davis who like Lee swore an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America? The reality is that both were not heroes rather dishonored the oath that they both solemnly swore on more than one occasion. Davis was indicted for treason but never tried and Lee went on to be president of Washington University, later renamed Washington and Lee. In fact, Davis was unrepentant and stated in his farewell speech to the Mississippi legislature in 1884, "Remembering as I must all which has been suffered, all which has been lost, disappointed hopes and crushed aspirations, yet I deliberately say, if it were to do over again, I would again do just as I did in April 1861. The people of the Confederate States did more in proportion to their numbers and means than was ever achieved by any people in the world's history. I can not believe that the cause for which our sacrifices were made can ever be lost but rather hope that those who deny the justice of our asserted claims will learn from experience...." The War of Rebellion resulted in the deaths of over 620,000 soldiers and untold suffering by millions of Americans both North and South. And he would do it all over again? What an extraordinary price to maintain the states' rights to enslave other human beings. Unfortunately Davis' *Lost Cause* legacy continues into the 21st century and it is time to let his cause be lost permanently. A starting point in Murray would be to take down the Confederate statue.

Below are excerpts from the constitution of the Confederate States of America that mention slavery.



Article I

Sec. 9. (1) The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

(2) Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

(4) No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

ARTICLE IV

Sec 2 (1) The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired

(3) No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs,. or to whom such service or labor may be due

Sec 3 (3) The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several Sates; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected be Congress and by the Territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such Territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

Richard D. Hurt, M.D.

Sources:

Cunningham, Bill *A Distant Light : Kentucky's Journey Toward Racial Justice* McClanahan Publishing House Kuttawa, Kentucky 2005

<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1861stephens.asp>



EVAN G. CONARD

June 4, 2020

Hon. Kenny Imes
Judge Executive, Calloway County, Kentucky
201 South 4th Street
Murray, Kentucky 42071

Judge Executive Imes,

My name is Evan Conard, and I am from West Virginia. My hometown of Huntington, situate along the Ohio River on the eastern Kentucky border, could not be further from Murray, Kentucky or Calloway County. However, my good friend and law school classmate, Sherman Neal, recently wrote to Murray Mayor Bob Rogers and Murray city council members, requesting that the statue of Robert E. Lee, located on the Calloway County Courthouse grounds, be removed.

According to Mr. Rogers' response, he and the members of Murray city council do not have authority to order the removal of the Confederate Monument; rather, Mr. Rogers said the decision rested with Calloway County officials. I now write in support of my friend to respectfully request that you, and other Calloway County officials, see that the Confederate Monument is removed from the Calloway County Courthouse grounds. Mr. Neal volunteered his time to assist with the removal of the statue, and I will make the six-hour drive to Murray to help with the statue's removal too.

President Lincoln concluded his second Inaugural Address as follows: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives to us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan - to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Currently, there is no better time for the elected officials of Calloway County to take a stand for what is right and do everything necessary to give due respect and consideration to all residents of Murray and Calloway County.



That which is part of America's history does not have to be carried forward into America's future. I am hopeful that you and your fellow officials will take swift action regarding this matter. Should you wish to reach me directly, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at (304) 360-3535 at your first available convenience.

Sincerely,



Evan G. Conard

CC:

Magistrate Eddie Clyde Hale

Magistrate Larry Crutcher

Magistrate Don Cherry

Magistrate Paul Rister

Antonia Faulkner, Calloway County Clerk

K. Bryan Ernstberger, Calloway County Attorney

Sam Steger, Calloway County Sheriff

The Honorable Randall Hutchens, Judge

Randy Lee, Constable

Bryan Williams, Constable

Tim Stone, Constable

Tim Manning, Constable



May 4, 2020

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

Subject: Removal of Confederate Monument

My name is Denzel Neal and I am a Captain in the United States Air Force. I am a qualified Air Battle Manager (ABM) aboard the E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) having deployed twice to the Middle East in support of Operation Inherent Resolve, supported 20+ contingency operations and exercises, and dedicated two years instructing initial qualification training for the next generation of combat aviators at the E-3 formal training unit. Currently, I am stationed overseas conducting operations in support of the United States' and its allies' interests in the Pacific theater. I earned a commission into the United State Air Force in 2013 and have held command at the squadron level, having previously served as a Flight Commander and currently serving as the Chief of Squadron Readiness for the Pacific E-3 squadron, in addition to conducting 60+ combat sorties and 2000+ flying hours aboard the E-3 AWACS.

Having led a cross-section of what I consider to be the most impactful, intuitive, and dedicated individuals America has to offer, I understand the impact that divisive symbology and rhetoric have on a community. I have also found that it is an inherent quality among any good leader to actively root out sources of division within our community and take direct action to mitigate them. Right now, systemic racism has been identified as a source of division within military ranks. Systemic racism previously remained a background matter, until recent videotaped displays of brutality against Black citizens have compelled leaders to step up and address the issue. Within the past four weeks, General Officers across multiple services have implemented regulations banning all public displays of the confederate flag by any servicemember or civilian on military installations, equipment, or property. This has been a step in the right direction as it is commonly understood that confederate symbology runs synonymous with hateful rhetoric or violent acts against Black people. Within the last week, it has become apparent that all branches of the Armed Forces are unanimous in their effort to expel confederate symbology from military installations at home and abroad. It is also my understanding that the Governor of Kentucky and City of Murray are unanimous in their resolve to remove monuments of confederate leaders from courthouse properties.

General Mark Milley, current Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, characterized the actions of confederate officers as an "act of rebellion" and an "act of treason against the Union, against the Stars and Stripes, against the Constitution." General Milley preceded these sentiments by stating, "those generals fought for the institution of slavery." In turn, these confederate generals fought to protect the institution of slavery to protect personal interests. Robert E. Lee was a commissioned officer in the United States who committed such acts. Any amount of research into the formal addresses, declarations, and publications by Jefferson Davis, the confederate congress, and confederate state governments indicate their stance on slavery and their sentiments towards Black people, whom they commonly refer to as 'property' and 'species'. The officers, including Lee, that supported Jefferson Davis in his effort to uphold the institution of slavery did not swear the same Oath that I, nor any fellow servicemember, swore to defend the Constitution, which originated in 1861 upon legislation initiated by President Abraham Lincoln to reaffirm loyalty to the United States at the onset of the war. Robert Lee only swore this Oath after getting soundly defeated as an act of amnesty for his treason. Confederate officers did not uphold the standard set by brave men and women of service set before, during, and after their attempt at rebellion. Confederate officers chose treason over their duty and obligation to protect the interests of their fellow citizens and it is wrong to hold these individuals up to any amount of esteem, especially as a public monument does. There is no heritage in organizing and bearing arms against your fellow citizens to support personal, political, or economic interests - more specifically when those interests are in support of enslaving any portion of your own population.



Personally, I find it disappointing that this level of effort is required to remove symbols of hate and oppression from our public landscape. Having visited Murray in 2019 and briefly getting to know the university and surrounding area, it was jarring to come in contact with this monument. Even so, the energy and effort of the local community in organizing against this symbol of the confederacy is a testament to willpower of the millions who have opposed the ideology this monument attempts to perpetuate. Prompt action should be taken to remove this monument.

Respectfully,



Denzel L. Neal
Captain, USAF
Kadena Air Base, Japan
Cell: 6307018634



Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071

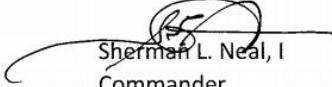
Sir,

I am Sherman Neal I, father of the same namesake who has presented a petition in support of the removal of the statue of Robert E. Lee from the public grounds of the Murray, Kentucky courthouse. While it may seem obvious that I would support my son in his petition, please allow me to, as much as possible, speak as an American patriot, and a military veteran whom have been in service this country for over 40 years.

I am a son of the South. Our military family has a growing history of service to this country - with over 110 years of combined service in all branches of the military. There is likely no other family in this country (and certainly no Black family) with eight military officers having served in most recent history. I was not born nor raised a patriot. Through may years at Annapolis (US Nava Academy) and subsequent service, I had to learn to love this country. I still struggle based on personal experiences and the complex messages that our society sends to its citizens of color. No one is born a racist, nor with a sense of inherent superiority of inferiority. These things are taught and embellished in us through family, our everyday experiences and the symbols that remind of our expected place. It is a part of the common legacy of this country that people of color will fight adversaries on foreign shores and return home to continue, to this day, to fight against both the symbolic and physical manifestations of our oppressive past. Placed in proper context, these symbols of the past have a place in our shared history. It would be a disserve to past and future generations to erase these important figures of history, for they remind us of the best and worst of common past and serve as important markers for future generations.

It is an unusual burden for African Americans, and veterans in particular, who have served on foreign shores in support of the values and ideals of this country to be continually confronted with these symbols of oppression that our ancestors bore and portends to what our future generations may have to encounter. Let it go. It is not just about we of this generation. It is also about for future generations, that they not have to inherit the burdens of our divisive past and continue to fight symbols often depicting a history that never was.

As I thought that my son would have not have to fight these battles, now I can only pray that his son and future generations will be freed from these unearned burdens. Allow these monuments to be placed in their proper contexts, both symbolically and physically.


Sherman L. Neal, I
Commander
United States Navy, Retired



July 13, 2020
Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
101 South 5th St.
Murray, KY 42071

Dear the Honorable Kenneth Imes,

My name is Tyler Breslin. I am a former Captain in the United States Marine Corps and current graduate student. I am writing today to request the immediate removal of the Robert E. Lee statue from the community courthouse.

The statue does not pay homage to an American military hero, but instead to a traitor who led troops against the United States of America. He did not fight for the country you now live, he fought to maintain an institution that enslaved black Americans. As a former Marine who has deployed twice to the Middle East in defense of this country, I find your resistance to removing this representation of treason and hate from your community incredibly disappointing.

The presence of the statue celebrates a painful part of our nation's history, a history that is not yet behind us. The statue serves as a constant reminder of the systematic racism inherent in our nation and only serves to divide the community. Other institutions, including the United States Marine Corps, have recognized that these symbols are oppressive and taken steps to remove them. Why is Murray, a community full of students from diverse backgrounds, so far behind?

In the end, I am confident that arc of human history will continue to bend towards equality and justice. I am confident that the statue of Robert E. Lee will eventually be removed from its position of honor in the community. It is up to all of us, especially elected leaders, to be part of the solution. I implore you to place yourself on the right side of history by promptly relocating the statue of Robert E. Lee.

Sincerely,



Tyler Breslin



Judge Executive Kenny Imes
Calloway County Fiscal Court
101 South 5th Street
Murray, KY 42071

Via Email

July 13, 2020

Dear Judge Imes,


I write to you today as a fellow Republican to ask that you lead the Calloway County Fiscal Court in removing the statue of Robert E. Lee from the grounds of the Calloway County Courthouse. Simply put, the presence of an honorific Robert E. Lee statue on the courthouse grounds is an affront to the notions of equality and justice.

I am a product of the south, growing up in Southwest Virginia, not far from the Kentucky border. I keenly understand that there may be disagreement about Lee's legacy and contributions to both the country and the south. I understand that that legacy is also complex in places outside the south like Murray where citizens fought for both the union and confederacy. I also understand that communities both in and around the south were decimated in the wake of the Civil War and that, in the years and decades that followed these communities – including my own community – extolled both false narratives (the “lost cause” theory) and false idols relating to the war between the states. Turning to these false narratives and idols was as wrong then as it is now.

The statue of Robert E. Lee (there really can be no good faith argument that the statue does not depict Robert E. Lee) that sits on the grounds of the Calloway County Courthouse is unquestionably a product of that improper exaltation. The statue was erected almost 50 years after the conclusion of the civil war and unironically coincides with the rise of groups designed to reestablish “white supremacy” and re-subjugate former slaves and otherwise free black people. The location of the statue also lacks irony. The statue's prominent position at the Courthouse sends a clear message to the citizens of Calloway County – that even in the “halls of justice” the “cause” of the confederacy is not in fact lost. As an attorney, I shudder to think of the young black man or woman who must walk literally in the shadow of the leader of the confederacy to enter a building which should be the bedrock for justice and equity in the community.

At present, our country is as polarized as it has been in my lifetime. Almost everything from mask-wearing to confederate statues has become a political football. I am firmly committed to the idea, however, that *true* leaders can wade through the political noise and make tough decisions in the face of competing pressures and imperfect solutions. The right decision here regardless of political affiliation is to remove the Robert E. Lee statue from the Calloway County Courthouse grounds. I hope that instead of standing in the way of that decision, you will lead the Calloway County Fiscal Court in beginning the process to remove the statue.

Sincerely,



Andrew T. Kirkner



July 13, 2020

VIA E-Mail (kimes@callowayky.com)

Kenneth C. Imes
Judge Executive
Calloway County
201 South 4th Street
Murray, KY 42071

RE: Removal of Confederate Memorial at Calloway County Courthouse

Hon. Kenneth C. Imes:

My name is Travis L. Brannon and I am an attorney in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I am writing to support removal of the 16.5-foot-tall confederate monument located in northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse lawn, which features a statue of Robert E. Lee (the "Confederate Statue"). While I am a law school classmate and good friend of Sherman Neal II, who bravely and respectfully has called for this monument's removal, I write on my own behalf as an individual that was born and raised in the South (surrounded by imagery such as the Confederate Statue) and as a legal professional that currently practices in multiple jurisdictions. The Confederate Statue should be removed from the Calloway County Courthouse property.

Just as Mr. Neal and others have pointed out in great detail, the Confederate Statue is replete with historical markers and context showing why it was constructed and why some seek to preserve it - clinging to a now well-known effort to paint the civil war as a heroic, and even noble, cause waged by the confederate states in the face of aggression from the United States of America. Nothing could be further from the truth and, even though that "Lost Cause" ideology is interwoven and occurs concurrently with innocent memories and traditions of many individuals, hateful relics like the Confederate Statue should not be preserved as something they are not.

I have personally observed a similar needless distraction for most of my life. I graduated in 2006 from Patrick Henry High School in Glade Spring, Virginia. Of course, Patrick Henry is a well-known Virginian in the Revolutionary War era for his famous "Give me liberty, or give me death" quote that helped garner support for sending Virginia troops to the war effort. When Patrick Henry High School was built in 1960, local leaders (many of whom were still alarmed at and opposed to the desegregation of Virginia schools that first started in February of 1959) did not choose a colonial era soldier for the school's "Rebels" mascot, but instead used a confederate soldier. Furthermore, the confederate battle flag was incorporated into everything from athletic uniforms to the school yearbook cover. By the time, I attended Patrick Henry High School from 2002 until 2006 the school had removed the confederate flag and adopted a colonial era soldier as its mascot, but not without fervent push back from the community or others seeking to maintain the symbols. The famous "Dixie" tune had been adopted in the 1960s and played as the school's fight song until just a few year's ago, but only after much community push back to "keep things the way they were."

Ironically, "keeping things the way they were" was the purpose of using the confederate flag in the first place when my high school was created, as local leaders sought to send a message that, even if schools are integrated, things would not change in that community for persons of color and they should be discouraged from seeking further protections, civil rights, and equal justice from their white neighbors. Recognition of this original purpose and remedying the issue moving



forward, **does not** remove, erase, or tarnish the fond memories I made at Patrick Henry High School, but allowing such symbols to continue in the face of that history **does** negatively reflect on leaders with authority to make the change. Leaders in communities that face these distractions have an obligation to actually lead and remove the symbols so that the community can focus on creating an inclusive environment and facing modern challenges. To not do so, is to admit that the "Lost Cause" propaganda campaign still carries weight today and is guiding current decision making. Calloway County leaders are fully capable of thinking for themselves. Ask the question: Is this right?

Finally, as an attorney, I must reiterate Mr. Neal's comments regarding the physical location of the Confederate Statue on the Calloway County Courthouse lawn and how a person of color entering that building could reasonably expect to receive a fair and impartial hearing, whether it be in the civil or criminal context. I am licensed to practice law in three states (Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) and, as an officer of the court, in each jurisdiction I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of that particular state or commonwealth. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky requires a similar oath of those attorneys entering the Calloway County Courthouse. Yet, as those attorneys enter the Courthouse they walk past the 16.5-foot-tall Confederate Statue, which embodies the **exact opposite** of their oath. Robert E. Lee and the confederate states took up arms against the United States for the preservation of ideas (principally the enslavement of other human beings for economic gain) that are antithetical to the values and protections of the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The blatant contradiction at issue here must come to an end.

The time to remove the Confederate Statue is now. Every day of delay is another day where a needless distraction, stemming from a misguided "Lost Cause" relic, keeps Calloway County from protecting all of its citizens and moving forward on issues of modern importance.

Respectfully,



Travis L. Brannon



Kenneth C. Imes
Judge/Executive
Calloway County
101 South 5th St
Murray, KY 42071
via electronic mail

July 13, 2020

Subject: Confederate Monument, who you serve

Honorable Kenneth C. Imes,

I am a friend of Sherman Neal II and advocate in support of removal of the Confederate monument from the Calloway County Fiscal Court's grounds. It's the one located in the center of Murray where my friend, his wife, and their two children reside. I have followed my friend's actions with the City, with the County, and your responses – both directly and through the news media. In some respects, I want to acknowledge that the news coverage of this issue has not been fair to you and has taken you, at times, out of context.

An early article linked to some of your statements as a candidate for Judge/Executive where you said, in summary, that you would follow the magistrate's vote or would rather be hauled off to prison rather than move the statue. I think the media has unfairly portrayed that statement as you being willing to go to prison rather than listen to your constituents. Thankfully you clarified that you were specifically referring to resisting an order from the Federal government. And I agree with that sentiment, you don't serve the nation's interests, but instead something more localized.

The media also gave plenty of coverage to Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear's calls to remove symbols of the Confederacy from government spaces of honor. Beshear specifically named the Jefferson Davis statue in the Capitol's Rotunda and the Robert E. Lee statue in Murray. His comments reflected his belief that Confederate statues could be seen as a symbol of oppression and slavery to minority groups and many other people in the Commonwealth and accordingly, shouldn't be honored in prominent places that write or enforce laws for all of the citizens of Kentucky. But he's not Governor of Calloway County, and you don't serve the Commonwealth of Kentucky, your focus is closer to home.

Murray City Council certainly had its detractors, even among the Council, in its deliberations about this statue. Some suggested removal of a symbol of racism was fine, but that it was a slippery slope – "if we take down this statue, where will it end" was approximately what was said. The response in the room was, "when we're better." Now, that's a hard concept to pin down, the idea of continual improvement – "when we're better" isn't a specific action or destination, but is instead a continual journey. A continual journey that we as a collective society strive to take to improve on and honor higher standards than the generation that came before. Despite these nuanced contemplations, the City voted unanimously to send your Court a resolution for the removal of the statue. The media, of course, seems to act as though that unanimous resolution from the City of Murray is binding on your Court in



some way. What the media doesn't understand is that your Court doesn't serve the City of Murray, they are separate bodies and your Court must follow its own conscience.

Murray State University employs over 1,000 Murray and Calloway residents with roughly 9,500 students in attendance accounting for at least a fourth of the residents of Calloway County. It's many students and employees have a diverse array of ideas and backgrounds to be sure - so when MSU called for the removal of the Confederate statue from your Courthouse, I think it's unfair to assume that everyone at MSU agreed with this position. Nonetheless, the University thought it important to stand up for its students and faculty of color. While Black students and faculty are in the minority at MSU, some institutions like MSU like to uphold the idea that equality is a core value and that symbols of oppression of historic proportions shouldn't be in places of honor in its city. As I watched your handling of the June Calloway Court meeting online, I saw you finally set the record straight. Prior to this meeting, the media was latching on to these press releases from the largest stakeholder in the County as some sort of evidence that your Court would follow suit. I'm glad you clarified that you've only received two official letters and did not act on the University's wishes at-large. The media doesn't seem to understand that you aren't employed by Murray State University. MSU isn't your boss, and your service as Judge/Executive is not beholden to their wishes and whims.

One of the two letters you received though was from my friend, Sherman Neal II. A man living in Calloway County. An individual. As I'm sure you're aware he asked your Court to not honor a man who fought against the United States on behalf of a collection of states demanding the right to enslave people as they saw fit. I'm sure you'll agree, the media unfairly covered your response to this letter too. After all, Sherman Neal is just one man living in Calloway. While people who have the same skin color as my friend may be in the minority in your County, that doesn't mean you have to stand up for them, I mean why would you?

The media just doesn't understand – you do not serve your Federal government, your Commonwealth, your city, your city's largest employer, or the individuals like my friend who reside in your County. Candidly, in writing this I have come to realize I'm not sure I know who you serve in your role as Judge/Executive of Calloway County Fiscal Court. I'm sure you and Robert E. Lee do.

Respectfully,



Zachary Kinnaird





Appendices: Correspondence



8 June 2020

FROM: Sherman Neal II

TO: Judge Executive Kenneth Imes

RE: Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial

ENCL: (1) Letter to Mayor Bob Rogers RE: Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial dtd 1JUN20
(2) Media Release from Mayor Bob Rogers RE: Robert E. Lee Confederate Memorial dtd 3JUN30

Judge Imes,

For our community to progress towards becoming a more inclusive environment, we must remove the Confederate memorial statue that glorifies antiquated values and promotes armed resistance against the United States. I firmly stand by our democratic institutions and will not support or advocate for criminal actions to achieve the desired endstate. I request that you voice your opinion on this matter, publicly on the record, and exert your power to expedite removal of the Confederate soldiers memorial.

This letter formally extends my request to you, in your official capacity as Judge Executive of Calloway County, add this matter to the agenda for the Calloway County Fiscal Court session scheduled to take place June 17, 2020. I understand this will be a controversial issue requiring reconsideration of previously held stances on the record. If you seek courage and need resolve, look to your forefathers who freed the 1,500 slaves living in Calloway County before legally required to do so on the eve of the Civil War. We, the descendants of the slavers and enslaved, have an opportunity to reach a mutual agreement based on precepts of morality and equality.

While I did not seek the media attention that this issue garnered, I acknowledge that my plea for removal aroused the passionate citizens of this community to petition in support of this initiative. The citizens of this county have not engaged in violent or criminal actions for they have faith in the democratic process. Former bastions of the Confederacy such as the cities of Mobile, Birmingham, and Richmond have already chosen to heed the sentiments of their citizens regarding Confederate monuments. We have an opportunity to serve as an exemplar for civic engagement and peaceful resolution. I extend my commitment to support follow on actions.



Sherman Neal II

CC: Governor Andrew Beshear
Lieutenant Governor Jacqueline Coleman
Attorney General of Kentucky Daniel Cameron
Congressman James Comer (KY District - 1)
Representative Larry Elkins (KY District - 5)
Magistrate Eddie Clyde Hale

Magistrate Larry Crutcher
Magistrate Don Cherry
Magistrate Paul Rister
Calloway County Clerk Antonia Faulkner
Calloway County Attorney K. Bryan Ernsberger
Calloway County Sheriff Sam Steger
Murray Chamber of Commerce
Murray City Council
Kentucky Military Heritage Commission



22 June 2020

FROM: Sherman Neal II
Sent via electronic mail

TO: Gina Winchester, Calloway County Deputy Judge-Executive

RE: 17JUN20 Fiscal Court Hearing Notes

Deputy Judge-Executive Winchester,

See below for outline utilized for presentation before the Calloway County Fiscal Court on June 17, 2020:

Introduction:

- "A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers." President John F. Kennedy, 1963

Power - Legal (Audience: Calloway County Fiscal Court and Kentucky Military Heritage Commission):

- Demand #1: Transparent vote on issue today
- Demand #2: Official correspondence set to Kentucky Military Heritage Commission tomorrow
 - "Power concedes nothing without demand." Frederick Douglass, 1957

Power - Inherent (Audience: Calloway County Fiscal Court & Supporters):

- Will of the people -- 10,000 vs 2,000
- Righteous cause grounded in fact based argument

Legacy (Judge-Executive Imes):

- 1861
 - Emancipation
 - Union
 - Robert E. Lee resignation and transition to enemy combatant
- 1913-17
 - Jim Crow
 - UDC mis-information campaign
 - Terroristic acts against black citizens
- Integration
 - 1949: University of Kentucky
 - 1950: Berea College
 - 1951: University of Louisville
 - 1954: **Brown v. Board of Education**
 - 1955: Frederick Douglass High School and Murray High School merge
 - 1955: Murray State University integrates (students from Frederick Douglass)

Conclusion

- "What you are thinking is what you are becoming." Muhammed Ali
- Courage in adversity

Let me know if you have any questions.



Sherman Neal II



June 23, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

FROM: Sherman Neal II
Murray, Kentucky

TO: Daniel Cameron, Kentucky Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Kentucky State Capitol
700 Capital Avenue, Suite 118
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-3449

RE: Murray, KY Confederate Memorial featuring Robert E. Lee

Attorney General Cameron,

I am a citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky seeking your influence on a legal matter ripe for action. Since 2017, this community has sustained an effort to remove a Confederate monument featuring Robert E. Lee from Calloway County public property. Individual support of the removal initiative reached a critical mass of the local population within days and continues to grow as we educate citizens on this matter. Public support in favor of removal which includes: Governor Andrew Beshear, Murray State University, and the City of Murray City Council. Supporters of removal have held (6) peaceful assemblies seeking formal redress from the Calloway County Fiscal Court, led by Judge-Executive Kenneth Imes.

Calloway County has had constructive notice of the request for removal since June 1, 2020. The Calloway County Fiscal Court refused to resolve this matter at its most recent session on June 17, 2020. Further, the Court did not specify a date to address this matter, nor did it provide clarity of its intentions or any further process it would follow. Following the hearing, the Calloway County Attorney stated,

"[W]e have a number of things that I'm doing work on...Frankly, some of those will have to be prioritized ahead. This is obviously a high-priority issue. This is not something that gets pushed to my backburner, but it's not the most single pressing thing I have either."¹

I am concerned by the indifference and inaction displayed by the elected officials of Calloway County.

On several occasions the Judge-Executive Imes referred to unspecified legal considerations delaying action. I am concerned that the lack of transparency with regard to its intentions or its process are a sign that Calloway County Fiscal Court will not apply resources to clearly identify any potential outstanding legal issues in a timely manner. I am confident that the coalition of community members who have sought removal of this monument from public property have the requisite historical context, understand administrative requirements, and grasp legal theory required to facilitate removal. Unfortunately we do not possess the power to force action.

¹ <https://www.wkms.org/post/west-virginia-born-out-civil-war-grapples-confederate-monuments>



I ask that you direct Judge-Executive Imes and Calloway County elected officials to expedite a decision on this matter and monitor procedures to ensure transparency and proper application of legal theory. As the attorney general for the state of Kentucky, you have the power to influence action on this matter in accordance with Governor Beshear's recent guidance.



Sherman Neal II

CC: Governor Andrew Beshear
Lieutenant Governor Jacqueline Coleman
Congressman James Comer (KY District-1)
Representative Larry Elkins (KY District-1)
Kentucky Military Heritage Commission
Calloway County Judge Executive Kenneth Imes
Magistrate Eddie Clyde Hale
Magistrate Larry Crutcher
Magistrate Don Cherry
Magistrate Paul Rister
Calloway County Attorney Bryan Ernsberger
Mayor Bob Rogers, City of Murray, KY
Murray City Council
Robert Jackson, President, Murray State University





Appendices: Key Documents



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JAN 9 1986
date entered

Murray KY
Continuation sheet Multiple Resource

Item number 7

Page 6

Name: Calloway County Courthouse

Location: Town square

Owner: Calloway County Judge Executive
County Courthouse
Murray, KY 42071

Classification: Building

Description: The Calloway County Courthouse is a three-story brick structure designed in the Classical Revival style and erected in 1913. The courthouse sits in the middle of the Murray town square and is surrounded on four sides by the downtown commercial district. The courthouse is constructed of buff-color brick with stone details, such as quoins, window lintels, and beltcourses. Each of the four sides of the courthouse has a three-story Classical portico with Ionic columns supporting a frieze and triangular pediment. A bracketed cornice runs around the building. On top of the building is a eight-sided cupola with a dome top and dormer clocks on four sides. The only original features on the interior are the iron staircase bannisters and marble wainscoating. A stone Confederate War memorial with a statue of Robert E. Lee stands at the northeast corner of the square.

Significance: The Calloway County Courthouse stands today because of one of the most unusual examples of election tampering in the history of the Jackson Purchase. The original Calloway County Courthouse was constructed when the county seat was moved to Murray from Wadesboro in 1843. The courthouse burned in 1906, leaving on the courthouse square the small brick County Clerk office and the Confederate monument.

The monument was a gift to the county by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Mr. Henry Dees. This monument is noteworthy because it is the only Confederate monument in the South that does not face square north. Local observers noted that Mr. Dees positioned the monument in a northeast direction to face his bank.

After the courthouse burned in 1906, court sessions were conducted in a building on the south side of the square. Bond issue votes to construct a new courthouse failed twice. A \$40,000 courthouse bond issue was proposed again in 1912. Proponents for the bond issue cried out that it was a shame on Calloway County to be without a courthouse. Opponents to the bond issue shuddered at the indebtedness imposed on future generations.

The election was held on the first Tuesday in November in 1912. The vote again failed to receive the two-thirds majority necessary for passage. The ballots and tally sheets were left in the county clerk's office on the square. During the night, a courthouse proponent slipped into an unlocked window and altered the tally sheets.

The next day, a recount was demanded by courthouse proponents and the county clerk discovered a gross error in his counting. He announced



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Murray Kentucky

Continuation sheet **Multiple resource**

Item number **7**

Page **7**

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received

date entered

Continuation of Calloway County Courthouse

that the bond issue had passed by two-thirds majority plus 51 votes.

No one challenged the vote. The bonds were sold at public auction, netting \$40,679. The cornerstone laying ceremony in 1913 was a festive event with more than 5000 people attending and R. T. Wells speaking. The courthouse was constructed within 200 days and opened for business. The Calloway County Courthouse continues to serve the needs of the local people and stands as a beloved local landmark.

Acreage: Approximately 1 acre.

UTM references: (Murray quadrangle) 16/383540/4052220

Verbal Boundary Description: The Calloway County Courthouse is shown on accompanying Murray tax maps as Block 1. The courthouse is surrounded by Main Street on the north, South 4th street on the east, Maple Street on the south, and South 5th Street on the west.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Calloway County Courthouse Calloway County KENTUCKY 86000287
(Murray Kentucky MRA)

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Entered in the
National Register

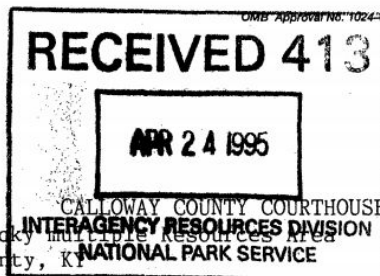
Guy M. Rapley 5/19/95



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



Murray Kentucky
Calloway County, KY

Murray Confederate Memorial Calloway County, KY

Description

The Murray Confederate Memorial is a granite and marble sculpture located at the northeast corner of the Calloway County Courthouse Square in Murray, Kentucky. It was erected in 1917 and has seen few physical changes since that time.

The Murray Confederate Memorial stands approx. 16.5 ft tall. The base of the memorial is a square, with approx. 8.5 ft sides. The memorial itself is divided into two sections. The bottom section of the memorial is a drinking fountain. The top portion of the memorial features a statue of Robert E. Lee (approx. 5.5 ft tall) supported on a platform above the water fountain by four pillars (each approx. 6 ft in length) and surrounded by four decorative cannonballs. Most of the memorial is constructed of granite, with the exception of the drinking fountain itself (which is constructed of steel and porcelain) and the statue and cannonballs (which are constructed of marble). Above the drinking fountain is a steel light fixture (approx. 2 ft diameter).

The base of the Lee statue features several inscriptions including its erection date: "MURRAY KY MAY, 1917", the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) chapter that sponsored it: "ERECTED BY J.N. WILLIAMS CHAPTER, U.D.C.", and the inscriptions "IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE" and "CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS" on the remaining two sides of the statue. A brass plate is attached to the bottom of the statue recognizing Effie Gatlin, the founder of the Murray UDC chapter: "TRIBUTE TO EFFIE OURY GATLIN, CHAIRMAN MONUMENT COMMITTEE, 1913-1917". The memorial stands on the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn facing the main branch of the Bank of Murray.

The water fountain itself was turned off sometime between 1945 and 1954 and a wrought iron railing was put up blocking it off. This was apparently done because of vandalism and a problem with freezing water lines. The statue has also seen periodic vandalism. All of the original lights above the water fountain have been broken out, the Lee statue's sword has been broken, and two decorative cannonballs beside the statue were broken off. Only the cannonballs have been replaced (sometime between 1988-89). But, aside from this, the memorial has remained essentially intact and unchanged since 1917.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

CALLOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Murray, KY, MRA
Calloway County, KY

Section number 8 Page 2

**Murray Confederate Memorial
Calloway County, KY**

Statement of Significance

The Murray Confederate Memorial is historically significant for its association with the "Lost Cause" movement which swept through the South beginning shortly after the Civil War and continuing well into the twentieth century. The memorial is a typical example of the Lost Cause memorial at the peak of the movement, when the forces of commercialization had begun to infiltrate the UDC and the UCV (United Confederate Veterans) organizations.

Historical background and significance

The "Lost Cause" movement began within a generation after the Civil War, as Reconstruction in the South came to an end. The movement began among Southern citizens attempting to deal with the reality of Confederate defeat in the War. During Reconstruction, a new myth had emerged in the South to reconcile the reality of defeat with the wartime belief that the Confederacy was divinely sanctioned. The basis of this myth was the belief that the Confederacy was a "lost cause" which was historically doomed to failure due to the overwhelming numerical superiority of its enemy (the Union). Accompanying this myth was the belief that the men who had fought for the Confederacy were especially valiant for fighting for a cause that they knew was doomed. By the end of Reconstruction this myth had evolved into the Lost Cause movement. With the Lost Cause, Southerners were able to accept the Confederacy's defeat (reconciling themselves with the Union) while still being able to honor their Confederate Veterans as heroes.

Soon veteran's and citizen's organizations began to spring up throughout the South with the intent of honoring the veterans of the Confederacy, both dead and alive. Some of the most popular were the United Confederate Veterans (UCV), The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans (USCV). The most enduring of these organizations was the UDC, with chapters spread across the South in virtually every Southern town (and even some Western and Northern towns).

The UDC engaged in a variety of activities. UDC chapters



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

CALLOWAY COUNTRY COURTHOUSE
Murray, KY, MRA
Calloway Co., KY

Section number 8 Page 3

Murray Confederate Memorial
Calloway County, KY

Statement of Significance (continued)

attempted to introduce Lost Cause interpretation history texts into local schools. Chapters donated food and clothing to Confederate veterans and their families. They held Confederate most noticeable activities involved their work to have local Confederate memorials erected in local cemeteries and on local courthouse lawns. In the early stages of the Lost Cause movement, most of these memorials were erected in cemeteries and featured classical symbols of mourning. Of the 94 Confederate memorials erected between 1865 and 1885, 64 were erected in cemeteries. But soon after the end of Reconstruction, the UDC began erecting most of its memorials on courthouse lawns and they often featured depictions of Confederate heroes or common Confederate soldiers. Of the 306 memorials erected between 1900 and 1912, 241 were erected in town (only 38 were erected in cemeteries during the same time).

The J.N. Williams chapter of the UDC in Murray, Kentucky was very much a typical chapter of the UDC for its time. Murray, though located in a border state, had been heavily pro-Confederate during the Civil War. And so some time after the War, it developed strong chapters of both the UCV and the UDC. The J.N. Williams chapter of the UDC was founded in 1904 by members of the Paducah, Kentucky UDC chapter in alliance with Murray citizens and the Murray UCV chapter. J.N. Williams, for whom the chapter was named, was the president of the Murray UCV chapter at the time and helped to organize the UDC chapter. Almost immediately the chapter began organizing Confederate Memorial Day celebrations and raising money for a memorial to be placed on the courthouse lawn. Their fund raising activities culminated in 1917 with the purchase of a combination drinking fountain/statue memorial from the McNeel Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia.

The company that constructed the memorial was by far the most well known of all the companies around the turn of the century that specialized in Confederate memorials. The McNeel Marble Co. was notorious in its solicitation of UDC business. The persistent company advertised in the Confederate Veteran magazine (the official magazine of the UDC and UCV), its agents travelled the country speaking to UDC chapters, and it offered special

6



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

CALLOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Murray, KY, MRA
Calloway County, KY

Section number 8 Page 4

**Murray Confederate Memorial
Calloway County, KY**

Statement of Significance (continued)

financing to the UDC. McNeel even supplied local UDC chapters with postcards of their proposed memorial to help raise money for it. The combination drinking fountain/statue was one of McNeel's most popular models (varieties of it were erected in Quitman, Georgia; Ellisville, Mississippi; Luray, Virginia; El Dorado, Arkansas; St. Matthews, South Carolina; and both Cadiz and Murray, Kentucky). And it is the model that many historians feel represented the peak of the commercialization of the Lost Cause.

The memorial cost the Murray UDC chapter \$2,500 (\$500 of which was financed). It was erected in the courthouse square in July, 1917. The erection and unveiling of the memorial was overshadowed by U.S. entry into World War I, and so the usual pomp and ceremony which accompanied the unveiling of a Confederate memorial was neglected. The memorial's location at the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn was apparently due to a request by the president of the Bank of Murray, a contributor to the UDC, that the statue of Lee face his bank (though a conveniently placed water line also played a role). Aside from the gloom which pervaded the ceremonies due to WWI, there was also some disappointment expressed by some local citizens who weren't satisfied with the memorial's depiction of Robert E. Lee.

Over the years the Murray Confederate Memorial has fallen victim to the decline of the Lost Cause movement. The movement began its decline after about 1920. In the 1960's the Lost Cause was dealt what many historians feel was its final blow with the advent of Revisionist historical interpretation of Southern history and the Civil Rights Movement. The J.N. Williams chapter of the UDC is still alive in Murray, but it has grown progressively weaker over the years and may now be in its last years. The memorial has suffered accordingly with physical deterioration. But the memorial has found its way into new traditions in Murray, including a long standing tradition among the two local high schools in which students race to the Lee statue at graduation to see who can be the first to dress Lee in a cap and gown. Such traditions are a long way from the grandeur of the Lost Cause, but they nonetheless allow the Murray Confederate Memorial to remain a vital part of the community's (and the South's) history.

7



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

CALLOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Murray, KY, MRA
Calloway Co., KY

Section number 9,10 Page 5

Murray Confederate Memorial Calloway County, KY

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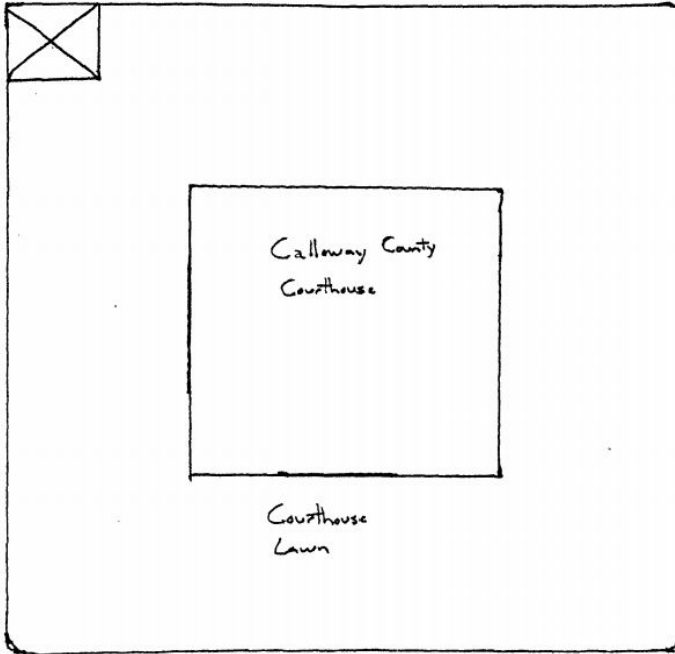
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CALLOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Murray, KY, MRA
Calloway Co., KY



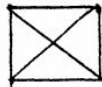
4th Street



Main Street

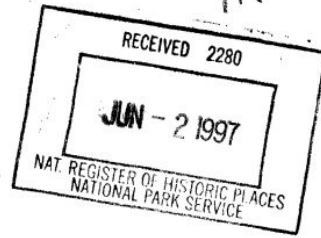
Maple Street

5th Street



= Murray Confederate Memorial.





United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Confederate Monument

other names/site number CW-M-30

2. Location

street & number Courthouse Square not for publication NA
city or town Murray vicinity NA
state Kentucky code KY county Calloway code 018
zip code 42071

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 4-23-97
Signature of certifying official Date
David L. Morgan, SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau



4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register other (explain):
- Edson H. Beall* 7/19/97
 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u> 1 </u>	_____	objects
<u> 1 </u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
 Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Other: Civil War Monument Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Other: Civil War Monument Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)



Confederate Monument (CW-M-30)

Calloway County, Kentucky

NA

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Marble
roof NA
walls granite
other NA

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See attached)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance 1917 - 1935

Significant Dates 1917

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA



Confederate Monument (CW-M-30)

Calloway County, Kentucky

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder McNeil Marble Co., Marietta, Georgia, manufacturer

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
(SEE ATTACHED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	
1	16 383280	4052210	3	_____	Quad. - <u>Murray</u>
2	_____	_____	4	_____	

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(See attached)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph E. Brent, Historic Sites Data Coordinator

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date _____

street & number 300 Washington Street telephone (502) 564-7005

city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601



Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____ Calloway County Judge/Executive (J. D. Williams _____)

street & number _____ 101 South 5th Street _____ telephone _____ (502) 753-2920 _____

city or town _____ Murray _____ state_KY_ zip code _____ 42071 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Confederate Monument
Calloway County, Kentucky

Section number 7, 8, 10

Page 1

Description: The Confederate Monument on northeast corner of the courthouse lawn in Murray, Kentucky is a granite and marble object. The monument is approximately 16.5 feet tall. The base is a 8.5 foot wide square granite slab. The monument has two distinct parts: a drinking fountain and a statue of Robert E. Lee, approximately 5.5 feet tall. The statue is on a platform supported by four six foot tall Doric columns. The top of the platform has the statue of Lee and four marble balls at each corner. The base of the statue has the initials CSA. On the arches above the columns that support the platform are four inscriptions. Beginning at the front of the statue and moving clockwise the inscriptions read: "Confederate Soldiers; Murray, KY May 1917;" "Erected by J. N. Williams Chapter UDC;" "In Loving Remembrance." A bronze plaque above the latter inscription reads: "Tribute to Effie Oury Gatlin Chairman Monument Con. 1913-1917." The base, platform and columns are made of granite, the statue carved of white marble. An iron fence encloses the base of the monument. The porcelain drinking fountain is mounted in the center of the base and a four fixture iron light is directly above the fountain.

Statement of Significance: The Confederate Monument in Murray, Kentucky meets National Register criterion A and is significant within the context of "Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935." The monument was erected by the J. N. Williams Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) at the cost of \$2,500. The monument purchase from the McNeil Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia. This is an excellent example of the property type "functional monument." It is basically a covered drinking fountain with a statue on the top. It is by far the most elaborate of the fountains in Kentucky and the most "modern." The fountain has a water spigot in the center of a small porcelain basin mounted on a steel pipe in the center of the base of the monument. The fountain was operated by stepping on a pedal to begin the flow of the water. The fountain was lit from above by four incandescent lights mounted in an ornate molded iron fixture. The construction of the monument was the culmination of three years of fund raising by the UDC. This monument was erected near the end of the monumentization period and it was erected as both a tribute to the Confederate soldiers of Calloway County and as a civic improvement. The Murray Ledger makes it clear that the monument serves a two-fold purpose, "... the U.D.C. ... are to be highly commended for their civic pride and also their pride in the courage and fighting qualities of those whom this monument commemorates."

Verbal Boundary Description - The Confederate Monument whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of 15 feet centered on the monument located on the courthouse lawn in Murray, Kentucky.

Verbal Boundary Justification - The area associated with the monument is restricted to the ground on which the monument sits and a small buffer around it. The setting outside such a restricted area is not seen as critically important to maintaining an integrity of association. Because the focus of the multiple property submissions is the significance of the monuments, their proposed area of listing will reflect that they have been considered by-and-large, in isolation from their surrounds.



CHARGE XX

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Confederate Monument
Calloway County, Kentucky

Section number 9

Page 1

Books:

Collins, Lewis and Richard H., History of Kentucky Volume I, (Covington, 1874, reprint edition Berea, Kentucke Imprints, 1976)

Coulter, E. Merton, The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky, (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1926)

Confederated Southern Memorial Association, History of the Confederated Memorial Association of the South, (New Orleans, The Graham Press, 1904)

Emerson, Mrs. B. A. C., Historic Southern Monuments: Representative Memorials of the Heroic Dead of the Southern Confederacy, (New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1911).

Foster, Gaines M., Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South 1865-1913, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1987)

Osterweis, Rollin G. , The Myth of the Lost Cause, 1865-1900, (Hamden, CN, 1973)

Widner, Ralph W., Jr., Ph. D. Confederate Monuments: Enduring Symbols of the South and the War Between the States (Washington, D. C., Andromeda Association, 1982)

Periodicals:

Boltz, Martha M., "100 Years After Its Founding, UDC is Going Strong," Insight on the News, p. 34, Dec. 5, 1994

Cunningham, S. A., ed., "Confederate Memorial Drinking Fountain," Confederate Veteran Vol. 24 (September, 1916)

Murray Ledger, June 28, 1917

Oller, Joey, "A Look at Confederate Monuments in Kentucky," The Kentucky Explorer, June 1994.





CW-M-30

8





Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

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Executive Director
and SHPO

March 24, 1995

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior
1100 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20204



Dear Ms. Shull:

I submitting additional documentation for a Kentucky property which was listed on the Register. This property is the **Calloway County Courthouse**, which was listed on February 19, 1986, as part of the Multiple Property Submission **Murray, Kentucky, Multiple Resource Area**. The enclosed continuation sheets offer additional data and historical interpretation for one object on the property. That object is the Confederate Memorial statue.

Thank you for considering this property and for adding the documentation to the existing file.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan
State Historic Preservation Officer

300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
An equal opportunity employer M/F/D



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

X New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1865-1935

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Joseph E. Brent/Historic Sites Data Coordinator
organization Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) date 1/8/97
street & number 300 Washington Street telephone 502-564-7005
city or town Frankfort state Kentucky zip code 40601

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan Executive Director (KHC) and State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature and title of certifying official 4-23-97
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.
Pattie Andrews
Signature of the Keeper 7/17/97
Date of Action



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 1

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky 1861-1935

Introduction

Go wearing the gray of grief!
Go watch o'er the dead in gray!
Go guard the private and guard the chief!
And sentinel their clay.¹

To write about the erection of Civil War monuments in Kentucky requires an explanation of how a state that remained loyal to the Union erected so few monuments to memory of the Union soldiers who fought in the war. Of the 62 monuments in this nomination only seven (just over ten percent) of them were erected to honor the Union soldiers. This ratio does not parallel with the proportion of the troops who fought on either side in the war, nor the allegiance of the Commonwealth. Kentucky never left the Union. It did however, supply troops to both sides, and was represented in the Confederate government.

Kentucky's inclusion in the Confederate government is more of an extra-legal arrangement than anything else, as the official state government did not sanction the action. Nonetheless, in November of 1861, 115 representatives from 68 counties gathered in Russellville, passed an ordinance of secession and applied for admission into the Confederate States of America. In fact an election was held to fill the seats of 12 representatives in districts designated by the government of Confederate Kentucky. The vote for these representatives was taken on an "at large" basis in the areas of Kentucky that was under the control of the Confederate army in fall/winter of 1861/62. In December Kentucky became a "Confederate state" with its capitol at Bowling Green. However, none of this action was recognized by Governor Beriah Magoffin nor anyone else in Frankfort. Kentucky's contribution of manpower to the Civil War was overwhelmingly Union. The Commonwealth provided 90,000 Union troops and only 30,000-35,000 Confederate troops, a ratio of nearly three to one Union. What then accounts for disproportionate representation of Confederate monuments

¹S. A. Cunningham, ed., "Confederate Veterans of Kentucky," Confederate Veteran Vol. II No. 11 (November 1894), p.326.

Source = Confederate Veteran



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 2

in the post-war period?²

Background

Following the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, in April of 1861, Abraham Lincoln called for the states to provide 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion. However, Kentucky Governor Beriah Magoffin emphatically refused to furnish troops "... for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." One month later the Commonwealth declared itself neutral and rejected any notion of participation in the Civil War. While Magoffin personally favored secession, the majority of Kentuckians were opposed to secession, but equally opposed to keeping the Union together by force of arms.

This pro-Union and anti-force sentiment was shown prior to the secession of the lower south states by Kentuckians' votes in the presidential election of 1860. The extreme States Rights alternate, Democratic candidate John C. Breckinridge, a Kentuckian, received 53,143 votes while the Constitutional Union candidate John Bell received 66,051, regular Democratic candidate Stephen Douglas received 25,638 and Abraham Lincoln took 1,364 votes. Roughly 2 to 1 against the extreme Southern position. Voters in two elections in the summer of 1861 gave Unionists a 76-24 majority in the state house and a 27-11 majority in the state senate. The election for national representatives was even more decisive with 9 of the 10 seats going to Unionist candidates, only the 1st district in extreme western Kentucky was carried by a states rights candidate. A note of caution should be made here these majorities were made with many Southern Rights people staying away from the polls, however, they did not vote because they knew they could not win.³

Neutrality was then the compromise Kentucky reached to avoid becoming involved in the armed conflict. This neutrality was broken in early September, 1861, when Confederate forces seized NPS

²Lowell H. Harrison, The Civil War in Kentucky, (Lexington, 1975), pp. 20-21 and Clement A. Evans, ed., Confederate Military History, Vol. IX reprint edition, (Secaucus, NJ, n.d.), pp. 213-215.

³Harrison, Civil War, pp. 8-9 & 10-11 and James McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era, (New York, 1988), pp. 202-233.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 3

Columbus, followed quickly by Union forces occupying Paducah and Smithland. The state government at that point made the decision to remain loyal to the Union.⁴

A majority of Kentuckians fought for the defense of the national Union; and while not always in agreement with the Lincoln administration, sought to accommodate its efforts. During the war, the political forces in the state were divided roughly into three camps, the majority *Union Democrats* conservatives who wanted to preserve the Union, *Regular Democrats*, basically Southern sympathizers, but not necessarily secessionists; and a pro-northern group, mostly emancipationists, who generally supported the National Republican agenda. The latter group exercised a great deal of power, despite their minority status, because of their close ties to President Lincoln.⁵

As the war dragged on, priorities on the part of the United States government changed. Abraham Lincoln who, in his inaugural address in March, 1861, promised non-interference with slavery in the states where it existed, as well as pledging to enforce the fugitive slave provision of the Constitution, issued the Emancipation Proclamation in September of 1862. Loyal Kentuckians felt betrayed by what they felt were promises broken by the president. One Kentucky newspaper editor sneered:

“It is no use to recall the President’s promises, sealed by all that could make them sacred. Entreaties, pledges, objurgations, tears, were all poured upon the border-State men to induce them to believe that it was not his intention to interfere with the domestic institutions of the State.”⁶

In short, many Kentuckians fully believed that if they remained loyal to the Union that they would be allowed to keep the institution of slavery intact within the borders of the state. So once the Lincoln administration changed its tack, or was perceived to have shifted in favor of the “Radical NPS Form

⁴Harrison, Civil War, pp. 8-9.

⁵Hambleton Tapp and James C. Klotter, Kentucky: Decades of Discord: 1865-1900, Frankfort, KY, 1977), pp. 3-4.

⁶Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, January 5, 1863, quoted in E. Merton Coulter, The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky, (Chapel Hill, 1926), p. 161.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 4

Republicans," by waging war on slavery, Kentuckians felt they had been betrayed. The slave holders in Kentucky understood that if slavery was destroyed in the southern states, there was no way that they could hope to maintain the institution in Kentucky.⁷

From the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in September of 1862, until the end of the war, Kentucky became more and more politically at odds with the Federal Government. There was even some fear in early 1863 that Kentucky might pull its troops out of the Union army and secede. This, of course, never happened, but some Kentucky officers resigned their commissions in the Union Army rather than fight to free the slaves.⁸

Federal officials within the state were wary of people with Confederate sympathies. Confederate raids into the state, particularly those led by John Hunt Morgan, only served to exacerbate the situation. While Morgan's raids did generate some public sympathy for the Southern cause, mostly they frightened the population, alarmed Federal authorities and led to arrests of pro-Southern Kentuckians. Numerous people within the state who were accused of having Southern sympathies and/or aiding and abetting the raiders were indicted, arrested and sent to prison. To some degree the arrest and incarceration of Southern sympathizers was necessary, but often the cases never came to trial. Those people might languish in prison, only to be released with no resolution of their cases; sometimes they were rearrested and the cycle would repeat itself.⁹

It was more than overt acts by individuals, such as cheering the Confederate raiders or hurraing for

⁷E. Merton Coulter, The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky, (Chapel Hill, 1926), p. 161.

⁸Lewis and Richard H. Collins, History of Kentucky Volume I, (Covington, 1874, reprint edition Berea, 1976), p. 118 and Coulter, Civil War and Readjustment, pp. 162-163.

⁹Coulter, Civil War and Readjustment, p. 162-163 and see also William Penn, Rattling Swords and Broad-Brimmed Hat: The History of the Civil War in Cynthiana and Harrison County, Kentucky (Midway, KY 1995).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 5

Jefferson Davis, that had Federal authorities worried. Beginning with the implementation of the Emancipation Proclamation in January, 1863, the conservative nature of the state began to show. The Kentucky General Assembly issued a resolution of "solemn protest" against the Emancipation Proclamation. This resolution passed with but two dissenting votes. To further demonstrate its resolve the legislature passed a law that forbade any slaves freed under the Proclamation from immigrating into Kentucky. This defiance led to increased vigilance on the part of the Federal authorities which, at times, became over zealous.¹⁰

As the climate of hostility to the national government in Kentucky grew, Federal authorities began to crack down on institutions that they felt were not completely loyal. In February, 1863, a detachment of Federal soldiers broke up the state "Regular/Peace" Democratic convention, ordered it to disband and announced to its members that no one nominated by it would be allowed to run and if elected would not be allowed to serve.¹¹

The resulting political season was chaotic. The Union Democrats nominated Thomas E. Bramlette and the Regular/Peace Democrats selected, without a convention, Charles A. Wickliffe. To add to the fray and help insure the election of the Unionist candidate, Governor James F. Robinson issued a proclamation underscoring the fact that anyone who had been expatriated under legislation enacted earlier in the war (for giving aid and/or joining the Confederate army, etc.) could not vote in the election.¹²

Treason = Felony

The army acted to insure that the governor's proclamation was enforced. In July, 1863, General Ambrose E. Burnside, commander of the District of Ohio, of which Kentucky was a part, declared Marshall law and forbade disloyal people from voting. This was enforced by stationing troops at polling places. According to historian E. Merton Coulter, Wickliffe's name was stricken off the ticket

¹⁰Lewis and Richard H. Collins, History of Kentucky Volume I, (Covington, 1874, reprint edition Berea, 1976), pp. 120-121.

¹¹Coulter, Civil War and Readjustment, pp. 170-177.

¹²Ibid.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 6

in many places and the Regular/Peace Democrats were not allowed on the ballot in the entire 1st District. The result was predictable: Bramlette was easily elected. The consequence of the long summer of 1863 was that the political tide had turned in Kentucky. While the so-called Union Party won the gubernatorial election, its success was more a product of Federal intervention than local support. The posting of Federal troops at polling places and general intimidation of voters, left a bad taste in the mouths of the people of the Kentucky.¹³

Besides the political upheaval the question of enlisting African Americans into the Union army drew the loudest howls of protest from across the state. In March 1864, the Lincoln Administration issued orders for the recruitment of Black men in Kentucky. Governor Bramlette protested, as did Union Col. Frank Wolford. His protests were so vehement that he was dishonorably discharged from the army. The governor and other state officials fired off telegrams to the White House, many of them containing veiled and sometimes blatant threats. In the end Governor Bramlette, unwilling to give anymore ammunition to the pro-secessionists in the state, issued a proclamation recommending that Kentuckians go along with the Federal policy regarding the recruitment of African Americans. This was not the end of the debate over the recruitment of African Americans continue unabated until the 13th Amendment of the Constitution was passed in December 1865.¹⁴

In the summer of 1864, the flames of resentment were further fanned by the Machiavellian acts of District of Kentucky Commander, Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge. Burbridge established a policy designed to stop guerrilla action within the state by shooting four guerrilla prisoners for every Union man killed by the Southern partisans. His actions pushed Kentuckians further into the camp of the Regular/Peace Democrats. In fact, Burbridge became so despised by his fellow Kentuckians that after the war he was forced to leave the state. By 1864, the political sentiment in Kentucky had completely

¹³Ibid.; Collins, Kentucky, pp. 127-128; see also Frank Welcher, The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations, Volume II: The Western Theater, (Bloomington, 1993), pp. 206-207.

¹⁴ Collins, Kentucky Volume I, pp. 131-138; Coulter, Civil War and Readjustment, pp. 198-201; and Marion B. Lucas, A History of Blacks in Kentucky: Volume I From Slavery to Segregation, 1760-1891, (Frankfort, 1992), pp. 151-153.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 7

shifted. Kentucky was one of three states to vote against Lincoln in the presidential election that year, and by 1867 the state was once again firmly in the control of the Democrats. As historians Hamblton Tapp and James C. Klotter put it "By the end of the conflict . . . the 'heroes in grey' . . . the ex-Confederates . . . steadily gained prestige and preferment, while the 'Radicals' steadily lost ground."¹⁵

The war ended for all practical purposes in May of 1865, yet, Federal troops remained in Kentucky until 1869. The Union army continued to recruit slaves for seven months after the termination of hostilities in 1865 to free them and their families. The Kentucky Legislature refused to ratify the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, consequently, slavery was not abolished in Kentucky until this amendment became national law in December 1865. The 13th and the following constitutional amendments that dealt with the rights of the Freedmen were extremely unpopular in Kentucky and they were not immediately ratified by the state legislature (in fact the 13th Amendment was not ratified until 1976).

In 1867, following the gubernatorial election, in which John LaRue Helm became governor, the conservative forces took absolute control of the state. As one Kentucky Newspaper editor put it: "Kentucky failed to secede in 1861. By strange conjunction of circumstances what the rebels failed to do that year, they freely realized in the year 1867." Kentucky had for all intents and purposes joined the Confederacy, after the fact.

The Lost Cause

The building of Civil War monuments in the South had two distinct periods: the memorialization of the Lost Cause and the celebration of the Confederacy. Gaines Foster identifies three phases: Phase one of the "ceremonial bereavement" period which lasts from approximately 1865-1885; Phase two the "celebration of the Confederacy" which is from 1883-1907 and Phase three the "waning power of the Confederate tradition" from 1898 to 1913. Kentucky, however, does not fit well into the model outlined by Foster. For purposes of this study the monumentization process has simply been

¹⁵Stewart Sifakis, Who Was Who in the Civil War, (New York, 1988), p. 90; McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom, p. 805; Harrison, Civil War, pp. 77-78 and Tapp and Klotter, Discord, p. 4.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 8

divided into the 19th and 20th Centuries.

The first part, the time of “ceremonial bereavement” as Gaines M. Foster puts it, was a period of mourning, a time for remembrance for the sacrifices made on the battlefield by the soldiers, especially those who died. The efforts to create these memorials were often spearheaded by women, though men played important roles as well. Out of this movement grew Confederate Memorial Day a day that was a legal holiday in most Southern states, June 3 in Kentucky. This was a day of community wide activity that began with a procession from town that terminated in the local cemetery where wreaths were laid and speeches were made and prayers were offered for the dead soldiers. The center piece of these ceremonies would be the local Confederate monument.¹⁶

As Gaines Foster notes about the early memorialization: “The emphasis remained on the process of bereavement: the creation of cemeteries, the erection of funereal monuments, and the springtime decoration of the graves.” The early monuments that were constructed and placed in the cemeteries during this first phase generally resembled other grave markers or had trapping that symbolized death. As noted the earliest documented Confederate monument in Kentucky is the Confederate Monument in Cynthiana (HR-C- 111) erected in 1869. It is a simple obelisk, draped at the top with a Confederate flag, and placed within a circle of 47 Confederate soldiers graves. This basic scenario is repeated with some variation at Versailles (WD-V - 51), Georgetown, (SC-G - 485), Bowling Green (WA-B - 447) and Crab Orchard (LI - 254).

In the latter stages of the 19th Century as the Civil War veterans organizations were gathering steam the “Lost Cause” became the driving force behind the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Lost Cause referred to the Confederacy and the principles for which the soldiers fought. It conveyed a longing for the loss of the Old South, with its sense of honor, and its way of life. This celebration did not include an embracing of slavery, but states’ rights and constitutional rights as defined by Jefferson Davis and others in the Post-War period. The Lost Cause was a movement created and perpetuated by upper and middle class whites. Margaret Cary Green Davis, Historian of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association described the cause and

¹⁶Gaines M. Foster, Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South 1865-1913, (New York, 1987), pp. 36-42.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 9

the reasons to perpetuate it as follows:

“In the great struggle for a noble and just Cause, for which the men of the South sacrificed their all, the women with a faith and confidence, sublime almost in its intensity, cheered and encouraged Fathers, Sons and Husbands in their gallant defense of their rights, weaved, spun, nursed the sick, and wherever a woman’s hand could tend or soothe, there her mission. [W]hen defeat came passed through the fiery ordeal of ruined hopes; to accept with a brave and dignified resignation, a fate so adverse, its memory can never be effaced.”¹⁷

From the late 19th Century forward the construction of monuments and the gathering of veterans and the UDC became less and less of a kind of ritual mourning and more of a celebration of the _____ Confederacy. The celebration of the Confederacy and the embracing of the Lost Cause by the public helped ease the sense of dishonor that many of the veterans, and indeed Southerners felt, as a result of losing the war. The celebration “. . . offered a memory of personal sacrifice and a model of social order that met the needs of a society experiencing rapid change and disorder.” The Lost Cause was not an effort on the part of Southerners to escape their current social problems by living in the past, but it became a mechanism that helped them embrace the New South and the change wrought by the war. It became a part of the mythology of the Civil War and the men who fought and died in it.¹⁸

The Monuments

The Kentucky story of political action and public sentiment differs from that of the southern states that actually seceded from the Union, but from 1865 onward, the construction of the monuments occurs much the same as elsewhere in the South, except that in Kentucky there are several prominent monuments to the Union.

In fact, the first monument erected in the state was to the Union. This monument (JF-EC-20) was

¹⁷Confederated Southern Memorial Association, History of the Confederated memorial Association of the South, (New Orleans, 1904), p. 29.

¹⁸Foster, Ghosts, pp. 6-7.

Source = Confederate Veteran Assn.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 10

created during the war after the Battle of Rowletts Station which took place in December, 1861. Adolph Bloetner, a private in Co. F, 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment, who fought in that engagement, carved the monument out of limestone he obtained locally. The 32nd Indiana was a regiment made up of German Americans, who still spoke their native language. Pvt. Bloetner created the monument to honor his comrades who had been killed in the battle. The inscription he carved was in German. The monument was originally placed in Munfordville near where the soldiers were killed and adjacent to where they were buried. In 1869 when the Union soldiers graves were moved from Munfordville to Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, this marker was moved as well.¹⁹

The earliest documented tribute to the Confederate dead was erected in Cynthiana in early 1869, by the Cynthiana Confederate Monument Association (HR-C - 111). This county seat town is in the inner Bluegrass region of the state, was the scene of two battles fought between John Hunt Morgan's troops and Union forces. The monument is a marble shaft draped with a carved Confederate flag motif located in Battle Grove cemetery, which in 1869 was the new Cynthiana city cemetery. It is also where the last battle fought in Cynthiana began. This effort was spearheaded by women, though fronted by men. The monument was not meant to be just a local memorial but as the Cynthiana Democrat put it:

"This monument is not peculiarly for Harrison County, nor for Cynthiana, but for the whole State, the whole South; for every man and every nation, whose children and whose people have shed blood in defense of their Homes, in defense of their county, in defense of Justice and Truth."²⁰

The ceremony dedicating the monument was elaborate with a parade, food and speeches. The Keynote was delivered by Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge. His speech evoked visions of war, of glory and of the heroic deeds done by those men in the service of the Confederate Army. His speech was a eulogy to the fallen and to the Lost Cause. Following the speech a collection was taken up to help

¹⁹Samuel W. Thomas, Cave Hill Cemetery: A Pictorial Guide and Its History, (Louisville, 1985), p. 18.

²⁰Cynthiana Democrat, May 13, 1869.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 11

pay off the debt incurred in erecting the monument.²¹

The activities in Cynthiana apparently spawned an organization in Lexington. On May 19, 1869 the Ladies Memorial and Monument Association was created with Mrs. John Cabal Breckinridge as president, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge as secretary, with Miss Mary Deshea on the executive board. While undocumented, it is not unlikely that the activities in Cynthiana spurred the women of Lexington to action. It is probably also significant that Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Miss Mary Deshea were related by marriage. The women began raising money for the monument that was erected six years later on May 26, 1875. This is one of the more symbolic of all the memorials in Kentucky. The monument, known as "the Ladies' Confederate Memorial" (FA-W - 37) is a cross draped with a Confederate flag with a broken shaft. Beneath the cross on the base of the monument is a broken sword and flowers. The whole effect symbolizes death and something that has been _____ destroyed or broken. A sad tribute to the Lost Cause.²²

It was not until 1884 that a Civil War monument erected in a public place. This was the Union Soldiers' Monument (LW-V - 10) in Vanceburg, it was placed on the Lewis County courthouse lawn. This monument is constructed of limestone and according to the records was erected by the citizens of Lewis County. The monument is a memorial, rather than a celebration, and lists the names of all of the men from the county who were killed in action. In general Union monuments were patriotic symbols created to honor those men who has helped save the republic. Union monuments often exhibited an aura of righteousness. While they might revere and even honor their former foes, it was the men who fought in defense of the Union who were right. As the epitaph carved into the west side of the base of the monument attests: "The war for the Union was right, everlastingly right and the war against the Union was wrong, forever wrong." This was not just the sentiment of the people of Lewis County but it was the party line of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the main Union

²¹Ibid., June 3 and 10, 1869.

²²Lexington Herald-Leader, January 2, 1975 and John E. Kleber, etal, The Kentucky Encyclopedia, (Lexington, 1992), pp. 264.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 12

veterans' organization.²³

The Vanceburg monument is the most demonstrative of those erected to the Union. The only other Union monument to profess strong sentiment is the Capt. Andrew Offutt Monument (MN-L - 71) in Lebanon and it is somewhat muted. The brief inscription notes that Offutt was in a Kentucky regiment with Sherman on his march to the sea. The simple mention of Sherman's name alone would be enough to stir the ire of many a Southern loyalist, which is probably why it was included. The remainder of the monuments erected to Federal troops or individuals are simple memorials to fallen comrades and do not try evoke any emotions in any way except sympathy.

Over the course of time various groups erected the monuments in Kentucky. Initially ladies groups raised funds with the help of prominent male citizens. As time passed more groups became organized and took it upon themselves to raise funds to build monuments. Below is a discussion on the four main groups identified in this study.

The Organizations

Grand Army of the Republic

Established in 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was the largest and most influential of all the post-war veterans associations. Thirty-five years later one tax dollar in every three was going to pay the pensions of these former soldiers. The GAR was by 1900 the most powerful lobbying organization in the country, as the size of their pension fund and the fact that only one post-war president was not a member.²⁴

Yet, the GAR was not only concerned with lobbying for veterans benefits. They also were interested

²³Stuart C. McConnell, Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic 1865-1900, (Chapel Hill, 1992), pp. 185-193 and Rev. O. G. Rogan, History of Lewis County, (Cincinnati, 1912), p. 364

²⁴McConnell, Glorious Contentment, pp. 14-15.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 13

in the symbolic acts that demonstrated to their friends and neighbors the sacrifices the veterans made on their behalf. To this end the GAR sponsored military parades, Memorial Day services and NPS monument dedications. Across the north GAR monuments are located on courthouse squares. The only GAR monument located during this study is in Linden Grove Cemetery in Covington (KE-C - 146).²⁵

The Ladies Memorial Associations

Following the war the specter of death hung over the South. Many ex-confederates considered emigration to South America, though few actually made the move. Honoring the dead of those who fought for the Southern cause was one way to keep "the cause" alive. This effort was begun by women. The first Ladies Memorial Association is said to have been formed in Winchester, Virginia in the latter half of 1865. The women wanted to create a cemetery for the Confederate soldiers killed in the battles that had been fought nearby (there were three battles of Winchester). These women's organizations spread across the South. The women wanted not to celebrate the "Lost Cause," but rather to memorialize it.

There was never really a national organization of these groups. They were often created to accomplish a specific task. However, in 1900 there was an attempt to unite the various ladies associations. This organization "The Confederated Southern Memorial Association" was formed in Louisville. The idea was for the women to unite for one big task, the construction of the Jefferson Davis monument. They published a book that outlined the history of what the various local groups had accomplished to date. The proceeds of the book were to go to the Davis monument fund. They also hoped to place a copy of the book in "all Confederate Museums and principal libraries." Of the 62 ladies memorial organizations listed as being enrolled in the larger association, only one was from Kentucky, the earlier ones having disappeared as their tasks were complete.²⁶

In Kentucky examples of monuments erected by ladies memorial associations include the Ladies Confederate Memorial in Lexington (FA-W - 37), the Cynthiana Confederate Monument (HR-C -

²⁵Ibid., p. 16.

²⁶CSMA, History, pp. 37 & 41-46.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 14

111), the Confederate Monument in Georgetown (SC-C - 485) and the Confederate Monument in Louisville (JF-CU - 25) erected by the Kentucky Women's Monumental Association.²⁷

The United Confederate Veterans

The United Confederate Veterans (UCV) was formed in New Orleans in 1889 to bring a regional organization to the plethora of confederate veterans organizations that had sprung up in states across the south. The UCV was a major player in the celebration of the Confederacy from the 1890s until the middle of the second decade of the twentieth century.

By 1893 The Confederate Veteran magazine served as the voice of the UCV. Though, not officially a part of the organization, the Confederate Veteran publicized the activities of the UCV and often covered reunions, monument unveilings and other similar activities, as well as published stories relating to veterans' war experiences. The magazine also carried ads for companies that made monuments.²⁸

The UCV was no small scale organization. In 1896 they claimed 850 camps (the organization of the UCV was on a county level and each organization was known as a camp) by 1904 the number had swelled to 1,565. The number of camps roughly paralleled the number of veterans living in any given state, except in Virginia and North Carolina there were fewer camps than the percentage of population of former soldiers and in South Carolina and Kentucky there were a considerably more camps than the percentage of men.²⁹

This organization participated in the monumentization process. But the UCV was more involved in the later aspects of the process that placed the monuments in public places rather than in cemeteries. The UCV celebrated the Confederacy and "the Lost Cause." The earlier movements led

²⁷Ibid., p. 38 and McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom, pp. 457, 648, & 777.

²⁸Foster, Ghosts, pp. 104-106.

²⁹Ibid., pp. 106-107.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 15

by the Ladies Memorial Associations tended to memorialize and honor the dead.³⁰

In Kentucky the UCV was responsible for or contributed to the construction of at least three monuments the Confederate Soldiers' Monument (FA-W - 38) in Lexington Cemetery, the Confederate Soldiers' Monument (LO-R - 66) in Russellville and the Confederate Soldiers' Monument (ME-H - 151) in Harrodsburg.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy

The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was founded in Nashville, Tennessee in 1894. Named to honor Varina Anne "Winnie" Davis daughter of Jefferson Davis, who was once introduced at a United Confederate Veterans meeting as "the Daughter of the Confederacy." The UDC wrote into their original constitution that they be "... social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent and honorable in every degree, without any political significance whatever." They also sought "to instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for the pride in the glorious [Civil] war history. . . ."³¹

The UDC sought honor, memorialize and celebrate the Confederacy and the Lost Cause. They wanted to perpetuate the history of the Confederacy and to keep the glory alive. They did this by erecting monuments, but they also wrote histories, that they read at their meetings. They also awarded scholarships to descendants of Confederates. During both world wars they helped sell bonds and even sent care packages to troops during the Gulf War. The UDC was by far responsible for more monuments than any single organization. Fifteen monument in this study can be directly attributed to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.³²

³⁰Ibid., pp. 128-129.

³¹Rollin G. Osterweis, The Myth of the Lost Cause, 1865-1900, (Hamden, CN, 1973), pp. 92-93.

³²Ibid., p. 94 and Martha M. Boltz, "100 Years After Its Founding, UDC is Going Strong," Insight on the News, p. 34, Dec. 5, 1994.

Source = Discontinued publication due to journalistic malfeasance



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

Historic Context: Memorializing the Civil War in Kentucky, 1861-1945

Section number E

Page 16

The above organizations and others were responsible for the erection of the 62 monuments named in this nomination. For whatever their reason or motivation these people wished to honor the men who fought and died in the Civil War. In many states, though not in Kentucky, the women of the Confederacy were honored with monuments for their efforts during the war. Today only the UDC remains active, however, the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) has come on to take an active role in the effort to keep the memory of the Civil War or as they would put it War Between the States alive. In the last few years the SCV has worked erect monuments and maintain various Civil War sites around the Commonwealth.



April 28, 2004

Military Heritage Commission

To Whom It May Concern:

As president and representative of the J. N. Williams Chapter #805 United Daughters of the Confederacy, we request that our monument located on the northeast corner of the Court Square in Murray, Kentucky, be under the protection of the Historical Military Sites Law.

The monument has a statue of Robert E. Lee that adorns the canopy over a water fountain. It was erected to be a patriotic remembrance of the War Between the States for the people of Calloway County and others who pass our way. It is currently on the National Registry of Historical Places.

We would like the commission to consider our request so our monument can be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Respectfully,

Barbara Myers Smotherman

Barbara Myers Smotherman
President, J. N. Williams, U.D.C.#805



RECEIVED

MAY 6 2004

KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL



Commonwealth of Kentucky
Military Heritage Commission
Historic Military Sites & Objects Application for
Registration

1. Name of Property

a. Historic Name: Calloway County

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

b. Other Names:

2. Location ([] Vicinity)

a. Street & Number:

ON THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF CALLOWAY COUNTY
COURT HOUSE SQUARE

b.

City MURRAY KY.

c. State, County, ZIP:

KENTUCKY CALLOWAY 42071

3. Ownership & Category of Site or Object:

a. Private [] Public - Local [] Public - State []

↓
CHAPTER #805 UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE
CONFEDERACY



Public - Federal Other

b. Site Object

4. Owner/Location Contact Information:

a. Name:

BARBARA MYERS SMOTHERMAN PRESIDENT
UDG.

b. Organization:

J.N. WILLIAMS CHAPTER #805 UNITED DAUGHTERS
OF THE CONFEDERACY

c. Address:

-

d. City, State, ZIP:

e. Telephone & Email:

NOTE: If the owner consents, please have the owner complete the section giving permission to have the site or objected listed if approved.

5. If You Are Submitting A Site:

a. Approximate Acreage if Site _____ b. USGS Quadrangle Map(s)

b. Geographical relationship to nearest main road intersection or

town: MURRAY, KENTUCKY
MONUMENT IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH
WEST CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF
MAIN ST & 4TH



c. UTM Reference:

i. Quad Name: COURT SQUARE ii. Date of Map:

iii. Zone: _____ iv. Easting: ___/___/___/___/

___/___/

v. Northing: ___/___/___/___/___/___/ vi. Accuracy: ___/

NOTE: Please Attach Site Plan, Boundary Description and Photographs.

6. Brief Description of Site or Object:

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MONUMENT HAS A
BASE OF MARBLE WHICH IS APP. 6'0" SQUARE
IT HAS 4 MARBLE COLUMNS WHICH RAISE TO
A HEIGHT OF 9' ON TOP OF THE COLUMNS SETS
A PLATFORM ALSO OF MARBLE ON TOP OF THIS
PLATFORM STANDS A STATUE WITH THE LIKENESS
OF ROBERT E. LEE. CARVEN OUT OF WHITE MARBLE
WITH 4 CANNON BALLS SETTING ON THE 4
CORNERS OF THE
PLATFORM. THE SOLIDEN WAS CARVED
IN ITALY
THE McNEIL MARBLE CO OF MARIETTA, GA.
FURNISHED THE MARBLE

IN 2003 CALLOWAY COUNTY PURCHASED A
NEW MARBLE WATER FOUNTAIN. IT WAS
INSTALLED IN 2003 BY THE FT. HEIMANN CAMP
S.C.V. A SWORD HAS ALSO BEING RECIEVED OUT OF
MARBLE AND WILL BE INSTALLED IN 2004



NOTE: Attach Continuation Sheets As Necessary

Associated Conflict(s) And/Or Significant Dates:

NONE.

7. Significance of Historical Site or Object:

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONUMENT
ON THE N.E. CORNER OF THE COURT SQUARE
IS TO REMIND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF
THE SACRIFICE THAT WAS MADE BY THEIR
ANCESTORS

THIS COUNTRY WAS FOUNDED ON PEOPLE WHO
HAD A VISION OF FREEDOM THAT THEY WERE
WILLING TO DIE FOR AND THAT VISION SHOULD
NOT MUST BE PERPETUATED

A MAJORITY OF CALLOWAY COUNTIES FOUGHT
FOR THE SOUTH DURING THOSE 4 YEARS OF
1861-1865 THIS MONUMENT IS TO LET THEIR
MEMORIES OF FREEDOM, COURAGE, DUTY, HONOR
NOT BE FORGOTTEN



b. Form Completed By:

i. Name:

SANDY FORREST

ii. Organization:

FT. HEIMAN CAMP #1834 SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS

iii. Address:

iv. City, State, ZIP:

v. Telephone/Email:

vi. Date: 5-1-04

i. Mail To: Kentucky Military Heritage Commission
ATTN: Tom Fugate
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502 564-7005 x 126 FAX 502 564-5820
Email tom.fugate@mail.state.ky.us

10. Supporting Documents Attached (letters of support, written histories, etc):

a.

YOU WILL FIND 7 LETTERS OF PERMISSION FROM
THE U.D.C. CHAPTER #805

b.

ALSO A LETTER FROM THE MAYOR
OF MURRAY



J. N. Williams Chapter # 805 VDC own(s) the
following

(full name of owner(s))

object/site located at

North East Corner of the Court Square Murray, Ky.
(Street or highway, city, state, zip code)

and more specifically described as

Confederate Monument with likeness statue of Robert E. Lee
(Brief description/attach copy of recorded deed for site)

The owner(s) fully understand the rights and responsibilities concerning the nomination of this property for the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, and freely give consent to list the above described object/site on the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register. The owner(s) have been provided with a copy of the statutes and regulations concerning the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, and have had an opportunity to review over the same with independent legal counsel. It is further understood that this is only an application for nomination to the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, and does not guarantee that the object/site will be approved by the Military Heritage Commission for listing on the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register.

Barbara Myers Smotherman, President

(Signature of owner(s))

BARBARA MYERS SMOTHERMAN

(Print name(s))



b. Public site/object owner.

J. N. Williams Chapter # 805 UDC owns the following

(name of government entity)

object/site located at

South West Corner of intersection of 4th & Main St.
Murray, Ky. 42071

(Street or highway, city, state, zip code)

and more specifically described as

Confederate Monument with a likeness of Robert E Lee

(Brief description/attach copy of recorded deed for site)

Consent to list the above described object/site on the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register has been given by the appropriate governing body, and a copy of the document authorizing said signature is attached hereto.

_____ fully understands the rights

(name of governing entity)

and responsibilities concerning the nomination of this property for the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, has been provided with a copy of the statutes and regulations concerning the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, and has had an opportunity to review over the same with independent legal counsel. It is further understood that this is only an application for nomination to the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register, and does not guarantee that the object/site will be approved by the Military Heritage Commission for listing on the Kentucky Military Heritage Site and Object Register.

Barbara Myers Smotherman, President

(Authorized Signature)



Larry Elkins

Calloway County Judge/Executive

Calloway County Courthouse
101 South Fifth Street
Murray, Kentucky 42071
(270) 753-2920 Fax: 753-2911

April 29, 2004

Kentucky Heritage Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky

To whom it may concern,

I am requesting that the statue on the Calloway County Court House lawn be protected through the Historic Military Sites Preservation law. This statue is an invaluable historical marker for the citizens of this county. This effort will be important to our plans to develop Fort Heiman.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. If you should have any questions, please contact Sandy Forrest at 270-753-9688.

Sincerely,



Larry Elkins
County Judge Executive

msc

Ft. Heiman is approx. 18 miles away - How will statue with no context develop? Must be held accountable as current KY House 5 Representative



H. Thomas Rushing
Mayor

City of Murray



April 27, 2004

Kentucky Heritage Commission
Frankfort, KY

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the Confederate Soldier statue which is located on the northeast corner of the court square of Calloway County. I am further requesting that this statue be protected through the Historic Military Sites Preservation law. This statue is an invaluable historical marker for the citizens of Calloway County.

This effort is the undertaking of the Fort Heiman Camp Sons of Confederate Veterans for the United Daughters of the Confederacy which own the statue.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this matter. Should you have any questions, please contact Sandy Forrest at 270-753-9688.

Sincerely,

H. Thomas Rushing
Mayor

104 North 5th Street, Suite B - Murray, Kentucky 42071
TELEPHONE (270) 762-0350
FAX 270-762-0306 TDD 270-753-1621





COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
MILITARY HERITAGE COMMISSION
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601



Members:
MG Donald C. Storm
The Kentucky Department of Military Affairs
Mr. David Morgan
The Kentucky Heritage Council

Members:
BG (R) Jim Shane
The Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs
BG (R) Les Beavers
The Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs
Mr. Kent Whitworth
The Kentucky Historical Society

25 October 2004

Barbara Myers Smotherman, President
J.N. Williams Chapter #805
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Re: Calloway County Confederate Monument

Dear President Somtherman:

We are pleased to inform you that the Calloway County Confederate Monument has been nominated for consideration for listing as a Military Heritage Object by the Kentucky Military Heritage Commission at their next full meeting to be held on Thursday, November 18, 2004.

Your signature is on file representing the property owner authorizing this action. If you wish to comment further on whether this site should be or should not be listed by the commission, please send those comments to my attention at the above address or feel free to contact me at 502-564-7005 x: 134.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Fugate, Coordinator
KY Military Heritage Commission

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/H



Agreements
by - Tech
Second -

Kentucky Military Heritage Commission Minutes

November 18, 2004
Boone National Guard Center
Frankfort, KY

Members Present: Kent Whitworth, Kentucky Historical Society; BG (R) Les Beavers, Kentucky Department of Veteran Affairs; and David L. Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council.

Members Absent: MG Donald C. Storm, The Adjutant General; and BG (R) Jim Shane, Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs.

Staff and Guest:

Tom Fugate, Kentucky Heritage Council; John Patrick Downs, Kentucky Heritage Council; Jason LeMay, Military Affairs; John Trowbridge, Kentucky Historical Society; Mary Jean Atchison, Kentucky Heritage Council; Gayle Carmack, Kentucky Heritage Council; Don Shelton, Kentucky Division Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Welcome and Minutes:

Mr. Morgan, chairman, welcomed everyone and introduced new members of the Kentucky Heritage council staff who will be assisting the commission. He asked for a motion to approve the Minutes of the May 6, 2004 meeting. A motion to approve the minutes was made by Mr. Whitworth and seconded by General Beavers. Motion carried.

Old Business:

Filibuster Monument: The remaining elements of the monument are now stored at the Boone National Guard Center until a permanent site can be determined. Establishing a fund for restoration to the monument was discussed; however a permanent site needs to be determined before donations can be received. A cost of \$12,630 to \$41,310 was discussed for the restoration. This item of business was tabled until a permanent site can be determined.

Review/Discussion/Approval of Nominations:

The following were presented for acceptance as officially protected military heritage sites or objects:

1. **Calloway County Confederate Monument:** Mr. Fugate reported the application was complete but the applicant used an old form that basically stated the same information. A motion to accept the monument as an officially protected military heritage object was made by General Beavers and seconded by Mr. Whitworth. Motion Carried.





COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
MILITARY HERITAGE COMMISSION
 KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
 300 WASHINGTON STREET
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601



Members:
 MG Donald C. Storm
 The Kentucky Department of Military Affairs
 Mr. David Morgan
 The Kentucky Heritage Council

Members:
 BG (R) Jim Shane
 The Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs
 BG (R) Les Beavers
 The Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs
 Mr. Kent Whitworth
 The Kentucky Historical Society

17 December 2004

Barbara Myers Somtherman, President
 J.N. Williams Chapter #805
 United Daughters of the Confederacy

RE: Calloway County Confederate Monument

Dear Barbara:

The Kentucky Military Heritage Commission and the Kentucky Heritage Council are pleased to announce that the monument listed above was officially designated as a Kentucky Military Heritage Object on November 18, 2004.

Listing as a Military Heritage Site or Object gives recognition that the monument has historical significance to the martial heritage of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and once designated, it cannot be destroyed, removed, or significantly altered, other than for repair or renovation, without the written consent of the Commission. Failure to do so is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense.

We have enclosed an official certificate of listing for the Calloway County Confederate Monument and hope that you are as proud and delighted as we that this historic monument has been so honored.

If you have any questions concerning this action, please feel free to call upon me at any time. I can be reached at 502-564-7005 ex: 134 or at tom.fugate@ky.gov

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Fugate, Coordinator
 KY Military Heritage Commission

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/H



CALLOWAY COUNTY / CITY OF MURRAY CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH SPONSORS (20140

FEATURED

Confed History Month proclamation

JOHN WRIGHT / Ledger & Times
Mar 26, 2014



CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH PROCLAMATION: Calloway County Judge-Executive Larry Elkins and City of Murray Mayor Bill Wells signed a proclamation Tuesday declaring April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the community. Members of Sons of Confederate Veterans Fort Heiman Camp 1834 and the Daughters of the Confederacy were in attendance for the ceremony as well. Shown are, front from left: Elkins and Wells. Back from left are Irving Parker, Clyde Tidwell, Sandy Forrest, Brenda Call, John Young, Frances Spillman, Barbara Smotherman, Jeremiah Litchfield, Victor Lee Litchfield and Barry Grogan.
JOHN WRIGHT / Ledger & Times

Confederate History Month proclamation

JOHN WRIGHT/Ledger & Times
Apr 1, 2017



Calloway County Judge-Executive Larry Elkins and Murray Mayor Jack Rose signed a proclamation earlier this week declaring the month of April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the community. In making this proclamation, Elkins (seated on left) and Rose (seated on right) declared, "all citizens of Murray and Calloway County are urged to increase their knowledge of the role played by the Confederate States of America in general, and the Confederate soldier in particular in our country's history." The also added that the month of April bears significance as it marks both the beginning and end of the War Between the States. On the back row are members of Fort Heiman Camp 1834 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. From left are Victor Lee Litchfield, Jan Dalton, Michael Semann, Sandy Forrest, Patrick Hooks and Commander Barry Grogan.
JOHN WRIGHT/Ledger & Times



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UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

501C3 Nonprofit Organization Information

GET THE REPORT

Download all available information for this organization to your computer, laptop, and phone.

ORGANIZATION NAME & ADDRESS

United Daughters Of The Confederacy

1309 Browns Grove Rd
Murray, KY
42071-8129

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN) / TAX ID

61-6054868

Nine digit number assigned by the IRS to identify a company

ASSET AMOUNT

\$0

INCOME AMOUNT

\$0

FORM 990 REVENUE AMOUNT

\$0

IN CARE OF NAME

Barbara Smotherman Treasurer

The officer, director, etc. to whose attention any correspondence should be directed

