



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

### Gettysburg Proposes New Fees in 2012

CWi, April 4, 2011

The Gettysburg Foundation is proposing a fee increase beginning in January 2012 for tickets to the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center's Cyclorama painting, film and museum experience, and the park concurs.

Ticket fees are collected by the nonprofit Gettysburg Foundation, which is responsible for operations of the museum facility.

"Since the last ticket increase, which was in June 2009, operating costs for the Museum and Visitor Center have increased," said Bob Kirby, superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park. "We anticipate that the 2012 fee increase would create sustainability for the Gettysburg Foundation for a minimum of three years."

The partnership between the NPS and the Gettysburg Foundation requires the Foundation to operate the museum facility on behalf of the NPS and it obligates the Foundation to donate the museum facility and the land upon which it sits to the NPS, debt-free, at the conclusion of the partnership agreement in 2028.

"The Gettysburg Foundation is committed to offering visitors a great experience and a great value, sustained into the future," said Joanne Hanley, president of the Gettysburg Foundation. "This proposed increase will allow us to do so while we continue to support the National Park Service in ongoing preservation and education efforts."

The Gettysburg Foundation draws upon ticket revenues and proceeds from the museum bookstore and refreshment saloon, which are meant to: 1) meet operational expenses; 2) maintain a reserve fund for facility

and exhibit repair; 3) maintain an operational endowment; 4) provide an annual donation to the National Park Service; 5) pay down \$20 million in municipal bonds for construction of the facility.

#### **Suggested 2012 fees are:**

Adult (ages 13+) \$ 12.50  
Seniors & Military \$ 11.50  
Youth (ages 6-12) \$ 8.50  
Child (ages 5 and under) FREE  
Student Group (16+ people) \$ 8  
Non-Student Group (16+ people) \$ 11

#### **The current fees are:**

Adult (ages 19+) \$ 10.50  
Seniors & Military \$ 9.50  
Youth (ages 6-18) \$ 6.50  
Child (ages 5 and under) FREE  
Student Group \$ 6.00  
Non-Student Group (16+ people) \$ 7.50

The cost of an annual membership to the Foundation/ Friends of Gettysburg will remain at \$32 for an individual and \$63 for a family, which allows for unlimited access to the film, museum and cyclorama.

#### **Numerous Free Opportunities Remain at Gettysburg NMP:**

Gettysburg National Military Park has no admission fee. The self-guided auto tour is free. Park Ranger programs on the battlefield, including student education programs presented by Park Rangers are free. There is no charge to enter the Visitor Center to obtain information, attend the free ranger programs offered in the building, view exhibits in the lobby, and do research in the Resource Room. Researchers may use the park's archival and museum collections for free, by appointment.

#### **Public Comments Accepted on this Proposal:**

The public is invited to make comments about the proposed fee increases in writing to the park

Superintendent at 1195 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg PA 17325, by email to: [GETT\\_Superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:GETT_Superintendent@nps.gov), or in person at a meeting of the Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission on Thursday, April 14, 2011, at 7:00 p.m. in the Ford Education Center located in the Museum and Visitor Center, 1195 Baltimore Pike.

Comments would be most helpful if they are received by May 2, 2011.

### 'A wonderful story almost no one knows', MT Vernon in the Civil War

By CLINT SCHEMMER,  
Fredericksburg.com, March 29, 2011  
MOUNT VERNON--America's most popular historic home nearly perished before it could become a tourist mecca.

That George Washington's beloved Mount Vernon did not suffer the misfortunes the Civil War brought to the rest of Virginia is largely thanks to two people--Sarah Tracy, a New Yorker, and Upton Herbert, a Virginian--who have gone unheralded. Their accomplishment is the stuff of novels, save that it's real--and subject of a brand-new walking tour, "Mount Vernon in the Civil War," which will be launched this Saturday. "It's a wonderful story, and almost no one knows it," Gail Cassidy, Mount Vernon's director of interpretation, said last week.

Lots of people are aware that determined ladies, led by Ann Pamela Cunningham, gathered donations from across the country to save the core of the first president's estate. They raised \$200,000 in five years to receive title on Feb. 22, 1860, from Washington's great-great-nephew, John Augustine Washington



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III, who had declined to sell to the state or the federal government.

Cunningham and her secretary, the unmarried Tracy, moved into the mansion just as pent-up sectionalism got up a head of steam.

Just 50 years after Washington's death, ships' masts propped up the piazza overlooking the Potomac River where he liked to entertain. The mansion's roof leaked, and weeds overran the grounds. The house was bare except for the key to the Bastille (a gift from the Marquis de Lafayette), a globe in Washington's study and a bust of the Revolutionary War hero.

Just a few months after the preservationists settled in, Cunningham was forced by her father's death to return home to South Carolina.

Painting, plastering and roof repairs had gotten under way. But once Southern troops opened fire on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln called for volunteers on April 15, 1861, to quash the rebellion, life at Mount Vernon quickly grew precarious.

That May, those at the estate could hear the shooting downriver during the Battle of Aquia Creek, one of the war's first naval engagements. That July, the mansion's windows rattled with cannon fire from the first major clash on land, the Battle of Manassas.

To shield Mount Vernon from the mayhem, Cunningham asked Tracy to remain. "The presence of ladies there would be its greatest protection, even from the unruly," the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association regent wrote.

Tracy stayed. So did Herbert, the superintendent hired at the Washington family's urging, and a few workmen and servants. Herbert felt torn at not joining his brothers in the Confederate army, Tracy wrote,

and at declining leadership roles. Yet as the war continued, Tracy convinced authorities on both sides that Mount Vernon should remain inviolate—one of the conflict's few neutral locations.

### PROTECTION PROMISED

Tracy ventured into Washington and demanded to see Gen. Winfield Scott, commander of the Union Army. He agreed to order his forces not to enter the grounds under arms. Tracy extracted a similar pledge from Virginia's governor.

Most soldiers complied, stacking arms when they reached the estate's West Gate, one of the sights on the new walking tour. From afar, Cunningham also asked that soldiers not be in uniform when they visited.

"Mr. Herbert told the Captain of the Company of soldiers stationed near here your wishes. They have behaved very well about it," Tracy wrote Cunningham in May 1861. "Many of them come from a great distance and have never been here, and have no clothes but their uniforms. They borrow shawls and cover up their buttons and leave their arms outside the enclosures, and never come but two or three at a time. That is as much as can be asked of them."

Some soldiers paid the 25-cent admission fee; others pleaded poverty.

At one point, Tracy wrote Cunningham, "This war news has completely unnerved me."

But she proved fearless in protecting Mount Vernon.

When the National Intelligencer claimed that Washington's remains had been removed since war broke out, Tracy responded.

"Never, since first laid in this, his chosen resting place, have the remains of our Great Father reposed more quietly and peacefully than now,

when all the outer world is distracted by warlike thoughts and deeds," she wrote the newspaper.

Many soldiers, from North and South, visited. They took souvenirs, carved symbols into trees and left their signatures in the mansion's rooftop cupola and elsewhere.

But the war also left the place largely cut off. Union troops blocked the roads around it, and the U.S. government seized the boats that had supplied the riverfront estate. Revenue dwindled, and the association had to discharge workmen.



Sarah Tracy

### JUST GETTING BY

Meat grew scarce. Those who stayed had to subsist on what they could grow. As one of the few people to have a pass through Union lines to Alexandria (authorities considered Herbert an untrustworthy Southerner), she could take cabbages and eggs to market. Sales of potatoes, peaches, pears,



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tomatoes, hay, photos of Mount Vernon and handmade bricks--Herbert's idea--helped revenue top expenses by 1864.

The boat from Washington also began running again, for a time. Mary Lincoln came to visit.

Regularly, with each new officer commanding nearby Union pickets or the whole Army of the Potomac, Tracy had to renegotiate Mount Vernon's protection and her pass through the lines to Alexandria and the capital. When Gen. George B. McClellan nullified her pass, she sought Gen. Scott's advice, then waited at the White House until she saw President Lincoln, whose directive quickly changed McClellan's mind. He provided her with a pass and promised a boat would bring provisions to the estate.

### 'A GREAT FAVOR'

Early in the war, Tracy ran a clandestine mission.

John A. Washington, who was on Robert E. Lee's staff, had been killed in a skirmish near Cheat Mountain, W.Va. Tracy was tipped off that the Union planned to seize funds that the association had paid the Washingtons, confiscating it as enemy property.

An Alexandria banker, who happened to be Herbert's brother, took the money out of the bank and hid it in his house from two search parties of Union troops. He approached Tracy, asking her if she would do "a great favor for the Washington family."

Yes, Tracy replied. She hid the cash in her egg basket, and hurried into the capital to the bank of George Washington Riggs, the association's treasurer. Riggs counted his eggs, and slipped payment into Tracy's purse while she rented a safe-deposit box for the hoard, according to one account.

### LINCOLN'S REMARK

At war's end, President Lincoln returned to Washington via the Potomac. On April 9, 1865, the day Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Lincoln and his party aboard the River Queen sailed past Mount Vernon.

The Marquis Adolphe de Chambrun, a Frenchman traveling with the Lincolns, told him: "Mount Vernon, with its memories of Washington, and Springfield, [Ill.] with those of your own home--revolutionary and civil war--will be equally honored in America."

The president replied, "Springfield, how happy I shall be four years hence to return there in peace and tranquility!"

Five days later, Lincoln lay dead, killed by an assassin's bullet.

### A BIT OF ROMANCE

Cunningham, her health flagging, was unable to get back to Mount Vernon for six years. But thanks to her loyal secretary and Herbert, the mansion was unscathed.

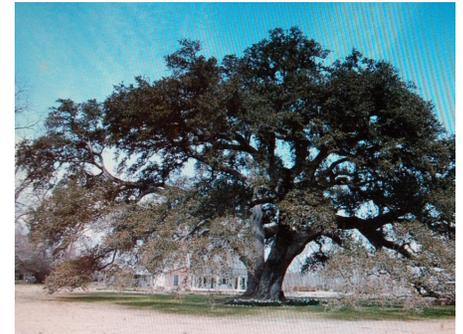
Upon Cunningham's return, Sarah Tracy and Upton Herbert resigned their posts. They wed in 1872, and took up residence not far away.

## The Randall Oak, lyrical site of "Maryland, My Maryland," rededicated

By Gregg Clemmer, DC Civil War Heritage Examiner, March 30, 2011  
Saturday, April 2, marked the rededication of the Randall Oak and its historical marker commemorating the site where Maryland native James Ryder Randall composed his epic poem, *Maryland, My Maryland* 150 years ago. Located on the property of David and Madeline Breidenback, this magnificent, centuries old tree is the

last surviving reminder of the site of Poydras College where Randall served as a professor. Newspaper accounts of the April 19, 1861, Baltimore Riots stunned Randall who learned that one of his close friends, Francis X. Ward, had been killed in the melee:

"I read ... that one of my school mates had been seized with patriotic fervor and on my return to the college, I composed the poem. The college boys were the first to hear it read and it roused them to such enthusiasm that I began to think there must be something in the poem. So I sent it to the *True Delta* in New Orleans, and it was published (on 26 April 1861). Not long after I realized that the song had caught the Southern heart."



The Randall Oak, Photo Greg Clemmer.

Randall's nine stanzas were soon set to the music of "Lauriger Horatius," better known as "O Tannenbaum." Since 1939, "Maryland, My Maryland" has been the official song of the state of Maryland. Indeed, verse three is traditionally sung just before the running of The Preakness at Pimlico in Baltimore:

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,  
Maryland! My Maryland!  
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,  
Maryland! My Maryland!  
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,  
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,-  
And all thy slumberers with the just,



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Maryland! My Maryland!

### Hunley team prepares to set sub upright

By Brian Hicks, Charleston (SC) Post and Courier, March 21, 2011

After sitting in the same spot for 10 years, the H.L. Hunley is finally ready to move.

Well, a few feet anyway.

This summer, the team at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center will take the 19th-century submarine out of the lift cradle that's held it since 2000 and set it upright for the first time since 1864.

It sounds pretty simple, but it's a significant step in the project -- and an ordeal that has taken nearly as long as it took to recover the sub from the ocean floor.

"We're almost done with the final plan," said Mike Drews, who manages the lab for Clemson University. "We sent it out for review to the (Hunley) Commission and the Navy. They looked at the preliminary plans and found nothing I would call red flags."

The rotation, as the scientists call it, will set into motion the final phase of the sub's rehabilitation -- and may answer lingering questions about its disappearance in the dark days of the Civil War. People have waited a long time for those answers but the crew at the Lasch lab has moved cautiously because, well, they don't want to drop it.

Since the sub was delivered to Warren Lasch in 2000, archaeologists and conservators have removed several pieces of the sub and emptied it of sediment, crew remains and other artifacts. That has potentially changed the strength of the sub and created new stress points. But computer models show that the plan to slowly inch the sub

upright and to the floor of the tank it sits in will work flawlessly.

The planning for this has been more than simple engineering. Maria Jacobsen, senior archaeologist on the project, has been mapping the intricate pattern of sand, shells and sea life stuck to the sub's hull -- a chore that had to be finished before the sub could be moved. Because the Hunley was taken from the spot where it sank in 1864, that concretion holds the only record of the sub's 130-plus years on the ocean floor.

The concretion also serves as an extra level of strength and protection for the sub, which means that it's to the scientists' advantage to leave it on through the move. But once that's finished, all the concretion -- and evidence recorded in it -- will be removed.

"For the first time, we will be able to see the hull itself," Jacobsen said.

"We don't know if there's hull damage, we don't know if there were leaks. The rotation is a monumental event."

If there are easy answers imprinted on the hull, they will likely be found in the next year.

This project is in part meant to prepare the sub for display in a museum, and in part to fill in the blanks in history.



Rivera and Mardikian put the depth gauge from the Hunley back into a special solution as they continue to preserve artifacts from the sub.

In the meantime, the crew continues to restore the hundreds of artifacts found inside the Hunley. Mardikian just finished work on binoculars that belonged to the sub's captain, George E. Dixon. They look more like theater glasses than modern binoculars.

"They are Hunley sized," Mardikian notes. "Small submarine, small binoculars."

At the same time, Johanna Rivera, another conservator, is using a process developed at the lab to separate the crew's clothing from the sediment inside the sub (some of the more delicate artifacts were removed in what is called "block lifts," which simply means the scientists removed sections of the mud with the artifacts inside).

Much of the cloth has the consistency of wet toilet paper, but so far they have managed to restore part of Dixon's jacket and are still digging his suspenders and other items out of the sediment.

Slowly, the pieces of the Hunley's complex puzzle are coming together. And after the sub is set upright, and the concretion is removed, the scientists at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center hope that 147-year-old mystery gets a little less murky.

### Confederate Group Wins Florida License Plate Skirmish in Federal Court

By Kenric Ward, SunshineNews, March 31, 2011.

In a decision that could affect the issuance of future specialty license plates in Florida, a federal judge



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overturned the state's rejection of a Confederate tag.

Judge John Antoon said the state acted unconstitutionally in rejecting a specialty plate for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The group had paid the requisite fees and complied with all conditions applicable to the sale of the tag, but the Legislature blocked its issuance. "By placing unfettered discretion in the hands of government officials to grant or deny access to a public forum, section 320.08053, Florida Statutes, creates a threat of censorship that by its very existence chills free speech," wrote Antoon, a judge in the Middle District of Florida. "This threat of censorship is heightened when the speech at issue is controversial, as it is in this case. Indeed, the fact that the speech is controversial strikes at the very heart of First Amendment protections," the judge stated.



Photo Courtesy SCV

Orlando attorney Fred O'Neal, who represented the SCV, said in an e-mail:

"We had hoped the judge would have ordered the DMV to issue our plate directly (i.e., without legislative approval) or, in the alternative, to shut the door for everyone else by declaring the statute creating the plate approval process unconstitutional (i.e., if we can't get our plate issued, then no one should be able to get a plate issued). The judge went with the latter."

### Civil War faces live again at Library of Congress

By Michael E. Ruane, Washington Post, April 4, 2011

Samuel W. Doble was 16 when he walked into Shattuck's photo studio in Lowell, Mass., in December of 1861.

His regiment, the 12th Maine, was en route to the front, and he was Company D's drummer. He hadn't been in the Army long; the 12th had just been formed. And the hardship of military life had yet to take its toll on him.

So as he stood before the camera, Samuel wore his cap tilted confidently to one side and his big drum slung from a harness around his neck. He adopted a look of manly determination.

But his face was that of a child, smooth and delicate, his cheeks and lips tinted pink by the photographer afterward.

Such were many of the lads who marched away in 1861. Hundreds of them, young and not so young, are returning in an exhibit at the Library of

Congress that opens April 12 in the Jefferson Building.



Washington Post photo

Titled "The Last Full Measure: Civil War Photographs from the Liljenquist Family Collection," the exhibit features 400 haunting pictures of the average Billy Yanks and Johnny Rebs who fought each other so bitterly from Bull Run to Appomattox.

There are images of men, or boys, with looks of serenity, of confidence, of innocence, as they stand before photographers to get the equivalent of a snapshot to send home to family or sweethearts, perhaps for the last time.

One photo depicts a handsome young Confederate soldier wearing a bow tie and with a watch fob. The inscription on the back says, "given to me by my Darling Bobbie. Died Oct. 5th 1862."

There are men in beards, youngsters in ill-fitting hats and guys goofing off. There are dandies and hicks, officers and privates, those who look like country boys and those who might be city kids.

They are captured in one-time-only moments from 150 years ago.

Library experts said that usually only a single image was made. It was framed in lacquered brass and placed in a special, velvet-lined case that looked like a small book, and the soldier walked out the door with the picture in his pocket.

They are "one of a kind," said Dana Hemmenway, a conservator who



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examined all the photos on exhibit. "They didn't make copies.

"It was really awe-inspiring to see them all," she said. "Just peering into the faces; trying to imagine what their lives were like. Some of the faces looked very 19th century. Some of them looked extremely contemporary, like they would be somebody you'd pass walking down the street."

Together, the photographs constitute a mosaic of the Civil War generation, which gave at least 620,000 lives in the creation of a new United States.

Here, too, are images of its children, wives, sisters and brothers, sometimes displayed with a lock of hair, a fragment of Shakespeare, a love poem, a piece of lace clutched in death on the battlefield.

Unlike Samuel Doble, whose name and particulars are scrawled on the back of his picture case and whose records the library has, most of the men in the images are unidentified.

The pictures are from the collection of the McLean jeweler Tom Liljenquist and his sons, who donated 700 glass ambrotypes and metal tintypes to the library last year. The family has been collecting the photographs for 15 years.

The exhibit is timed to coincide with the start of the national observance of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, which began 150 years ago on April 12.

Most of the photographs are small, some not much bigger than a pack of matches. They are arranged in neat rows inside glass cases in a way that almost gives the effect of a quilt.

The library is also setting up two interactive stations at the exhibit where the pictures can be uploaded onto a computer screen and then enlarged to reveal the most minute details.

The same thing can be done online at the library's Web site, [www.loc.gov/pictures](http://www.loc.gov/pictures).

One day last week, library experts demonstrated the system using a picture of an unidentified little girl who had been photographed holding an image of what is believed to be her deceased soldier-father.

She is about 6. Her hair is parted down the middle and combed behind her ears, and she is wearing mourning ribbons on the sleeves of her dress.

"Look at those eyes," Susan K. Mordan, a library education specialist, said as she enlarged the child's face on the computer screen. "You can almost see the studio photographer reflected in her eyes."

Indeed, such interaction, in a way, returns the subject to life, Hemmenway said: With viewing, the faces "are brought back and made live again."

For better, and worse.

The drummer boy, Samuel Doble, for example, whose records show stood only 5 feet tall, did not take well to soldiering in the months after his picture was taken.

Much loved by the men of Company D and watched over by his father, the company cook, he suffered from chronic diarrhea, a deadly Civil War malaise that killed many a soldier. He was sent home in the summer.

But in 1863, two years older, four inches taller, and a "veteran," according to the records, he reenlisted in a cavalry outfit. A few weeks later, he was severely injured when his horse fell on him. Although he could no longer fire his carbine because of the pain caused by its recoil, he remained in the Army until 1865.

Doble married, got divorced after the war, remarried, and raised two sons.

Troubled by his injuries much of his life, he died in San Francisco, where he had been living with one of his children, on March 6, 1925, at the age of 79.

Now, 86 years later, he lives again — heading off to war, clutching his drumsticks, and eternally 16.

### **No peace for RI or Ballou's head on Civil War's 150th**

By Claire Peracchio, WPRI.com,  
March 22, 2011

The Civil War started exactly 150 years ago. For Rhode Island, it technically still hasn't ended.

On July 21, 1861, Rhode Island troops joined a nearly 30,000-strong Union force to face off against Confederates in Virginia at the First Battle of Bull Run, the war's first major conflict. Bull Run — the deadliest battle in U.S. history up to that time — was a disaster for all involved, and Rhode Island was no exception. Confederates inflicted heavy casualties on Rhode Island regiments — and then made the situation worse after the guns fell silent.

When Confederate soldiers piled up the bodies of the Union dead to burn them after the battle, they spotted Maj. Sullivan Ballou, a prominent lawyer and Brown University graduate. Mistaking Ballou for Col. John Slocum, a well-known abolitionist, they beheaded his corpse.



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Sullivan Ballou – Wikipedia photo

The grisly act sparked outrage in Rhode Island and led then-Gov. William Sprague to effectively declare war against Georgia on his own. "Technically, Rhode Island would still be at war with the state of Georgia," said Gregg Mierka, a member of the Cranston Historical Society's board of directors. Mierka said he learned that Ballou's head is now in possession of an elderly Southern woman who knows how to hold a grudge. "There's a lady who still has it and will never give it back," he said. "She's not very fond of Rhode Island."

### Senators Webb, Warner Introduce Bill to Make Petersburg National Battlefield

CWi, April 1, 2011

A longtime advocate for Civil War battlefield preservation, Senator Jim Webb, in partnership with Senator Mark Warner, today re-introduced the "Petersburg National Boundary Modification Act," to protect an additional 7,200 acres of historic

battlefields surrounding Petersburg National Battlefield. The expansion would make Petersburg National Battlefield the largest military park in the United States.

"Petersburg saw nearly one quarter of the Civil War fought in its surrounding area, and the preservation of these battlefields is important for future generations to understand and appreciate the significance of our nation's history," said Senator Webb. "Investing in significant historic landmarks like Petersburg National Battlefield benefits the Commonwealth's tourism sector."

"With the approach of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War, this legislation to protect historic grounds is more timely than ever," Senator Warner said. "Heritage tourism is an important component of Virginia's economy and the expansion of the Petersburg Battlefield will spur new tourism and jobs in the region."

Petersburg National Battlefield currently attracts more than 150,000 visitors and generates more than \$9 million in local revenue each year. Today's legislation would give the National Park Service (NPS) authority to acquire 12 battlefields, totaling 7,200 acres, surrounding Petersburg National Battlefield. The expansion would protect historic land currently susceptible to industrial and residential development and positively impact the economy of the Petersburg region.

### Lexington to Decide on Confederate Flag Controversy

By David Tate, WSET-TV, March 25, 2011

Lexington, VA - For the past 20 years, a battle has been underway in Lexington over the Confederate Flag. Now city council is working to tackle the issue once and for all next month. This year the touchy subject has hit new heights as the Sons of Confederate Veterans displayed the flag on light posts, for four days, leading up to Lee-Jackson Day Parade in January.

Since then a petition has been submitted to city council asking for a clear policy on the display of the flag. Apparently moved by this petition, city council is expected to pass a new ordinance that they hope will put an end to this flap one way or the other. Over the past 11 years, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have held a parade in honor of Lee-Jackson Day, which has included controversy surrounding the Confederate Flag, even though the Sons of Confederate Veterans, "Stonewall Camp," say they have law on their side.

"We have a standing federal injunction that is permanent through Federal Court." "It forbids the city from discriminating against the confederate symbol, groups or anyone promoting that history," said Camp Commander Brandon Dorsey. This year they went a little farther and hung flags from light posts through downtown in the week leading up to the parade.

Afterwards, some citizens had enough and handed city council a petition with some 350 names on it.

"At the end of the day we hope the Constitution holds and free speech prevails," said Dorsey.

Part of the petition's concern is the "divisive message to the young generation," all while school kids get history lessons at the grave of Stonewall Jackson.



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The petition is also concerned about the town being seen in a poor light to visitors, like Jon Phipps, who came to see the sights.

"I can understand how some people would feel, but I think it's more respecting their heritage and not disrespecting someone else's."

Now council has the city attorney working on a list that runs the spectrum of choices and their legal implications.

The petitioners are asking that the city adopt a "firm policy for flag-display on public property and in public spaces... like the streets, to avoid future contention".

The Sons of Confederate Veterans say they are waiting to see what the city does before deciding on any potential legal action.