

Additional Correspondence/Brief of Appellant Karen Pieroni
2927 Renaissance Circle, Dallas TX 75287
Landmark Case/File No:CD189-007 (LC)
Property Address: 1201 Marilla Street (Pioneer Cemetery)

New evidence not available at time of the hearing

Confederate monument removals in Dallas, TX:
Decisions in conflict with charters, designations
and established heritage conservation policies

Exhibit A: By: Ryan Sisak, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Exhibit B: Report Summary - Ryan Sisak, April 2019

**Evidence omitted by Applicant at time of hearing showing
options presented to City Council**

Rebuttal to non-contributing, newer than significance

Confederate Monuments Recommendations and Next Steps
Dallas City Council Briefing - March 21, 2018
Jennifer Scripps, Director, Office of Cultural Affairs
Specifically slides: 3, 6, 8, 10, 19, 23 (of total 29 page
attachment)

Exhibit C:

Options for the Confederate Monument
Dallas City Council Briefing - February 6, 2019
Jennifer Scripps, Director, Office of Cultural Affairs
Specifically slides 12 - 13, 16 - 28 (of total 63 page attachment)

Exhibit D:

Exhibits E1, E2, E3: Dallas pioneers buried at Pioneer Cemetery who served in the
Confederacy

Rebuttal to newer than period of significance

Exhibit F: Monument etched stonework

**Evidence omitted by Applicant at time of hearing showing
options presented to City Council**

Rebuttal to non-contributing, newer than significance

Exhibits G, H, I and J: Newspaper articles from 1962 - Dallas Morning News/Dallas
Times Herald

Exhibit K: Conflict of Interest - Landmark Commissioner Renee Strickland

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

The Ironbridge International Institute
for Cultural Heritage

MA in International Heritage Management

Heritage Conservation Management



Painting, Hood's Texas Brigade by Don Trolani

(Source: Texas State Historical Association, courtesy of Penn State University)

**Confederate monument removals in Dallas, TX:
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Ryan Sisak

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List of abbreviations

CD — Certificate of Demolition and Removal

CHPRD — City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department

CM — Confederate monuments

CMF — Confederate monuments of focus

COD — City of Dallas

CPPG — *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

DH — dissonant heritage

DMN — Dallas Morning News

FDR — Franklin D. Roosevelt

HE — Historic England

HP — Historic Preservation

LC — Landmark Commission

OCA — Office of Cultural Affairs

PC — Pioneer Cemetery

POTUS — President of the United States of America

PPRDH — Policy of Practices Regarding Dissonant Heritage

RA — Report Author

TCWM — Texas Civil War Museum

TF — Task Force

TFCM — Task Force on Confederate Monuments

THC — Texas Historical Commission

TPF — The Proctor Foundation

UDC — United Daughters of the Confederacy

UK — United Kingdom

UNESCO — United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

USA — United States of America

1. Introduction

Set into motion by the Mayor of Dallas, Texas, on 24 August 2017, a TFCM began developing a framework of options for removal, relocation or contextualisation of Confederate monuments and related Confederate heritage (COD, OCA, 2017a). The TF presented their Final Recommendations to the City Council on 22 September 2017 (COD, OCA, 2017a). The spontaneous establishment of the TF came amidst a national debate regarding contemporary sentiments regarding Confederate heritages (COD, OCA, 2017a-d).

2 Research framework

2.1 Aim

The study shall investigate whether the COD accurately assessed the historical significance of the CMF in deciding to remove them, and if that decision was undertaken in accord with international charters, designations and established heritage conservation management policies.

2.2 Objectives

- I. Identify and analyse the historical significance of the *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier* statue and the Confederate Monument at PC.
- II. Establish designations assigned to each CMF.
- III. Gather primary data at a relevant heritage site or museum to assess whether a lack of engagement with related heritage may be contributing to the removal of CM.
 - A. Cross reference with secondary data.
- IV. Analyse the heritage related legal basis by which the COD has approved the removal of the CMF, via:

- A. City Council, and:
 - a. its relevant advisory bodies (COD, OCA, 2017a):
 - i. Task Force on Confederate Monuments
 - ii. Public Art Committee of the Cultural Affairs Commission
 - iii. Cultural Affairs Commission, the Quality of Life, Arts & Culture Committee
 - iv. Landmark Commission
- V. Frame the case analysis through the context of:
 - A. International charters
 - B. Established heritage conservation policy documents
 - C. Scholarly heritage literature
 - D. Relevant cases
- VI. Provide recommendations and implications for related heritage, should the case continue on its current trajectory.

2.3 Methodology

- I. Secondary research (desk based study)
 - A. Review all documents from the COD City Council meetings regarding the CMF, including all those prepared for advisory bodies.
 - 1. Cross-reference COD data.
 - B. Conduct online and print research regarding:
 - 1. Historical significance of the CMF
 - a) Include primary sources when possible
 - 2. Historical context of:

- a) The Civil War
- b) Confederate flags
- c) Military equipment figures

(1) As a cross-reference of museum statistics

- d) The United Daughters of the Confederacy

(1) Pertaining to:

(a) Historical significance of the Confederate Monument

(b) The Texas Confederate Collection at the TCWM

C. Analyse the case via the following international charters:

1. *The Athens Charter* (1931)
2. *The Venice Charter* 1964
3. *Nara Document on Authenticity* (1994)
4. *The Burra Charter* (2013)

D. Apply relevant guidance from:

1. CPPG (2008)
2. NPPF (2019)
3. *The SPAB Manifesto* (1877)

* Objectives D.1, D.2 and D.3 became necessary given the lack of heritage based policies employed by the COD by which their decisions could be analysed.

E. Analyse relevant cases

II. Primary research

A. Survey guests at the TCWM via a paper-based pre/post questionnaire.

1. Obtain approval from TCWM leadership regarding the survey aim and questions.

B. Interview:

1. TCWM leadership
2. A relevant academic/scholar
3. A public official
4. A member of UDC Dallas Chapter 6

3 Significance, values and designations

3.1 Historical significance: *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier*

A signal work by the decorated American artist, Alexander P. Proctor, the *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier* (Proctor 1936) was unveiled in Dallas, TX, in 1936, by POTUS, FDR, alongside direct descendants of Lee; a bronze statue “cast at... ‘the nation’s first lost wax foundry” (Gavis, 2017) that was abruptly removed by the COD, September 2017 (BBC News, 2017). Since its unveiling in 1936, it sat in Robert E. Lee Park until its 2017 removal. Lee Park, now reverted to Oak Lawn Park, still retains a replica of Lee’s captured Arlington House (Arlington Hall), managed by an independent conservancy; it was not a subject of the recent debate (Turtle Creek Conservancy, 2019; COD, OCA, 2017e).





3



4



5

1: 2017 photo of *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier* in Lee Park with Arlington Hall in background, 2: crowd at the unveiling and dedication ceremony; 3: A.P. Proctor standing next to the Lee statue of which he created, 4: POTUS FDR holding the ribbon immediately after unveiling the statue, 5: Annotated Oak Lawn Park Site Map. (Sources: 1 City of Dallas Office of Cultural Affairs, 2/4 Dallas History & Archives Division/Dallas Public Library, 3 DeGolyer Library/Southern Methodist University, 5 Apple Maps, annotations by the Report Author)

Proctor, received numerous awards, groundbreaking recognition by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and “his last monumental commission... resides... [at] the University of Texas at Austin... [as] a fitting finale to a spectacular career” (TPF, 2019). TPF website includes the Lee statue as a “monumental sculpture” and adds that “Proctor created more public, equestrian monumental statues than any other sculptor in the United States” (TPF, 2019) and the base of the statue was “designed by Dallas architect Mark Lemmon” (COD, OCA 2017e), a locally recognised architect (Long, 2010). Clearly the statue is a work of art by

an artist of statewide and national significance, assisted by the work of a locally significant architect.

Furthermore, a copy of the original “record of the ceremony of unveiling” (COD, OCA, 2017c) provides evidence that “in the presence of approximately twenty-five thousand spectators”, POTUS, FDR, “assisted by Robert E. Lee, IV”, (the great-grandson of General Lee), unveiled the statue and addressed General Lee “as one of the greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen” (COD, OCA, 2017d). That document also includes an address by the father of Robert E. Lee IV, Dr. George Bolling Lee, the grandson of the late General Lee; even the First Lady was presented with a “bouquet of cape-jasmines” (COD, OCA, 2017d). Regardless of current sentiments, the statue’s historical significance is evidenced by its artistry and unveiling ceremony.

3.2 Historical significance: The Confederate Monument at PC

Sculpted by influential sculptor of Confederate monuments (COD, LC, 2019), Frank Teich, The Confederate Monument (Teich, 1896) was unveiled in 1897 and commissioned by UDC Dallas Chapter 6 (COD, Historic Preservation, 2001). Affixed, in relief, to a medallion centered on the obelisk, is the face of W.L. Cabell, a former Confederate general, eventual Dallas Mayor, and father of Kate Cabell Muse, the founder and three-time president of the Texas Division UDC (COD, OCA, 2017f; Hazlewood, 2011). Included as evidence with the application for a CD by the COD, OCA, was a DMN article from 29 April 1897, and in it, the Mayor of Dallas proclaimed a city-wide holiday, announced a day long parade for the dedication of the Monument, and called upon citizens “to give their presence and render all the assistance... toward making the day a success” (COD, LC, 2019). 42,000 people are cited at the dedication ceremony including the Governor of the state, and “trains changed their

routes to bring more Texans to the event” (COD, OCA, 2017g). Additionally, Teich “is believed to have constructed at least one-third of all Confederate monuments in Texas” (COD, LC, 2019), and is the artist of the granite arch for which the Sam Houston Monument rests (CHPRD, 2019); Sam Houston was the first and longest-serving President of the Republic of Texas (Kreneck, 2018).

Furthermore, in 1961, “due to the construction of R.L. Thornton Freeway...”, the Monument was “relocated” to PC, a location chosen “because it had ample space available... would be more visible to the public... and was part of a larger plan to restore the neighboring cemetery” (COD, LC, 2019). The Monument is “the oldest piece of city-owned art” and its location in PC is “closer to the burial place of Civil War veterans” (COD, LC, 2019). Despite these historical facts, the COD, OCA asserted that the Monument is historically insignificant because it “was moved to its current location after the cemetery’s period of significance” (COD, LC, 2019). It was subsequently approved for removal by the COD, LC on 4 March 2019 (Smith, 2019).



6 Existing Confederate Monument (view facing west)



7 Existing Confederate Monument (view facing northwest)

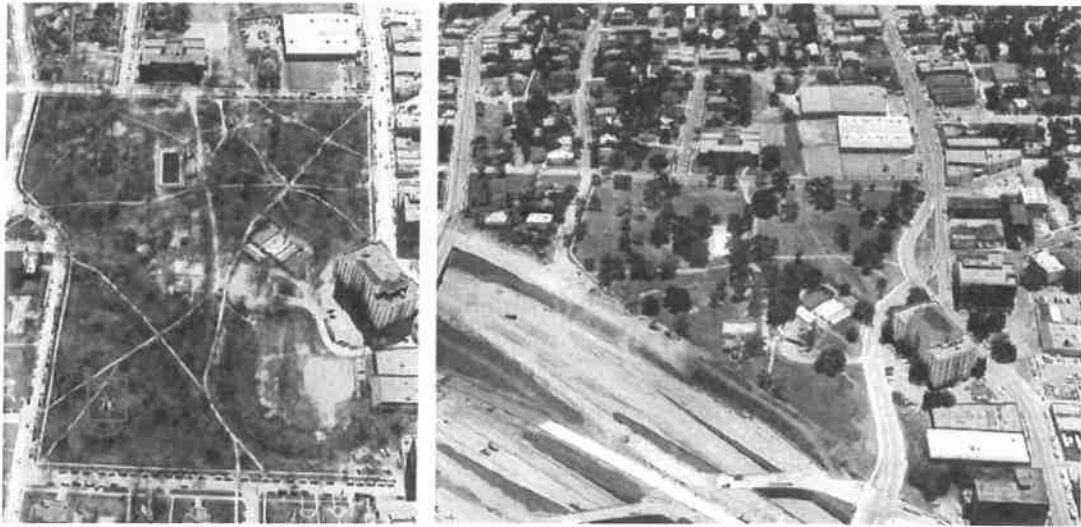


8 Image of Confederate Monument when located in Old City Park. The Ambassador Hotel is the red brick building in the background.



9

9: Sam Houston Monument (Sources: 6-8 & 10-12 City of Dallas Office of Cultural Affairs, 9 CHPRD)



Aerials of Old City Park before and during construction of R. L. Thornton Freeway looking south. The Confederate Monument in its original location was in the northeast corner of the park, notated by the red box.



11 Site Aerial



12 Close-Up of Site Aerial (Confederate Monument highlighted above in yellow)

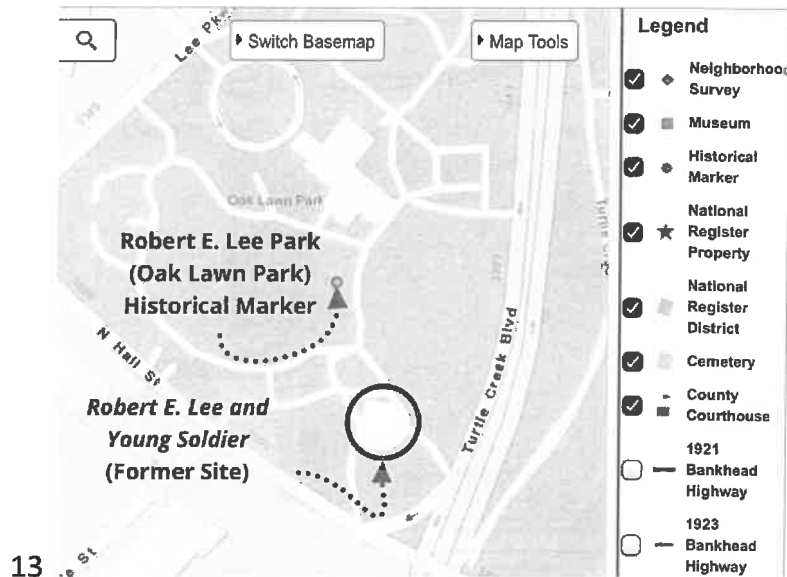
3.3 Analysis of values

Given the lack of definition by the City, the RA relied on Historic England's CPPG (2008) to define values; HE's role with the English Heritage Trust and its 400+ "state-owned historic sites and monuments" (HE, 2019) distinguishes it as a model organisation from which to draw guidance. The CMF indeed have "the potential... to yield evidence about past human activity", are both objects "where something momentous happened" and thus 'yield evidence' about Confederate memorial efforts in Texas. Supported by the longest-tenured POTUS, FDR, and the Governor of Texas, the ceremonial unveilings/dedications were attended by thousands of citizens and memorialise the Civil War — a war that claimed nearly as many lives as all other American wars combined (American Battlefield Trust, 2019a). Thus, both of the CMF retain substantial evidential and historical values.

Additionally, given the signal works, awards and honors by Proctor (TPF, 2019), and the role of Teich in creating the Confederate Monument and other historic Texas monuments (COD, LC, 2019; CHPRD, 2019), both artists' works have extensive associational aesthetic value (CPPG, 2008). In terms of communal value, both are "examples of war and other memorials raised by community effort" and "are important aspects of collective memory and identity, places of remembrance whose meaning should not be forgotten" (CPPG, 2008). These definitions and qualities of communal value are buttressed by a clear reminder that "such values are not always affirmative" and that "some places may be important for reminding us of uncomfortable events, attitudes or periods in... history" (CPPG, 2008). Thus, the CMF are clearly heritage fabrics with established evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal values.

3.4 Local, regional, and national designations

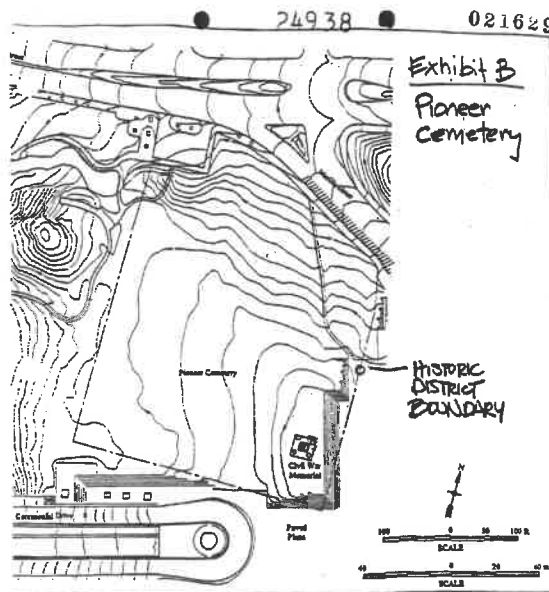
Extensive research reveals that both of the CMF have been designated prior to approvals for removal. The Lee statue was included as part of the Historical Marker awarded to Lee Park (including Arlington Hall), by the THC, in 1991 (THC, 2015a).



13: Annotated Historical Marker Atlas Map (Source: Texas Historical Commission; annotations by the RA)

The Confederate Monument, as it stood in Old City Park, was not discovered to have been designated. However, the Monument’s new location, PC, also received a Historical Marker from the THC in 1994, which states that “the monuments that have remained over time are significant reminders of the history of the city of Dallas” (THC, 2015b). The cemetery was additionally nominated for a Landmark designation by the City of Dallas, in 2001 (COD, HP, 2001a), and was thus awarded Historic Overlay District No. 114, which affords legal protections to the cemetery under City Ordinance No. 24938. The ordinance states that “the city council finds that the property described herein is an area of historical cultural and architectural importance and significance to the citizens of the city” (COD, HP, 2001b).

Further text from the Ordinance establishes “that it is in the public interest to establish this historic overlay district” and includes “monuments” as “protected features” (COD, HP, 2001b). Attempts by the COD, OCA to simplify the debate regarding historical significance to a ‘period’ are disingenuous to the facts included as part of their own evidence. No national designations were discovered for either of the CMF.



14 Exhibit B of the Pioneer Cemetery indicating boundary of historic overlay. Confederate Monument notated as 'Civil War Memorial' is located in the lower right hand corner of the overlay.

14: Historic Overlay Boundary No. 114 (Source: COD, HP)

4 Investigative data

4.1 Means of survey administration

Over a period of three Saturdays (9, 16 and 23 February 2019) at the TCWM, guests were asked by the RA to consider participating in a survey with the following aim:

- “To collect data in support of a Conservation Case Study that investigates the following: Does engagement with heritage create a more nuanced perspective regarding challenging heritages” (Appendix 1).

- The word ‘challenging’ was used in place of ‘dissonant’ to avoid heritage jargon.
- Objective II was stated as the overall aim to allow for respondents to understand their role in the study.

Respondents were greeted at the entrance of the collections, introduced to the aim of the survey and subsequently asked for their participation. Roughly 90%+/- of guests asked indeed agreed to participate. The RA gave each guest an explanation of informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality, stressing “that if you do find any of the questions to be *distressing, you need not answer them*” (Appendix 6). The RA then asked the participants to do the following, in this order:

1. Answer the first six questions before engaging with the collections.
2. Then, consider the following as you engage the collections (detailed on p. 44, Appendix 6, “Engagement with the heritage”):
 - a. “Was the South Ready for War?”
 - i. Placards in the main collection cite various figures comparing Northern and Southern statistics.
 1. The RA cross-referenced these statistics, in general, via the following texts:
 - a. *Carbines of the Civil War, 1861-1865* (McCaulay, 1981)
 - b. *Confederate longarms and pistols: a pictorial study* (Hill and Anthony, 1978)
 - c. *Confederate carbines & musketoons* (Murphy, 1986)
 - d. *Flayderman's guide to antique American firearms and their values* (Flayderman, 1983)

b. “The Texas Confederate Collection and the Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy”

i. This section states “the objectives of the Texas Division” UDC, as was found on their website on 8 February 2019. However, the website is under construction as of 15 March 2019.

1. Nonetheless, the spirit of these listed “objectives” can be substantiated via an article on the Texas State Historical Association website by Esther Sims (2011).

c. “Flags on display”

i. Participants were asked to consider the “25+ flags on display” and whether “any of the flags... convey any obvious symbolism or meaning to you”.

1. Choices C & D for question 5 of the survey were referenced via:

a. *The flags of the Confederacy: an illustrated history*
(Cannon, Jr. 1997)

3. Answer the second set of six questions, after engaging with all of the collections in the museum.

4.1.1 Limitations

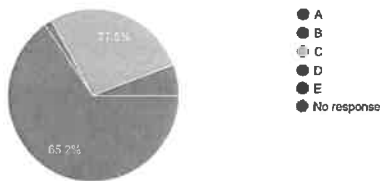
The survey was administered at a museum in Fort Worth, the neighbouring city of Dallas, Texas, in the Metroplex. Whilst the TCWM was indeed chosen because it was explicitly named as an option for the Lee statue, by the TFCM (Appendix 1), the RA recognises that

stakeholders around the CMF sites were not targeted by the study. Also, the museum charges \$7 to enter, and the demographics of survey participants were not surveyed.

4.2 Gauging the impact of heritage engagement on dissonant heritage perspectives

1. How do you feel regarding Civil War monuments in public spaces? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



1. How do you feel regarding Civil War monuments in public spaces? (Exiting perspectives)

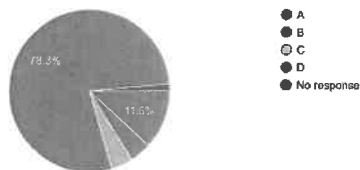
69 responses



Both initial and exiting perspectives revealed that “Union and Confederate monuments should all remain as they are” (65%) and that “Confederate monuments should remain but have signs explaining... context... alongside contemporary sentiments” (28%). Only a small minority agreed that “communities should be able to vote” on the issue, and just 1 respondent felt that “all Confederate monuments should be removed” (choice B - red). No respondents felt that “local communities should allow their elected officials to decide”, and only 11% of respondents changed their answer between A, C & D, pre v. post.

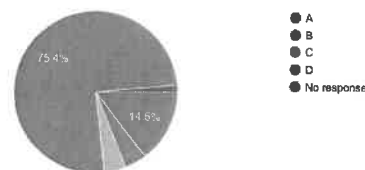
2. Should local, regional, or federal tax revenue be spent in conservation, removal, or destruction of Civil War monuments? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



2. Should local, regional, or federal tax revenue be spent in conservation, removal, or destruction of Civil War monuments? (Exiting perspectives)

69 responses

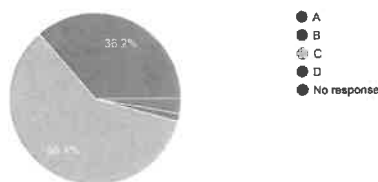


Upon exiting, 75% of respondents still believed that “tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union and Confederate monuments”, decreasing only 3% from initial perspectives. There was, however, a 3% increase in support for not spending any “tax revenue... to

conserve, remove, or destroy Civil War monuments”. Only 6% of respondents changed their response pre v. post.

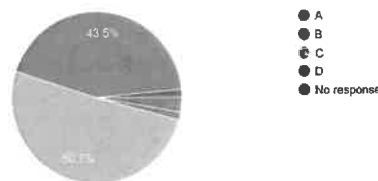
3. Should states that were in the Confederacy be allowed to conserve Confederate monuments? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



3. Should states that were in the Confederacy be allowed to conserve Confederate monuments? (Exiting perspectives)

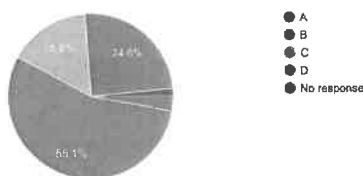
69 responses



Upon entering the museum, a combined 96% of respondents felt that “states that were in the Confederacy... [should] be allowed to conserve Confederate monuments”. And despite a 20% change of opinion pre v. post, only 1 respondent changed from D to C, indicating an acknowledgement of historical values (C) versus communal values (D).

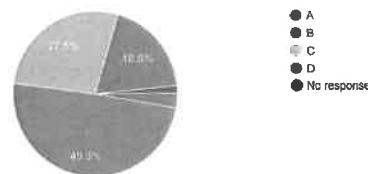
4. Should Confederate battle flags be seen as purely offensive symbols? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



4. Should Confederate battle flags be seen as purely offensive symbols? (Exiting perspectives)

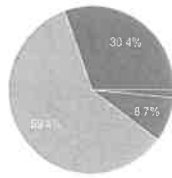
69 responses



Whilst guests generally felt upon entering that “Confederate battle flags have been misused by various organisations... [thus] distorting the flags’ historical uses” (55%), that opinion was less supported upon exiting (49%). 8/9 of the respondents who changed their answer thus chose C, suggesting that engagement with authentic historical flags increased their ability to perceive Confederate battle flags solely based on their wartime uses. Despite only 16% initially understanding that “battle flags are only certain versions of many different... flags of the Confederacy” (Cannon, Jr., 1997), upon exiting, this group increased to 28%.

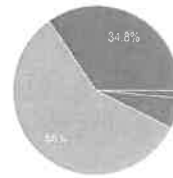
5. What is your preference towards engagement with heritage? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



5. What is your preference towards engagement with heritage? (Exiting perspectives)

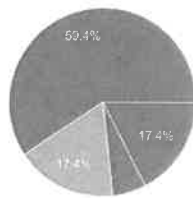
69 responses



Unsurprisingly, most respondents (59% initially → 58% upon exiting) preferred “visiting heritage sites and collections at museums”, as this survey was administered at a museum.

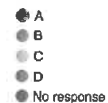
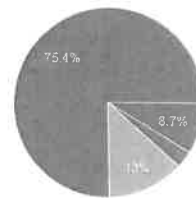
6. What is your overall understanding of the Civil War? (Initial perspectives)

69 responses



6. What is your overall understanding of the Civil War? (Exiting perspectives)

69 responses



The data gathered from the sixth and final question of the survey proved most revealing: Upon exiting the museum, 75% of respondents concluded that “there were many complex issues that caused the Confederate states to secede and equally complex reasons for why the Union sought armed conflict to reconstruct the Union”, an increase of 16% from respondents’ initial perspectives. Only 9% of respondents retained an overly simplified understanding of the Civil War, that focuses on the Confederacy seceding “for the main purpose of maintaining... slavery” — nearly a 50% decrease from initial perspectives.

Clearly, survey respondents exited the museum more uncertain about the causes of the Civil War; the majority of respondents exited with the sentiment that the War was fought for ‘complex’ reasons. This piece of data, in context with the findings of the preceding questions, suggests that ‘engagement with heritage create[s] a more nuanced perspective regarding challenging heritages’.

4.3 Secondary data supports the RA's findings at the TCWM

DATE September 29, 2017
SUBJECT Recommendations of the Mayor's Task Force on Confederate Monuments

Force's proceedings. A total of 160 public comments were recorded on this matter. The public's position on this issue is summarized below.

Residency	Manner Received	In Favor of removal	Opposed to removal	General Information	TOTAL
Dallas	In Person	6	21	5	32
Dallas	Written	14	49	6	69
Total Dallas		20	70	11	101
Outside Dallas	In Person	0	2	0	2
Outside Dallas	Written	1	51	5	57
Total Outside Dallas		1	53	5	59
GRAND TOTAL		21	123	16	160

(Source: COD, OCA)

Of opinions presented to the COD, 78% of Dallasites were categorised as “opposed to removal” by the TF (COD, OCA, 20177h); additionally, 98% of non-Dallasites were also categorised as “opposed to removal” (COD, OCA, 2017h). A combined 85% of opinions expressed were “opposed to removal” (COD, OCA, 2017h). Correspondingly, in an NPR/PBS NewsHour Poll (Morning Edition, 2017) taken the same month that the TFCM was created, African Americans were gauged at 44% in support of, and 40% in opposition to keeping CM. Still, 60% percent of Americans polled were in fact in support of CM remaining.

5 Critical analysis

5.1 Framing the study in the context of international charters

Most of the international charters reviewed were not written in defence of removing DH. Furthermore, whilst removal of DH is not a categorically prohibited Heritage practice, removal is rarely advised. *The Athens Charter (1931)* cannot be used to support the removal

of CM, given that the charter calls for a “system of regular and permanent maintenance” and for “public authorities [to] be empowered to take conservatory measures in cases of emergency” (The Athens Charter, 1931). If mobs of citizens were indeed threatening the destruction of a heritage fabric, an ‘emergency’ would certainly exist. However, removal, simply for the sake of removal, could hardly be judged as governments taking ‘conservatory measures’. *The Venice Charter 1964* implicitly supports conservation of CM, stating that stakeholders should view “ancient monuments as a common heritage”. The charter further directs stakeholders to “safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence”. The CMF have been established by the RA as having clear historical, evidential and aesthetic values.

Contrastingly, *The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)*, presents ideas more in favour of removing CM. It asserts that “respect for cultural diversity demands acknowledgement of the legitimacy of the cultural values of all parties”, and calls for “developing greater understanding of the values represented by the cultural properties themselves, as well as respecting the role such monuments and sites play in contemporary society”. The RA resolves that the adding of contextual placards and signage next to DH seems acceptable in the context of *The Nara Document (1994)*. This type of conservation management decision would encourage a ‘greater understanding of the values represented by the cultural properties themselves’ and encourage interested parties to respect ‘the role’ that the CM ‘play in contemporary society’.

The Burra Charter (2013), suggests, rather conclusively, that the manner in which the CMF have been removed or approved for removal, without a new location being secured first, is a violation of the charter’s principles. The charter outlines that “if any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an

appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.” Additionally, article 2.1 states that “places of cultural significance should be conserved” and builds on this idea in article 2.2, asserting that “the aim... is to retain the cultural significance of a place”. *The Burra Charter* (2013) stands indifferent to contemporary changes in cultural significance. Furthermore, it advocates for conservation unless removal is part of a plan for a new ‘appropriate location and.. use’, and authoritatively asserts that “co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict”. Through this lens there should not be any elimination of DH; ‘co-existence’ cannot mean a cleansing of the heritage landscape.

5.2 The relevance of established heritage conservation policy documents

Both the NPPF (2019) and the CPPG (2008) provide further support for finding a solution that either keeps the CMF at their sites, or places them somewhere other than storage. The CPPG (2008), informing the NPPF (2019), states that “an understanding of the heritage values a place may have for... wider communities of interest should be seen as the basis for making sound decisions about its future”. Subsequently, The NPPF (2019) states that “[local planning authorities] should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance”. The CPPG (2008) warns that “potential conflict between sustaining heritage values... and other important public interests should be minimised by seeking the least harmful means of accommodating those interests”. Thus, removal of the CMF is clearly a decision unaligned with this principle; whereas, re-contextualising the monuments in situ would have clearly been a less ‘harmful mean’. In considering one of the earliest heritage conservation policy-type-documents, *The*

Spab Manifesto, urges the conservation of “anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque, historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which... people would think it worth while to argue at all” (Morris *et al.*, 1877). Given the impassioned debate regarding the CMF, the *Manifesto* (Morris *et al.*, 1877) shall be interpreted as advising against the removal of the CMF by the COD.

6.1 A scholarly lens, relevant cases: implications and recommendations

It is clear from the RA’s research that “contrasting interpretations of the past” have indeed “create[d] a situation of competing meanings”, where “there is more than one community or group creating their own discourse about the same cultural heritage” (Battilani, Bernini and Mariotti, 2018). Battilani *et al.* (2018) assert that these conditions are the source of “dissonance”. The COD has partially succeeded in “involving residents as active agents in the collective debate”, but has utterly failed in its proceedings to “create an international perspective”. Voicing their opinions is the extent to which they have been ‘active agents’ (Battilani *et al.* 2018).

Furthermore, the COD has not conceived that “dissonant heritage places can be sustainable tourist destinations” (Battilani *et al.* 2018). As a “1932 Forlì memorial for fascist martyrs” was converted to “a monument in honour of all victims of all wars” (Battilani *et al.* 2018), the COD could have acted similarly, but has instead failed to implement “an appropriate heritage management” (Battilani, Bernini and Mariotti, 2018).

“Following careful consideration”, a similarly controversial statue of Cecil Rhodes is to remain at Oriel College, Oxford, UK, pending re-contextualisation (Rawlinson, 2016). The college also “received an enormous amount of input” (Rawlinson, 2016) and apparently took the time to understand “who values a place and why they do so, leading to a clear

statement of... significance”, and ultimately produced “balanced and justifiable decisions about change in the historic environment” (CPPG, 2008). This similar case stands in contrast to the deaf and microscopic approach taken by the COD on the CMF.

Thus, the RA makes one recommendation: state, city and town planning bodies must conceive of a new Policy of Practices Regarding Dissonant Heritage, and treat ‘residents as active agents’. Today, as this case study comes to a close, the Lieutenant Governor of Texas replied to the Executive Director of the TCWM (Appendix 7) stating his stance as “firmly against removing any monuments... [or] evidence of people or events from the past”. Thus, with his backing of two bills in the Texas Senate, a PPRDH may already be in formation; a necessary backstop against future poorly managed DH controversies.

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Appendix 1 - Interview // Cindy Harriman // Executive Director // TCWM

Date: Tuesday, 12 March 2019

Time: 16:45-16:55 (CDT - USA)

Means: Telephone

Interviewer: Ryan Sisak (Report Author)

Greetings, reading of informed consent, and request to use name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, were held initially. The interviewee agreed with any uses of their name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, and any subsequent discussion of it.

Transcript

RS: Good afternoon, Ms. Harriman, thank you for your time this afternoon to answer a few questions regarding Confederate monument removals in Dallas, which began as a local public heritage policy issue in the summer of 2017. In addition to getting to know you during my time as an intern at the TCWM, I have looked over your biography, and it seems that you are well versed in museum and heritage management. Would you comment on your professional experience in these areas?

—> **CH:** When the UDC collection got into trouble, rather than state receivership, I and another girl volunteered for 13 years to get the collection conserved, and attending all of the conferences for the Texas Museum Association, we learned how boards were managed, legal compliance, professional development trainings, and very much felt educated through these experiences. I have also networked with art handlers, conservators, curators, and museum management professionals, I gained further experience.

RS: In the *Texas Civil War Museum Report* (2018) you've sent me, you wrote that "the city's Cultural Arts Department researched several sites and chose the Texas Civil War Museum... In a very contentious city council meeting the motion to approve was delayed, and Lee remains in storage". What official means of communication and/or official applications/documents have you, as the Executive Director received with regards to the TCWM having been considered as a home for the *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier* statue?

—> **CH:** Nothing written. The Office of Cultural Affairs, there have been three members, including Jennifer Scripps, the Director, who primarily had a conference call with myself and the President/Founder/Curator of the Museum and had preliminary discussions, on two occasions. On the third occasion the same team of three met with Ray (President...) and I at the TCWM, and told us they were going to recommend to the City Council, based on directives by the Task Force, to find somewhere in North Texas, not in the city limits of Dallas, to display the statue. They said they would recommend the TCWM as the best

location for this. It appears that they did not have clear title to move the statue, and they were about to vote on it, recessed, and delayed the action. No further contact has been made since the site visit.

RS: If the museum was approached again, on an official basis, on bringing the *Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier* to the TCWM, and financials were not an issue for the Museum, would the Museum still want the statue to reside here?

—> **CH:** I do not know the answer question. That would be a Ray question. I don't know the answer to that. It may be timing - maybe when everything calms down. You don't want it to be defaced here. Is it becoming a target, due to timing?

Appendix 2 - Interview // Ray Richey // Owner & President of the Board of Trustees // TCWM

Date: Thursday, 14 March 2019

Time: 15:00-15:10 (CDT - USA)

Means: Telephone

Interviewer: Ryan Sisak (Report Author)

Greetings, reading of informed consent, and request to use name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, were held initially. The interviewee agreed with any uses of their name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, and any subsequent discussion of it.

Transcript

RS: Mr. Bud Kennedy, journalist for the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* has quoted you as saying, "I'm sorry, and there are some things out here I've got to correct". Is that quote accurate, and if so, what do you need to correct at the museum? If Mr. Kennedy has indeed misquoted you, please address the comment in full.

—> **RR:** Well, I did say that, but it was merely an attempt to get rid of him off the telephone. You know he's done articles on us in the past, and everything he's done is negative. But we haven't changed anything here. I don't know what I was thinking about, but I'm satisfied with where we're at with how we present the artefacts and the gift shop and all.

RS: Given that Texas succeeded from the Union early in 1861, as the 7th state to do so, please characterise your perspective on the appropriateness of including the public trust collection that is managed by the UDC, in the TCWM.

—> **RR:** The UDC probably did not have enough funds to build their own museum and turning it over to the State of Texas was not an option, because even 20 years ago, the State was probably hostile to anything Confederate. So if you donated it to the State, it would have probably stayed in a basement, and never displayed. I wanted to join up their collection with mine, as most of their items represent Texas' involvement in the war. So we've come up with this public/private partnership and it's worked out very well.

Appendix 3 - Interview // Dr. Don Frazier // McMurry University

Date: Tuesday, 12 March 2019

Time: 13:29-14:15 (CDT - USA)

Means: Telephone

Interviewer: Ryan Sisak (Report Author)

Transcript

Greetings, reading of informed consent, and request to use name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, were held initially. The interviewee agreed with any uses of their name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, and any subsequent discussion of it.

RS: Would you kindly state your professorship and your role with the TCWM?

—> **DF:** I am Professor of History at McMurry University in Abilene, Texas. I only have an informal relationship with the TCWM that started when I was a graduate student at TCU. I wrote and produced the movie for them, and am sympathetic to the museum as what Ray has done with the museum has been a great gift to the public.

RS: Continuation of the institution of slavery was cited from the *Texas Declaration of Causes* as an important and key reason for secession, for Texas. To what degree would you argue this was also a personal reason for the soldiers who fought for Texas regiments in the Civil War. Please also explain about how many in total fought for Texas.

—> **DF:** An estimated 60,000-90,000 men fought from Texas. 90,000 seems a little high and 60,000 seems closer to right. Texas supplied 22 regiments of infantry, supplied about 40 regiments of cavalry, and about 20 batteries of artillery into battle. So, of these numbers, on the infantry, only about 7 or 8, let's say 8 regiments, were raised before the Confederate Conscription Act went into effect in April of 1862. So you can assume that with regards to regiments 9-22, we have no way of truly gauging their motivations, as they were coerced. Now on the cavalry regiments, there's 12 that are raised before conscription, and then the rest are raised afterwards; so same story. What my research indicates is that Southern plantation owners were more interested in risking their sons than their slaves. I think the plantation owners' sons understood that to maintain their status in society, and to keep their manhood, they had to go and fight.

RS: Bud Kennedy of the *Fort-Worth Star Telegram* has you quoted as, "Frazier wrote the film 20 years ago and would change it today". Is this quote accurate, and if so, what would you change about the film, and why?

—> **DF:** The film was designed essentially to be an introduction to Texas' role in the Civil War, and I did my best to keep the film on an elementary level because people weren't aware that Texas even had a role in the Civil War. So my job was to

essentially introduce them to Texas as having been a participant in that struggle. Yes, the quote is accurate, because 20 years in, I know more content about the Civil War, and I think people would be more interested in discussing causation. Nothing survives for 20 years without revision, but I think that Bud Kennedy was implying that I was disavowing my earlier version, of which *I am not*. Bud interviewed me via email, and he of course did not use many of the other responses I gave. He used that quote to try to imply my disavowal of my work, which I find to be a bit intellectually dishonest.

RS: What can you speak to of the reasons for Confederate monument erection in the U.S., after the Civil War, and the “Lost Cause Mythology”, including Robert E. Lee as a noble or skewed model citizen?

—> **DF:** I am no particular fan of Robert E. Lee. I think that his mythology has been advanced out of proportion. I think that his reputation does not survive close scrutiny as a military leader or even as a particular American type. He has become a marble man; his identity and his reputation has been co-opted by people who built a “Lost Cause” mythology. As the United States healed from the Civil War, they had to find someone who was an acceptable loser. Robert E. Lee as long as he kept his army in the field, kept the rebellion alive. Surely he enjoyed a cult-like status during the war which lent itself to a cult-like status after the war. And then he died shortly after the war, which allowed people to project their own particular biases on his memory. It was an attempt to justify what they went through. There’s three things that prompted these monuments: (1) Many of these monuments are about reconciliation and serve as an empty tomb, because not many of the Confederate dead were marked or interred with dignity. You’d hate to think about your dead son thrown into a pit like a dead horse or a slaughtered hog. So these monuments were like funerary objects. (2) To glorify the sacrifices and perpetuate this idea of the “Lost Cause”. (3) In reaction to cultural bewilderment in the face of changing race relations, economic forces, and political realignments. The problem with the “Lost Cause” mythology is, ‘What was the cause that was Lost?’ Because of that ambiguity on what cause was lost, these monuments become targets of opportunity, and easy targets at that. Because opponents hoping to gain political advantage can make the “Lost Cause” whatever they want it to be, and the more unseemly the better, and therefore strike a blow to “white oppression” by thereby attacking a mute object. In the end, the “Lost Cause” mythology sowed the seeds of its own destruction, by mythologising what actually occurred in the Civil War.

In a post interview discussion, Dr. Frazier confirmed that several Northern states had slavery at the time of the War, and that whilst it is clear that most Southerners viewed Blacks as inferior and definitely not their equal, race was nearly just as much as an issue as it was for Southerners, in the North. Indiana’s own government website confirms Dr. Frazier’s accounts of the example of Indiana, and outlines the degree to which blacks were disenfranchised and treated in the antebellum years.

Appendix 4 - Interview // Sandra Crenshaw // Former Dallas City Council Member

Date: Thursday, 14 March 2019

Time: 15:30-15:45 (CDT - USA)

Means: Telephone

Interviewer: Ryan Sisak (Report Author)

Transcript

Greetings, reading of informed consent, and request to use name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, were held initially. The interviewee agreed with any uses of their name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, and any subsequent discussion of it.

RS: It has been reported to me by our common contact, Ms. Harriman, at the TCWM, that you were at one time a City of Dallas Council Member; is this true?

—> **SC:** Yes.

RS: I saw a picture of you in the Dallas Morning News, speaking at last week's Landmark Commission meeting. Were you indeed there speaking, and am I correct that you would identify as black?

—> **SC:** Yes.

RS: Please characterise the nature of your involvement in expressing your views on the removal and modifying of Confederate monuments and related heritage, such as at Fair Park, here in Dallas. In short, what are your motivations for getting involved?

—> **SC:** Had the local people moved to acquire national protections for the Lee statue and Confederate monument at Pioneer Park, they would not be coming down. People probably never anticipated that something gifted to the city for public enjoyment would never have come down. Had it been kept a private deal they could not touch it. I am a historian and since my family are native Texans, and this really started out trying to figure out why my father's grandfather looked like a white man. My father's great grandfather was a descendent of James Doyle who was an Irishman and a mason and was the superintendent of construction of the capital building of Texas; that's what led me to Texas history of the Austin, Travis County, and the surrounding counties' history. When I was on the Park Board the gays came to the Park Board wanting to erect a memorial to AIDS, and the majority of the Park Board members were opposed to it mostly because the park itself had a Southern theme and was a memorial to people who had lost their lives in war. From a practical point of view, we could not clutter the park with memorials to people who have died from everything. So we decided that simply as a point of view. The gay community took offence to this as some public comments were made that gays died from AIDS because of a God inflicted justice. They moved the Dallas Symphony in the Park because of congregations of

gays gathering in their spot. The gay's argument was that they should have heritage in their park that reflects their community. At the time, Dallas African-Americans were struggling to raise funds for their own historical/cultural recognition into the Southern theme there at Lee Park, and in Dallas in general. Less than a half mile away is the slave cemetery, and it was through the cooperative efforts of former Confederates. The people who initially came here were poor, coming into a place ruled by Mexico, and slavery was outlawed. Slavery was not originally in Texas. I was concerned as to why other people did not know why they were opposed to the monuments. We never anticipated this happening in Dallas. So I sat back and investigated where this is coming from.

RS: What do you suggest is done concerning the monuments and related heritage in our locale?

—> **SC:** Certainly they are not to be demolished, and they are not to be sold. I think the City of Dallas Council have created such a hostile environment that it is beginning to become a consensus that it is better to remove them out of harm's way, until we can find an appropriate setting where they will be protected. I am looking at the larger picture and I am trying to document this. If we allow a mob to come in and terrorise us and lie to us and manipulate us on something as simple as an inanimate object. They are marble. They are not causing problems. Why are we in conflict? You can't even fight a Confederate because they have been dead for 100-150 years. When you study communism, socialism, and fascism this is how they got to be where they got; control. I almost feel guilty that our ancestors went to war and lost their lives to protect what they believed was their rights. I probably have met with all the factions who have an opinion one way or another, and I'm thinking, this doesn't make sense why they want to take them down and spend taxpayer money. This will go on to taking down Martin Luther King because he was a communist, and then Thomas Jefferson and George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. It seems as if we are using these monuments as chess pieces.

RS: At least \$2 million will have been spent on just the Lee statue and the Confederate monument removals; could this sum of money not be spent on bettering the lives of Dallasites?

—> **SC:** The first responsibility of a Dallas Council Member is to be a good steward of the city's financials. A false sense of emergency and terror has been created.

Appendix 5 - Interview // Karen Pieroni // Member of UDC Dallas Chapter 6 (speaking as a private citizen)

Date: Sunday, 17 March 2019

Time: 15:00-15:20 (CDT - USA)

Means: Telephone

Interviewer: Ryan Sisak (Report Author)

Greetings, reading of informed consent, and request to use name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, were held initially. The interviewee agreed with any uses of their name, likeness and comments verbatim as part of the report, and any subsequent discussion of it.

Transcript

RS: Please characterise your involvement with UDC.

—> **KP:** So I joined in 2004, and just to give you the background to why I joined, I have always been into history. I grew up in Chicago, and my mom is from Texas, and my dad came from Italy early 1900s. So I have no Union connection but my mom's family is Georgia, NC, Mississippi, Arkansas. I have Confederate families from all those states. So I was in Gettysburg and my dad bought me a kepi, and I chose grey. So I begin doing some ancestry, genealogy, and my dad says to my mom, why don't you join UDC and get your certificate. My mom and dad live in Florida, and she joins, and then I joined her chapter in Florida piggybacking on her papers, and then joined Dallas 6 about 2005. I went to their Jefferson Davis luncheon, and then transferred. So the lady who was the chapter president in '05, she got diagnosed with terminal cancer. So there's about 300-350 Confederate soldiers at the Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas, and so Mary's project was to confirm soldiers' service, and she had documented about 300 of them. Dallas 6 had also gone out and put bronze stakeholders so we could put out flags. Project got handed out to me as Mary was passing away, and I was eventually asked to be Registrar. So I was Chapter register until 2010, then became Chapter President 2010-2014. 2012-2014 I was also appointed as the registrar general officer of the Children of the Confederacy (CofC). So what started out as one certificate, turned into 20; so when you join you get a certificate for the ancestor you join in, and you prove more lineage, and you get more certificates - you do supplementals, like uncles and grandfathers. We don't do cousins. General John Bellhood was my 6th cousin. He was at Gettysburg, Franklin, he was at a lot of battles.

Right now, 2016-2018 a general officer (recording Secretary General), and right now I am Chapter Historian, and I'm Texas Division 3rd Vice President, and I am over CofC. 2 general offices, division officer twice, and a 4 different chapter offices.

RS: Please characterise your position on the removal of the Lee statue and the Confederate Monument at Pioneer Cemetery, and how you have been active in the decision process.

—> **KP:** So obviously the Lee statue is not a UDC monument or statue, however, June 2015, Dyllan Roof murders in Charleston, and that starts everything. And then Charlottesville comes up, and that's when General Lee started up. COD made a very rash decision to take him down; one crane began working, then there was a TRO, and then the second crane was on its way here and killed someone in an accident on by the crane here, and then the third crane came. So I'm watching this because of an alert on my phone, and then I watched it live on my laptop. The COD has admitted that they made a rash decision, and did it so quickly. **Contextualise the monuments all you want, just leave the monuments up.** But I want him to sell the statue so it can go up somewhere, instead of storage.

So the monument, I didn't even know we had the Confederate Monument until 2007. So I spoke at the City Council meeting(s), and I have two allies on the Council. I was given information on how to get this to a referendum, and the number of signatures that you have to get in a short period of time, would have been impossible with just me and a few others working on it. **I am filing an appeal on 30 March, and I have raised the \$700 for the appeal to the City Plan Commission (CPC).** What their task is to do, is to determine if the LC erred in their decision. I was there at the entire LC meeting, and one commissioner spoke mainly about slavery and did not address the criteria for removal. So there was another commissioner speaking to rewriting history so that everyone feels better about it. Another said she needs to take the constituents into consideration. So I count three people who did not vote according to what was required of them. So now you take those three people out, and you have a different vote from the 10-5. **At the end of the day, if you want to take the busts of the generals and Jefferson Davis down from the Confederate Monument, but leave the monument (obelisk) up.**



Appendix 6

College of Arts and Law

Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage

Aim

The purpose of this survey is to collect data in support of a Conservation Case Study that investigates the following: *Does engagement with heritage create a more nuanced perspective regarding challenging heritages?*

Informed consent, anonymity, and confidentiality

By participating in this survey you acknowledge that the subject of the Study is the Civil War, that you *do not* find discourse regarding the Civil War and its heritage *distressing*, and that if you do find any of the questions to be *distressing*, you *need not* answer them.

Your input shall remain anonymous and confidential, meaning that not your name nor your likeness shall ever be referenced with regards to this data, within or beyond the scope of this Case Study.

Survey questions (circle the letter for the response that **most closely** describes your opinion)

*The word “monument” shall refer to any memorial, tribute, naming, statue, or monument dedicated towards a memory, legacy, or person.

Initial perspectives

1. How do you feel regarding Civil War monuments in public spaces?
 - A. Union and Confederate monuments should all remain as they are.
 - B. All Confederate monuments should be removed.
 - C. Confederate monuments should remain but have signs explaining their historical context alongside contemporary sentiments regarding them.
 - D. Local communities should be able to vote at the ballot regarding the fate of their local Confederate monuments.
 - E. Local communities should allow their elected officials to decide, after public input.

2. Should local, regional, or federal tax revenue be spent in conservation, removal, or destruction of Civil War monuments?
 - A. Tax revenue should not be spent to conserve, remove, or destroy Civil War monuments.

- B. Tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union monuments *and* to remove or destroy Confederate monuments.
 - C. Tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union monuments, yet Confederate monuments should be conserved through private funding.
 - D. Tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union and Confederate monuments.
3. Should states that were in the Confederacy be allowed to conserve Confederate monuments?
- A. No; Confederate monuments should be understood to be offensive.
 - B. No; the Confederacy should not have any remaining dedication.
 - C. Yes; Confederate monuments serve as historical markers of the past, regardless of whether they are revered or offend.
 - D. Yes; Confederate monuments were dedicated to the memory and honour of Confederate soldiers who were their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers.
4. Should Confederate battle flags be seen as purely offensive symbols?
- A. Confederate battle flags represent hatred and racism.
 - B. Confederate battle flags have been misused by various organisations, misrepresenting and distorting the flags' historical uses and origins.
 - C. Confederate battle flags are only certain versions of many different battle, regimental, naval, state and ultimately national flags of the Confederacy, and standardisation of flags throughout the Confederate armies was only partially realised throughout the War.
 - D. Confederate battle flags were developed early on in the first year of the war due to the first Confederate Flag ("Stars and Bars") being confused with the Union Flag ("Stars and Stripes") during the chaos and poor visibility of war, and can hardly be generalised as a singular representation of the Confederacy.
5. What is your preference towards engagement with heritage?
- A. Viewing artefacts online or through virtual/augmented reality.
 - B. Reading about and viewing heritage through books, articles, and film.
 - C. Visiting heritage sites and collections at museums.
 - D. Taking part in tours or educational components at heritage sites and museums.

6. What is your overall understanding of the Civil War?
- A. The Confederate states seceded for the main purpose of maintaining an economy that relied on slavery.
 - B. The Union fought to rid the Confederate states of slavery out of a moral conviction.
 - C. The issue of secession was one that was argued over for several decades in the U.S. Congress and the Civil War was anticipated as an unavoidable way of resolving this and other related political conflicts.
 - D. There were many complex issues that caused the Confederate states to secede and equally complex reasons for why the Union sought armed conflict to reconstruct the Union.

Engagement with the heritage

As you walk through the museum, please consider the following exhibit items:

1. **Was the South Ready for War?** *There are placards detailing production figures for infantry firearms, populations, revolvers, cavalry carbine, navy enlistments, active commissioned warships and wartime cannons.*

2. **The Texas Confederate Collection and the Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy:** *“The objectives of the Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy are historical, educational, benevolent, memorial and patriotic.”*

3. **Flags on display:** *There are 25+ flags on display from both the Union and the Confederacy. How do Union and Confederate flags compare? Do any of the flags, as you view them through a historical lens, convey any obvious symbolism or meaning to you?*

Survey questions (circle the letter for the response that **most closely** describes your opinion)

Exiting perspectives

1. How do you feel regarding Civil War monuments in public spaces?
 - A. Union and Confederate monuments should all remain as they are.
 - B. All Confederate monuments should be removed.

- C. Confederate monuments should remain but have signs explaining their historical context alongside contemporary sentiments regarding them.
 - D. Local communities should be able to vote at the ballot regarding the fate of their local Confederate monuments.
 - E. Local communities should allow their elected officials to decide, after public input.
2. Should local, regional, or federal tax revenue be spent in conservation, removal, or destruction of Civil War monuments?
- A. Tax revenue should not be spent to conserve, remove, or destroy Civil War monuments.
 - B. Tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union monuments *and* to remove or destroy Confederate monuments.
 - C. Tax revenue should be spent to conserve Union monuments, yet Confederate monuments should be conserved through private funding.
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- A. No; Confederate monuments should be understood to be offensive.
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 - C. Yes; Confederate monuments serve as historical markers of the past, regardless of whether they are revered or offend.
 - D. Yes; Confederate monuments were dedicated to the memory and honour of Confederate soldiers who were their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers.
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- A. Confederate battle flags represent hatred and racism.
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 - D. Confederate battle flags were developed early on in the first year of

the war due to the first Confederate Flag (“Stars and Bars”) being confused with the Union Flag (“Stars and Stripes”) during the chaos and poor visibility of war, and can hardly be generalised as a singular representation of the Confederacy.

5. What is your preference towards engagement with heritage?
 - A. Viewing artefacts online or through virtual/augmented reality.
 - B. Reading about and viewing heritage through books, articles, and film.
 - C. Visiting heritage sites and collections at museums.
 - D. Taking part in tours or educational components at heritage sites and museums.

6. What is your overall understanding of the Civil War?
 - A. The Confederate states seceded for the main purpose of maintaining an economy that relied on slavery.
 - B. The Union fought to rid the Confederate states of slavery out of a moral conviction.
 - C. The issue of secession was one that was argued over for several decades in the U.S. Congress and the Civil War was anticipated as an unavoidable way of resolving this and other related political conflicts.
 - D. There were many complex issues that caused the Confederate states to secede and equally complex reasons for why the Union sought armed conflict to reconstruct the Union.

Appendix 8



Cindy Harriman

to Ryan, me

14 hours ago Details



From: **Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick** <Dan.Patrick@ltgov.texas.gov>

Date: Tue, Mar 19, 2019 at 8:48 AM

Subject: Thank you for contacting the Office of the Lieutenant Governor about the preservation and education of Texas History

To: Texan <Dan.Patrick@ltgov.texas.gov>



Dan Patrick

Lieutenant Governor of Texas
President of the Senate

Thank you for contacting the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Patrick has been very clear where he stands on this issue. He is firmly against removing any monuments from the State Capitol or anywhere else in the state and he does not support any attempt to re-write history by removing evidence of people or events from the past. Two bills have been filed in the Texas Senate on this issue and the Lieutenant Governor has encouraged both the bill authors to move this legislation forward.

You may also want to contact your state representative and state senator who have unique familiarization and the institutional knowledge of issues in your local area. Their contact information is online at <https://fyi.capitol.texas.gov/>.

Thank you for writing the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Sincerely,

Darrell Farr
Director of Constituent Affairs
Office of Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick

Decisions Made in Conflict with Charters, Designations and Established Heritage Conservation Policies

REPORT SUMMARY - Ryan Sisak - April 2019

OVERARCHING ARGUMENT:

The City of Dallas Landmark Commission erred in its decision to remove the Confederate Monument from Pioneer Cemetery by grossly under-recognising the monument's historical significance, ignoring the protections afforded by city ordinance, disregarding the cemetery's Historical Marker, acting deafly and apathetically to local public opinion and contemporary heritage discourse, and by ruling discordantly against the internationally recognised *Burra Charter* (2013).

RELEVANT CONCLUSIONS:

I. Historical significance [3.3]

A. Poorly defined by the COD Landmark Commission

1. An unprecedented limited scope that considered only a 'period of significance' as a basis.

a) Significance of heritage is widely and internationally accepted to include a range of values, including: "evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal values".

B. The Confederate Monument at Pioneer Cemetery is clearly a heritage fabric with these types of well-established values.

1. **Thus, the CM at PC is indeed historically significant.**

II. Landmark designation, City Ordinance No. 24938 and Historical Marker [3.4]

A. Ordinance No. 24938 "includes 'monuments' as protected features".

B. Historical Marker for PC from the Texas Historical Commission states that 'the monuments that have remained over time are significant reminders of the history of the city of Dallas'.

C. The Landmark Nomination Form that led to Historic Overlay District No. 114 being established benefited from leveraging the historical significance of the Confederate Monument, within the broader argument as to what constituted the historical significance of Pioneer Cemetery.

1. This was indeed the opportunity to exclude the Confederate Monument from any mention of historical significance.

a) Instead, the monument was leveraged as an *asset* of historical significance.

b) **Thus “attempts... to simplify the debate regarding historical significance to a ‘period’ are disingenuous”.**

III. COD & Report Author Data do not support removal of the CM at PC [4.2 - 4.3]

A. 94% of 69 respondents polled at the Texas Civil War Museum believe that states that were in the Confederacy should be allowed to conserve Confederate monuments.

B. 85% of opinions gathered by the Mayor’s Task Force on Confederate Monuments were ‘opposed to removal’.

IV. Conflict with *The Burra Charter* (2013) [5.1]

A. The charter “outlines that ‘if any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance’”.

1. The charter also “asserts that ‘co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict’”.

a) **Thus, “‘co-existence’ cannot mean a cleansing of the heritage landscape”.**

V. Conflict with contemporary heritage discourse [6.1]

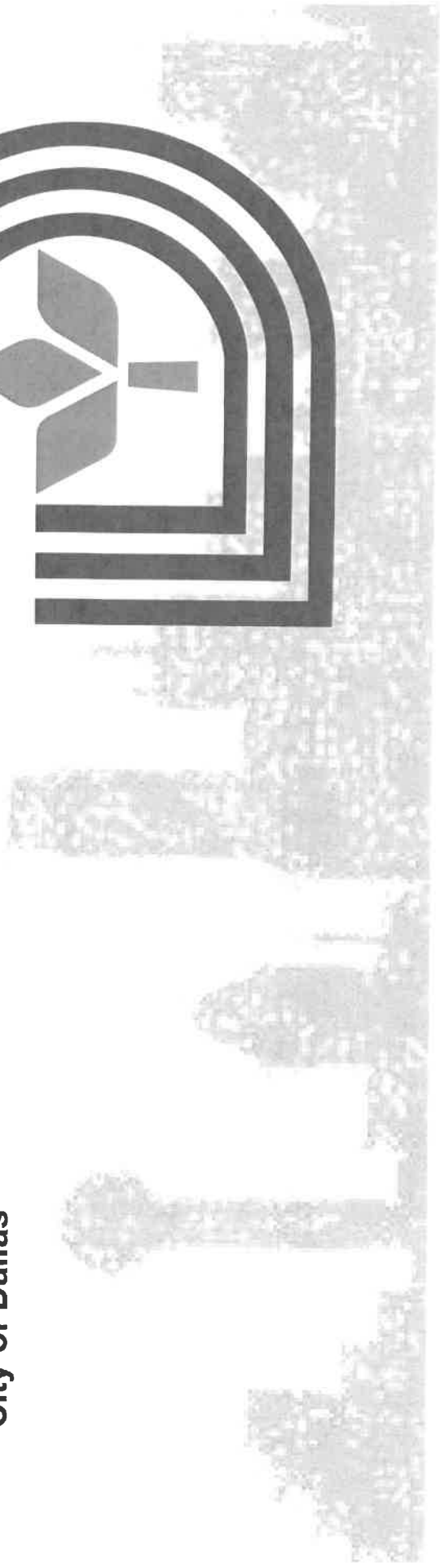
A. “The COD has partially succeeded in ‘involving residents as active agents in the collective debate’, but has utterly failed in its proceedings to ‘create an international perspective’”.

1. Residents “voicing their opinions is the extent to which they have been ‘active agents’”.

Confederate Monuments Recommendations and Next Steps

**City Council Briefing
March 21, 2018**

**Jennifer Scripps, Director
Office of Cultural Affairs
City of Dallas**



Presentation Outline

- Background
- Purpose
- Task Force Recommendations
- Implementation Options & Alternatives, with Impacts
- Proposed Action
- Next Steps



Background

- The Mayor’s Task Force on Confederate Monuments was created in August 2017 to make recommendations on the following:
 - *Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Soldier (the “Lee”)*
 - *The Confederate Monument*
 - *Fair Park Art*
 - *Streets with Confederate Names*
 - *Places with Confederate Names*
 - Robert E. Lee Park
 - Confederate Cemetery



Background

- On September 6, 2017, City Council voted to immediately remove the Lee and place it in storage, pending Task Force recommendations
- The Confederate Monuments Task Force met from August 18 to September 22, 2017
 - All Task Force materials (agendas, briefings, videos, meeting minutes) are available on www.dallasculture.org/confederatemonuments
- City Council was briefed on October 23, 2017
 - Staff committed to prepare implementation options by March 2018



Purpose

- Review implementation options based on recommendations made by the Mayor's Task Force on Confederate Monuments and staff recommendations



Task Force Recommendations

- 1a/1b: Place both monuments with a North Texas institution for preservation, education and full historical context
- 2: Maintain artistic pieces in place at Fair Park, using various media to promote full historical context
- 3: Add commemoration of the Hall of Negro Life at Fair Park
- 4: Return/recreate the Hall of Negro Life murals at Fair Park
- 5: Remove the Robert E. Lee Park name
- 6: Remove the Confederate Cemetery name and request the Park Board rename it in a proper context
- 7: Use citywide engagement to consider naming City parks with placeholder names for rights leaders, the marginalized, underrepresented, and victims of police brutality



Task Force Recommendations

- 8: Rename streets named for Confederate leaders Gano, Lee and Cabell
- 9: Rename streets named for Stonewall and Beauregard
- 10: Rename streets on a priority basis (90 days) with expanded and equal weight to all Dallas residents
- 11: Use paid local/regional artists, architects, preservationists, and historians for implementation
- 12: Erect a marker at Akard and Main streets memorializing the lynching of Allen Brooks
- 13: Create a City racial equity policy after public acknowledgement and apology for the policies and practices that furthered institutional racism and segregation



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 1a/1b: As recommended by the Task Force, seek to place both monuments with the Texas Civil War Museum near Fort Worth
 - 1a: *Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Soldier*
 - Display in front of the museum with new base, fencing, and contextual signage as part of a long-term loan (~\$75,000 to move and place on new foundation)
 - Remove remaining plinth and granite seating areas around former site and pursue option of selling the granite (~\$125,000 to remove base and surrounding steps)
 - 1b: *The Confederate Monument*
 - Given the height and size of the entire piece, the most practical feasible option is to remove statues from their columns and display at museum with contextual signage (~\$150,000)
 - Demolition of remaining base (~\$280,000)



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- Alternative 1a: Sell the Lee via a fine art auction house
 - Considerable interest in the Lee owing to its artistic quality and the artist's prominence
 - Appraised value of \$950,000, exclusive of the base
 - Fine art auction house commission range of 10-20% and increase assurance of a beneficial sale
 - If a reserve price were not met, the work would not sell and could still be placed on long-term loan or storage
 - Seek first right of purchase to prevent unwanted sale



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- Staff recommendation for both monuments, 1a/1b
 - **1a: Concur with Task Force recommendation**
 - Staff recommends seeking an agreement to place the Lee on long-term loan with full historical context at Texas Civil War Museum
 - **1b: Do not concur with Task Force recommendation**
 - Staff recommends keeping the Confederate Monument in its current site and adding full historical context (~\$25,000)
 - Staff recommendation recognizes the different generation/intent of this monument and a reluctance to dismantle and/or demolish the art piece



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 2/3/11: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends forming a Fair Park Art Working Group and a contract with a Dallas-based consultant, as recommended, to add full historical context to Fair Park art and commemoration to Hall of Negro Life
 - Cost estimate range between \$50,000 - \$200,000 depending on scope of signage and locations, use of technology, etc.
- 4: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends seeking a partnership of local Dallas museums to borrow the Aaron Douglas mural, *Aspiration*, from the de Young Museum in San Francisco
 - Waiting list is 10+ years
 - Re-creation of murals in not recommended



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 5: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - ✓ As recommended, Robert E. Lee Park was renamed to Oak Lawn Park by the Park & Recreation Board on September 22, 2017
- 6: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - ✓ As recommended, the Board also approved new naming policy on December 14, 2017, which allows for public engagement to name parks with placeholder names
- 7: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - The new naming policy allows the Board to rename the Confederate Cemetery, as recommended
 - The Park Board will undertake consideration of renaming of Confederate Cemetery by June 2018

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Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 8: Staff does not fully concur with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends initiating a street name change for Lee Parkway, but not for Gano and Cabell
 - Gano and Cabell were both early Dallas residents who made considerable and important civic contributions
 - Lee Parkway name clearly honors Robert E. Lee, who has no other contributions to Dallas
 - Other considerations:
 - Letter from adjacent owners in opposition indicates a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority of Council would likely be required to authorize a change
 - City costs to change streets range from \$1,100 to \$4,900 per street, but does not include the costs to residents and businesses



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 9: Staff does not concur with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends Stonewall and Beauregard street names remain unchanged
 - Per City records and archives, both are only presumed to be linked to prominent Confederate Generals
- 10: Staff does not concur with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends any street name change(s) be conducted via the existing process
 - Existing process allows for city-wide input
- 11: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - Staff recommends use of paid local/regional artists, architects, preservationists, and historians for implementation



Implementation Options/Alternatives

- 12: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - As recommended, staff will seek to place a Texas Historical marker to memorialize Allen Brooks and other interpretive signage downtown
 - State application period begins November 2018
 - Estimated cost for marker is \$5,000
- 13: Staff concurs with Task Force recommendation
 - As recommended, staff is developing a comprehensive City equity policy for an equitable, inclusive and welcoming Dallas through its resilience and welcoming communities projects
 - Advance equity internally and with the broader community via assessments, strategic partnerships, integration in planning and budgeting, and effective use of indicators and data
 - Ensure Dallas is a Welcoming City via certification process, partnerships, and improved access to key services

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Proposed Action

- City Council consideration and approval of staff recommended implementation plan, as outlined on pages 8-15, and summarized on pages 17-19



Summary

- Staff concurs with Task Force recommendations for the following:
 - 1a: Place the Lee on loan with a local museum with added historical context
 - 2/3: Form a Fair Park Art Working Group to add full historical context to Fair Park and commemorate Hall of Negro Life
 - 4: Seek a partnership to borrow the Aaron Douglas mural, *Aspiration*
 - 11: Use paid local/regional artists, architects, preservationists, and historians for implementation of recommendations
 - 12: Place a Texas Historical Marker to memorialize Allen Brooks and other interpretive signage downtown
 - 13: Continue development of a comprehensive City equity policy for an equitable, inclusive and welcoming Dallas



Summary

- No Council action is required for the following Task Force recommendations to Park & Recreation Board:
 - 5: Remove the Robert E. Lee Park name
 - 6: Remove/rename the Confederate Cemetery
 - 7: Use citywide engagement to consider naming City parks



Summary

- For the items below, Staff does not concur with Task Force and instead recommends the following:
 - 1b: Maintain *The Confederate Monument* at its current site and add context
 - 8: Initiate a street name change for Lee Parkway, but not for Gano and Cabell
 - 9: Do not initiate a street name change for Stonewall and Beauregard street names
 - 10: Do not amend the street name change process to be completed with 90 days and adding expanded and equal weight to all Dallas residents



Next Steps

- With Council direction, staff will implement recommended steps and provide periodic reports to Quality of Life, Arts and Culture committee



Confederate Monuments Recommendations and Next Steps

**City Council Briefing
March 21, 2018**

**Jennifer Scripps, Director
Office of Cultural Affairs
City of Dallas**



Appendix

Quality of Life, Arts & Culture



City of Dallas

Task Force Recommendations

1a/1b. That the City of Dallas seek to place the statue of *Robert E. Lee (1a)/Confederate Monument (1b)* and the base of the sculpture on **long-term loan or by donation to a museum, educational institution, or educational site located within North Texas** so that it may be preserved and used for educational purposes through display within the **full historical context** of the Civil War, Reconstruction, 'Lost Cause' mythology, and the 'Jim Crow' era. If the City is unsuccessful in its efforts and the statues remain in storage after three years, the City Council should revisit this issue.



Task Force Recommendations

2. That the historic art and architecture of Fair Park which contains symbols of, or references to, the Confederate States of America or persons associated therewith, **remain in place as a piece of the history of Texas as presented at Fair Park.** Appropriate signage, markers, digital tours guides, public art, educational programming, and/or exhibitions be added as necessary to **provide the full context** of the Civil War, Reconstruction, “Lost Cause” mythology, the “Jim Crow” era, and the creation of Fair Park for the 1936 Texas Centennial. Historical context **should include reference to the many contributions of Mexicans, Tejanos, and indigenous peoples** made during the colonization of Texas, the Texas Revolution, and during and after the Mexican War leading to the 20th Century, to also include the participation or exclusion of various communities in those historic events.



Task Force Recommendations

3: The Task Force further recommends that the City of Dallas Park and Recreation Department and Landmark Commission work with the Dallas Historical Society concerning the foregoing, as well as with the African American Museum and the Public Art Committee in **adding a substantive commemoration of the Hall of Negro Life**, which was built for the 1936 Texas Centennial, recognition of the “Jim Crow” era and South Dallas bombings, and that the City of Dallas should allocate funding and seek additional private and grant funding for the accomplishment of this work.

4: The Task Force further recommends that attempts be made by the City to **return to Dallas, or recreate, the murals which previously occupied the Hall of Negro Life at Fair Park.**



Task Force Recommendations

- 5: The Task Force recommends **removal of the Robert E. Lee Park name.**
- 6: The Task Force recommends **removal of the Confederate Cemetery name** and request the Park Board rename it in a proper context.
- 7: The Task Force Recommends that a **citywide engagement process be initiated to consider renaming City parks** with placeholder names for abolitionists, the formerly enslaved, civil and human rights leaders, people from marginalized and underrepresented communities, and victims of police brutality.



Task Force Recommendations

- 8: The Task Force recommends that streets named after a Confederate leader and/or general, who made a significant contribution to the Confederacy, **specifically Gano, Lee and Cabell, be changed.**
- 9: The Task Force further recommends that the street names **Stonewall and Beauregard be changed.**
- 10: The Task Force further recommends that the renaming of these streets be **accomplished on a priority basis with 90 days and the comment process be expanded** to include the voices of people throughout the city whose ideas and testimony shall be given equal weight with those of adjacent property owners.



Task Force Recommendations

- 11: The Task Force recommends that **this process be directed and led by paid local** and regional artists, architects, preservationists, and historians.
- 12: The Task Force recommends that the **City erect a marker at Akard and Main streets memorializing the lynching of Allen Brooks.**
- 13: The Task Force recommends that the **City of Dallas create a racial equity policy** after public acknowledgement and apology for the policies and practices of the City that have furthered institutional racism and segregation.



Confederate Monuments Recommendations and Next Steps

**City Council Briefing
March 21, 2018**

**Jennifer Scripps, Director
Office of Cultural Affairs
City of Dallas**



2019 FEB -1 PM 2: 50

City of Dallas

CITY SECRETARY
DALLAS, TEXAS

*1500 Marilla Street
Dallas, Texas 75201*



COUNCIL BRIEFING AGENDA

February 6, 2019

(For General Information and Rules of Courtesy, Please See Opposite Side.)
(La Información General Y Reglas De Cortesía Que Deben Observarse
Durante Las Asambleas Del Consejo Municipal Aparecen En El Lado Opuesto, Favor De Leerlas.)

**FEBRUARY 6, 2019 CITY COUNCIL BRIEFING AGENDA
CERTIFICATION**

This certification is given pursuant to Chapter XI, Section 9 of the City Charter for the City Council Briefing Agenda dated February 6, 2019. We hereby certify, as to those contracts, agreements, or other obligations on this Agenda authorized by the City Council for which expenditures of money by the City are required, that all of the money required for those contracts, agreements, and other obligations is in the City treasury to the credit of the fund or funds from which the money is to be drawn, as required and permitted by the City Charter, and that the money is not appropriated for any other purpose.



T.C. Broadnax
City Manager

2/1/2019
Date



Elizabeth Reich
Chief Financial Officer

2-1-19
Date

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 1, 2019

TO Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

SUBJECT **Options for *The Confederate Monument***

On Wednesday, February 6, 2019, you will be briefed on the Options for *The Confederate Monument*. The briefing materials are attached for your review. As noted in the presentation materials, the options, steps and timelines are as follows:

- **OPTION 1: Re-envision the monument and site**
 - OCA will contract with the artist and brief the proposal to City Council within 120 days
 - Upon approval by Council, staff will seek review from the Public Art Committee and the Arts and Culture Advisory Commission
 - Staff will file a certificate of appropriateness (CA) with the Landmark Commission and include the Arts and Culture Advisory Commission recommendation
 - Landmark Commission will hear the certificate application within 30 days and has 65 days to approve/deny the application
 - Only the applicant/city may appeal CA denial by the Landmark Commission within 30 days after the decision
 - City Plan Commission has no timeline to hear and decide an appeal
 - Future budget considerations
 - The cost and funding sources to make alterations to the monument and site are unknown at this time but will be determined through the proposal and public art process, and may require procurement
- **OPTION 2: Remove the monument**
 - Pending a record vote on an upcoming agenda to exhaust all options to remove the monument, staff will file a certificate for demolition or removal (CD) and Landmark Commission will hear the certification
 - Of five potential standards for CD, the only appropriate standard is "Noncontributing to the historic overlay district because it is newer than the period of significance"
 - City Manager's Office and OCA staff would present the case to Landmark Commission
 - Landmark Commission has 65 days to approve/deny the application
 - Any interested person may appeal a decision of the Landmark Commission within 30 days after their decision
 - If requested to "exhaust all options" for removal, staff would automatically appeal a Landmark Commission denial to the City Plan Commission (CPC), which must decide the appeal within 65 days after the appeal is filed
 - On appeal, CPC would not hear any new evidence and only decide whether the Landmark Commission erred in its decision
 - Estimated removal and storage cost is ~\$480,000
 - Future budget considerations
 - The final cost and funding sources to remove the monument are unknown at this time and may require procurement and City Council authorization
 - Note: Both Landmark Commission and CPC would be functioning as quasi-judicial bodies and therefore City Council members shall not speak to members of either board about the case once it is filed
- **OPTION 3: Take no further action**

FISCAL INFORMATION

No cost consideration to the City.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.



Joey Zapata
Assistant City Manager

c: T.C. Broadnax, City Manager
Chris Caso, City Attorney (I)
Carol Smith, City Auditor (I)
Biliera Johnson, City Secretary
Preston Robinson, Administrative Judge
Kimberly Bizzor Tolbert, Chief of Staff to the City Manager

Majed A. Al-Ghafry, Assistant City Manager
Jon Fortune, Assistant City Manager
Nadia Chandler Hardy, Assistant City Manager and Chief Resilience Officer
M. Elizabeth Reich, Chief Financial Officer
Laila Aleqresh, Chief Innovation Officer
Directors and Assistant Directors

Options for The Confederate Monument



City of Dallas

Meeting to City Council

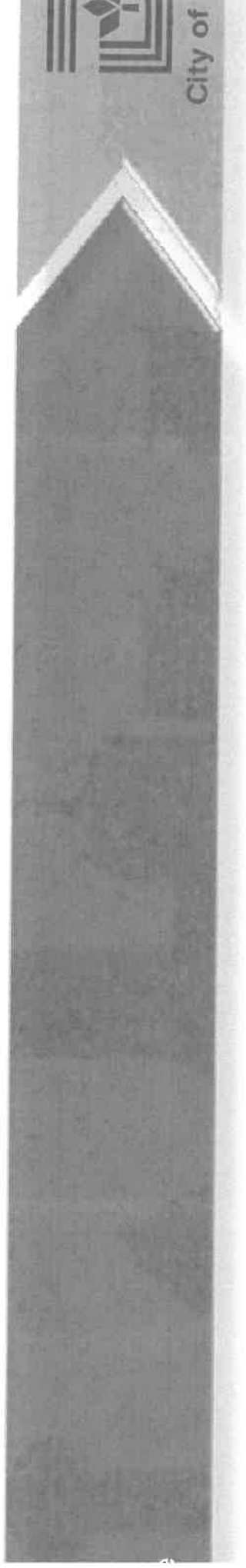
February 6, 2019

**Niifer Scripps, Director
Kallos, Public Art Program Manager
Office of Cultural Affairs**



Presentation Overview

- Purpose
- Background
- Related Projects and Approaches
- New Option: Re-envision the monument and site
- Options and Timelines
- Next Steps
- Appendix



urpose

Review and discuss options for *The Confederate Monument* and Pioneer Cemetery, including a new option requested by City Council to make enhancements and improvements to the site

Contract with artist Lauren Woods for a proposal to re-envision the monument and site



Background: Monument and Site

Confederate Monument

Designed by Frank Teich in 1896 and erected in 1897
Consists of five Confederate statues: three generals (Lee, Jackson, Johnston) and CSA president (Davis) and a Confederate soldier at center
Base inscribed with tributes to Confederate seamen, infantry, cavalry, and Southern women
Relocated to Pioneer Cemetery from Old City Park in 1961 due to highway construction

Pioneer Cemetery

Pioneer Cemetery site was on the southern edge of Dallas when the first burial occurred in 1840's
The last body was interred in 1921
Originally comprised of four separate and historic cemeteries: Masonic, Odd Fellows, Jewish, and the City cemetery
Designated a Dallas Landmark in May 2002 (Historic overlay No. 114)



Background: Prior Actions

October 23, 2017: City Council Briefing

Mayor's Task Force on Confederate Monuments recommended removal and either a long-term loan or donation to an institution in North Texas or storage for future disposition (see Appendix)

March 21, 2018: City Council Briefing

Staff recommended an alternative approach to add historical context and information. Otherwise, removal and storage of the monument.

April 25, 2018: City Council Resolution Adopted

City Council directed the City Manager to present options to enhance and improve Pio Cemetery, such as new statues, plaques and alterations to the monument

- City Manager committed to provide options by Fall 2018
- By memorandum on October 15, 2018, Councilman Atkins, Councilman Felder and Mayor Pro Tem Thomas requested that consideration be scheduled after a District 4 Council Member was seated



Related Projects and Approaches

The Office of Cultural Affairs (OCA) has researched projects in other cities and artistic examinations of the Civil War to help inform a new option for the site

Renaming of Existing Monument

- *Confederate Memorial*, Forsyth Park, Savannah, GA (See Appendix)

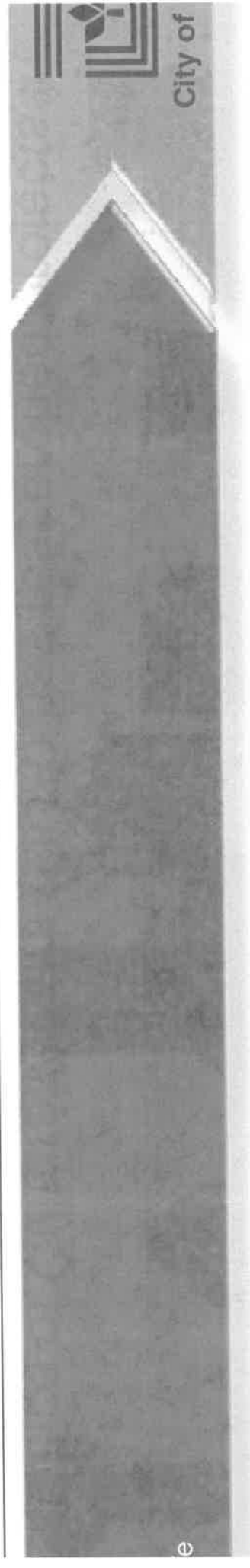
Artistic Examination – New Art Pertaining to Civil War Themes

- Kara Walker, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*, 2017. Smithsonian American Art Museum (See Appendix)
- Mark Bradford, *Pickett's Charge*, 2017-2021. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (See Appendix)

Other cities' approaches are listed on the next page

ated Projects and Approaches

<p>oved and stored out of public view¹: w Orleans, LA timore, MD</p>	<p>Renamed/amended signage¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memphis, TN • Savannah, GA (in process)
<p>oved and relocated to publicly accessible site¹: npa, FL – cemetery ington, KY – cemetery inesville, FL - cemetery</p>	<p>Monuments sold to private entity¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memphis, TN
<p>ons where protesters have destroyed or ged Confederate monuments¹: rham, NC apel Hill, NC vania, GA</p>	<p>Contextualization²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richmond, VA (in process)
<p>1 Poverty Law Center Report, July 2018 nd Magazine, January 24, 2019</p>	<p>No city has chosen to demolish a Confederate Monument¹</p>



Option: Re-envision the Monument and Site

Scope

Contract with artist Lauren Woods to engage the public through a creative process to develop a proposal to re-envision the monument and site

- Creation of a Think Tank – a study group – to research and define the history and current context of The Confederate Monument, and subsequent public input
- The artist's proposal would be presented to City Council within 120 days
- Upon approval by City Council, the proposal would follow the established City of Dallas public art process
 - Present a concept design to the Public Art Committee for review and recommendation · the Arts and Culture Advisory Committee
- File for a certificate of appropriateness (CA) at the Landmark Commission

Option: Re-envision the Monument and Site

out the artist, lauren woods

Conceptual artist whose multi-media projects engage history as a lens by which to view the socio-politics of the present

Visiting Lecturer at SMU Meadows School of the Arts

woods' work has been exhibited throughout the US and internationally

Numerous grants and awards include: The Creative Capital Foundation, The Tribeca Film Institute, College Art Association, Alliance of Artists Communities and The San Francisco Foundation

See Appendix for more information about lauren woods' work

Drinking Fountain #1

- Unveiled in 2013, woods' new media monument is at the site of rediscovered remnants of Jim Crow, fa traces of a segregation-era "Whites Only" sign at the Dallas County Records Building and is recognized work relevant to Confederate Monuments in Dallas

American Monument

- Launched in 2018, woods' exhibit is a nomadic, networked, new media monument, designed to be a tool with research, educational and activist functions, the MONUMENT inhabits space to present the relationship between constructed race, material violence, and structural power



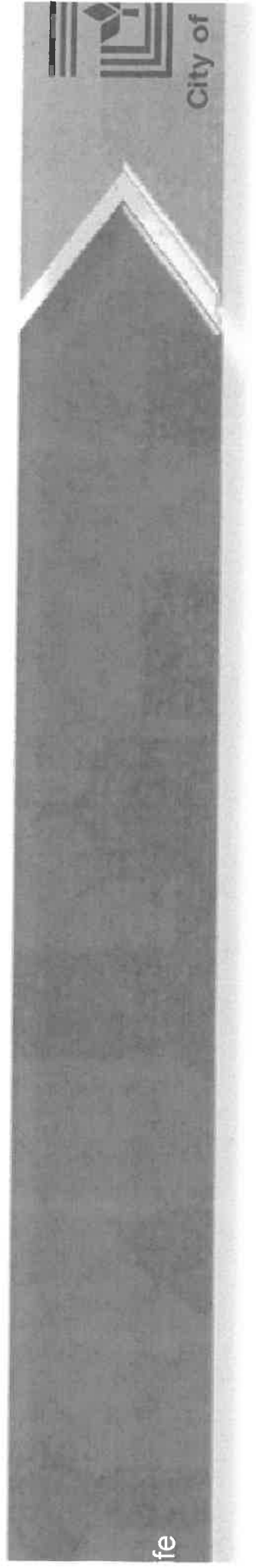
Option: Re-envision the Monument and Site



Drinking Fountain #1



American Monument



Summary of Options and Timelines

OPTION 1: Re-envision the monument and site

Contract with Lauren Woods for a proposal to re-envision the monument and site
Brief proposal to City Council within 120 days
Estimated cost is ~\$10,000 through concept proposal, with additional future budget considerations

OPTION 2: Remove the monument

Schedule a record vote on an upcoming City Council agenda to exhaust all options to remove the monument
File a certificate for demolition or removal (CD) as a non-contributing structure in the Pioneer Cemetery landmark and Landmark Commission will hear the certification
Estimated removal and storage cost is ~\$480,000

OPTION 3: Take no further action

tions and Timelines

OPTION 1: Re-envision the monument and site

OCA will contract with the artist and brief the proposal to City Council within 120 days Upon approval by Council, staff will seek review from the Public Art Committee and the Arts and Culture Advisory Commission

Staff will file a certificate of appropriateness (CA) with the Landmark Commission and include the Arts and Culture Advisory Commission recommendation

Landmark Commission will hear the certificate application within 30 days and has 65 d to approve/deny the application

- Only the applicant/city may appeal CA denial by the Landmark Commission within 30 days after decision
- City Plan Commission has no timeline to hear and decide an appeal

Future budget considerations

- The cost and funding sources to make alterations to the monument and site are unknown at this time but will be determined through the proposal and public art process, and may require procurement



Options and Timelines

OPTION 2: Remove the monument

Pending a record vote on an upcoming agenda to exhaust all options to remove the monument, staff will file a certificate for demolition or removal (CD) and Landmark Commission will hear the certification

- Of five potential standards for CD, the only appropriate standard is "Noncontributing to the historic overlay district because it is newer than the period of significance"
- City Manager's Office and OCA staff would present the case to Landmark Commission
- Landmark Commission has 65 days to approve/deny the application
 - Any interested person may appeal a decision of the Landmark Commission within 30 days after their decision
- If requested to "exhaust all options" for removal, staff would automatically appeal a Landmark Commission denial to the Plan Commission (CPC), which must decide the appeal within 65 days after the appeal is filed
- On appeal, CPC would not hear any new evidence and only decide whether the Landmark Commission erred in its decision

Estimated removal and storage cost is ~\$480,000

Future budget considerations

- The final cost and funding sources to remove the monument are unknown at this time and may require procurement a City Council authorization

Note: Both Landmark Commission and CPC would be functioning as quasi-judicial bodies and therefore City Council members shall not speak to members of either board about the case once it is filed



ations and Timelines

CTION 3: Take no further action



Next Steps

City Council discussion

- OPTION 1: Re-envision the monument and site
- OPTION 2: Remove and store the monument
- OPTION 3: Take no further action



Options for The Confederate Monument

**Presenting to City Council
February 6, 2019**

**Christina Scripps, Director
Jennifer Kallos, Public Art Program Manager
Office of Cultural Affairs**



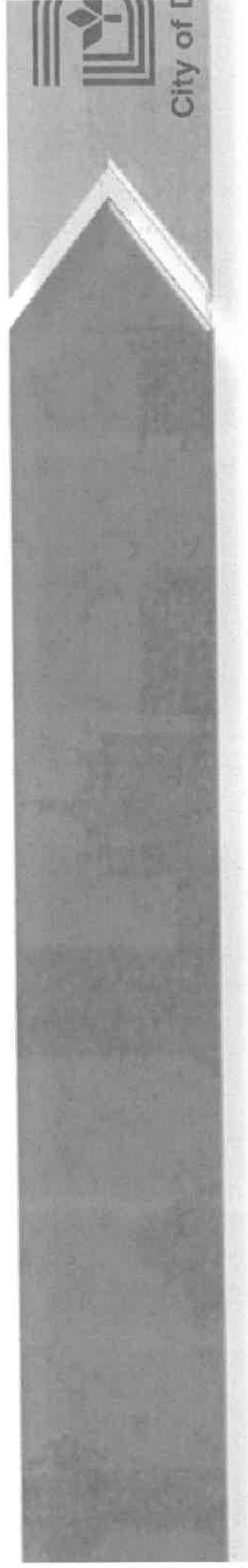
City of Dallas



pendix: Task Force Recommendation

September 29, 2017, the final report from the Mayor's Task Force on Confederate Monuments recommended:

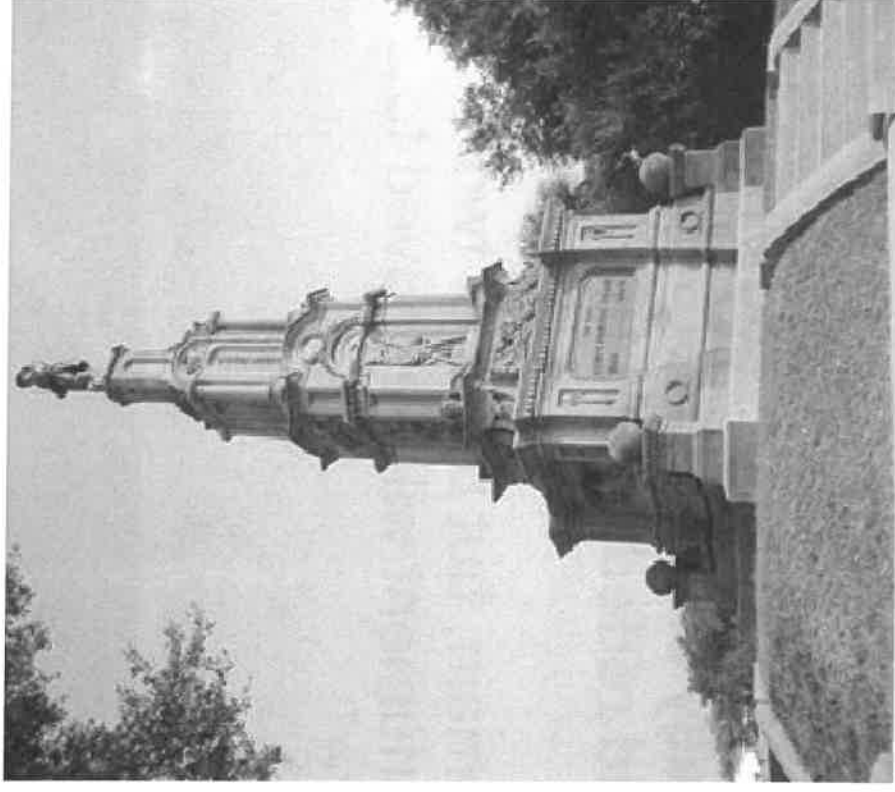
that the City of Dallas seek to place the Confederate Monument on long term loan or donation to a museum, educational institution, or education site located within North Texas so that they may be preserved and used educational purposed through display within the full historical context of City War, Reconstruction, 'Lost Cause' mythology, and the 'Jim Crow' er the City is unsuccessful in its efforts and the statues remain in storage a three years, the City Council should revisit this issue.



pendix: Related Projects

renaming of an existing monument

The *Confederate Memorial* has stood at the center of Forsyth Park in Savannah since 1875 in memory of slain Confederate soldiers



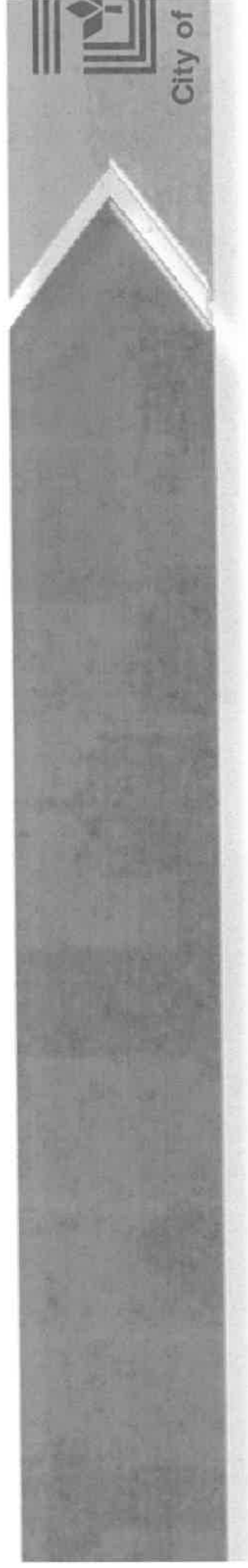
pendix: Related Projects

vannah Mayor Eddie DeLoach convened a task force “to expand story this monument tells to be inclusive of all”

anges recommended

To be renamed the Civil War Memorial, with a new plaque added on one side that reads: **“This memorial was originally erected in 1875 to the Confederate dead, redesigned in 1879, and rededicated in 2018 to a the dead of the American Civil War”**

The Confederate soldier statue on top will remain, but busts of two Confederate officers standing beside the monument will be moved to a local cemetery



pendix: Related Projects

**tistic examinations and new art pertaining to themes of
Confederate Monuments and Civil War History**

Kara Walker

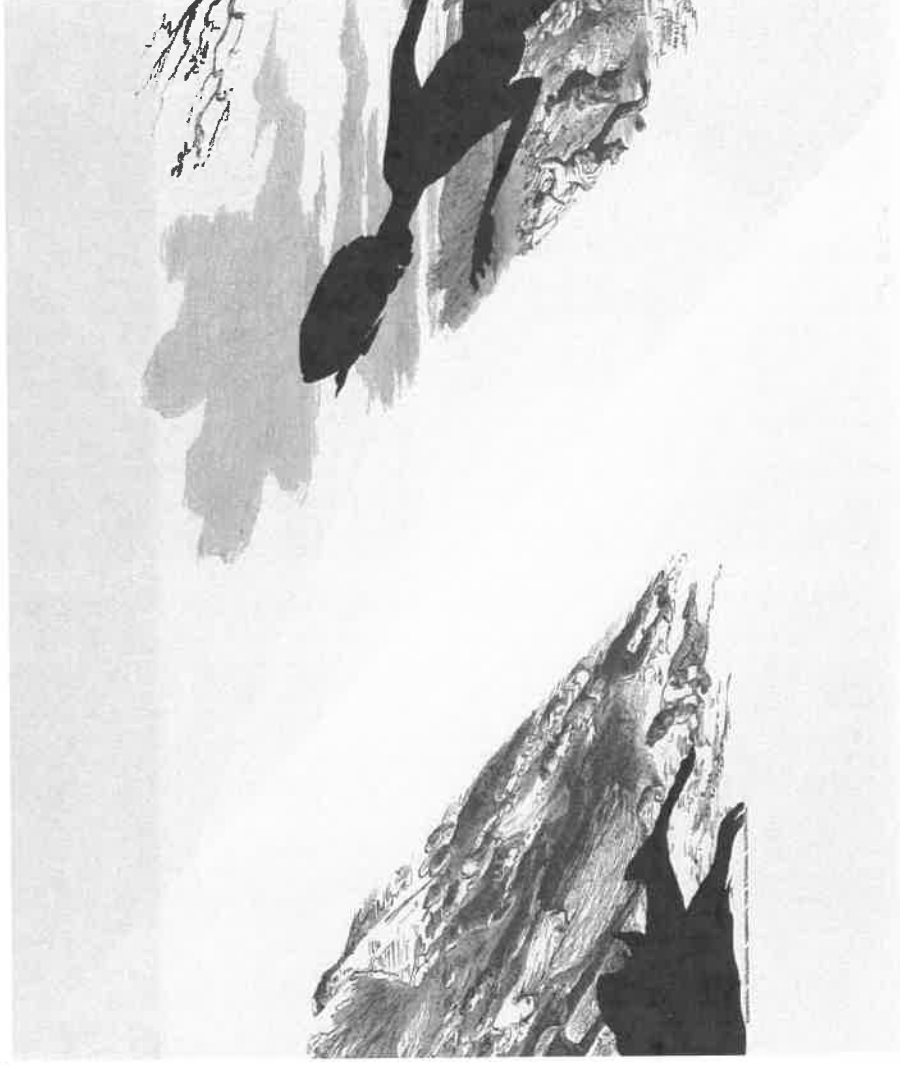
Mark Bradford



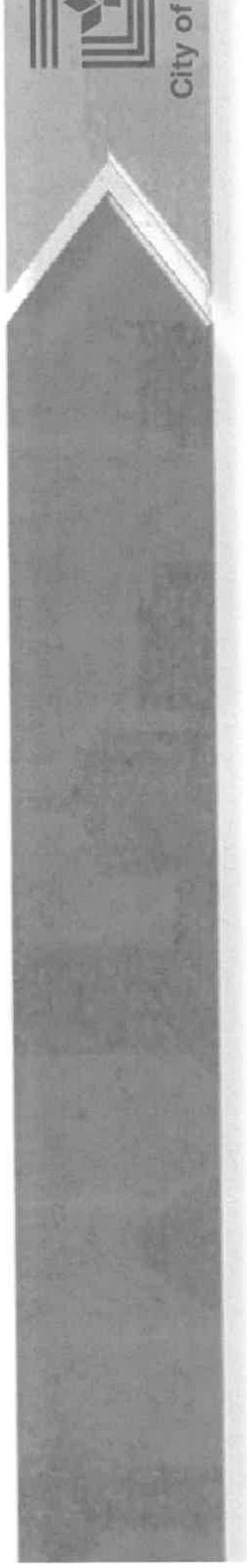
Appendix: Related Projects

Kara Walker

Kara Walker became the youngest recipient of the MacArthur Fellowship (the “Genius Grant”) in 1997. Known for exploring the intersection of race, gender, and sexuality through her iconic, silhouetted figures in an exhibition at the Smithsonian Museum of American Art in 2017, she explored the myths of slavery and the Civil War through the depiction of characters based on racist caricatures once widely disseminated throughout popular 19th-century culture.



Harper's Ferry Pictorial History of the Civil War, 2017 by Kara Walker



pendix: Related Projects

ark Bradford

Mark Bradford's Pickett's Charge, a monumental new commission by the Hirshhorn Museum that re-contextualized the Gettysburg Cyclorama was unveiled in 2017

Based on the Gettysburg Cyclorama (1883), a large Confederate painting by Philip James de Loutherbourg, the new work is longer than a football field and taller than a four-story structure and on display at Gettysburg National Military Park

Pickett's Charge debuted November 2017 and is on view through 2021

Bradford invites visitors to reconsider how narratives about American history are shaped and contested and poses questions about the presentation and representation of American history that are particularly timely in contemporary America



pendix: Related Projects

ark Bradford

“Politically and socially, we are at the edge of another precipice. As an artist I’m standing in the middle of a question about where we are as a nation.”

Los Angeles–based artist whose work addresses socio-political issues such as race, class, and gender, while also engaging art history

Awarded the MacArthur Genius Grant in 2009, and in 2016, the US Department of State’s National Medal of Arts



pendix: lauren woods

and collaborator for Reading Monuments, an emerging coalition of think tanks in southern cities are examining the legacy and future of federate monuments

DFW- based organizer in partnership with FW Modern facilitated community-driven think tank workshops in response to urgent political realities

In 2015, she led a workshop entitled, Sustaining Cultural Heritage in a Changing Landscape, as a part of the NEA and California Arts Council funded initiative, Antelope Valley Art Outpost Project, a creative placemaking effort that supported regional vitality through artist-driven projects

The project connected diverse local LA County community members with public-practice artists working in socio-political spheres in order to help develop non-traditional methods of addressing political concerns





CHAPLAIN

W BROUGHTON
D 13 BRIG
TEXAS
STATE TRP
CSA

AUG 15 1824
SEPT 23 1890



ROBERT M COOKE

CO K

19 TEXAS REGT

C S A



2D LT

JOHN W LANE

18 TEXAS CAV

C S A

FEB 23 1835

SEPT 16 1888



1ST LT

SAMUEL B PRYOR

TEXAS ARTY

C S A

1816 1866

MD



JOHN W. LANE

KENTUCKY NATIVE JOHN W. LANE (1835-1881) WAS A MEMBER OF TANNERHILL LODGE NO. 52 AF&AM, AND WORKED FOR THE DALLAS HERALD NEWSPAPER. HE MARRIED ELIZABETH CRITCHFIELD IN 1860 AND THE NEXT YEAR JOINED THE 18TH TEXAS CAVALRY TO SERVE IN THE CIVIL WAR. UPON RETURNING TO DALLAS, LANE WAS ELECTED MAYOR. HE RESIGNED TO BECOME PERSONAL SECRETARY TO GOV. JAMES THROCKMORTON. AS STATE REPRESENTATIVE (1869-1872), LANE ENSURED THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF DALLAS BY AMENDING LEGISLATION IN 1871 THAT CHANGED THE ROUTE OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RECORDED - 2004

595
Darnell N. H.S.

Co. *F + D*, 18 Texas Cavalry.

(Darnell's Regiment.)

Became Co. H, Granbury's Consol'd Texas Brig, about April 8, '65.

Confederate.

Colonel Colonel

CARD NUMBERS.

1	5032	5326	26
2		5339	27
3		5351	28
4		5361	29
5		5371	30
6		5056	31
7			32
8			33
9			34
10			35
11			36
12			37
13			38
14			39
15			40
16			41
17			42
18			43
19			44
20			45

Number of medical cards herein _____
Number of personal papers herein _____

BOOK MARK: _____

See also _____

NICHOLAS HENRY
DARNELL

APRIL 20, 1807 JULY 16, 1885



GRAND MASTER
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS - 1844

TO LIVE THROUGH THE AGES,
REVERED IN THE MEMORY OF
MEN IS NOT TO DIE



APRILE 20 1807
JULY 16 1885

NICHOLAS HENRY DARNELL
(APRIL 20, 1807 - JUNE 7, 1885)

SOON AFTER ARRIVING IN TEXAS IN 1838, NICHOLAS DARNELL WAS ELECTED TO THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS CONGRESS, WHERE HE SERVED AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE. A DELEGATE TO THE 1845 STATEHOOD CONVENTION, HE LATER REPRESENTED DALLAS AND TARRANT COUNTIES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE, AGAIN SERVING AS SPEAKER. HE RESIGNED IN 1863 TO LEAD THE 18TH TEXAS CAVALRY. AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, DARNELL WAS AGAIN ELECTED TO THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND WAS A DELEGATE TO THE 1875 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RECORDED - 1988

63
Good, John. J.

Capt. Douglas' Company
Texas Artillery.

Formerly Capt. John J. Good's Company Texas Artillery.

(Confederate.)

~~Captain~~ Captain

CARD NUMBERS,

1	5047	4947	
2		5047	
3		3163	
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

Number of medical cards herein

Number of personal papers herein

BOOK MARK:

See also Capt. Good's Reg. Aids



JOHN JAY GOOD
(1827-1882)

MISSISSIPPI NATIVE JOHN JAY GOOD PRACTICED LAW IN ALABAMA BEFORE MOVING TO DALLAS IN 1851. HE MARRIED SUSAN ANNA FLOYD IN 1854. GOOD WAS INVOLVED IN EARLY LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT AND WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE LOCAL ODD FELLOWS' LODGE IN 1855. HE SERVED THE CONFEDERACY IN THE CIVIL WAR AS A COLONEL OF AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT. GOOD LATER BECAME A DISTRICT JUDGE AND WAS ELECTED AS MAYOR OF DALLAS IN 1880.

RECORDED-1994



532
Harwood Alexander

Co. G, 19 Texas Cavalry.

(Burford's Regiment.)

(Confederate.)

Private Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	50332233	20
2	2305	21
3		22
4		23
5		24
6		25
7		26
8		27
9		28
10		29
11		30
12		31
13		32
14		33
15		34
16		35
17		36
18		37
19		38

Number of medical cards herein *2*

Number of personal papers herein *3*

BOOK MARK:

See also *Staff*



ALEXANDER HARWOOD
BORN JANUARY 15 1845
DIED FEBRUARY 10 1910
SARAH ANN
BORN FEBRUARY 10 1845
DIED FEBRUARY 10 1910



ALEXANDER HARWOOD
1844-1914
ALEXANDER HARWOOD CAME TO DALLAS IN 1844 FROM TENNESSEE AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER. HE MARRIED SARAH PEAK IN 1851. HARWOOD WAS ELECTED COUNTY CLERK SIX TIMES BETWEEN 1854 AND 1880. HE WAS SENIOR WARDEN OF THE TANNERHILL MASONIC LODGE AND SERVED THE CONFEDERACY AS ASSISTANT TO POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHN H. REAGAN. HARWOOD REPRESENTED DALLAS COUNTY AT THE 1860 STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
RECORDED-1876

1052
Record, J. K. P.

Co. F 75, 14 Texas Cavalry.

(Johnson's Reg't Mtd. Vols.)
(1 Reg't Johnson's Brig.)

(Confederate.)

Dr. Mr. Dr. Mr.

CARD NUMBERS.

1	50365201	2	
3		21	
4		22	
5		23	
6		24	
7		25	
8		26	
9		27	
10		28	
11		29	
12		30	
13		31	
14		32	
15		33	
16		34	
17		35	
18		36	
19		37	

Number of medical cards herein 2

Number of personal papers herein 2

BOOK MARK: _____

See also _____



JAMES K. POLK RECORD
(OCT. 29, 1834 - JAN. 16, 1872)
EDUCATED IN TENNESSEE AS A
LAWYER, J. K. P. REGORD BECAME THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR DALLAS
IN 1860. HE LEFT THAT OFFICE TO
SERVE IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR, BUT RETURNED
HERE AFTER THE CONFLICT. IN 1866
HE BECAME A STATE SENATOR AND
SERVED AS A DELEGATE TO THE TEXAS
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1866.
HE LATER PRACTICED LAW IN DALLAS
AND WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF
THE MASONS AND THE ODD FELLOWS
ORGANIZATIONS.

RECORDED - 1984

APRIL 19, 1870,
DIED SEP. 5, 1870.

M. V. H.



Mrs. REBECCA
M. JONES.
OCT. 23, 1834,
P. M.
AT DALLAS, TEXAS
JAN. 15, 1872.



STEMMONS

FRANK M. STEMMONS
BORN [illegible]
DIED [illegible]



1504
Stone, B. Warren

Co. G + D. 6 Texas Cavalry.

(Stone's Regiment.)
(2 Texas Cavalry.)

(Confederate.)

Colonel Colonel

CARD NUMBERS.

1	60246974	"
2	6982	"
3	6991	"
4	7006	"
5	6901	"
6		"
7		"
8		"
9		"
10		"
11		"
12		"
13		"
14		"
15		"
16		"
17		"
18		"
19		"

Number of medical cards herein 0

Number of personal papers herein 0

BOOK MARK:

See also 38 Regt. Tex. Cav. File



BARTON WARREN STONE
(1817-1881)

KENTUCKY NATIVE BARTON WARREN STONE CAME TO DALLAS FROM TENNESSEE IN 1851. HE PROSPERED AT FARMING AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW. IN 1852 HE HELPED LEAD A REBELLION AGAINST BETERS COLONY AGENT H.O. HEDGECOXE. THOUGH INITIALLY ORGANIZED TO TEXAS SECESSION, STONE CONFEDERATE AND COMMANDED TWO DURING THE CIVIL WAR. HE LATER MOVED HIS FAMILY TO A FARM IN MISSOURI, BUT RETURNED TO DALLAS IN 1879 TO PRACTICE LAW.

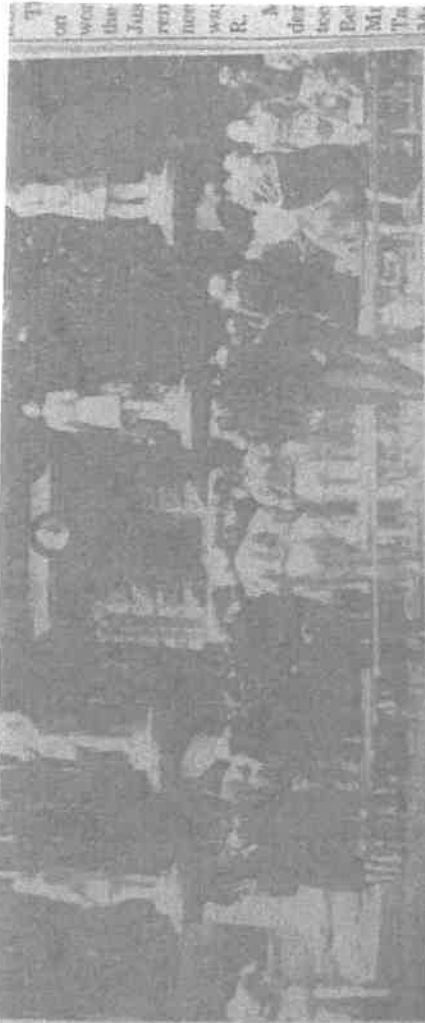
TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL 1836-1986

CONFEDERATE

ERECTED BY

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
DALLAS CHAPTER NO. 6
JUNE 25TH 1896

GULLS OF AMERICAN SERRANOVA TEX.



Dallas News Staff Photo.

Rebel relatives rededicate Confederate Monument here Sunday.

UNVEILING CEREMONY Confederate Monument's

By KENT BIFFLE

They rededicated the Confederate Monument Sunday in Frontier Cemetery—a graveyard where the markers read the Dallas street sign.

About 75 people with Confederate blood in their veins and Confederate gray in their hair met to mark the anniversary of the unveiling of the monument at 10:30 a. m. and Lingo presided.

There were songs, prayers, and speeches. And a 25-mile-a-year march was followed by men and women who carried every part of the Confederate flag.

Sixty-five years ago Sunday, the monument, bought by the Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled.

The parade that snaked through Dallas streets that day diminished all earlier parades in the city's history.

Most of the town's 42,000 residents turned out. The Texas Pacific Railway ran special trains into Dallas for the event.

Guests of honor were the widow of Stonewall Jackson and a daughter of Jefferson Davis.

When the women had arrived at the railroad station, Rebel veterans unbitched horses and themselves pulled the women's

carriage to the Oriental Hotel, where the Baker now stands.

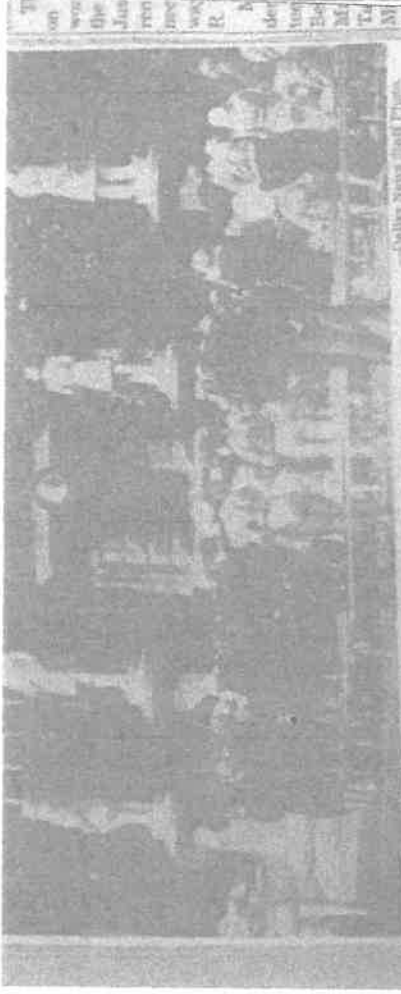
Ben Stine, 75, was just 10 then. He remembers there was a big picnic on the grass at City Park that afternoon.

But it was about 3 p. m. before 7-year-old Viva Smith got any lunch. She is Mrs. Floyd Ellison now and 72.

"I nearly starved to death," recalled Mrs. Ellison. She rode on a float sponsored by Patton Seminary, a select girls school.

She remembers the color of the parade. But most of all she remembers a kind man who tossed a banana to a hungry 7-year-old girl. "I had to split

For the unveiling, 2000 people gathered at the new site of the monument.



Rebel relatives rededicate Confederate Monument here Sunday.

UNVEILING CEREMONY Confederate Monument's

My REBEL BROTHERS
The monument, bought by the Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled.

The parade that snaked through Dallas streets that day disclosed all earlier parades in the city's history.

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carriage to the Oriental Hotel, where the Baker now stands. Ben Sims, 78, was just 10 then. He remembers there was a big picnic on the grass at City Park that afternoon.

But it was about 3 p.m. before 7-year-old Viva Smith got any lunch. She is Mrs. Floyd Elbison now, and 72.

"I nearly starved to death," recalled Mrs. Elbison. She rode on a flat sponsored by Patton Seminary, a select girls school. She remembers the color of the parade. But most of all she remembers a kind man who tossed a banana to a hungry 7-year-old girl. "I had to spit

sung by the Scottish late Mrs. Queen.

Following the ceremonies, the four chapters of UDC and the John B. Hood Camp Sons of Veterans will decorate graves in the Confederate Cemetery near Oaklawn and in Greenwood. Sunday is Confederate Memorial Day.

The monument was dedicated on April 29, 1867. In 1948, the work of vandalism made repairs of the statue by the city necessary. Just last year, the monument was removed from City Park to Pioneer Cemetery in order to make way for the east-west leg of the R. L. Thornton Freeway.

Mrs. Oliver B. Davis is president of the UDC chapter. Committee members are Mrs. Earle D. Bolovick, Mrs. J. P. Greenwood, Mrs. S. H. Bevan, Mrs. Helen C. Taylor, Mrs. Viva Smith Elbison, Mrs. F. B. Ingram and Mrs. Mabel W. Searlet.



Unveiling Ceremony here Sunday.

UNVEILING CEREMONY RECALLED Monument's 65th Anniversary

The city repaired the damage last year the monument was moved out of City Park to Pioneer Cemetery, across Main Street from Dallas Museum Addition, to make room for the R. L. Thornton Freeway.

In his recollection at the time, the main column is the face of Gen. W. L. (Tipu) Cobb, city mayor of Dallas. His grandson, present Mayor Earle C. Ell, was one of the main speakers.

Mrs. Oliver B. Davis, president of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapter 48, in the program. Chapter 4 was the

with a girl friend," chuckled Mrs. Elbison.

Gov. Charles A. Culberson asked that day: "Sleep, Angela from the altar; there is no halter spot of ground than select situated valor lies by occupying beauty crowned."

But the monument wasn't fully ground for vandals. They seized the statue in 1948, about being Spontewally sabbey and chipping off a part of Jefferson Davis' face.

The monument's other sister, Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnston, Chapter 48, has not a number of staff members not working in the park.

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"I nearly starved to death," recalled Mrs. Elbison. She rode on a flat sponsored by Patton Seminary, a select girls school. She remembers the color of the parade. But most of all she remembers a kind man who tossed a banana to a hungry 7-year-old girl. "I had to spit



DEDICATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

PIONEER PARK

Masonic and Alford Streets

April 29, 1962

2:50 P. M.

DEDICATION COMMITTEES

Mrs. Marie J. Barwick, Chairman
Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram
Mrs. James H. Egan
Mrs. J. P. Greenwood
Mrs. Floyd Ellison
Mrs. Madeline C. Taylor
Mrs. Lillian H. Barrett

EMERGENCY SERVICE

Bill Galt of Chapter

Armed Services Unit Mrs. C. G. Wiley, Chaplain
Mrs. E. C. Jones, President

Scottie Blue Flag Mrs. C. Anne Smith, Chaplain
Mrs. Salmer Long, President

Alice Chapter No. 41 Mrs. George E. Jackson, Chaplain
Mrs. Oliver B. Davis, President

Mary Davis Lee Mrs. William E. Anderson, Chaplain
Mrs. G. P. Brantley, President

Ann B. Wood Camp 1071 Dr. Lloyd Nichols, Chaplain
Mrs. W. Clyde Daniel, Commandant

Wendellina Mrs. George B. Johnson, Chaplain
Alice Chapter No. 6

The last resting place of our brave Confederate
Warriors in the Confederate Cemetery, Mason and Alford
Streets, Columbus, Georgia. Our prayers for the
souls of our brave men and women who gave their
lives for the Confederate cause are ever with you.
The Confederate Cemetery is located at the corner of
Mason and Alford Streets, Columbus, Georgia.

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Mason and Alford Streets, Columbus, Georgia.

April 22, 1961.

Respected,

Mrs. Helen C. Kaylor,

Dear --

It is with pleasure that we are pleased to have you

associated with this and please call us, 1961.

It is our pleasure to have you

and please

with this and please call us, 1961.

(Please refer to this)

Mr. James A. Smith

Mr. W. A. Smith

Mr. W. A. Smith

Mr. W. A. Smith

Mr. W. A. Smith

The following is a list of the

(Please refer to this) in the

of the following

Newspaper Article Transcript –
Confederate Monument's 65th Anniversary
Dallas Morning News, April 22, 1962

They rededicated the Confederate Monument Sunday in Pioneer Cemetery – A graveyard where the markers read like Dallas street signs.

About 75 people with Confederate blood in their veins and Confederate gray in their hair met to mark the anniversary of the unveiling of the massive marble and Llano granite monument.

There were songs, prayers, and speeches. And a 28-mile-an-hour south wind billowed flags and women's skirts. It carried away some of the speaker's words.

Sixty-five years ago, Sunday, the monument, bought by the Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled.

The parade that snaked through Dallas streets that day dimmed all earlier parades in the city's history.

Most of the town's 42,000 residents turned out. The Texas Pacific Railway ran special trains into Dallas for the event.

Guests of honor were the widow of Stonewall Jackson and a daughter of Jefferson Davis.

When the women had arrived at the railroad station, Rebel veterans unhitched horses and themselves pulled the women's carriage to the Oriental Hotel where the Baker now stands.

Ben Stine, 75, was just 10 then. He remembers there was a big picnic on the grass at City Park that afternoon.

But it was about 3 p.m. before 7-year-old Viva Smith got any lunch. She is Mrs. Floyd Ellison now, and 72.

"I nearly starved to death." Recalled Mrs. Ellison. She rode on a float sponsored by Patton Seminary, a select girl's school.

She remembers the color of the parade. But most of all she remembers a kind man who tossed a banana to a hungry 7-year-old girl. "I had to split with a girlfriend" chuckled Mrs. Ellison.

Gov. Charles A. Culberson orated that day: "Stoop, Angela from the skies; there is no holier spot of ground than where defeated valor lies by mourning beauty crowned."


But the monument wasn't holy ground for vandals. They raided the statues in 1948, shattering Stonewall's saber and chipping off a part of Jefferson Davis' face.

The monument's other statues, Albert Sidney Johnson, Robert E. Lee, and a nameless Rebel private – were not wounded in the attack.

The city repaired the damage. Last year, the monument was moved out of City Park to Pioneer Cemetery, across Masonic Street from Dallas Memorial Auditorium, to make room for the R.L. Thornton Freeway.

In bas-relief at the base, the main column is the face of Gen. W.L. (Tige) Cabell early Mayor of Dallas. His grandson, present Mayor Earle Cabell was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Olivia B. Davis, president of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapter 6 led the program. Chapter 6 was (do not have rest of the article)

Philip T. Kingston for Dallas - პოსტები | ფეისბუქი - Facebook 

<https://ka-ge.facebook.com/PhilipTKingston/posts>

იხილეთ მეტი **Philip T. Kingston** for Dallas-გან Facebook-ზე. შესვლა. ან Motion by D14 badass lawyer and Landmark Commissioner **Renee Strickland!**

Above post (unknown date) but appears to be related to March 4th Landmark Commission vote



Renee Strickland



February 13 · 🌐

Next Saturday morning, come meet Scott Griggs for Dallas at my house!

I first became impressed with Councilman Scott Griggs in how he handled the Trinity Tollway boondoggle. He was dogged in his refusals to back down until full #transparency and #accountability effectively timely shut down that expensive, inefficient morass.

Scott Griggs has applied the same tenacity to the Police and Fireman's Fund, DART, Visit Dallas, and a host of nitty gritty, every day issues that face ou...
[See More](#)

Scott Griggs

for Dallas Mayor

SAT, FEB 23

Meet & Greet in Hollywood/Santa Monica

600 Valencia St, Dallas, TX 75223-1323, United States

71 people interested

★ Interested



Renee Strickland



February 20 · 🌐

DALLAS, many candidates are vying to be your next Mayor. This Saturday, come meet Scott Griggs for Dallas and see why he stands out.

Scott Griggs

for Dallas Mayor

SAT, FEB 23

Meet & Greet in Hollywood/Santa Monica

600 Valencia St, Dallas, TX 75223-1323, United States

71 people interested

★ Interested



Renee Strickland updated her profile picture.



April 18 at 11:02 AM · 🌐

The Offspring is ok that her face is temporarily covered, in support of Scott Griggs for Dallas Mayor.





Renee Strickland



April 18 at 11:01 AM · 🌐

Philip T. Kingston for Dallas is the kind of nice District 14 is looking for, because he stopped the illegal giveaway for Fair Park, got taxes down three years in a row, wrangled more bond funds for streets and infrastructure than any other district, helped stop gas drilling in parks — the list goes on.

Voters in District 14 understand that all of that was accomplished against and in spite of bitter opposition from the mayor and the ruling cabal. District 14 wants the kind o... See More



DALLASOBSERVER.COM

Attacks on Griggs, Attacks on Kingston, All Have Same Scary Shadow ✓



Philip T. Kingston for Dallas is with Renee Strickland and 5 others.



April 20 at 11:54 AM · 🌐

It's a beautiful day to block walk for Philip Kingston in #D14! Want to get involved as we head into early voting? Send us a note at campaign@kingstonfordallas.com.

- TA

