PRIVATE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

by
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As public Confederate monuments finally begin to come down across the nation, we are seeing an emergence of Confederate monuments on private lands. The number of private Confederate monuments is increasing both with the construction of new monuments and, more significantly, the relocation of monuments from public land. This Article explains why private Confederate monuments are likely to be the next battleground over these controversial and troubling statues. Through ten detailed examples, we show how private Confederate monuments emerge and how communities are responding to them. The challenges related to monuments on private land are different than those on public lands, and previous activism and research on Confederate monuments is only of limited use in grappling with this category. As relocated monuments are the largest source of new private monuments, this Article serves as a cautionary note to communities looking to dispose of their monuments by donating or returning these resources to private groups and encourages communities to fully evaluate the impacts of their removal and relocation plans to ensure they do not lead to unintended consequences or create issues for another community.

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I. INTRODUCTION

With notable exceptions,1 U.S. citizens increasingly agree that it is time for the removal of Confederate monuments.2 For too long Confederate monuments have

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1 See, e.g., OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE ORDER ON PROTECTING AMERICAN MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS, STATUES, AND COMBATING RECENT CRIMINAL VIOLENCE (2020) (asserting that those seeking removal of Confederate monuments are trying “to advance a fringe ideology that paints the United States of America as fundamentally unjust,” and calling for aggressive prosecution of anyone defacing or damaging a monument while also threatening to limit federal funding for states that fail to prevent vandalism of Confederate monuments).

2 While polling numbers differ, the trend shows increasing support for removal. See, e.g., Cameron Easley, Taking Down Confederate Statues is Still Relatively Unpopular, but Opinion Is Shifting, MORNING CONSULT (June 10, 2020, 12:01 AM), https://morningconsult.com/2020/06/10/confederate-statue-flag-polling/ (describing a Morning Consult/Politico poll of 1,900 registered voters where 32% said the statues should be removed, up from 26% in a 2017 poll); Rebecca Klar, Poll: Majority Supports Removing Confederate Statues from Public Places, HILL (June 17, 2020, 3:21 PM), https://thehill.com/homenews/news/503226-poll-majority-supports-removing-confederate-statues-from-public-places (citing a Quinnipiac study with 52% of voters supporting removal). There is even less support for the Confederate flag than there is for Confederate monuments. Ariel Edwards-Levy, Public Opinion on Taking Down Confederate Monuments Hasn’t Budded in the Last Three Years, HUFFINGTON POST (June 10, 2020, 6:05 PM), https://www.huffpost.com/entry/poll-confederate-flag-statues_n_5ee143b9c5b6ee376f836778 (also showing that Black Americans strongly favor removal of Confederate monuments while only 19% of white respondents answered the same). All three polls found Republicans far more likely to support maintaining Confederate monuments. See also Gerald F. Seib, Poll Shows Middle Ground in Confederate Statue Debate, WALL STREET J. (July 23, 2020, 9:00 AM), https://www.wsj.com/articles/after-confederate-monuments-fall-where-do-they-go-11595509200?st=q2qp2zkrb0b5so (video associated with the article reporting the results of a WSJ/NBC poll finding that only 16% of Americans support keeping the monuments in place as they are, 10% support removing and disposing, 31% support removal and relocation in museums or on private
stood in our parks and town squares. They have taken center stage in our government buildings, including state capitols and courthouses. Instead of serving as memorials to fallen soldiers, the majority of Confederate monuments were erected during the Jim Crow era and have stood for and become (sometimes quite explicitly) symbols of white supremacy and rallying places for hate groups. The month following the murder of George Floyd in the summer of 2020 was the most successful period for Confederate monument removal to date, and reignited and built upon earlier calls to grapple with these troubled structures.

Efforts at monument removal (and, relatedly, resistance to those efforts) have largely focused on Confederate monuments in public spaces. Such a focus makes sense given the particularly pernicious messaging related to monuments on publicly property, and 41% support leaving in place but contextualizing).


Alisha Ebrahimji, Artemis Moshtaghian, & Lauren M. Johnson, Confederate Statues Are Coming Down Following George Floyd’s Death, Here’s What We Know, CNN (July 1, 2020, 3:45 PM), https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/09/us/confederate-statues-removed-george-floyd-trnd/index.html (describing flurry of removals but without providing numbers). Wikipedia contributors have been maintaining a list that had reached over sixty removals or planned removals as of June 25, 2020 (one month from the death of George Floyd). List of Monuments and Memorials Removed During the George Floyd Protests, WIKIPEDIA, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_monuments_and_memorials_removed_during_the_George_Floyd_protests/ (last visited Feb. 3, 2021). We acknowledge the unreliability of Wikipedia as a source but have not found any other comprehensive list of removed monuments. We anticipate the Southern Poverty Law Center will keep updating such information as it has been a consistent tracker of locations and removals of such sites. See SPLC Whose Heritage? Dataset Updates as of September 15, 2020, SOUTHERN POVERTY L. CTR. (Sept. 15, 2020), https://www.splcenter.org/presscenter/splc-whose-heritage-dataset-updates-september-15-2020. Another source of information is Professor Hilary Green’s Google map of monument removals (both actual and promised). UA Professor Creates Interactive Map of Confederate Monument Removals, UNIV. ALA. C. ARTS & SCI. (July 21, 2020), https://as.ua.edu/2020/07/21/ua-professor-creates-interactive-map-of-confederate-monument-removals/.
owned lands.\(^7\) This focus, however, misses an important strand of Confederate monuments—those located on private property.

Confederate monuments appear on private property for a few reasons. Some, historically, were erected on private property by nonprofit organizations or individuals to commemorate a specific event or location.\(^8\) Some were previously public monuments now relocated to private lands.\(^9\) The establishment of entirely new Confederate monuments on private property is not only continuing but increasing.\(^10\) Both supporters and opponents of Confederate monuments see the appeal of private monuments. As public sentiment continues to coalesce in favor of public monument removal, supporters eye private lands as safer locations—comparatively immune from political pressure where advocates’ tools for removal are far less clear. At the same time, local governments looking to remove Confederate monuments generally view private ownership as a more palatable alternative to displays on public lands.\(^11\) Local governments have begun conveying or returning monuments removed from public spaces to private organizations and individuals, removing these commemorative structures from the public domain but perhaps not the public eye.\(^12\)

\(^7\) For example, a particularly common monument location is on the grounds of a local courthouse. This does not send a particularly subtle message. See, e.g., Paul Pape, *Opinion: Now Is the Time to Relocate Confederate Monuments in Bastrop County*, LUBBOCK AVALANCHE J. (July 23, 2020, 12:01 AM), https://www.lubbockonline.com/opinion/20200723/opinion-time-is-now-to-relocate-confederate-monuments-in-bastrop-county (discussing a Confederate monument in front of the Bastrop County courthouse).


\(^12\) Sabrina Tavernise, *A Boom in Confederate Monuments, on Private Land*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 30, 2017), https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/30/us/confederate-monuments.html. There are a few common strategies for dealing with the “after life” of a Confederate monument. Sometimes monuments are relocated to other public locations (parks, cemeteries, battlefields, or more receptive towns). Other times, communities seek to move them to museums where they can be interpreted and contextualized. Often, the monuments remain in storage as local governments
We predict the next battleground in the continued conflict over Confederate monuments will center on private monuments.\(^\text{13}\) This Article documents examples of private Confederate monuments (without attempting to provide an exhaustive list) to demonstrate this trend. Our other work supporting the removal of Confederate monuments in public spaces is only marginally helpful when considering private monuments.\(^\text{14}\) Substantially different issues arise with private monuments. While monuments on public land have a host of laws potentially protecting them, they are also subject to political pressures that can affect the removal and modification processes. For monuments on private lands, the legal issues center instead on property rights, land use, and free speech, and there are generally fewer tools for advocates and communities to use to facilitate removal.

This Article begins with background on public Confederate monuments to illustrate the contrast with private monuments. However, to suggest that any monument is either completely public or completely private is an oversimplification, and this Article does not make this suggestion.\(^\text{15}\) Indeed, we previously documented this false dichotomy in the private/public nature of Confederate monuments, illustrating how these interwoven interests can complicate removal discussions given the complex layers of ownership involved.\(^\text{16}\) The public/private nature of real property is generally fluid, and an examination of these monuments showcases this larger truth.

From public monuments, we move to private Confederate monuments to discuss examples of the types of private monuments that are now most commonly encountered or emerging. The examples below highlight why new and formerly public Confederate monuments are moving to private land despite previous preferences for locating these statues on public land.

After detailing the broad contours of the emerging private Confederate monu-
ment movement, we discuss how communities can (and cannot) take action in response to these private monuments. While private Confederate monuments are appropriately protected by the First Amendment, we urge local governments to distance themselves from these monuments by ensuring they are not supported by public funds and to avoid, to the extent possible, public confusion about the true nature of these private monuments. We provide some examples where signs, additional monuments or markers, or even vegetation could lessen the public impacts of private Confederate monuments.

Last, at the end of the public life of Confederate monuments (when a community elects to remove a monument from the public domain), public entities may lose control over their placement and messaging. Relocation to private land may make rational sense, but close attention must be paid to these plans to avoid unintended consequences.  

II. PUBLIC CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

There were three primary historic waves of Confederate monument installation. The earliest Confederate monuments tended to be in cemeteries and have a strong funerary aspect, but were comparatively few in number. The majority of Confederate monuments appeared post-Reconstruction and into the Jim Crow era (roughly 1890–1930), with a third wave emerging during the Civil Rights Era (roughly 1950–1970). Historians have noted that communities often erected Confederate monuments to reinforce the subjugation of nonwhites at times when white citizens saw their traditional way of life threatened. With such a pattern, it would unfortunately not be surprising to see more Confederate monuments appear today in a fourth wave as backlash against contemporary removal efforts and the Black Lives Matter movement.

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18 Winberry, supra note 3, at 111.

19 Ryan Best, *Confederate Statues Were Never Really About Preserving History*, FIVETHIRTYEIGHT (July 8, 2020, 7:00 AM), https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/confederate-statues/ (showing a timeline of monuments on public lands).

Understanding the timeline of Confederate monument placement gets at the truth of these statues. Few were built to support veterans or to honor lost family members. The majority were built as symbols of white dominance, and to remind Black residents that they did not hold the reins of power.

Confederate monuments have played a central role in the establishment and perpetuation of the Lost Cause myth. The Lost Cause recasts the “nature of antebellum Southern society and the institution of slavery, the constitutionality of succession, the causes of the Civil War, the characteristics of their wartime society, and the reasons for [the South’s] defeat.” As one National Register nomination for a property in Louisiana stated:

The Cult of the Lost Cause had its roots in the Southern search for justification and the need to find a substitute for victory in the Civil War. In attempting to deal with defeat, Southerners created an image of the war as a great heroic epic. A major theme of the Cult of the Lost Cause was the clash of two civilizations, one inferior to the other. The North, “invigorated by constant struggle with nature, had become materialistic, grasping for wealth and power.” The South had a “more generous climate” which had led to a finer society based upon “veracity and honor in man, chastity and fidelity in women.” Like tragic heroes, Southerners had waged a noble but doomed struggle to preserve their superior civilization. There was an element of chivalry in the way the South had fought, achieving noteworthy victories against staggering odds. This was the “Lost Cause” as the late nineteenth century saw it, and a whole generation of Southerners set about glorifying and celebrating it.

21 Best, supra note 19.
22 Statement on Confederate Monuments, NAT’L TRUST HIST. PRESERVATION (June 18, 2020), https://savingplaces.org/press-center/media-resources/national-trust-statement-on-confederate-memorials (explaining that while some Confederate monuments “were erected—like other monuments to war dead—for reasons of memorialization, most Confederate monuments were intended to serve as a celebration of Lost Cause mythology and to advance ideas of white supremacy”).
26 Mitch Landrieu, How I Learned About the “Cult of the Lost Cause,” SMITHSONIAN MAG.
Two heritage groups have been principally responsible for helping to establish and maintain Confederate monuments.27 The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC).28

The SCV was organized in Richmond, Virginia in 1896.29 The SCV was inspired by the Lost Cause narrative and disapproved of attempts to extend equality to the Black community.30 According to its website, “the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to insuring that a true history of the 1861–1865 period is preserved.”31 Membership is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.32 The organization describes itself as involved in heritage-related work, such as marking Confederate soldier’s graves, facilitating historical re-enactments, promoting publications, and hosting regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the Civil War.33 The SCV generally opposes monument removal,34

(189068426/ (quoting a National Register nomination with this discussion of the Lost Cause).

These organizations also erected other monuments as part of the Lost Cause movement, including ones to confederate women and “faithful slaves.” See Paul A. Shackel, Heyward Shepard: The Faithful Slave Memorial, 37 HIST. ARCHAEOLOGY 138, 138, 140, 146 (2003) (profiling the joint efforts to erect such a monument). Faithful slave monuments were an attempt to recast slavery as a beneficial institution for enslaved persons. See Caroline E. Janney, Written in Stone: Gender, Race, and the Heyward Shepherd Memorial, 52 CIV. WAR HIST. 117, 120–22 (2006); see also Kali Holloway, 'Loyal Slave' Monuments Tell a Racist Lie About American History, THE NATION, (Mar. 25, 2019), https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/loyal-slave-confederate-monuments-civil-war-slavery/ (same); Alison M. Parker, When White Women Wanted a Monument to Black 'Mammies,' N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 6, 2020), https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/06/opinion/sunday/confederate-monuments-mammy.html (discussing faithful slave monuments and a proposal to build a faithful mammy sculpture in Washington D.C. in 1923 and the critiques from the NAACP and others that prevented its completion).


What is the SCV?, supra note 29.


What is the SCV?, supra note 29.

Mike Christen, Confederate Reckoning: The Search for New Homes for the South’s Monuments, COLUMBIA DAILY HERALD (July 31, 2020, 11:01 PM), https://www.columbiadailyherald.com/story/news/state/2020/08/01/confederate-reckoning-search-for-new-home-for-souths-monuments/42130463/ (profiling the organization’s stance and noting they have ideas for locations for displaced monuments but do not want to reveal these ideas and tip off
although some representatives have recently made more nuanced statements, indicating that they are focusing their efforts on a few geographical areas and on preventing the destruction of monuments (so they presumably can be relocated). Overall, the SCV is the most active group opposing monument removal. It is also the group most active in the establishment of new Confederate monuments as seen from our detailed examples below.

The UDC was founded in Nashville, Tennessee in 1894. After the Civil War, women’s groups coalesced to bring home soldiers’ remains and create memorial days. The UDC grew out of several different ladies’ memorial organizations. Formally incorporated in 1919, the UDC is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization. It is dedicated to honoring the memory of its Confederate ancestors and protecting, their adversaries). It is not clear which level within the organization is pushing the anti-removal agenda, as the SCV is fairly decentralized. Some higher profile disputes are led by the state chapters. See Charlie McGee, Sons of Confederate Veteran Members Oppose 2.5 Million Silent Sam Reward, DAILY TAR HEEL (Dec. 14, 2019, 3:55 PM), https://www.dailytarheel.com/article/2019/12/confederate-internal-conflict. Other monument-promotion efforts appear to be driven by local chapters. See John Sharp, Mobile Rebuffs Confederate Heirs; Opts to Place Monument in History Museum, AL.COM (June 24, 2020), https://www.al.com/news/2020/06/mobile-rebuffs-confederate-heirs-opts-to-place-monument-in-history-museum.html; McGee, supra (profiling the leadership role of the North Carolina chapter in the Silent Sam debate and the divisions within the organization over this monument). Last, some opposition is being led by members in their individual capacities. See Martha Quillin, NC Town Takes First Step in Relocating Confederate Monument, Removing Soldier From Top, HERALD SUN (June 30, 2020, 9:30 AM), https://www.heraldsun.com/news/local/article243875862.html.


40 Id. at 12–13.

41 History of the UDC, supra note 38.
preserving, and marking “the places made historic by Confederate valor.” The UDC promoted the Lost Cause narrative even more than the SCV by teaching the Lost Cause mythology in schools and to UDC members. The UDC also had an explicit mission to place a Confederate monument in every Southern town.

Today, the UDC is taking a less aggressive stance on monument removal than the SCV. As historian Karen Cox has noted:

They continued to hold sway in southern communities at least through the mid-20th century, before the organization experienced a steep decline in membership, likely in response to racial changes following the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. Since the 1960s, the UDC has functioned mostly as a social group . . . . It’s rarely been involved in political battles over Confederate symbols, flags, or monuments.

Although the UDC has not been as active as the SCV in opposing monument removal, it is periodically recognized as the owner of Confederate monuments on public lands. As owner, the UDC sometimes has Confederate monuments thrust upon it as communities struggle with what to do with statues post-removal. As local governments return monuments to the UDC, it now must decide where and how to display them. For example, the Confederate monument in Winston-Salem, North Carolina was returned to the UDC who now plans to place it in a cemetery.

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42 Id.; see also Kali Holloway, 7 Things the United Daughters of the Confederacy Might Not Want You to Know About Them, SALON (Oct. 6, 2018, 8:59 PM), https://www.salon.com/2018/10/06/7-things-the-united-daughters-of-the-confederacy-might-not-want-you-to-know-about-them_partner/.
43 Beirich, supra note 30, at 283.
46 It is not clear how centralized decision making is within the UDC as far as advocating for the return of public monuments initially funded by the organization. Some have been returned to local chapters. See, e.g., Daniella Cheslow, Loudon Daughters of the Confederacy: We’ll Take Our Statue Back, DCIST (June 30, 2020, 5:40 PM), https://dcist.com/story/20/06/29/loudon-daughters-of-confederacy-well-take-our-statue-back/48 (profiling return of a Confederate monument to a local UDC chapter in Loudoun County, Virginia). Others have been returned to state chapters. See, e.g., Andrew Oxford, Helen Wieffering, & Grace Oldham, Confederate Monuments Removed from Arizona Capitol at Request of United Daughters of Confederacy, ARIZ. REPUBLIC (July 23, 2020, 12:07 PM), https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/arizona/2020/07/23/confederate-monuments-removed-overnight-arizona-capitol/5494682002/.
47 Erika Williams, Confederate Statue Removed From NC Courthouse Grounds, COURTHOUSE
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In some cases, the UDC asks governments to regift them monuments being removed from public display.48 This recently occurred in Arizona. The UDC had previously donated to the state both a Jefferson Davis highway marker and a memorial to the Arizona Confederate Troops that sat in downtown Phoenix.49 The UDC asked the state to regift the monuments to them explaining, “[t]hese monuments were gifted to the state and are now in need of repair, but due to the current political climate, we believe it unwise to repair them where they are located.”50

Over the years, the UDC and the SCV worked with local governments at all levels to erect and maintain Confederate monuments.51 Many local and state governments also erected monuments sua sponte, or they were paid for by other funding sources and groups.52 By 2000, there were more than 780 monuments located across the United States, largely in the South.53 While the erection of monuments slowed after the 1960s, continued calls for removal went largely unanswered until recently.

Even when communities understood the origin (and the acquired and continued symbolism of these monuments), the monuments were slow to come down.54


49 Id.

50 Oxford et al., supra note 46 (quoting a letter from the UDC to the Arizona Department of Administration).

51 See, e.g., Thomas Brown, Civil War Monuments, COMMEMORATIVE LANDSCAPES N.C. (2012) https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/features/essays/brown/ (profiling the roles of these two organizations in erecting monuments and noting that, in recent years, “the Sons of Confederate Veterans firmly supplanted the United Daughters of the Confederacy as the dominant organizational force in white Civil War commemoration”).


Not surprisingly, Black citizens have long been opposed to these controversial monuments and what they represent. Despite a history of opposition, it was not until the 2015 shooting by Dylann Roof in a Black church in Charleston, South Carolina that the monument removal movement began to take hold more generally. Roof made visits to several Confederate monuments and posted pictures of himself with a Confederate flag before his brutal race-motivated attack in Charleston. Yet even after the shooting, removal efforts were slow—delayed by public processes, litigation, and new state laws specifically aimed at hindering removal.

Efforts to remove Confederate monuments in Charlottesville, Virginia in the summer of 2017 became a rallying point for the alt-right who flocked to the town for a “Unite the Right” rally. The Robert E. Lee monument served (as such monuments have historically) as the meeting place for white supremacists. The threatened removal of the monument was so disruptive to their narrative that the events led to violence, including the death of Heather Heyer, a nonviolent counterprotestor.

55 US/ICOMOS, supra note 11 (comments of Kali Holloway, summarizing this long resistance—specifically related to a statute of John C. Calhoun, one of the intellectual leaders of the antebellum South). In June 2020, Charleston’s city council voted unanimously to remove this long-controversial monument. See Ryan W. Miller, Crews Work to Remove Charleston’s Statue of John C. Calhoun, A Staunch Defender of Slavery, USA Today (June 24, 2020, 12:36 PM), https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2020/06/24/john-c-calhoun-statue-charleston-south-carolina-being-removed/3249924001/.


61 See Tsesis, supra note 23 (“As with other Confederate symbols, the Lee statue is an icon
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Recently, monument removal efforts were reinvigorated when a nation sequestered at home during a global pandemic watched a video of a police officer in Minneapolis, Minnesota murder George Floyd by kneeling on his neck for over eight minutes. This video was soon accompanied by others, documenting anew the continual pattern of brutality against Black Americans, often at the hands of the police. The widespread worldwide protests that followed often involved calls for the removal of racist names, flags, monuments, and other iconography in the United States and elsewhere.

To date, most of the discussion related to the complex issue of Confederate monuments has centered on those located in public spaces. This focus makes
sense. Public monuments are the most problematic as they give voice to the ideals that a community wishes to hold up. 66 Political power and agency are illuminated by which groups have been able to navigate the informal and formal political processes necessary to erect such monuments and ultimately occupy these public spaces. 67 The ability of public monuments to essentially speak and convey a message or historical viewpoint is precisely what has made public monuments so controversial. 68

In efforts to remove Confederate monuments, the public location of these statues can be a double-edged sword. 69 At times, the public nature of the monument can add obstacles to its removal, triggering various laws protecting public property or symbols, such as state statue statutes (which were enacted to block local municipalities from removing a monument without state approval). 70 However, at other times the public aspect of the monument makes the resource vulnerable to removal as removal can be facilitated by public initiative using the local or state processes. 71 Where public investment goes to supporting controversial symbols, such as paying for ongoing maintenance, political pressure can play a large role in convincing government officials to make a change. 72 Removal efforts have often been led by local


67 Dell Upton, Confederate Monuments and Civic Values in the Wake of Charlottesville, SOC’Y ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS BLOG (Sept. 13, 2017), https://www.sah.org/publications-and-research/sah-blog/sah-blog/2017/09/13/confederate-monuments-and-civic-values-in-the-wake-of-charlottesville ("Although statues in civic spaces are read as expressing common sentiments, this was not the case for Confederate statues (and some others, of course). Confederate monument builders overrode public sentiment that ranged from indifference to hostility.").


69 Owley & Phelps, Life and Death, supra note 12, at 1408.

70 Bray, Monuments of Folly, supra note 65, at 9–10.


governments deciding to remove in response to community groups’ and advocates’ pressure to do so.\textsuperscript{73} Sometimes local officials go through a formal process,\textsuperscript{74} and sometimes they take down monuments quickly to prevent vandalism and violence.\textsuperscript{75}

Recently, we also have seen removal by overtly illegal action—by public officials and by private citizens.\textsuperscript{76} For example, a drawn-out removal battle over whether the Silent Sam statue at the University of North Carolina would remain in place ended in the middle of the night when those frustrated by inaction stepped in to remove it illegally.\textsuperscript{77} Sometimes local governments appear to condone the action. For example, when protestors toppled the Jefferson Davis statue in Richmond, Virginia, police officers and a tow truck waited nearby and hauled away the monument’s remnants.\textsuperscript{78} Sometimes local governments remove monuments without complying with monument protection laws.\textsuperscript{79} Local officials decide it is better to


\textsuperscript{74} In Charles City, Virginia, for example, the county is following the process outlined by the state Confederate monument removal law and scheduled a voter referendum on whether to remove the Confederate monument in front of the courthouse. Michael Martz, Charles City to Let Voters Decide Fate of Confederate Monument, RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH (July 30, 2020), https://richmond.com/news/local/charles-city-to-let-voters-decide-fate-of-confederate-monument/article_2c5084de-370c-51f3-b068-f5827533ce5.html. The removal referendum failed as more than 55\% voted not to remove and about 45\% of the county’s voters voted in favor. The ballot question asked voters: “Should the Board of Supervisors of Charles City County remove both the Civil War monument in front of the Old Courthouse and the Civil War memorial inside the Old Courthouse?” Andrew Cain, UPDATE: Charles City Votes No in Advisory Referendum on Moving Confederate Statue, RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH (Nov. 3, 2020), https://richmond.com/news/state-and-regional/govt-and-politics/update-charles-city-votes-no-in-advisory-referendum-on-moving-confederate-statue/article_fe12b0c7-9077-5c4a-aec-ad3028121430.html.

\textsuperscript{75} Owley & Phelps, Life and Death, supra note 12, at 1473.

\textsuperscript{76} See, e.g., Debbie Elliot, Mississippi Governor Signs Law Removing Confederate Design from State Flag, NPR (June 30, 2020, 6:25 PM), https://www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-protests-for-racial-justice/2020/06/30/88577985/mississippi-governor-signs-law-removing-confederate-design-from-state-flag (explaining the City of Mobile’s decision to pay a $25,000 fine to remove a Confederate monument).

\textsuperscript{77} In Richmond, Virginia, protestors pulled down the statue of Jefferson Davis a week after Mayor Levar Stoney said he was pushing for legislation to remove all the city-owned Confederate monuments. Long delayed by a state law protecting such monuments, removal had not happened at a pace that protestors felt was appropriate. Peter Beaumont, Protesters Topple Statue of Confederate President in Virginia, GUARDIAN (June 11, 2020, 6:28 AM), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jun/11/protesters-topple-statue-of-confederate-president-in-virginia.


\textsuperscript{79} After the Jefferson Davis statue came down, Mayor Stoney announced he would remove
pay fines and have a monument removed than have it stand in a place of honor in their town. Sometimes the removals are based on public safety—removing rallying points, protecting protestors from potential injury in their efforts to remove these often sizable statues, and preventing gatherings of people where social distancing is not observed.

When public Confederate monuments are removed, they sometimes move from public to public (e.g., a removing town finds another community willing to take the monument). Monuments have been gifted or sold to the SCV and the UDC (sometimes based on these organizations having funded their erection and in some instances having reversionary interests). Monuments have been sold to private parties via auction. They have even been relocated to private lands at taxpayer

the remaining monuments on city property. He proceeded to do so even though he had not complied with the process outlined by the state monument removal law, citing public safety concerns and nuisance principles. See Hannah Smith, Lawsuit Filed to Stop Mayor Stoney from Removing Confederate Statues, NBC (July 8, 2020, 3:57 PM), https://www.nbc12.com/2020/07/08/lawsuit-filed-stop-mayor-stoney-removing-confederate-statues.

80 Gigi Douban, Crews Remove 115-Year Old Birmingham Confederate Monument, WBHM (June 2, 2020), https://wbhm.org/feature/2020/crews-remove-115-year-old-birmingham-confederate-monument/ (noting that the Supreme Court of Alabama had previously held that removal of the monument would violate the state’s monument removal statute but would only result in a one-time fine of $25,000, which the city agreed to pay); see State v. Birmingham, 229 So. 3d 220 (Ala. 2019). Paying this fine has become a strategy for many communities to remove problematic monuments in the face of this law, and some advocacy groups have raised funds to pay on the communities’ behalf. See, e.g., Lee Roop, More Voices Say Take Down Madison County Confederate Monument; Group Offers to Pay Fine, AL.COM (June 8, 2020), https://www.al.com/news/huntsville/2020/06/more-voices-say-take-down-madison-county-confederate-monument-group-offers-to-pay-fine.html (profiling efforts to remove a Confederate monument in Huntsville, Alabama). This campaign builds upon the efforts of local groups to cover the costs of removing monuments. See Jack Jacobs, Nonprofit Aims to Cover Cost to Remove City-Owned Confederate Monuments, RICHMOND BIZSENSE (July 2, 2020), https://richmondbsense.com/2020/07/02/nonprofit-aims-to-cover-cost-to-remove-city-owned-confederate-monuments/ (examining a Richmond-based community land trust’s effort to fundraise to cover these costs).


82 Bray, Monuments of Folly, supra note 65, at 3–4 (profiling the transfer of Louisville’s Confederate monument to Brandenburg, also in Kentucky).

83 See, e.g., Sarah Vogelsong, They May Sit on Public Land, But Not All Confederate Monuments Are Publicly Owned, VA. MERCURY (July 2, 2020), https://www.virginiamerc.com/2020/07/02/they-may-sit-on-public-land-and-be-governed-by-state-laws-but-not-all-confederate-monuments-are-publicly-owned/ (profiling the removal of monuments where these organizations retain some ongoing interest).

expense to simply move the monuments out of the public space. These removals from public spaces often lead to private Confederate monuments as detailed in the next Section.

III. PRIVATE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

As we laid out above, we are beginning to see a material shift in the landscape of Confederate monuments from public to private. By private Confederate monuments, we refer to privately owned Confederate monuments located on private lands. Our analysis centers on the landownership status, not the ownership interests of the statues and obelisks. We are generally not concerned with private monuments unless there is some degree of continuing public access to these statues (physical or visual). Confederate monuments housed in storage units and basements do not concern us. Monuments located out of the public view are not as problematic or of pressing concern.

The private monuments we examine herein have either always been private or have recently become private. Many private monuments, but not all, are new.

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86 Interestingly, in at least one relocation effort, continuing public access at a new site was cited as a positive factor by the local government removing the statue. See Jessica Clark, *St. Johns County Park Owner Offers Land to Relieve St. Augustine of Beleaguered Confederate Monument*, FIRST COAST NEWS (Aug. 6, 2020, 11:39 PM), https://www.firstcoastnews.com/article/news/local/park-owner-site-proposed-for-st-augustine-confederate-monument/77-27521589-d50b-405e-89f8-66172d316169.


or newly conveyed. As demonstrated in our examples below, new monuments occur largely (but not exclusively) on private property. In such cases, the monuments may be re-erected on private lands. Newly private (or previously public) monuments are those transferred from local governments. Sometimes these monuments were owned by private entities to whom they are returning. Privately owned public monuments have recently been the subject of removal efforts, with the UDC often agreeing (either enthusiastically or begrudgingly) to remove (sometimes moving them to cemeteries or privately owned parks and sometimes with no clear destination set). In other cases, local governments convey the monuments to private organizations or individuals who do not assert a previous ownership interest.

There are no comprehensive statistics regarding private Confederate monuments. Studies by the Southern Poverty Law Center and others generally do not encompass private sites as comprehensively as they do public monuments (likely given the comparative significance of public monuments and the challenge of getting statistics on private monuments). However, recent reports suggest the number of private Confederate monuments is growing. A historian at the University of North Carolina noted twenty in his state alone.

The placement of new monuments on private land may show that Confederate monuments are not as accepted as they were before or may represent an attempt to

89 Mike Jones, State Board Discusses Confederate Monument, N.W. ARK. DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE (Aug. 5, 2020, 4:00 AM), https://www.nwaonline.com/news/2020/aug/05/state-board-discusses-confederate-monument/ (examining the relocation of Bentonville’s Confederate monument from public square to a private park owned by the UDC).
90 See infra Section III.
91 See, e.g., Clark, supra note 86 (profiling the city’s decision-making process and other locations considered, including a federal cemetery, a request the Veteran’s Association denied, and a museum, which would have involved additional costs).
92 See, e.g., Janet McConnaughey, Louisiana Parish Can Remove Confederate Statue from Courthouse, 4WWL (July 22, 2020, 8:01 PM), https://www.wwltv.com/article/news/state/louisiana-parish-can-move-confederate-statue-from-courthouse/289-10c46897-d9fb-49ae-b1fe-76a8e6e566d (discussing deal struck between the UDC and local parish to relocate a courthouse monument to private land, albeit at considerable public expense).
93 See, e.g., Alissa Skelton, Virginia Beach Will Remove Confederate Monument from City Grounds, VIRGINIAN-PILOT (July 23, 2020, 8:51 PM), https://www.pilotonline.com/government/local/vp-nw-virginia-beach-confederate-monument-0724-20200724-572xkpcxdv6pdsgn5v6r4ujm-story.html (discussing removal and the city’s plan, if no historical society or museum expresses interest, to convey it to either the UDC or the SCV).
95 Jarvie, supra note 88.
avoid the legal and public process issues that have led to the removal of many existing monuments. Often, private lands are the only option for these monuments as the popular political support that initially led to their erection has eroded—leaving fewer communities with interest in having a new Confederate monument installed in a public arena.96

The siting of these private monuments varies. Some landowners have chosen placements of their memorials for public visibility.97 Others are located near historic sites98 or cemeteries,99 or already-established monuments.100 With notable exceptions mentioned below, new monuments tend to be more modest. Perhaps monument supporters are seeking a lower profile or perhaps the change represents a shift from celebrating to memorializing; it is likely also a question of cost.101 Landowners often grant or facilitate public access.102 Some even try to imply that the monuments are on public land by strategic placement and naming.103

The best way to understand the shape and impact of these new private Confederate monuments is through examples that present the most common issues. Through descriptions of ten statues—a sort of field guide to private Confederate monuments—we illustrate what these monuments look like, where they are found,

101 Jarvie, supra note 88.
102 See, e.g., WBTV, supra note 96 (profiling vote to remove North Carolina monument but conditioning grant of the monument to the SCV on being placed in a location that allows continuing public access).
and the complex mixture of public and private interests involved. We begin with monuments that were initially erected on private land with private money. These monuments were never found on public land and therefore are the most clearly private. From there, we detail some more nuanced examples—those that began as public monuments and then shifted to private lands because of growing public sentiment. Last, we detail some examples of private Confederate monuments where significant tax benefits or other public investments or entitlements suggest possible reasons for greater public scrutiny.

Placement and context matter for each of these monuments. We ask readers to consider the differing implications of monuments in parks, cemeteries, private yards, and even golf courses. While private Confederate monuments may seem like a narrow category, our examples highlight that this is a growing typology with complex variations. We demonstrate the need to look at each site on a case-by-case basis and the potential challenges that the shift from public to private monuments may implicate. Removing a monument from a public forum may mean that the battle over these pernicious statues will be not be over, but simply shifted to a different battlefield where monument removal advocates’ tools may be even less effective.

A. Individual Landowners

Our first category is Confederate monuments on private land owned by individuals.

1. Nathan Bedford Forrest Statue in Nashville, Tennessee

One of the best known (and perhaps most ridiculed) private Confederate monuments is a 25-foot fiberglass statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest in Nashville, Tennessee.104 A native of Tennessee, Nathan Bedford Forrest was a prominent Confederate cavalry commander and the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.105 There are several statues and memorials to him in the state that still regularly celebrates a “day of special observance.”106 in his honor.107

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105 Holley, supra note 97. Forrest’s troops were also involved in one of the worst issues of racial violence during the war—the execution of surrendering Black troops at Fort Pillow in early 1864. Nathan Bedford Forrest, AM. BATTLEFIELD TR., https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/nathan-bedford-forrest (last visited Feb. 23, 2021).


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The garish statue was commissioned by Bill Dorris in 1998, who strategically placed it on his land to be easily viewed from the I-65 highway. Dorris was even able to get the state transit authority to clear vegetation on the adjacent public land to make the statue more visible. In 2015, politicians and citizens petitioned the state Department of Transportation to plant vegetation to block the statue. The state agency denied the request asserting that it does not plant vegetation simply to block views that people do not like, a policy hard to reconcile with the original land clearing to make the monument more visible. Over the years, the statue has been repeatedly vandalized. In December 2017, vandals coated the statue with pink paint. Dorris declared he will not remove the paint as it brings more attention to the work. During the 2020 state legislative session, Tennessee State Representative Jason Powell proposed an amendment to fund the planting of trees to

News/local/story/2020/jun/10/tennessee-lawmakers-vote-keep-nabedford-forrest/525012/. According to state law, the governor of Tennessee must issue proclamations for six separate days of special observance, including Nathan Bedford Forrest Day. Before 1969, these days were official state holidays. Eckert, supra note 106. In June 2020, Tennessee legislators filed a bill to eliminate Nathan Bedford Forrest Day completely in Tennessee, but the bill was amended so that the governor was not required to proclaim it as a special day. Some Tennessee legislators fought to return the bill to its previous state, but the amendment failed. Ultimately, the Tennessee Senate removed the governor’s proclamation of Nathan Bedford Forrest Day, but voted to keep the day itself on state books. See also Natalie Allison, Tennessee Gov. Bill Lee Will No Longer Proclaim Nathan Bedford Forrest Day After Legislature Passes Bill, TENNESSEAN (June 10, 2020, 3:34 PM) https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/politics/2020/06/10/bill-lee-no-longer-proclaim-nathan-bedford-forrest-day-tennessee/5336437002/. This means that future governors of Tennessee can proclaim Nathan Bedford Forrest Day if they wish, but the governors will no longer be required to make this proclamation.

108 Holley, supra note 97.


110 See, e.g., Heidi Campbell, Conceal Nathan Bedford Forrest Statue from I-65, TENNESSEAN (Aug. 15, 2017), http://www.tennessean.com/story/opinion/2017/08/15/conceal-nathan-bedford-forrest-statue-65/570514001/ (local mayor renewing call to visually block the statue); Sarah Denson, TDOT Denies Request to Block Nathan Bedford Forrest Statue, WKRN (July 20, 2015, 4:29 PM), http://wkrn.com/2015/07/20/tdot-denies-request-to-block-nathan-bedford-forrest-statue/ (also providing an image of the statue as viewed from the highway); see also Garrison, supra note 109.

111 Garrison, supra note 109.


113 Id. Alongside a written article, the website includes a video interview with the landowner who declares his display of the work to be within his First Amendment rights. Additionally, without any apparent sense of irony, Dorris declares the vandals to be cowards, saying “anybody
shield the statue. The Tennessee House voted to table the amendment 66-29. And there it remains.

2. Johnny Reb Statue in Montgomery County, Maryland

Until 2015, a 1913 statue of a solitary Confederate soldier, called Johnny Reb, sat in front of the Montgomery County Courthouse. A verse on the base of the pedestal read: “That we through life may not forget to love the thin gray line,” a reference to the uniforms worn by the Confederate army.

After the Charleston murders in June 2015, citizens and elected officials in Montgomery County, Maryland called for removal of the monument. County Executive Ike Leggett immediately agreed to its removal. The county applied to the Rockville Historic District Commission for removal because the courthouse itself is a designated historic resource subject to a local historic district ordinance. The request was granted because, while the monument was located upon the grounds of a designated historic resource, it did not contribute to the courthouse’s significance as it had been relocated to the grounds much later.

[who] ride[s] around with a sheet over his head must be a coward.” Id.


116 The statue itself dates to 1913, but it had been moved to the courthouse grounds in 1971. Seth Denbo, All History Is Local: Debating the Fate of a Confederate Soldier Statue in Maryland, PERSP. ON HIST.: AHA TODAY (July 27, 2015), http://blog.historians.org/2015/07/debating-the-fate-of-a-confederate-soldier-statue/.

117 SHEILA BASHIIRI, CITY OF ROCKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION STAFF REPORT: CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL. HDC2016-00756, 29 COURTHOUSE SQUARE 11 (2015). The Maryland Historical Trust also held a preservation easement on the courthouse, but the city concluded that the statue was not a protected feature under the terms of its easement. Id. at 16.


121 Metcalf, supra note 120.
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Yet, it took a while for the county to determine what to do with the monument after getting this approval. In response to vandalism in July 2016, the county placed a large wooden box around it. The county was worried about having to pay to clean or repair the monument and pedestal. The box obscured most of the statue and all of the pedestal and inscription, but Johnny Reb’s face remained visible. Leggett saw three potential ways to deal with the monument: destroy it, move it to a museum, or leave in place and try to recontextualize it. Meetings with community members, politicians, and historic preservation experts led him to conclude that the monument should be relocated but stay within Montgomery County.

Once the county decided to remove the monument, it had trouble finding a home for the 18-foot tall 11,000-pound statue originally erected by the UDC and the United Confederate Veterans in Montgomery County. Initial efforts included proposals for several public parks. County councilmembers objected to the idea that it should be displayed on any public property. Efforts to move it to

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124 Turque, supra note 122.


126 Id. The basis for the conclusion that the monument needed to stay in the county is unclear, but Leggett explains that it was based on “consultation with community members and local historic preservation advocates.” Id.; see also Metcalf, 2017, supra note 85 (quoting Leggett as saying “[b]ecause it has significance locally, I want it to remain in Montgomery County—but not on county-owned land.”).

127 Byrne, supra note 65, at 1. Estimates for the weight of the monument vary from 11,000 to 25,000 pounds. Unquestionably it was big and heavy, making it expensive to relocate. See Cameron Luttrell, Controversial Confederate Soldier Statue Moves to White’s Ferry, PATCH (July 25, 2017, 5:20 PM), https://patch.com/maryland/rockville/controversial-confederate-soldier-statue-moves-whites-ferry.


a nearby historic house museum collapsed. Frustration led one councilmember to post the monument for sale on Craigslist. 

In March 2017, Leggett announced that the county had reached an agreement to relocate the monument to a nearby privately run ferry crossing. White’s Ferry conveys travelers across the Potomac from Virginia. During the Civil War, Confederate troops frequently crossed into Maryland from this point. The ferry crossing was purchased by a Confederate veteran Elijah V. White in 1871; the ferry boat was long named after White’s former commander, Confederate General Jubal Early.

The county relocated the monument on July 22, 2017. The nearly $100,000 relocation was paid for by the county. The actual terms of the transfer are a bit hard to discover. It is also not clear whether the monument was simply conveyed to a citizen who volunteered to place the monument on his land or whether there were other organizations like the SCV involved, or what restrictions (if any) the county imposed on the gift.

130 Turque, supra note 122.
131 Councilmember Tom Hucker acknowledged in the listing that he did not have permission to sell the statue and recommended that interested parties contact the county. Rotenstein, supra note 125. He said he put up the listing to see if there was a market for the statue, asserting that private parties who cared about the monument should be the ones to foot the bill for removal and upkeep. Cameron Luttrell, Controversial Confederate Soldier Statue Listed On Craigslist, PATCH (Feb. 24, 2017, 5:12 PM), https://patch.com/maryland/rockville/controversial-confederate-soldier-statue-listed-craigslist (quoting the craigslist ad as saying: “This posting is to assess market interest in purchasing this historical item for private display. I am not the owner but I am in contact with the owners. Serious inquiries only. Buyer is responsible for relocating statue.”).
132 Luttrell, supra note 127.
135 Rotenstein, supra note 125.
136 Id.
137 Id.
138 Id.
138 A short video clip interviewing landowner R. Edwin Brown (father of the current landowner) on the day of the monument’s arrival in White’s Ferry is a bit hard to decipher. Brown clearly states that he volunteered his land when someone was looking for a volunteer to host the monument, but he also seems to be referencing an organization other than the county as having asked him (“Kentuckians”?). Video: Confederate Statue at New Home in White’s Ferry (Montgomery County 2017), https://www.mymcmedia.org/confederate-statue-at-new-home-in-whites-ferry/.
The relocation of the monument elicited criticism. On Facebook and elsewhere, community members expressed dismay that people would now be greeted by the monument when crossing the river in Montgomery County.\footnote{Joseph Hawkins to Tom Hucker, \textit{Facebook} (Aug. 16, 2017), https://www.facebook.com/tom.hucker.3/posts/10155622153729731?comment_id=10155623085149731\&comment_tracking=%7B%22tn%22%3A%22A%22%22%22%7D (“And here is the really sad (maybe even stupid) move. It sounds like when coming from Virginia to MoCo via White’s Ferry, visitors will be able to see our statue. So, I’m crossing the Potomac and MoCo welcomes me with a confederate statue. How crazy is that? And I could care less about the private property argument. I simply do not understand why we couldn’t just melt the statue down.”).} Although not on public land, the land by the ferry crossing is very much a public space. In conveying the monument to the ferry operator, the county effectively lost control of the monument and its messaging. That is, unless somehow addressed in a transfer agreement, the county no longer had power to decide where the monument was placed, how it was displayed, and whether there would be any contextualization.\footnote{Rostenstein, \textit{supra} note 125 (stating “[t]he symbolic connotations attached to White’s Ferry weren’t lost on Montgomery County residents with a better grasp of history than some of the county’s leaders).} To those opposed to this new site, the statue went from a place where few people noticed it to being “one of the first things passengers see as they leave the ferry and enter Maryland from Virginia.”\footnote{David Rostenstein, \textit{The Hidden Costs of Relocating Confederate Statues}, HIST. SIDEBAR (Aug. 21, 2017), https://blog.historian4hire.net/2017/08/21/hidden-costs-of-relocating-confederate-statues/.
} As historian David Rostenstein remarked, “[b]efore the transaction with White’s Ferry, Leggett didn’t consider the implications of transferring an artifact freighted with such powerful symbolism to an entity that would control not only where it was placed but the narratives attached to it—its very message.”\footnote{Rostenstein, \textit{supra} note 125.}

On June 16, 2020, the statue was vandalized and toppled.\footnote{Rebecca Tan, \textit{A Confederate Statue is Toppled in Rural Maryland, Then Quietly Stored Away}, \textit{WASH. POST} (July 4, 2020, 1:40 PM), https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/whites-ferry-confederate-statue/2020/07/04/e717b18e-bb3c-11ea-bdaf-a129f921026f_story.html.
} The Brown family, current owners of the ferry, moved the statue into private storage but the base with the language honoring the thin grey line remains.\footnote{Id.} The family has also removed the sign on the actual ferry that read “Gen. Jubal A. Early,” which, as noted, had been the name of the ferry boat for decades.\footnote{Id.} The Brown family replaced it with a sign that simply reads: “Historic White’s Ferry.”\footnote{Id.} One member of the Brown family stated that he wants nothing more to do with the attention it has
brought to their ferry business.\(^{147}\) Montgomery County councilmember Will Jawando says White’s Ferry did the right thing by taking the statue down.\(^{148}\) As of this writing, the future of the monument is unclear, but for now it remains in private storage and removed from public view.

Montgomery County’s example demonstrates that local governments need to consider whether a removal that they cannot control is better than contextualization, or simply storing the monument until they have had a chance to fully weigh options and consider the impacts of the relocation. Frankly, even the boxed statue may have been a better option (in terms of ongoing messaging to the community that white supremacist attitudes will not be tolerated) than relocation in a prominent gateway to the county with only tangential relationship with the Civil War.\(^{149}\) This example also shows the pace and change of public opinion related to the relocation of public monuments and how to address these controversial monumental legacies.

3. Robert E. Lee Statue in Dallas, Texas

In Lee Park in Dallas, a fourteen-foot statue depicted Confederate General Robert E. Lee on horseback riding with an unnamed soldier.\(^{150}\) The Dallas Southern Memorial Association commissioned the statue in 1932.\(^{151}\) Alexander Phimister Proctor, a New York sculptor, designed the statue.\(^{152}\) The ceremony unveiling the monument took place in 1936.\(^{153}\)

In a September 2017 emergency meeting, the Dallas City Council voted 13-1 in favor of the monument’s removal in response to the events in Charlottesville, 147 Tan, supra note 143.
149 Some local historians noted that they used the presence of the statue to give talks on race, slavery, Jim Crow, and the Civil Rights Era. See Denbo, supra note 116 (“Two local historians who lead tours of historic Rockville spoke of how the statue provided an opportunity to discuss the history of race in America.”).
153 Curry, supra note 150.
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Virginia. The resolution authorized the city manager to use public funds to remove all Confederate monuments located on public land. The resolution detailed that the city council in conjunction with a city task force on Confederate monuments, created in August 2017 by Dallas Mayor Michael Rawlings, was tasked with figuring out what to do with the statue.

Shortly after the city council’s resolution passed, Judge Sidney Fitzwater of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas granted a temporary restraining order halting the statue’s removal. A Dallas resident and the SCV brought the lawsuit claiming that the city council violated their First Amendment rights by voting to remove the monument. The complaint called the vote “a totalitarian move to determine authorized forms of political communication and to punish unauthorized political speech.” Judge Fitzwater dismissed the lawsuit at a hearing the next day.

In April 2018, a group called Return to Lee Park, founded by former Dallas City Council candidate Warren Johnson, filed a lawsuit in state court to try to force the city to return the statue to the city park. The group alleged that the city council violated the Texas Open Meetings Act, which states that governmental bodies must hold open meetings unless there is an authorized reason for a closed session. The city council asserted the claim was moot because there was proper notice for

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154 Stack, supra note 152.
155 Id.
156 Id.
160 Haag, supra note 158.
162 Curry, supra note 150.
the meeting. Additionally by the time of the lawsuit, the Lee statue had already been relocated, there had been a subsequent publicly noticed meeting where the mootness of the Texas Open Meetings Act claim was debated, and there had been another publicly noticed meeting where payment for the relocation work was authorized. As a result, the state court dismissed the case with prejudice in April 2019. That same month, the group appealed to the Fifth Circuit who issued a temporary restraining order, but the statue had already been sold as surplus property, and the court dismissed the case as moot.

The task force originally recommended that the statue be donated to a museum or educational site where it could be displayed in full context, but no local options proved appropriate or available. The city then posted it to an online auction in June 2019. The Dallas City Council approved the sale of the statue with two restrictions: that it be sold for more than the cost to remove it from City Park (previously known as Lee Park), which was estimated at roughly $450,000, and that it was not to be publicly displayed in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. The statue ended up selling for $1.435 million (which exceeded the city’s nearly million dollar valuation pre-auction). The purchaser of record was Ron Holmes, “a local real estate lawyer bidding on behalf of his firm.” If the statue is sold again, any

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166 Id. at 7.
167 Appellant's Brief, supra note 164, at 1.
169 Mervosh, supra note 84.
170 Id.
subsequent purchaser must apparently comply with the location restrictions.\textsuperscript{174}

In September 2019, Black Jack’s Crossing Golf Course in Lajitas, Texas placed the statue on display.\textsuperscript{175} “The resort is owned by oil and gas billionaire Kelcy Warren.\textsuperscript{176} W. Scott Beasley, the president of WSB Resorts and Clubs, said that “it was donated to the resort and we could not be a more proud recipient.”\textsuperscript{177}

4. Turner Ashby Monument in Harrisonburg, Virginia

The Turner Ashby Monument in Harrisonburg, Virginia sits on 1.7 acres of private land—the spot where Ashby was killed in 1862.\textsuperscript{178} Ashby commanded cavalry under Stonewall Jackson and was integral to Jackson’s success in the Valley Campaign.\textsuperscript{179} The stone monument is around eight feet tall and composed of a rough-hewn limestone base with a granite shaft that tapers into a pyramidal cap.\textsuperscript{180} Located on the marker’s east side, the polished inscription to Turner Ashby states that he was killed “on this spot.”\textsuperscript{181} The monument was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 2017.\textsuperscript{182} The listing describes the monument as commemorating the 1862 death in battle of Con-

\textsuperscript{174} Heinz et al. supra note 171; see also Mervosh, supra note 173. It is not clear how binding this obligation is. Some news reports indicate that the successful bidder simply cannot convey the statue to someone who intends to display it in the DFW metropolitan area, and it is also unclear how this requirement is to be legally enforced. See id.

\textsuperscript{175} Fernandez, supra note 9.


\textsuperscript{177} Fernandez, supra note 9.


\textsuperscript{182} Ian Munro, City Cannot Remove Turner Ashby Monument, DAILY NEWS-RECORD (June 12, 2020), https://www.dronline.com/news/local/city-cannot-remove-turner-ashby-monument/article_bb01c276-849e-5c79-9aed-d6b08d28f2f.html.
federate General Turner Ashby and notes that it is locally significant for its association with the Lost Cause movement. This small acreage and memorial are surrounded on three sides by James Madison University, a public university. The site and memorial are owned and maintained by the Turner Ashby Chapter of the UDC in Harrisonburg, Virginia. Although the monument sits on private property, the property is open to the public and its proximity to the university masks the private status of the land.

In the mid-2010s, the UDC offered to convey a conservation easement to the state to protect this resource. The state easement acceptance committee recommended acceptance in light of its historic designation, but the state review board declined to accept with a three-to-three deadlocked vote (majority approval was required)—presumably based on concerns relating to the state’s involvement with a Confederate monument, although there is not much discussion in the record. The UDC had strategically sought to have the Virginia Department of Historic Resources hold the conservation easement to provide another layer of protection (and in the view of those seeking to obtain this protection, to make it more difficult for eminent domain to be exercised against the site). The agency’s board, however, declined the request based on its concerns relating to the structure’s legacy and noted that this was the first conservation-easement-holding request that was primarily driven by the desire to protect a Confederate monument, rather than other site-related reasons (such as open space or as contributing to larger sites).

The state then recommended that the UDC contact the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, a nonprofit organization who had been planning to co-hold this conservation easement. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation accepted the donation of conservation easement in October 2017. The Foundation and the Turner Ashby Chapter of the UDC commemorated creating the conservation easement by holding a rededication ceremony for the monument.

As the Ashby monument showcases, conservation easements are another layer of property interest that can complicate removal. A conservation easement is a legal

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184 Virginia Department of Historic Resources, supra note 178.
186 Id.
187 Virginia Department of Historic Resources, supra note 178.
188 Id.
189 Stout, supra note 178.
190 Virginia Department of Historic Resources, supra note 178.
192 Id.
agreement between a property owner and an easement holder (a nonprofit organization or a governmental entity), whereby the property owner gives up certain rights to modify or alter protected resources (here, a monument) and the easement holder agrees to enforce the terms of this restriction against the grantor and future owners of the protected property. The holders of the conservation easements must be either nonprofit organizations or government entities.

Conservation easements insert an additional role for government or at least blur the divide between public and private in a few material ways. First, conservation easements are generally acquired with some degree of public funding or public-ish funding. A property owner is unlikely, in most instances, to divest this degree of oversight without some corresponding benefit. To facilitate these transactions, governmental agencies (federal, state, and local) allocate substantial resources to acquire conservation easements through acquisition programs or as conditions of grant financing to achieve other program-related objectives (for example, if a state historical agency is providing funds to restore a historic house, they may require a conservation easement to protect the house against demolition for a specified period to protect their investment). The federal tax code also subsidizes some conservation easement donations—allowing a property owner to claim, for a qualified donation, the value of the property interest they have gifted.

Second, in many instances, governmental entities serve as the actual holder of these conservation easements. The property interest held by government, at what-

197 See, e.g., Paul R. Armsworth & James N. Sanchirico, The Effectiveness of Buying Easements as a Conservation Strategy, 1 CONSERVATION LETTERS 182, 182 (2008) (noting the levels of expenditure on these efforts).
199 Jeff Pidot, Conservation Easement Reform: As Maine Goes Should the Nation Follow?, 74 L. & CONTEMP. PROBS. 1, 2 (2011) (discussing government agencies as holders and noting that easement acquisitions have displaced public land acquisition and land-use regulation as a preferred land conservation technique).
ever level, requires the public entity to fulfill its obligations to monitor the conservation easement and to enforce its provisions in the event of a violation. This enforcement role requires the agency, if it has accepted this obligation, to essentially prevent the property owner from taking steps to modify or remove protected features of the landscape—which can include Confederate monuments. This role can also place varying levels of government, most likely a state historic preservation agency, in conflict with a local municipality seeking to remove a monument from a public space.

Our research did not locate many examples of Confederate monuments protected by preservation or conservation easements, and even fewer examples of easement holders grappling with a complicated determination of whether to permit removal or enforce the terms of the easement against a property owner seeking to remove the monument. This may, however, be a function of one of the primary critiques of conservation easements as a public investment—that the private attributes of these conveyances often make finding data and, in turn, public oversight over the administration of the protected properties difficult.

The Ashby monument, with its layered ownership and underlying conservation easement protecting a property that essentially looks to be part of a public university’s grounds, showcases this complexity.

In June 2019, the Ashby monument had eggs, raw meat, and other substances thrown at it. The vandals also left several notes written on posters on the monument quoting Ulysses S. Grant and Jefferson Davis. Unknown persons vandalized the monument again in February 2020 by dousing it in red paint.


205 Id.

leader in the local SCV chapter, stated, “While the incidents are frustrating . . . there has been one positive: more members.” By virtue of its private ownership, the local community also lacks the clear legal ability to remove the monument, which has frustrated many in the area.

B. Heritage Groups as Landowners

During the Jim Crow era, the UDC funded and placed the majority of Confederate monuments in public spaces. But today, it is the SCV who has been more aggressive by pushing for more monuments, erecting private monuments, and fighting against public monument removal.

In recent years, SCV chapters have actively sought to increase the number and prominence of Confederate monuments. While they have previously, and comparatively recently, facilitated some placements on public lands, the organization has begun to focus more attention on private lands. As the following examples demonstrate, sometimes the SCV owns the land itself. Sometimes the land is owned by members who allow the SCV to erect a monument. There are a number of other permutations. While our focus here is on the SCV as the most prominent owner of private monuments, we acknowledge that other heritage groups and private individuals have also been involved.

1. Confederate Memorial of the Wind in Orange, Texas

The Texas SCV Chapter recently built a new Confederate monument on private land in Orange, Texas called the Confederate Memorial of the Wind; it is on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and was strategically designed and located to be easily visible from the highway. The plans for the memorial were first announced ab-d496-5e50-82f1-c8683194bceff.html (discussing this vandalism incident).

207 Id.

209 See, e.g., Max Kutner, As Confederate Statues Fall, The Group Behind Most of Them Stays Quiet, NEWSWEEK (Aug. 25, 2017, 3:06 PM), https://www.newsweek.com/united-daughters-confederacy-statues-monuments-udc-653103 (quoting scholar Karen Cox as stating that “[i]n a typical Southern town with a statue to the Confederacy . . . ‘I could almost guarantee you that the UDC would be on the monument somewhere, that they had done the job’”).

210 A literal example of this transfer of primary leadership, although the groups still work together in some monument-related advocacy, among other issues, is the UDC’s conveyance of the Silent Sam monument and UNC-Chapel Hill to the SCV in the middle of that controversy. See Lindsay Marchello & Rick Henderson, Silent Sam Settlement Could Be Only the Beginning, CAROLINAJ. (Dec. 4, 2019, 8:13 PM), https://www.carolinajournal.com/news-article/silent-sam-settlement-could-be-only-the-beginning.

211 Dylan Baddour, 150 Years After Fall, Confederate Memories Linger in Texas, CHRON (Apr. 9, 2015, 1:21 PM), https://www.chron.com/news/article/150-years-after-fall-confederate-
in 2013. The $50,000 project was funded by donations, largely from East Texans who trace their ancestry to Confederate veterans. It consists of 13 columns representing the 13 states of the Confederacy and includes the Confederate flag and flags of the Texas regiments belonging to the Confederate Army. SCV argues that the monument is important for educating people about the Civil War and explaining that slavery was only a small part of the war and not its cause.

Many Orange residents protested construction of the memorial because of its close proximity to Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. and the racist legacy of the Confederacy. In a poll of its readers conducted by a local newspaper in February 2013, 77% of respondents supported the memorial. No residents, however, spoke in favor of the monument during an Orange City Council meeting about the monument in February 2013, while many residents turned up to oppose it. According to the Beaumont Enterprise, the Beaumont chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) also opposed the memorial, as did some residents of Beaumont and Orange.

SCV needed a permit from the city to construct the monument. Again, the NAACP and other groups opposed the permit application, but the city saw no legal justification for denial. According to the L.A. Times, Orange city officials sought to limit the memorial's impact by regulating the size of the flags and placing restrictions on parking after deciding they could not legally withhold a permit. Orange City Council also passed an ordinance to “limit flagpoles to thirty-five-feet
tall and to ban any flags larger than four by six feet” in the community.\textsuperscript{223} This ordinance “prevent[ed] the erection of huge flags and tall flagpoles on the property,” which would have been seen from Interstate 10.\textsuperscript{224} Furthermore, the city’s regulations on the property required a concrete parking lot with a certain number of parking places including parking for the disabled.\textsuperscript{225} It was that requirement that has slowed the completion of the site.\textsuperscript{226} As of summer 2020, there was still no parking lot because the SCV does not own sufficient land around the monument to meet its parking requirements.\textsuperscript{227} The city will not allow the SCV to have public gatherings there until they have a parking lot.\textsuperscript{228} While SCV members suggest the site is open to the public, “no trespassing” signs have also been posted.\textsuperscript{229}

There have been ongoing protests against the memorial. About 30% of the population in Orange, Texas is African-American.\textsuperscript{230} Despite efforts and appeals by local politicians, businesses, and religious leaders (along with the city’s offer to purchase the land), the SCV has refused to consider any alternatives to erecting the monument.\textsuperscript{231} In 2017, a Texas couple founded the Repurpose Movement to advocate for the repurposing of the Confederate Memorial.\textsuperscript{232} Repurpose raised enough money in January 2020 to purchase two months of advertising space on a billboard that appears over the monument.\textsuperscript{233} The billboard detailed a picture of Martin Luther King, Jr. with a quote that states, “A time comes when silence is betrayal.”\textsuperscript{234} The billboard appeared a few days before MLK Day in January 2020 and remained through the entirety of Black History Month (February 2020).\textsuperscript{235} In June 2020, the couple started another campaign to secure space on the billboard for

\textsuperscript{223} Id.
\textsuperscript{224} John Cash Smith, Letter to the Editor Re: Confederate Memorial, ORANGE LEADER (June 17, 2020, 12:01 AM), https://orangeleader.com/2020/06/17/letter-to-the-editor-re-confederate-memorial/.
\textsuperscript{225} Id.
\textsuperscript{227} Id.
\textsuperscript{228} See Knapp, supra note 212.
\textsuperscript{229} Email from Jeremy Parzen, Founder, Repurpose, to Sean Hughes, Research Assistant, Univ. of Miami School of Law (July 6, 2020) (on file with authors).
\textsuperscript{230} Knapp, supra note 212.
\textsuperscript{231} REPURPOSE MEMORIAL, supra note 226.
\textsuperscript{232} Id.
\textsuperscript{233} Do Bianchi, MLK Billboard Appears Over Confederate Memorial Throughout Black History Month. Thanks to Everyone Who Made it Possible, REPURPOSE MEMORIAL (Feb. 28, 2020), https://repurposememorial.com/2020/02/28/southern-poverty-law/.
\textsuperscript{234} Id.
\textsuperscript{235} Id.
the next year, including MLK Day 2021 and Black History Month 2021. The campaign raised $6,227 and secured the billboard space for 6 months starting in August 2020. On June 13, 2020 about 40 people protested at the memorial. As of this writing, the Confederate Monument of the Wind remains in place and continues to be owned by the SCV.

2. Monument to the Immortal Spirit of the Confederate Cause in Aiken, South Carolina

In Aiken, South Carolina, there is a new granite monument dedicated to the “immortal spirit of the Confederate cause.” The seven-foot-tall granite memorial honors the Confederate soldiers that fought in the Battle of Aiken in February 1865. The Barnard E. Bee Camp of the SCV erected the monument in 2017 at the Battle of Aiken reenactment site. The SCV owns the land and hosts an annual three-day reenactment of the Battle of Aiken where reenactors eat, sleep, live, and fight in a recreated version of the world in 1865.

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237 Id.


239 Jarvie, supra note 88. There also appears to be a similar marker on the actual battlefield, rather than the reenactment site. See Battle of Aiken, HIST. MARKER DATABASE, https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=10061 (last visited Feb. 3, 2021).


243 See Biles, supra note 241 (indicating that in light of the events of Charlottesville “[i]f anyone in attendance [at the dedication] was opposed to what the Barnard E. Bee Camp was doing, they didn’t express their feelings out loud during the ceremony”).

actments, there are authentic nineteenth-century military encampments, living history presentations, reproductions of medical facilities, an engineer and signal service, and civilian portrayals.”\textsuperscript{245} The reenactment is open to the public and tickets are available to purchase every year.\textsuperscript{246} Proceeds from the reenactment funded the monument.\textsuperscript{247}

In the fall of 2017, the SCV indicated that it was not erecting this monument as a form of backlash against monument removal across the South, but noted its long-term intentional planning to erect this monument at this specific site over the course of many years.\textsuperscript{248} The local NAACP chapter indicated that while it would prefer monuments to more unifying figures, it would not oppose this monument based upon its siting on privately owned property.\textsuperscript{249}

3. Confederate Monument in Crenshaw County, Alabama

A member of the SCV in Alabama, David Coggins, dedicated a grey stone memorial in Crenshaw County just weeks after the 2017 Charlottesville protests.\textsuperscript{250} Located in an area around the towns of Brantley and Luverne,\textsuperscript{251} the simple obelisk is dedicated to the unknown Alabama soldier.\textsuperscript{252} The monument is in a privately owned “park” called Confederate Veterans Memorial Park, also owned and developed by Coggins.\textsuperscript{253} “It stands alongside other Confederate memorials, flags, and replica cannons . . . .”\textsuperscript{254} Coggins asserts that the monument is important for hon-

\textsuperscript{245} The Battle of Aiken, supra note 244.
\textsuperscript{249} Id.
\textsuperscript{252} Id.
oring ancestors, explaining “[w]e should all be proud of our Confederate ancestors.” Another SCV member stated that the monument was important because they needed to “let people know that what our ancestors did was not in vain.”

More than 500 people showed up for the unveiling of the monument. At the event, the SCV asked for donations to support erecting another monument—this one to the Confederate Navy. The Alabama Division of SCV anticipates installing more Confederate monuments in response to recent removal efforts but think it is likely that most will be on private land. This monument also shows a trend, demonstrating that some of these monuments are being installed by private individuals rather than the organizations to which they belong.

4. Joseph Johnston Monument in Bentonville, North Carolina

On March 20, 2010, the Smithfield Light Infantry Camp, a local chapter of the SCV in North Carolina, unveiled a new Confederate monument near the Bentonville Battlefield. This monument depicts Joseph Johnston, a senior general officer in the Confederate Army, who served in the Mexican-American War and Seminole Wars. The monument is a bronze statue of him atop a stone and brick base with the inscription “Defender of the Southland to the End.” The monument cost $100,000.

To avoid controversy, the Smithfield Light Infantry placed the statue on donated private land located adjacent to the battlefield. Although the statue is pri-

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255 Id.
257 Johnson, supra note 250.
258 Sheets, Monument Unveiled, supra note 256.
261 Id.
263 Joseph Johnston Monument, supra note 260 (“The statue was built on private land based on the belief that approval to place it on state-owned land would be incredibly time-consuming and likely impossible.”).
PRIVATE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

The public has direct visual and physical access to it. The close proximity to the battlefield makes the monument seem like it is part of the public site. It is only 100 feet from a stop on the battlefield’s driving tour. The SCV decided to build the statue on private land based on the belief that "approval to place it on state-owned land would be incredibly time-consuming and likely impossible."

This approach may also become a trend: using inholdings or lands adjacent to significant or public sites for these monuments, particularly for the relocation of formerly public monuments.

5. Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine, Texas

The John H. Reagan Camp No. 2156 of the SCV opened its Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza on April 13, 2013, following a parade and dedication ceremony. The memorial is located on private property in downtown Palestine, Texas, across the street from the current veterans memorial park. The plaza honors Confederate veterans from Anderson County, the State of Texas, and across the South. It consists of a plaza with a central flag display, two granite monuments, benches, and other displays. The plaza is also part of the SCV’s program “Flags Across Dixie,” that aims to honor Confederate veterans throughout the South.

For a donation, people can memorialize their ancestors and others with engraved brick pavers. The five displayed flags include the Texas state flag surrounded by the first, second, and third national flags of the Confederacy, along with the Con-
federate battle flag. 275

Kenneth Davidson, the President of Palestine’s NAACP chapter, organized a rally to be held on the same day as the opening ceremony of the plaza. 276 Citizens of Palestine and others from all over Texas came to show their disdain for the new plaza by attending the rally. 277 Davidson stated that the display of the flag within the plaza symbolizes “hatred, depression, oppression, slavery, and it’s nothing but division.” 278 After the opening ceremony, members of the SCV and NAACP met behind closed doors to discuss their contentions regarding the plaza. 279 It is not clear what they discussed during the meeting nor whether the two groups came to a conclusion on how to handle their disagreements. As shown above, and by the degree of counter-protests, many members of the Palestine community seem to dislike what the SCV and the memorial plaza represent. Since its opening in 2013, the plaza remains in place. Because the Confederate plaza is located across the street from the current veteran’s memorial park, many people might mistakenly believe that the memorial plaza is owned and operated by the city of Palestine. And although community members may not agree with the plaza and its messaging, the SCV likely feels no pressure to remove the plaza as it sits on private property.

6. Confederate Monuments at the Historical Society in Georgetown, Delaware

Sometimes we see Confederate monuments on private land, but do not realize that they were funded in part by the public. This could happen both with outright grants for the monuments or in connection with public grants and other benefits supporting the organization displaying the monument. This could also take the form of giving tax breaks for the land on which the monument is placed.

277 Id.
278 Id. The group had been met with community opposition from previous flag displays on public land. In 2011, the group obtained approval from the Anderson County Commissioners’ Court to fly the Confederate flag over the Anderson County Courthouse. Vernon, supra note 8. This led to protests from community members who pushed the SCV to take down the flag. ETX Sons of Confederate Veterans Group Says They Are Misunderstood, KLTVO (Mar. 11, 2013, 11:49 PM), https://www.kltv.com/story/21578735/etx-sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-says-they-are-misunderstood/. This inspired the SCV to search for private property, leading to the construction of the plaza. Vernon, supra note 8. Right before the opening of the plaza, the group was denied participation in a town festival in March 2013. The Palestine Area Chamber of Commerce released a statement that said “[i]t is not in the community’s best interest to allow politically divisive groups to participate . . . .” SCV Misunderstood, supra. This shows that many members of the Palestine community did not support the SCV as an organization.
279 Flag Over Palestine, supra note 276.
One example of a Confederate monument on private land is the monument behind the Georgetown Historical Society building in Delaware. The organization’s building houses the Marvel Carriage Museum. The SCV erected the monument in May 2007. SCV raised money specifically for the monument and no public funds were involved. While state funds do not directly pay for the monument nor its upkeep, public funds generally support the non-profit organization. This state money is the reason that the NAACP called on the state of Delaware to stop the issuance of an $11,500 Grant-in-Aid to the historical society. The Governor said that he would support withdrawing the funding if the Confederate flag is not removed from the site.

In July 2019, Senator Trey Paradee, a member of the General Assembly’s Joint Finance Committee, recommended that the historical society be removed from the State’s Grant-in-Aid list due to its open display of Confederate symbols. The bill was unanimously approved. Senator Paradee asserted that he did not “discuss the change in funding with the historical society in advance, though he would consider restoring the grant if they got rid of the Confederate symbols.” Although the loss of grant funds appears to have a significant impact on the non-profit, it does not look to have persuaded the organization to look towards removing it from the non-

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283 Id. (noting that this monument was erected in recognition of Delaware citizens joining the Confederacy).


288 Goebel, supra note 284.
profit’s grounds.\textsuperscript{289}

C. Private Cemeteries

As we discussed in the introduction, Confederate monuments are also found in private cemeteries.\textsuperscript{290} Public spaces and public and private cemeteries serve as a compromise location for many removed monuments.\textsuperscript{291} In this way, monuments are shifting back to cemeteries where the first Confederate monuments were initially erected. Indeed, historians have asserted that cemeteries, museums, and battlefields are the best places for Confederate monuments.\textsuperscript{292} In museums and on battlefields, they can often be contextualized. In cemeteries, the monuments play a different, more funereal, role. With the removal to a cemetery, much of the problematic messaging around the statue is eliminated. These resources perhaps can move back toward memorializing the dead and honoring lost family members instead of serving as symbols of the Lost Cause mythology.

In some towns, cemeteries appear to be a location agreed upon by both local governments and heritage groups. In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the UDC was found to have never conveyed a statue of a lone Confederate soldier that long stood in front of the county courthouse to the city (so the UDC retained ownership).\textsuperscript{293} The UDC was ordered to remove the statue, although in the end the city paid for the removal.\textsuperscript{294} Both the UDC and local government officials agreed to relocate the monument to a nearby private cemetery, Salem Cemetery, with the

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{289} Rolfe, supra note 285 (proving response of museum director to this loss of funding).
\item \textsuperscript{290} See, e.g., jseattle, Confederate Memorial in Capitol Hill’s Lake View Cemetery, CAPITOL HILL SEATTLE BLOG (July 4, 2020, 5:00 PM), https://www.capitolhillseattle.com/2020/07/confederate-memorial-in-capitol-hills-lake-view-cemetery-toppled/ (discussing controversial UDC-owned monument located in privately-owned cemetery in Seattle).
\item \textsuperscript{293} Erika Williams, Confederate Statue Removed from NC Courthouse Grounds, COURTHOUSE NEWS SERV. (Mar. 12, 2019), https://www.courthousenews.com/confederate-statue-removed-from-nc-courthouse-grounds/.
\item \textsuperscript{294} Id.
\end{itemize}
mayor describing it as “a very dignified location.” The UDC has also agreed to remove monuments in Salisbury and Louisburg, North Carolina. Both will go to cemeteries. The Salisbury monument, called the "Fame Confederate Monument," is a UDC monument built in 1905. It is a bronze statue of the muse Fame supporting a dying soldier. In 1908, the county gave the land to the UDC, making this a private monument. Fame appeared to be a public monument because of its prominent location in the center of the town. It is being relocated to a city-owned cemetery.

Other monuments across the South are also headed to private cemeteries. The John Castleman monument in Louisville, Kentucky was removed by the city on June 8, 2020. It is supposed to go to his burial site at Cave Hill Cemetery, but is currently in storage pending relocation. A Confederate statue known as Old


297 Carey Johnson, Monument Case Headed for a Hearing, FRANKLIN TIMES (July 2020), https://www.thefranklintimes.com/news.php?viewStory=44767 (describing a lawsuit that argues (1) that the town didn’t have the right to remove the monument because it wasn’t the property owner, (2) that the town failed to follow North Carolina’s statue statute, and (3) the town violated open meeting laws when deciding to remove); see also Jack Kessler, Lawsuit Claims Removal of Louisburg Confederate Statue Illegal, WAKE WEEKLY (July 2, 2020), https://wakeweekly.com/stories/lawsuit-claims-removal-of-louisburg-confederate-statue-illegal,211522/ (noting that the Louisburg relocation process may be delayed by pending litigation).


299 Id.

300 Id.


302 See About Old Lutheran Cemetery, CITY SALISBURY, https://salisburync.gov/Government/Public-Works/Cemeteries/Old-Lutheran (last visited Feb. 23, 2021) (providing overview of cemetery history; the cemetery was deeded to the City in 1980 so it is a public cemetery, although one closed to new burials).


305 Tobin, supra note 303.
Joe, in Gainesville, Florida, was recently returned to the UDC, who placed it in the private Oak Ridge Cemetery south of the city.\textsuperscript{306}

Not only are relocations of old monuments occurring, but also some new monuments are occasionally appearing in cemeteries. For example, in 1999, a local chapter of the SCV dedicated the Arizona Confederate Veterans Monument in Greenwood Memory Lawn Cemetery, a private cemetery.\textsuperscript{307}

However, not all cemeteries are willing to accept relocated Confederate monuments even if the memorialized soldiers are already buried there.\textsuperscript{308} A private cemetery in Baltimore, where Confederate soldiers are buried, rejected the city’s proposal to relocate Confederate monuments there, with the cemetery’s president “unequivocally” opposing any Confederate monuments on their grounds.\textsuperscript{309} Publicly-owned cemeteries, including federally owned and administered cemeteries, are also rejecting requests that they serve as the custodians of these statues.\textsuperscript{310}

\section*{IV. WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT THEM? WHAT SHOULD WE DO ABOUT THEM?}

In other work, we detailed how to conceptually approach removal efforts for Confederate monuments on public lands.\textsuperscript{311} As the tide of public opinion regarding Confederate monuments shifts, many local governments are supportive of removal, but can be stymied by the need to deal with multiple legal issues or barriers. We have also specifically noted struggles where Confederate monuments are encumbered with conservation easements, or are designated as historic sites or resources...
under state or federal law.312 While some of that guidance is helpful, those articles are written for communities where the public landowner seeks removal through a political and legal process. This is simply not the situation that private Confederate monuments present.

Displaying a Confederate memorial on private land is within a landowner’s rights and is generally protected by the First Amendment as long as the landowner complies with other laws, like nuisance and zoning ordinances. While local laws can control the time and manner of speech (through regulations governing height restrictions, setback rules, etc.), they cannot categorically prevent the placement of Confederate memorials because a blanket ban would result in potentially limiting all monuments regardless of topic.313 Yet, these tools can be deployed in the same manner as restrictions on sizes of flags or requirements for parking. Communities should also evaluate whether the monuments will likely lead to increased security costs from public officials or have potential to become a public nuisance.

The truth is that there are few tools for removing Confederate monuments on private land. And frankly, even if constitutionally permissible, it may be unwise to try to limit landowners having the freedom to build monuments (regardless of the subject matter) on their land. However, this Article urges local governments to consider ways to minimize the impacts of such monuments. In particular, local governments should attempt to make it clear that such monuments are neither public nor publicly supported. Communities should also ensure that, by their disposal of formerly public monuments to private landowners, they are not contributing to this problem by essentially outsourcing the issue, removing it from the public domain, and potentially creating other problems beyond their ability to reach or control.

This Section details a few of the available tools that can be used to limit or contextualize monuments. First and foremost, local governments should be cautious when transferring ownership—ensuring that public money is not supporting the monuments and, where possible, clearly demonstrating that the Confederate monuments are not public. Where available, governments can add signs and contextualization to explain the monument’s meaning and counteract its messaging.

313 SARA C. BRONIN & J. PETER BYRNE, *HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAW* 409 (2012). There is also the difficult question of line drawing—or determining the appropriate scope of governmental authority under the First Amendment to obscure or discourage Confederate monuments on private land. We argue that communities should look for ways to signal that these private monuments are not on public land and are not public speech, but where does this potentially go too far and actually impinge on protected First Amendment speech? This line/balancing is outside of the property lens through which this Article is focused and is an issue that we hope to take up in future work.
A. Careful Transfers with Meaningful Restrictions

State and local governments (along with universities and other owners of Confederate monuments) may want to rush to get monuments off their lands and out of their hands, and they cannot be blamed for this. Yet the Montgomery County, Maryland, and Dallas, Texas, examples show us that transfers to private parties can mean a loss of control over the display of the monument.314

Montgomery County’s conveyance of the Johnny Reb statue offers a valuable lesson. It appears that the local government was so glad to find a willing party to accept the monument that it did not think too deeply about the monument’s new home. In less than two years, its new home, which was in some ways more publicly visible, also proved unworkable. In trying to craft a solution, local governments often seek museums or individuals willing to display the monuments. County Executive Leggett emphasized the need to find a location that local residents would be able to easily visit.315 The county’s choice of location was a misstep. Displayed in a public place at a ferry crossing, the statue of Johnny Reb greeted people upon entering the state through this crossing.316 It is likely that many people would have perceived the location as public land and assumed that it was supported by the town or county. The county did not require any special contextualization and as it agreed to (and paid for) the relocation, it could not easily argue that it did not know where or how it would be displayed.

The concerns seen with Johnny Reb show why some governments have taken the further step of adding restrictions in agreements related to conveyance or transfer of Confederate monuments. The types of restrictions involved differ, but as seen above, they tend to geographically limit where the monument can be displayed. For example, the City of Dallas imposed restrictions preventing the monument from being displayed in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. This is a sensible policy but must be carefully considered to avoid unintended consequences. Many local governments are requiring relocation outside their area but leave open the option for public displays elsewhere.317 No observations have been made concerning requirements of contextualization, signage, or other similar restrictions that might limit the messaging related to the monument once it has left public ownership.

We urge governments considering the removal of Confederate monuments to limit transferees to museums, battlefields, or other places where contextualization

314 See, e.g., Charlotte Rene Woods, Albemarle County Votes to Remove Its Confederate Monuments from Court Square, CHARLOTTESVILLE TOMORROW (Aug. 6, 2020, 8:53 PM), https://www.cvilletomorrow.org/articles/albemarle-county-votes-to-remove-its-confederate-monuments-from-court-square/ (noting that vote to remove these monuments and community concern that transferring these monuments to private ownership may create similar issues).
315 Metcalf, supra note 120.
316 Turque, supra note 122.
317 Mervosh, supra note 173.
can occur and in a setting that is suited to having these statues present. Periodic reevaluations and reinterpretations of the past challenge oversimplified and unnu-
anced historical understandings and assumptions, and generally provide a more un-
varnished or complex picture of past events. This reevaluation has not only im-
pacted Confederate monuments, but has also extended to other monuments and
the renaming of buildings and structures honoring Christopher Columbus, Cecil
Rhodes, and John Henry Boalt, to name a few recent examples for this trend to rethink what values society recognizes or holds up as exemplars. As noted
above, monuments to the Lost Cause were not solely focused on memorializing the
Confederacy, but also focused on other aspects of Antebellum southern life and cul-
ture. Within the museum context, this has required many historic sites to shift their
interpretation of these places to tell a more complete and accurate story of the past.
One prominent example of this reinterpretation is the relatively recent effort to in-

318 Stephen Clowney, Landscape Fairness: Removing Discrimination from the Built

319 Pamela Avila, Downtown L.A.’s Christopher Columbus Statue Is Being Removed for Good,
(discussing the removal of this bronze statue as well as arguments over its long-term ownership by the City).

320 Stephen Castle, Debate Over Cecil Rhodes Statue at Oxford Gains Steam, N.Y. TIMES
(profiles the debate at the University of Cape Town (South Africa) and at Oxford (United
Kingdom) over monuments commemorating the complicated legacy of Cecil Rhodes).

321 Gretchen Kell, UC Berkeley Removes Racist John Boalt’s Name from Law School, BERKELEY
NEWS (Jan. 30, 2020), https://news.berkeley.edu/2020/01/30/boalt-hall-denamed/
(discussing the former name of the law school building, Boalt Hall, and its relatively recent renaming in light
of John Henry Boalt’s racial views).

322 KIRK SAVAGE, STANDING SOLDIERS, KNEELING SLAVES: RACE, WAR AND MONUMENT IN

323 See Farah Stockman, Monticello Is Done Avoiding Jefferson’s Relationship with Sally
Hemmings, N.Y. TIMES (June 16, 2018), https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/16/us/sally-
hemmings-exhibit-monticello.html (profiling recent exhibitions at the site focused on Jefferson,
Sally Hemmings, and slavery generally).

324 Statement on Confederate Monuments, supra note 22.
B. Public Distancing from Private Monuments

Where confusion is possible, public entities should add signs, or other monu-
ments and elements that clarify that private monuments are private. For example,
local governments could erect billboards or signage near private monuments like the
Confederate Memorial of the Wind or near the Nathan Bedford Forrest statue out-
side of Nashville to provide this context and to clearly dissociate the public interest
from the private monumentation. State and local governments could also require all
private parks (which would cover those run by the SCV and others) to clearly label
themselves as private parks through local zoning and land-use regulation.

At times, as profiled above, Confederate monuments were strategically placed
to make them appear to be part of public land, thus sending a public message. This
is the case with the Turner Ashby monument on James Madison’s campus.325 Own-
ers of the adjacent public land could also add fencing, landscaping, signs, or other
elements to affirm that the community does not support the message and intention
of the monument.

C. Stop Facilitating Private Confederate Monuments

Lastly, all levels of government should end support of these private monuments
where possible, both directly and indirectly.

Public support for Confederate monuments happens at different levels and in
myriad ways. For example, on a small scale, moves like the initial removal of land-
scaping near the Nathan Bedford Forrest monument in Nashville make it more vis-
ible to the public.326 While this may seem like a passive activity with little cost and
effect, the act of having public employees clear away vegetation to increase the reach
of a Confederate monument sends a clear signal that the government supports the
monument and its message. The government thereby amplifies the impact of a pri-
vate monument. These efforts are hopefully now being reversed.

Some support comes in terms of public funds supporting those organizations
that display the monuments. For example, the Georgetown Historical Society in
Delaware receives public funds to support some of the activities and upkeep of their
land through a state grant-in-kind program.327 While the money does not go di-
rectly to the monument, which was erected solely with private funds, the continued
awarding of grants to the Georgetown Historical Society has been offensive to many
given its role in prominently displaying this message on its grounds.328 Eliminating
the funding for organizations displaying these monuments in a fashion similar as
the State of Delaware has done with grants to the Georgetown Historical Society

325  U.S. Dep’t of the Interior, supra note 181.
326  Garrison, supra note 109.
327  Barrish, supra note 280.
328  Tavernise, supra note 12.
may not result in removal or contextualization but avoids indirectly supporting the continued display of this monument.\textsuperscript{329}

In the end, local, state, and federal governments should take a close look at their practices to ensure that they are not taking steps towards supporting the magnification of the messaging that is conveyed by private monuments. This involves community steps towards disposing of formerly public monuments in a responsible and considered manner that does not result in simply relocating the issue, and thereby avoiding signaling public support for these private monuments (particularly those adjacent to public lands) through state funding. The line between public and private interests in these moments is blurred, as is the case with most property interests, but any steps that communities can take to clarify or eliminate monumental bluriness will help to rectify how the public understands private monuments and the message that they represent.

V. CONCLUSION

Despite years of resistance and inaction, public support for the removal of public Confederate monuments has seemingly changed overnight in favor of removal of public monuments in response to the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis and other similar tragedies across the country.\textsuperscript{330} We have been tracking monument removal issues since 2017. While after Charlottesville and the Unite the Right Rally, and Dylann Roof’s murder of congregants in Charleston, South Carolina, there was some initial movement towards removal, this feels qualitatively different and the initial results on the ground as far as the number of monuments that have been removed and relocated seems to bear this out.

There seems to be a much stronger public reaction against the use of Confederate iconography than in the past. To cite but a few non-monument examples, the state of Mississippi seems poised to remove the Confederate battle flag from its official state flag,\textsuperscript{331} and NASCAR has banned the display of Confederate flags at its

\textsuperscript{329} Even more subtle are tax implications. Where the private monument owners are nonprofit organizations, such as the SCV and UDC, they may receive significant tax benefits. In many states they will also be exempt from state property taxes including for the lands where they display their confederate statues (as well as from other state and local taxation). Their federal 501(c)(3) status also suggests that the government believes that they support the public interest. Perhaps even more hidden is the public support associated with funding the acquisition of conservation easements that potentially burden some private monuments. It is not clear that much can be done to limit support of these organizations through the tax code but awareness of this support is important to note.


\textsuperscript{331} Debbie Elliot, \textit{Mississippi Governor Signs Law Removing Confederate Design from State Flag}, NPR (June 30, 2020, 6:25 PM), https://www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-protests-for-
races—demonstrating a public and corporate shift away from these controversial symbols. This seems to signal a move to a new front in the ongoing conflict: a shift to private monumentation. We believe this will have a positive and meaningful effect on the commemorative landscape. But how positive and how meaningful will depend on how well communities grapple with these monumental legacies by minimizing their association and support of landowners and organizations displaying private monuments, and by making responsible decisions about how to dispose of and relocate these statues.

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