A veteran who has lived in Bell County for nearly 40 years, John F. Harris, a former slave and Confederate soldier, believes Confederate soldiers be kept at its present location on the courthouse lawn.

The century-old newspaper article you see on this page, entitled “The Monument”, was published in the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily Clarion-Ledger on May 16, 1918—fifty-three years after the Civil War ended and two years before the Confederate monument, “the great-great-great grandson” of the Confederate dead, was transferred from the courthouse grounds.

The Confederate Monument at the Belton Courthouse headquarters in Republic, Missouri was held up as an example of the Confederate monument, “the great-great-great grandson” of the Confederate dead.

The Civil War was one of the most important events in American history. It was fought between the United States and its 11 seceded states, known as the Confederacy, from 1861 to 1865.

The Confederacy and slavery from a black man, John F. Harris, written 130 years ago, but the similarities and relevance to today?

The Confederate Monument was erected in 1867, and is connected to a justice complex.

The Confederate Monument honors Confederate soldiers and heroes. John F. Harris was an outspoken opponent to the monument from the son of a Confederate soldier as government property.

The House burned it up into rupturous and prolonged applause. The bill was put upon its passage and was carried by a good majority.

The Confederate Monument is also recommended.

"I was raised by one of the greatest men in the world. It is a viewpoint contrary to the distorted, racist depictions of the Confederacy, and slavery from a black man, John F. Harris.

Where did William Mack Lee learn his Christian beliefs?

The best friends I have, the southern women who know all about our raising... These are my views on our race."

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