

buildings where was stationed a garrison of 100 Federal soldiers. I performed the pleasing duty in the immediate presence of the entire garrison, and for third nights afterwards slept with a double-barrel shot gun [sic] under my head.<sup>263</sup>

Carr's remarks concluded with again discussing UNC and the Confederate soldiers and honoring what they did; a simple rehashing of his previous remarks.

### **Warrenton 1913**

Warrenton's second monument was dedicated on October 29, 1913, in front of a crowd of around three thousand people. The musical pieces performed at the event were "America," "Star-Spangled Banner" (the song would not be recognized as the national anthem until 1931)<sup>264</sup>, and "Dixie." Ex-Governor Robert Broadnax Glenn was the main orator of the day, however, the *Warren Record* elected not to print a transcript of his remarks. The *News and Observer* described his address as "magnificent, but his final appeal to the old soldiers to make their calling and election sure, and to be ready to answer the roll call in heaven, was earnest, tender, pathetic, inimitable."<sup>265</sup>

The *Warren Record* summarized the acceptance speech made by C.G. Moore on behalf of Warren County. He described the sacrifices of the soldiers of the Confederacy, saying that "They were a wall of defence [sic] against invaders seeking to desecrate our Alters. [sic]"<sup>266</sup> He then made an argument in support of teaching future generations about the cause of the Confederacy:

It is our sacred duty to instruct our children as to the causes that led these men... 'into the jaws of death and into the mouth of Hell.' To the innocent soul

---

<sup>263</sup>Ibid.

<sup>264</sup>"'Star Spangled Banner' Is Voted National Anthem by Congress," *New York Times* (New York, NY), March 4, 1931.

<sup>265</sup>"The Unveiling at Warrenton," *News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), October 31, 1913.

<sup>266</sup>"Mr. C.G. Moore Address," *The Warren Record* (Warrenton, NC), November 7, 1913.

that at this day inquires what induced these Confederates to take up arms, we have to say that they were the exponents of a passionate and pervading determination of a free people to defend and assure their threatened autonomy. These Confederates knew that the slogan of slavery was at best a subterfuge. They understood how that was an excuse for assuming control of Southern lives and fortunes. They feared to consort longer with men who had pronounced the great Compact 'A league of death and a covenant with Hell'...<sup>267</sup>

## Louisburg 1914

The dedication ceremony in Louisburg on May 13, 1914, began with an elaborate parade. The scene was described in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine:

The parade had been arranged with much thought and care. First were the cars containing the Governor and other speakers for the occasion and our town and county officers. Then there were representative men from every township on the county, who formed a mounted escort for the different floats. The floats, beautifully decorated in Confederate colors, were living pictures of scenes and events of those long-vanished years. The first, 'In the Spring of 1861,' was a bridal scene. The ceremony was just over, and the clergyman was standing to one side, while the soldier was leaving his bride at the very altar in obedience to his country's call. The bride was in the complete costume that her grandmother wore fifty-four years ago. The groom and his best man were in their uniforms of gray, and near the bride were standing his mother and her maid of honor, both wearing dresses of that far-away period. As this float passed the band played 'Annie Laurie.' The second float was 'Tenting To-night,' and on this was a tent with soldiers grouped about it, and 'Tenting To-Night' was the music. The third float held a cot on which rested a wounded soldier. Near him were a surgeon and nurses. This scene was 'Brought from the Front,' and the music was 'Lorena.' The fourth float was 'The Home Guard' and represented the women of the South at home and at work. There was a spinning wheel, and some were carding, some knitting, all dressed in war-time [sic] costumes, and the music was 'Old Folks at Home.' The last float depicted 'The Return'—a one-armed soldier in his well-worn uniform, with his wife and little ones around him. The old negro mammy was there, and a young soldier with his sweetheart stood near. Above this scene was the flag of the old Franklin Rifles furled, and 'Home,

---

<sup>267</sup>Ibid.



Sweet Home' was played. Following the floats came the old veterans, while the band played 'Dixie.' The two military companies of the county [followed].<sup>268</sup>

According to the *Franklin Times*, that there were over five thousand people in attendance at the ceremony.<sup>269</sup>

The main address was delivered by Governor Locke Craig. He told the crowd that he believed that "no heroism is lost," and that "every heroic effort is worth while [sic] and that every sacrifice, every deed done in the service of a cause is subjected to the law that no energy is lost."<sup>270</sup> Locke said that they were a people of peace, and explained why they honor soldiers when they do not love war. He discussed President Grant's visit to Germany and conversation with the German emperor. While watching the procession of 50,000 soldiers, Grant looking upon the gorgeous scene, could not say the thing that the Emperor wanted said. Twice elected president by his military record and indebted to war for his fame, his only comment was: 'Sir, I hate war.'<sup>271</sup> The governor said that "Grant knew the horrors and the glories of war, but he did not love it. And so we do not love war, but we love a soldier because he dies for the highest and best in manhood, because he has been trained by the balances and not found wanting."<sup>272</sup>

Governor Craig told the crowd that he was not going to debate who was at fault for the war, but would leave that task to the historians. He rather focused on the deeds of the soldiers from Franklin County. One of the stories told was about a young man

---

<sup>268</sup>C.D. Malone, "The Franklin County Monument," *Confederate Veteran*, 22 (1914), 537.

<sup>269</sup>"Confederate Monument Unveiled," *The Franklin Times* (Louisburg, NC), May 15, 1914.

<sup>270</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>271</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>272</sup>*Ibid.*

who ignored retreat orders and instead charged the Federal position, bringing back a Federal soldier prisoner. Governor Craig commented, "That sounds like he was from Franklin County."

The governor then stated that monuments were not erected to victories and soldiers, but that this monument's purpose was to "tell that the men of Dixie died in obedience to her law."<sup>273</sup> He also asked his audience to reflect on who was triumphant in the war:

Who was triumphant? Was it the 300 Macedonians or the Persians? Was it Pontius Pilate or Jesus? Socrates or the judges? I tell you that the men and women who triumph are those who see their duty and dare to do it.<sup>274</sup>

Craig acknowledged that he was receiving word from people around North Carolina that they were willing to go to Mexico to fight for the American flag. He said, "We love the flag, but Dixie is hallowed by our tears." Governor Craig concluded his address by saying that "the men of heroic days" would not be forgotten.<sup>275</sup>

Again, the presence of the sitting governor of North Carolina who was not a Confederate veteran implies that the state endorsed the ideals presented in the dedication of this monument. The elaborate parade detailed in the account by *The Franklin Times* is an example of glorifying the symbols and imagery of the Confederacy. The most striking example of this is the parade float that included "the old negro mammy," which exalted a societal system that placed blacks in subservient roles to whites even after the war.

## Graham 1914

---

<sup>273</sup>Ibid.

<sup>274</sup>Ibid.

<sup>275</sup>Ibid.

Three days after the monument dedication in Louisburg took place, Graham dedicated their monument to the Confederate soldier on May 16, 1914. Major Henry London was the main orator for the ceremony. He began his address by stating that the real orator of the event was the figure on the top of the monument and that it could narrate the story and honor the men of Alamance in a much better way than he could. He claimed that no other county in the state deserved more honor than the soldiers of Alamance.

Major London recalled the history of Alamance's contribution to the American Revolution, citing three battles that had taken place in the county. "It is no wonder then that with such an ancestry Alamance sent into the Confederate Army such brave and gallant men."<sup>276</sup> He recounted how Alamance County sent as many soldiers as it had voters, and met their quota for soldiers provided to the Confederate forces. He then detailed a long list of companies and commanders from Alamance. He listed specific battles that men of Alamance had participated in, and discussed the same statistics and figures that many other orators had referenced about North Carolina's contributions and casualties. He remarked, "Therefore, I say that North Carolina has just cause to be proud of her Confederate history, and Alamance county has greater cause to be proud of her sons in that bloody struggle."<sup>277</sup>

He then turned his attention to the treatment of prisoners during the war, aiming to disprove stories that had been written about Southern prison camps:

There is one thing to which I wish to elude and correct a base slander upon the Confederate States of America, and that is in regard to the [t]reatment of

---

<sup>276</sup>"Maj. London's Address," *Alamance Gleaner* (Graham, NC), May 28, 1914.

<sup>277</sup>*Ibid.*



prisoners. The Northern papers were filled with pictures and stories of the cruelty to their soldiers in the Southern prisons. It is true that prison life is not pleasant, even I imagine in the jail of Alamance county, but I do say that the Southern Confederacy treated the prisoners in its custody as well as it could be done, and the United States Government did not treat our prisoners as it could have done. The prisoners in the Southern prison had the same rations as the Confederate soldiers who were fighting in the field, and you know they were scant enough, but it was all we could do. How was it at the North? They had everything, medical supplies, quinine, and everything else that was proper for the sick; they had all the resources and supplies that were necessary for man to live upon, and yet they starved and free to death more of our men there than all of theirs who died in the Southern prisons...<sup>278</sup>

Major London continued to give figures that say that 9% of Union prisoners died in Confederate custody, while 12% of Confederate prisoners died in Union custody, and mentioned that some of the Southern prisoners were subjected to being "guarded by negro soldiers who would shoot your comrades down without any excuse."<sup>279</sup>

In concluding his address, Major London implored his audience "to honor the living Confederate soldiers as well as the memory of the dead ones."<sup>280</sup>

### **Raleigh 1914 (Women's Monument)**

After years of calls for a monument dedicated in honor of the women of the Confederacy, the Women's Monument was dedicated on the grounds of the State Capital on June 10, 1914. The monument, which cost \$10,000, was donated by Colonel Ashley Horne, after a bill to authorize and fund the construction of the monument to North Carolina Women of the Confederacy failed to pass in the General Assembly. He

---

<sup>278</sup>ibid.

<sup>279</sup>ibid.

<sup>280</sup>ibid.

died in October 1913, about 8 months before the unveiling of the monument.<sup>281</sup> The two main addresses were delivered by Dr. D.H. Hill Jr., the president of A&M College (now North Carolina State University), and Governor Locke Craig.

Dr. Hill's address was summarized by *The Messenger and Intelligencer*:

Dr. D.H. Hill, president of the A&M College and son of General D.H. Hill of the Confederate Army, delivered the address for the occasion, his theme being 'The Spirit, Character and Deeds of the North Carolina Women of the Confederacy.' It was an inspiring story of the heroism and sacrifices made by the North Carolina women of the Confederacy. He pictured the North Carolina woman of the Confederacy as a woman of metal, a capable woman, inventive and resourceful to a degree, self-forgetful, and most of all a womanly woman, craving no queenhood save the sovereignty of her own home and ruling there with gentle, if imperious, graciousness.<sup>282</sup>

Governor Craig made a similar address to that which he gave at the Louisburg monument, the theme being heroism. He began by describing the statue, "The bronze group represents the grandmother unrolling to the eager youth, grasping the sword of his father, the scroll of the father's deeds. The bronze etchings on the faces of the pedestal suggest the outlines of her story. To the earnest beholder the statue is illumined with unfolding meaning. His vision will determine its revelation."<sup>283</sup> He

---

<sup>281</sup>"Commemorative Landscapes," *Documenting the American South: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/comm/land/monument/99/>; "Ashley Horne Monument To North Carolina Women Of The Confederacy," *News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), June 11, 1914.

<sup>282</sup>"Monument Unveiled," *Messenger and Intelligencer* (Wadesboro, NC), June 11, 1914.

<sup>283</sup>Locke Craig, "The Legacy of the Confederacy: Accepting The Monument To The Women Of The Confederacy On The Occasion Of The Unveiling At Raleigh, North Carolina, June 10th, 1914." In *Memoirs and Speeches of Locke Craig Governor of North Carolina 1913-1917: A History--Political and Otherwise From Scrap Books and Old Manuscripts*, edited by May F. Jones. (Asheville, NC: Hackney & Moale Company), 180-183.



mentioned the heartbreaking moments of mothers and wives saying goodbye to their sons and husbands as they went off to war:

The Women of the Confederacy, in supreme consecration, did lay upon the altar of Dixie their first born, the fairest and bravest of the world. And because they did this thing, we too are the Children of the Covenant... Had the men and the women of the South been recreant, had they shrunk from the sacrifice of war, their children today would be the disinherited heirs of the promise [referring to God's promise to Abraham for his willingness to sacrifice Issac in the Old Testament], a dishonored and a degenerate people.<sup>284</sup>

Governor Craig asked the audience the same question he had asked at Louisburg, about who had been triumphant in the war, claiming that the Southern people were, in fact, triumphant due to their "heroic past."<sup>285</sup> He said that even though they had been defeated, and "plundered by the hordes of reconstruction...the legacy of the war is our richest possession."<sup>286</sup> He also claimed that the men who gave their lives for the cause "would not revoke their sacrifice" given the chance.<sup>287</sup>

Governor Craig concluded his address by again praising the sacrifices of the Confederate woman:

The mothers of the South had sent their sons to the front as the Spartan mother when she delivered the shield to her son with the command: 'Return with it, or upon it.' They wept in silent desolation, but in their grief there was exaltation, for they knew that their sons had done a soldier's part, that in the tumult of historic days they had fought and fallen beneath an advancing flag; that in strange lands, wounded and neglected, they had suffered without complain [sic], and bequeathing a message for home, had died, as conquerors, without a murmur...Hail to you, Women of the Confederacy, that bore them and nurtured them, and offered them for sacrifice! In you and in your descendants is vouchsafed the promise to Abraham: Henceforth all generations shall call you

---

<sup>284</sup>Ibid.

<sup>285</sup>Ibid.

<sup>286</sup>Ibid.

<sup>287</sup>Ibid.



blessed...They are the conquerors. The South has forever a part in that chorus of victory.<sup>288</sup>

The evidence found within the monument dedication addresses of this era paints a clear picture of what the orators viewed as the intended purposes of these monuments. The overwhelming majority of the orators who spoke at these ceremonies wished to convey a certain narrative of the past, one which absolved the leaders of North Carolina of any wrongdoing in leading the state into the Confederacy and into the Civil War, and bestowed martyrdom upon the men who fought for the "Lost Cause of the Confederacy." The orators also aimed to praise the efforts of those who resisted the legislation of the Reconstruction era, allowing them to reclaim the same powers they held during the antebellum era, and promote an environment that maintained white supremacy. While a few of the addresses made reference to the prevalent feelings of Unionism in the region, none of them acknowledged that the decision to go to war essentially bypassed the democratic process, as detailed in the first chapter, nor did they acknowledge the low volunteer number of volunteers from this region, the high rate of desertion or non-compliance with the conscription directive, or the high rate of desertion by North Carolina soldiers; all which imply that this was a "cause" they did not support at best or were apathetic to. The narrative presented in these addresses attempted to sell the idea that the whole of North Carolina was unified in a noble struggle in defense of a cause. Many of the men from the Piedmont region were forced to take part in a conflict that was not in their economic best interest, and "the cause"

---

<sup>288</sup>Ibid.

only benefited the elites, of whom almost the entire group of orators studied here belonged to.