



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

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### **CWPT Applauds Decision Against Gettysburg Casino**

Dec. 20, 2006-CWi-During a public hearing today, the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board rejected a proposal to build a 3,000-machine slots parlor one mile from the Gettysburg Battlefield. James Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), issued the following statement in the wake of the vote:

"This is a great day for Gettysburg and for preservationists throughout the nation. By not allowing gambling to encroach on this famous town and battlefield, Pennsylvania has sent a clear message that it cares deeply for its historic treasures. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most significant battlefield preservation victory since the defeat of Disney's proposed theme park at Manassas in the early 1990s. "Together with the many thousands of Americans who have anxiously awaited this decision for some 20 months, I applaud the members of the Gaming Control Board and thank them for recognizing that Gettysburg and gambling don't mix. "I also want to thank the tireless volunteers of No Casino Gettysburg and recognize the work of our other partners in the Stop the Slots Coalition. There is no question that this victory was a team effort. "I sincerely hope this vote will serve to motivate preservationists to redouble their efforts to save the remainder of the Gettysburg Battlefield before it is lost forever. The casino proposal itself was merely a symptom of a larger development problem plaguing Gettysburg and many other Civil War battlefield communities. The Civil War

Preservation Trust is committed to working with other preservation groups to protect the Gettysburg battleground."

Since the Gettysburg slots parlor was first proposed in April 2005, CWPT has been one of the leading voices against the casino. Earlier this year, the organization identified Gettysburg as one of the most endangered battlefields in the nation because of the slots proposal. CWPT members collected more than 34,000 signatures in opposition to the casino. Together with the National Parks Conservation Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, No Casino Gettysburg and Preservation Pennsylvania, CWPT is proud to be a member of the Stop the Slots Coalition. The Civil War Preservation Trust is a 70,000-member nonprofit battlefield preservation organization. Its mission is to preserve our nation's endangered Civil War sites. Since 1987, the organization has saved more than 23,000 acres of hallowed ground throughout the United State, including 697 acres in and around Gettysburg. CWPT's website is located at [www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org).

### **High Court's decision means Confederate letters could be sold**

SEANNA ADCOX, Palmetto State.com, December 19, 2006

**COLUMBIA, S.C.** - The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday denied a request by South Carolina's attorney general to intervene and prevent more than 440 Civil War-era letters from being sold.

That means Thomas Willcox of Seabrook Island can retrieve from a bank vault box the documents he's sought to sell since 2004.

The attorney general's "request fails to meet the standard for such relief," Chief Justice John Roberts wrote in a three-paragraph opinion denying the state's request to stay a lower court's ruling.

However, the state now plans to petition the U.S. Supreme Court to hear its arguments, said Mark Plowden, a spokesman for Attorney General Henry McMaster.

The collection of original letters include correspondence from Gen. Robert E. Lee and apparently were gathered by Confederate Maj. Gen. Evander Mclver Law during the 1865 attack on the South Carolina capital by Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

Law was Willcox's great-great-uncle. Selling the documents, valued several years ago at \$2.4 million, was a financial necessity. Willcox faced foreclosure on his home and on an investment property he owned, said his attorney Kenneth Krawcheck.

But McMaster sued to block the sale, arguing the documents should be returned to the state.

"McMaster's contention is that those historic documents, no matter where they've been, remain the property of the state," Plowden said. "They're priceless, historic items that need to be properly preserved and maintained."

The lawsuit forced Willcox into bankruptcy, Krawcheck said.

In October, a three-judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court's ruling that Willcox owns the letters and could have them back. The letters are being held at a Charleston bank, Plowden said.

Krawcheck said he's pleased with the court's ruling and is preparing for the "next stage."



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"This arguably gives Mr. Willcox the freedom to schedule an auction and sell the documents," he said.

But his client has not decided what to do, he said.

The state has never offered to buy the documents.

### **Stuart Battle Flag Brings Nearly \$1 Million at Auction**

By Katie Menzer, Dallas Morning News, December 5, 2006

Whoever bought Gen. Jeb Stuart's battle flag last weekend wasn't just whistling Dixie.

The anonymous bidder shelled out almost \$1 million for the 150 year old piece of charred and tattered cloth in Dallas-based Heritage Auction Galleries' Civil War Auction

At least five people fought over the flag – which had an opening bid of \$300,000 – during the auction held December 1st and 2nd in Nashville.

The Civil War auction was the most lucrative of its kind in history, auction officials said. About 900 bidders spent more than \$3.9 million on the auctions 563 Civil War items.

Stuart's flag, which was sewn by his wife and accompanied the famous cavalryman into battle, fetched \$956,000. That price included the 19.5 percent buyer's premium, the fee the buyer pays the auctioneer.

The flag was saved for posterity only by accident. The banner fell into a campfire by mistake, and Stuart sent it home to his wife to be mended. Char marks are visible on the flag.

Stuart's gold spurs – a gift from a group of Confederate-supporting Baltimore women – also prompted bidders. The spurs sold for \$119,500, including the premium.

A lock of Stuart's sandy brown hair was bought for \$44,812. His wife,



**Gen. Jeb Stuart's Confederate battle flag was saved from a campfire, but still remains charred. It was part of a Civil War sale by a Dallas-based auction house.**

Flora, snipped it from his head on the night he died from battle wounds.

Although she had rushed to him through a rainstorm after hearing that he had been hurt, she arrived too late to speak to him. Stuart died four hours before she arrived.

### **Rare portrait of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee to be showcased**

By ZINIE CHEN SAMPSON, AP, January 2, 2007

RICHMOND, Va. - A portrait of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee not publicly seen since 1868 is being displayed as part of the Museum of the Confederacy's commemoration of

the iconic Civil War leader's 200th birthday.

The gilt-framed oil painting, about 26 inches high and 21 inches wide, will be the showcase piece of the museum's exhibit marking Lee's birthday on Jan. 19. American artist Thomas B. Welch painted Lee during the general's lifetime, but museum officials said the portrait wasn't based on any known photograph, and there are no records that Lee sat for such a portrait.

The painting's precise age is unclear, but Welch showed the Lee portrait in 1868 at the Salon de Paris alongside the works of other artists of the day, including French impressionists Claude Monet and Pierre-Auguste



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Renoir, Museum of the Confederacy spokeswoman Megan Miller said.

"It went into private ownership and no one knew where it was until it showed up at this estate sale," Miller said. "Nobody knows where it had been for the last 150 years."

The portrait's owner, a suburban Richmond Civil War enthusiast who declined to be identified, plans to have 500 prints of the painting made and sell them for \$300 each to benefit the financially ailing museum, which has faced encroaching development and declining attendance for the past several years.

Another item on display is a draft of Lee's April 20, 1861, letter to U.S. Army commander Gen. Winfield Scott about Lee's plans to resign his commission to lead federal troops against the seceding Southern states. The draft letter explained that he couldn't take up arms against Virginia, which seceded three days earlier, and includes Lee's notes in the margins.

Lee led the Army of Northern Virginia in several southern victories that earned him the reputation as a top military commander but lost the key battle at Gettysburg, considered by many a turning point in the war. In the final weeks of the conflict he took command of the entire depleted Confederate military, eventually surrendering to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox in April 1865.

After the war, Lee became president of Washington College, now Washington & Lee University, in Lexington. He died on Oct. 12, 1870, two weeks after suffering a debilitating stroke, and is buried under the university's Lee Chapel.

The Museum of the Confederacy will display the Lee portrait through Jan. 31. Its commemoration of Lee's 200th birthday will continue through 2007.

### Shepherdstown Battlefield site to be preserved

By LAUREN HOUGH, Martinsburg Journal, December 14, 2006

SHEPHERDSTOWN — Local preservationists are about one-third of the way toward their goal of saving a significant portion of the Shepherdstown Battlefield for future generations.

On Friday, conservation easements through the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board were established on 59 acres of the nearly 300-acre piece of history, located east of Trough Road along the Potomac River.

"We're trying to save what amounts to half the battlefield," said Ed Dunleavy, president of the Shepherdstown Battlefield Preservation Association.

The group's effort is focused on saving the land where most of the 1862 Battle of Shepherdstown took place — land that has remained relatively pristine, Dunleavy said.

According to information provided by Grant Smith, president of the Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle, Miriam Ellis signed easement papers on her 37-acre farm, while Lew Pamplin and Dianna Mills signed off on 22 acres of property they own.

The land under easement remains in the hands of its owners, but is permanently protected from future development, according to Smith.

The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program and the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board funded the easements, with the assistance of the Civil War Preservation Trust and the Shepherdstown Battlefield Preservation Association.

The easements placed on Friday are located right in the core of the battlefield, Dunleavy said.

Though a significant amount of the action likely occurred on the 22 acres, the recent easements are no more or less important than other acreage at the site, said Dunleavy, who has been working on preservation efforts for more than two years. In addition to efforts made by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., to include the battlefield site as a part of an existing national park, several grants have also helped contribute to the cause.

This summer, \$100,000 in federal money was earmarked for the purchase of land at the battlefield site.

According to Smith, Friday's easements brought to 1,800 acres, the amount of land protected by the Land Trust in the three counties of the Eastern Panhandle, with 1,232 acres protected by the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board. Included in both totals are 325 acres of historic properties.

All three easement donors are members of the Shepherdstown Battlefield Preservation Association, according to Dunleavy.

"They're supportive of what we're trying to do," he said.

### Civil War-era shell causes a stir in Richmond

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Dec. 14, 2006

A standoff in Shockoe Bottom between the Richmond police bomb squad and what appeared to be an unexploded Civil War-era artillery shell brought traffic on Interstate 95 to a stop last night.



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At 7:47 p.m., the confrontation ended with a loud boom, flying dirt and intravenous bags when the bomb squad blew up the shell, setting off a couple of car alarms and clearing the way for normal traffic on I-95.

A bomb squad member had stacked standard intravenous bags filled with saline solution around the shell to absorb the blast, police spokeswoman Karla Peters said.

She said Richmond police had requested that traffic on I-95 be halted as a precaution. The interstate, which reopened at 8:02 p.m., was closed for less than 30 minutes, state police Sgt. Kevin A. Barrick said.

A construction worker operating a backhoe unearthed the shell shortly after 5 p.m. in an undeveloped lot in the 1500 block of East Cary Street beneath I-95, police said.

The lot is across East Main Street from Main Street Station and is getting a makeover as part of a \$3 million project to improve parking, lighting, drainage and pedestrian access.

The lot, to be known as the Plaza at Main Street, will serve as a site for festivals, a stop for tour buses and a drop-off point for rail passengers.

### On the Trail of Pilfered History

**The market in stolen historical documents has gotten so hot that federal investigators have launched an operation to retrieve what belongs to the government**

By Douglas Waller, Time.com, December 22, 2006

On the face of it, the Washington Capital Area Historical Autograph and Manuscript Show seemed like many such shows held around the country each year. Some 20 top dealers gathered at an Alexandria, Va., hotel on Dec. 9 to peddle thousands of

autographs, letters and official papers of the famous — many of the more expensive items locked in glass cases. But among the customers wandering through the exhibits this time were two investigators from the National Archives. They passed out brochures on how to spot historical documents stolen from the government and chatted with the dealers to let them know that the feds are now becoming more interested in retrieving the valuable loot. The investigators also quietly browsed through the wares on display, looking for anything that might belong to the Archives.

> During this particular visit the document hunters found none, but they expect other forays will turn up important contraband. The investigators are part of Operation Historic Protector, which the Archive's Inspector General's Office launched in November to combat what many fear is a growing threat to the federal government's historical repository, as well as to state archives and university libraries: the pilfering of old letters, documents, maps, photographs, books and other historical artifacts.

The National Archives has beefed up security in recent years, with video cameras and staffers watching outside researchers who review material in its reading rooms. But the Archives and other repositories around the country have suffered a number of heists in recent years.

Last September, Edward Forbes Smiley III, a Massachusetts dealer, was sentenced to 42 months in prison for stealing 98 rare maps from university libraries in the U.S. and the United Kingdom between 1998 and 2005. Howard Harner, a Virginia relics dealer, was sentenced to two years in prison in 2005 for walking off

with more than 100 Civil War-era documents during visits over a six-year period to the National Archives' Washington, D.C., facility. (Less than half of them have been recovered.) That same year, former Clinton national security adviser Samuel "Sandy" Berger was fined \$50,000 after he pleaded guilty to stuffing into his coat pockets and walking out with classified counter-terrorism documents he'd been reviewing at the National Archives for his testimony before the 9/11 commission. (An Inspector General's report on the case, which was finally released on Wednesday, states that on one of his four visits to the Archives in Washington, on Oct. 2, 2003, Berger took four documents outside during a break and hid them "under a trailer" at a construction site near the facility, then "retrieved the documents" later in the day after he had finished his work in the Archives. Berger never explained in court why he took the papers.)

"We do have a problem," says Paul Brachfeld, a former Secret Service agent who's the Archive's inspector general. Just how big the problem is, however, is something nobody really knows. The National Archives has about 10 billion documents that take up 28.4 million cubic feet in three dozen facilities around the country, plus another 543,000 assorted artifacts like paintings and mementos. "We don't know what's missing here because we don't know what we have," Brachfeld told TIME. "We obviously know we have the Declaration of Independence. But there is such a volume of documents here that we don't have an item-level inventory."

Still, a lot may be missing. For the past two years, a team of manuscript experts from the National Coalition for



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History, an advocacy group for history organizations on Capitol Hill, has been screening the printed catalogues and websites of about 60 top dealers around the country. The screeners found more than 370 suspicious documents among the some 90,000 they saw for sale and forwarded reports on them to the National Archives.

Since May 2004, the Archives has received — both from the coalition and from other people phoning in leads — reports on a total of 610 suspicious documents for sale, which have helped investigators retrieve 19 documents that had either been stolen from the Archives or never made it to the repository in the first place. And Brachfeld revealed to TIME that his investigators are probing a separate "major case," in which "almost a hundred documents" are believed to have been stolen by a National Archives employee. Brachfeld would not discuss details of that case because "it is awaiting prosecution."

In an age of eBay and PBS's *Antiques Roadshow*, where people have come to believe that every relic has more than sentimental value, it's not entirely surprising that the stolen document market is heating up. In the past, a handful of major auction houses handled the bidding on historic documents. "Now, with the World Wide Web, your market is not just who is subscribing to a preprinted catalogue from Christie or Sotheby's," says Bruce Craig, the outgoing director of the National Coalition for History. Craig adds that Internet bidders tend to pay "far more than a document is worth because they get sort of caught up in the auction frenzy."

While greed motivates most document thieves, it's not the only

reason key materials go missing. Archives investigators also suspect some federal documents never make it to their facilities because government officials weed them out to try to sanitize history. Whatever the motive, missing documents can be maddening for historians. "Any document that is not available to historians means that the story is just that less complete," says Lee Formwalt, executive director of the Organization of American Historians. (I felt that frustration researching my biography of the famed World War I air general Billy Mitchell. Records of Mitchell's messy divorce from his first wife were missing from court files in Milwaukee, where the proceedings were held. Copies of Mitchell's divorce records also were supposed to be in his Army file at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, but they, too, were gone. I could never determine who had the sticky fingers.)

Brachfeld says reputable document dealers have cooperated, alerting his office when sellers come to them with questionable papers. "They don't want to be party to trafficking in stolen material," he says. Often, though, it can be difficult even for seasoned dealers to determine what's been stolen. No more than 3% of the documents the federal government creates are important enough for the National Archives to retain them. And the Archives itself wasn't created until 1934. Before that, individual federal departments kept their records and many of the agencies were sloppy, letting retired officials take the important ones home so the material never got to the Archives in the first place. Presidential signatures can command high prices but often they're on documents of no historical significance. "Not every letter that

George Washington wrote deserves to be in the National Archives," says Edward Bomsey, an autographs dealer in Annandale, Va. The Archives also doesn't have the right to material that is considered private property, such as Presidential letters to constituents.

Operation Historic Protector is a small initiative at the moment. Brachfeld has only two of his 16-member staff assigned to it, and so far the Office of Management and Budget has refused his request for funding increases to beef up the team. But he says he hopes to build up his force along with a network of outside artifacts experts around the country who will tip off his agents "every time they find something suspicious. And we swoop down."

### Artillery company out to recapture flag

Boston Globe, December 5, 2006

LYNDEBOROUGH, N.H. --A small flag dating back to the Civil War turned up on eBay, then was sold to a bidder for \$13,000.

Now, there is some detective work being done to determine where it has been all these years, who offered it for sale, who has it now. More important, the Lafayette Artillery Company is wondering if it can get it back.

The flag, measuring 25 inches by 26 inches, says "Lyndeborough, New Hampshire" across the top and "Lafayette Artillery" on the bottom. In the center are crossed cannons and 13 stars.

The flag is made of beige silk, fringed with gold and is neatly framed. On the frame is a brass plaque stating "Civil War Union Flag Carried by N.H. Regiment."



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Capt. Walter Holland, artillery company captain, said he first found out about the flag on Thanksgiving.

The next Monday, he began looking into it, trying to find its background, who was offering it and where it has been all these years, but he had little success.

The eBay description put the item in Nashville. On Saturday, after consultation with company members, he logged on to eBay near the time the auction was scheduled to end -- and found it had been already been sold.

"I was heartbroken," he said. "They closed the auction early."

The eBay listing says the expected value of the flag, called a guidon, was \$5,000, which the company could have managed.

The company has few of its old flags. Last year, a ceremonial sword presented to Artilleryman John Gage in 1864 was located through eBay and purchased for \$1,750.

### **Four Years and Counting W.H.L. Wallace Medal of Honor decision seen soon**

By CHARLES STANLEY, The Times (Ottawa, ILL.), January 2, 2007

Last year was a good year for "Ottawa's most famous soldier" -- Civil War Brig. Gen. W.H.L. Wallace's battlefield heroism was enhanced in a new book.

But this year may be as good a year as it gets for a Civil War hero.

It could be that 2007 will be when, after years of waiting, a decision is reached on whether Wallace gets the Medal of Honor for his leadership at the 1862 battle of Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded.

And chances of a favorable decision seem very good, says Larry Doherty of Ottawa.

The movement to get the medal for Wallace, which began in 2002, was based on research done by Doherty that was passed along to the Pentagon through U.S. Rep. Jerry Weller's office.

Weller had hoped the Medal of Honor could be approved in time for the 2002 unveiling of the mounted image of Wallace on the Nautilus Building on La Salle Street in Ottawa created as part of the city's "A Brush with History" program.

Since then, Doherty has been keeping track of where the proposal is on the 10-step approval process.

The application is a case of no news is good news: if the proposal has not been turned down that means it is still in play.

Weller's office did not respond to a request from The Times for a status update. But as close as Doherty can determine, former defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld signed off on the proposal before he left office, which places it on the president's desk for action.

The history of the Medal of Honor includes many examples of overdue recognition.

At a White House ceremony in 2002, President George W. Bush bestowed posthumous medals on a Vietnam War helicopter pilot and a World War II army doctor.

The previous year, President Bill Clinton, presented a Medal of Honor to a descendant of President Theodore Roosevelt, in recognition of Roosevelt's bravery during the Spanish-American War. That made "Teddy" the first president to receive the Medal of Honor, but not the first to recognize its distinction.

Presidents Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson -- both wartime veterans -- said they would rather have the medal than be president.

"It is the greatest honor than can come to a man," said Truman.

Along with Roosevelt's medal, one also was awarded to descendants of a black Civil War soldier. In its history, the medal has at times been denied on racial and religious reasons. Many of those cases have been or are being reviewed and corrected where necessary.

But in Wallace's case, his deeds predate the award itself, which makes him perhaps the most overdue Medal of Honor contender ever.

"The medal started in 1863, a year after Wallace was dead. So when he died the medal didn't even exist," says Doherty.

The criteria for award of the Medal of Honor was liberal during the Civil War. Over the years the criteria was toughened. But even by today's tougher standards Wallace qualifies, says Doherty.

Wallace's death after the battle of Shiloh allowed other generals to minimize his leadership and heroism, Doherty has maintained.

"They weren't going to say Wallace saved the day. Why should they?"

It is a position strengthened earlier this year by the publication of the book "The Untold Story of Shiloh" by Timothy B. Smith, a park ranger at the Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee.

Wallace's superior, Brig. Gen. Benjamine M. Prentiss, who survived the battle, took credit for himself. But at the battlefield location dubbed the Hornet's Nest it was troops under Wallace's command who held off ferocious enemy advances, according to Smith.



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### **Celebs should have been allowed in battle commemoration, SCV says**

By KEVIN WALTERS,  
Tennessee.com, December 6, 2006

FRANKLIN - Celebrity volunteers should have been allowed to participate in the Nov. 30 Battle of Franklin ceremony, said the national commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Christopher Sullivan, the SCV's commander-in-chief, called the decision by local SCV officials to bar celebrities "short-sighted". Local Sons of Confederate Veterans folks claim celebrities, who they would not name, had asked to march in the Franklin event. They turned them down, officials said, because they wanted to maintain a somber feel to the march. Sullivan says that was a mistake.

"There are plenty of celebrities who have Confederate ancestors and want to express their Southern pride, the same as anyone else," Sullivan said in a press release. "Presumably they could be counted on to behave with dignity. More importantly, in a time when Confederate heritage is getting a bad rap throughout the media, the movies and sports, having these folks stand up and be counted would have been a tremendous public relations boost. We don't need to be excluding anybody."

Michael Bradley, commander for the state SCV division, claimed last week that Franklin-area SCV leaders had been approached by country music stars and athletes to participate in the event. Bradley said he has spoken with Sullivan about his concerns.

"Hindsight's always 20/20," Bradley said. "Certainly in any event there's

anything that could have been done better. I respect Mr. Sullivan's point that we need everybody involved that wants to be involved."

### **West VA Lawmakers view state treasures as they check on museum project**

By Lawrence Messina, AP,  
December 12, 2006

Legislators beheld such artifacts as a musket from Daniel Boone, a telescope wielded by George Washington and a Jerry West basketball jersey as they checked on efforts to renovate the West Virginia State Museum, which closed nearly three years ago.

But little more than a scale model and blue tape outlines on concrete floors greeted the lawmakers as they assessed the progress toward reopening its 23,000 square feet of exhibit and display space in the lower level of the Capitol Complex's Cultural Center.

Still, officials told the Joint Committee on Government Operations that they have finally found a winning design for the museum.

They outlined plans to showcase some 12,000 objects, embrace the latest technology and paint the most comprehensive picture of the state's history to date.

"We're aiming for fall of 2008, but a lot has to happen between now and then," said Ginny Painter, deputy commissioner for the Division of Culture and History.

Lawmakers also learned that the long-stalled project's estimated price tag has grown. With \$11.4 million already earmarked, Commissioner Randall Reid-Smith said he expects to request another \$6.1 million next year.

Reid-Smith compared the length of the museum's main exhibit walkway to the \$25 million the state typically spends to build one mile of four-lane highway.

"I'm asking to you build three-quarters of a mile for all of our students, for all of the people of West Virginia," he said.

The "Walk Through West Virginia History" feature will start visitors at the state's prehistoric formation, and take an estimated 45 minutes to complete.

The revamped museum will also offer 29 display rooms to focus on such chapters as the Civil War and statehood.

"It's not something that people can completely take in with one trip," Reid-Smith told lawmakers.

"They will want to keep coming back." Visitors will also research topics, view historical documents and get details and directions for sites statewide at public computer terminals, Painter said.

The state has more than 58,000 artifacts in its collection, and Painter said the 12,000 slated for the redesign are the most ever displayed at one time.

Lawmakers got a glimpse of them all during the hourlong tour.

Other objects include a sword worn by Washington, a grandfather clock owned by the family of famed pioneer Mary Ingles and one of the most extensive Civil War battle flag collections in the country.

The state began renovations in 1998; Painter noted that while museums usually change exhibits every 12 to 15 years, West Virginia's remained unaltered for more than 30. The museum closed to visitors in January 2004.

Besides the climbing costs, the project has suffered from scrapped



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designs and turnover among agency staff.

A panel of historians has signed off on the current plan, Reid-Smith said.

"I just hope it is as great as we are being told that it will be," said Delegate Otis Leggett, R-Pleasants.