

Monument to North Carolina Women of the Confederacy ^[1]

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North Carolina Women of the Confederacy
Monument to North Carolina Women of the Confederacy
Raleigh [Removed] ^[2]

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<https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/99> ^[3]

Description: The seven foot tall monument, made possible through a private donation, honors the hardships and sacrifices of North Carolina women during the Civil War. A bronze sculpture depicts an older woman, a grandmotherly figure, holding a book as she sits next to a young boy holding a sword. It sits on top of a granite base with bronze bas-relief plaques. The woman, representing the women in the South as the custodians of history, imparts the history of the Civil War to the boy. The two relief plaques portray the Civil War; the eastern side shows soldiers departing for war and leaving their loved ones behind, while the western side depicts a weary or injured Confederate soldier returning home.

Images: [Contemporary view](#) ^[4] | [East view](#) ^[5] | [West plaque](#) ^[6] | [East plaque](#) ^[7] | [Rear view](#) ^[8]

[Vintage postcard image of the monument](#) ^[9]

Inscription:

South face: TO THE /NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN / OF THE CONFEDERACY.

North face: PRESENTED TO /THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA /BY /ASHLEY HORNE / ERECTED 1914

Dedication date: June 10, 1914

Creator: Johnpaul Harris, Sculptor

Henry Bacon, Architect

Augustus Lukeman, Sculptor

Jno. Williams, Inc., Foundry

Materials & Techniques: Bronze sculpture and bas-reliefs, Mt. Airy granite base.

Sponsor: Colonel Ashley Horne

Cost: \$10,000.00

Unveiling & Dedication: The monument was dedicated on June 10, 1914 with the acceptance address delivered by Governor Locke Craig. Governor Craig described the "epic" meaning of the monument's elements with its "themes of heroism and devotion" and the "inheritance of children of the South" from the sacrifice of their grandmothers to the swords of their fathers.

Subject notes: This monument was the first in North Carolina to honor the women of the Civil War era. After several failed attempts to erect a monument to Confederate women, due to insufficient fundraising and state appropriation, the monument was made possible by a donation from Colonel Ashley Horne, who died before it was unveiled. Horne paid for the monument after a series of legislative attempts failed to appropriate money for the construction of the monument. A brief post in the Confederate Veteran in 1912 indicated that the design created by sculptor Belle Kinney, originally of Nashville and then living in New York City, had been selected for the monument (Vol. 20, p. 9). Kinney's sculptural rendering of the women of the Confederacy placed in both Jackson, Mississippi (1917) and Nashville, Tennessee (1926) was very different depiction compared to the Raleigh monument. This may have been design of the original failed attempt to erect a monument.

An article in the June 12, 1912 issue of The News and Observer reported on details and progress of the monument. It reported on a recent article in the New York Herald indicating that the architectural component of the monument, to be created in the form of an exedra, was in the charge of Henry Bacon, the designer of the Lincoln Monument in the Nation's capital. The Lincoln monument construction was in progress from 1914 to 1922.

Controversies: Public outcry arose when a walkway was proposed near the Women of the Confederacy monument in August of 1913 by North Carolina Supreme Court Justice Walter Clark in front of the newly erected Supreme Court building. The proposal was eventually abandoned by the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds on account of the protests.

In the wake of anti-racism civil protest in the Spring and early Summer of 2020 and the toppling of the Confederate Monument on the State Capitol grounds, the Governor of North Carolina ordered the remaining Confederate monuments on the State Capitol grounds to be removed, including the monument to the Women of the Confederacy and the Henry Lawson Wyatt monument. The monument was disassembled between June 20 and June 28, 2020 and removed to offsite storage, along with the other two Confederate monuments.

Location: Faced south.

City: Raleigh

County: Wake

Subjects: Civil War, Historic Women Figures

Latitude: 35.779720

Longitude: -78.639650

Subjects:

Monuments ^[10]

Places ^[11]

Authors:

Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina ^[12]

Origin - location:

Wake County ^[13]

Raleigh ^[14]

From:

Commemorative Landscapes of NC, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill. ^[15]

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