

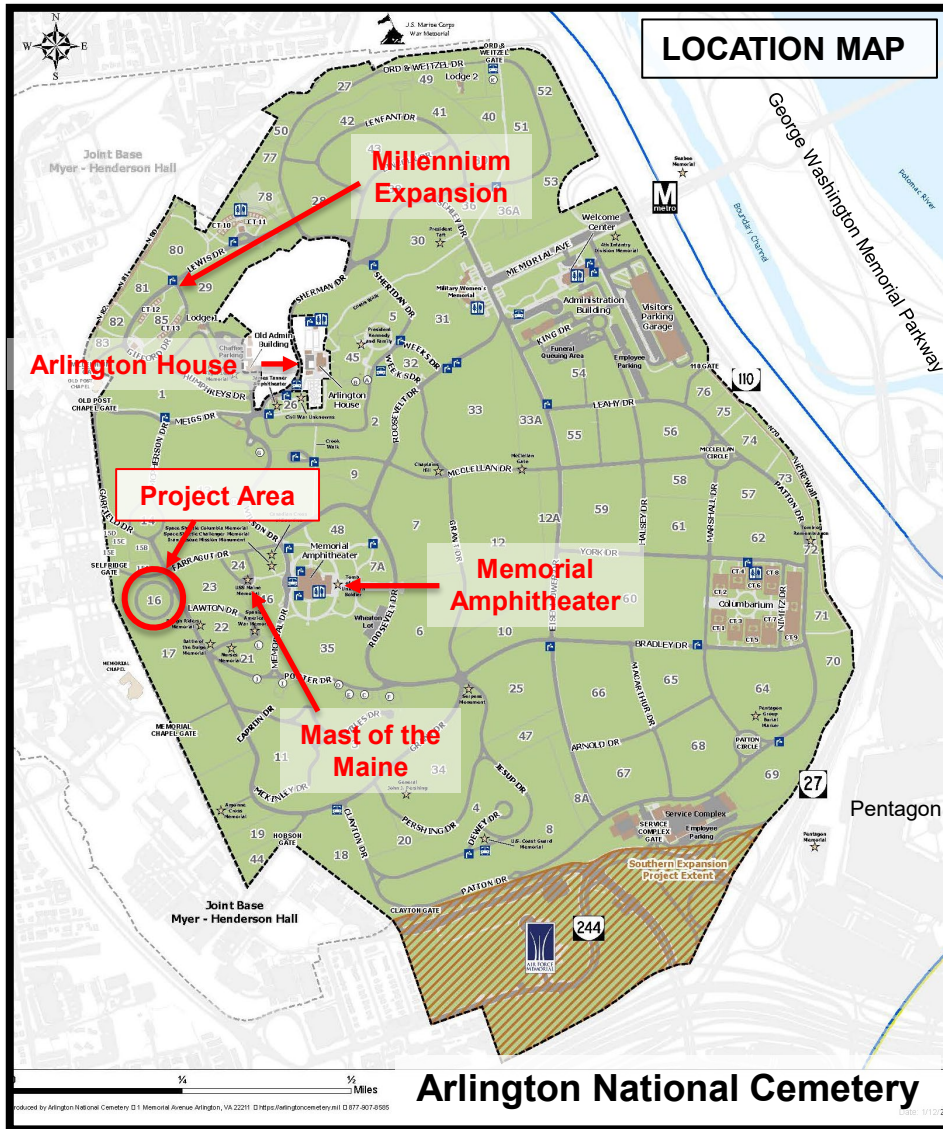
CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL REMOVAL Army National Military Cemeteries Arlington National Cemetery Arlington, Virginia

INITIATION OF THE SECTION 106 PROCESS:
PROJECT DESCRIPTION, IDENTIFICATION OF
CONSULTING PARTIES, IDENTIFICATION OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES, AND AREA OF
POTENTIAL EFFECTS

DHR File No. 2022-0201

Initiated: February 9, 2023
Revised: March 16, 2023

LOCATION MAP & PROJECT DESCRIPTION



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC) proposes the removal of the bronze elements of the Confederate Memorial, which currently sit on a granite base in the center of Section 16. The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking with the potential to cause adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(a).

As required by Congress and implemented by the Secretary of Defense, Arlington National Cemetery has been directed to implement the recommendations of the Commission on the Naming of Items of the DoD that Commemorate the Confederate States of America or Any Person Who Served Voluntarily with the Confederate States of America (the Naming Commission). The Naming Commission was established pursuant to Section 370 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. This undertaking is a direct result of the Secretary of Defense's directive.

As a result, ANMC expects to carefully deconstruct the Confederate Memorial bronze statue in a deliberate manner, so that it may be securely stored and safeguarded for reassembly. It will be moved to a storage facility pending a final disposition determination. The granite pedestal on which the memorial sits will be left in-situ and will become a possible location for interpretation. ANMC will develop mitigations with input from consulting parties and the public. They will be asked to share their perspectives in order to: 1) Inform determination of the ultimate location for the memorial's bronze elements, once they are removed; and 2) Mitigate possible adverse effects resulting from removal of the memorial from ANC.

From the Naming Commission “Final Report to Congress, Part III: Remaining Department of Defense Assets,” page 16, published September 2022:

"The Department of the Army conducted a study to explore alternatives ranging from leaving the memorial in place and providing contextualization (using signage and other media to provide educational opportunities for visitors) to removal. The term removal includes:

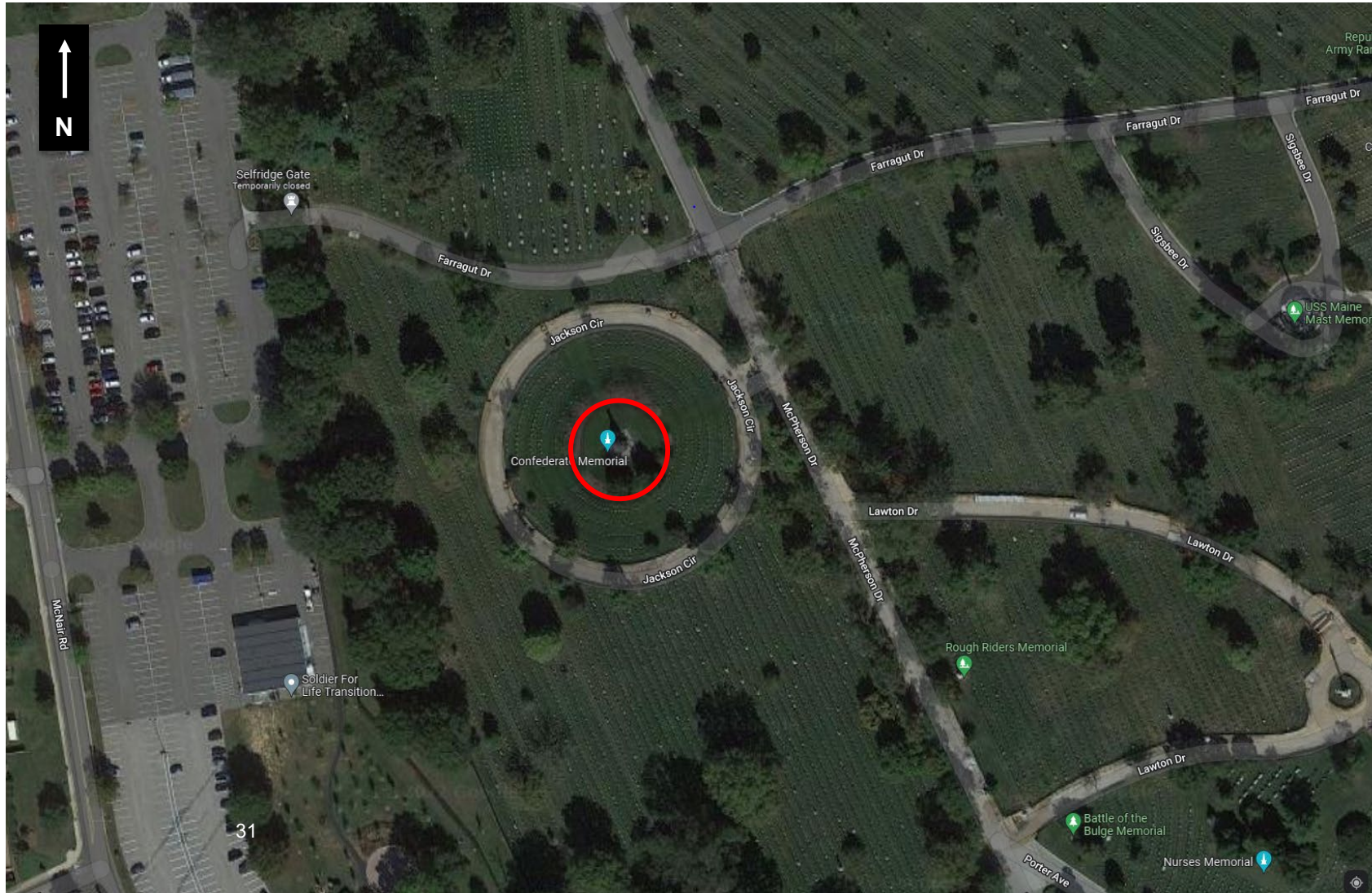
- *deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze and granite elements*
- *deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze elements and demolishing granite elements*
- *deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze elements while leaving the granite elements in place*
- *demolishing the bronze elements while leaving the granite elements in place*
- *demolishing and recycling all components of the memorial*
- *possibly shrouding the bronze elements"*

The Commissioners discussed at length if the proposed measures eliminated the items at issue and any disturbance to adjacent graves (there is not as the ANC has previously done work in the cemetery; in this case, the robust mitigation measures to avoid disturbing adjacent grave sites would include placing steel decking over the graves). In the case of this monument, the Commissioners assessed that contextualization was not an appropriate option.

"After a review of options from the Department of the Army study, the Commission recommends:

- *The statue atop of the monument should be removed. All bronze elements on the monument should be deconstructed, and removed, preferably leaving the granite base and foundation in place to minimize risk of inadvertent disturbance of graves.*
- *The work should be planned and coordinated with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historical Review Commission to determine the best way to proceed with removal of the monument.*
- *The Department of Army should consider the most cost-effective method of removal and disposal of the monument's elements in their planning."*

PROJECT NARRATIVE



In 2022, before the proposed project begins, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) will complete archival documentation of the Confederate Memorial for submission into the Library of Congress (LoC).

During deconstruction, ground disturbance will be minimal. ANMC proposes leaving the granite pedestal in place, and not performing any ground disturbing activities, as the memorial is in the center of burial Section 16.

While the work occurs, the surrounding landscape, graves, and headstones will be protected. Staging will occur on the circular drive that surrounds the memorial. During the deconstruction, scaffolding will be erected around the memorial and covered with screening, to protect the surrounding landscape and grave markers and to ensure the safety of visitors in/around the vicinity of the deconstruction.

Upon completion, the memorial will be prepared for transport to a storage facility, the site and landscaping will be restored. ANMC will develop interpretation for the site with input from consulting parties and the public.

Satellite View of Project Area.
Proposed project location in **RED**.

INITIATION OF THE SECTION 106 PROCESS



Per 36 CFR § 800.3, Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC) initiates the section 106 process for the following proposed undertaking: the removal from ANC grounds and final location determination of the Confederate Memorial's bronze elements. The proposed project is considered a Federal undertaking, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(y), and is the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.3(a).

Per 36 CFR § 800.3(c), ANMC identifies the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to be involved in the section 106 process.

Per 36 CFR § 800.3(c), ANMC plans to involve the public in the section 106 process. After initiating consultation with the DHR, ANMC will issue an invite to consulting parties and the public via social media, the Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) website, and local news outlets. ANMC will post information regarding the proposed undertaking to the ANC website. ANMC will work in consultation with the DHR to develop the plan for involving the public in the section 106 process.

IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES



Per 36 CFR § 800.3(f) and § 800.2(c), ANMC developed an initial list of other parties entitled to be consulting parties. This list will be further developed in consultation with the DHR.

ANMC identified the following other consulting parties:

- Local government: Arlington County, including the Historic Preservation Program & the Historical Affairs and Landmark Review Board (HALRB)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
- Commission of Fine Arts (CFA)
- National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC)
- National Park Service (NPS) George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), including Arlington House
- National Park Service (NPS) National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program
- Program
- Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
- Society for History in the Federal Government
- The U.S. Army Center of Military History
- Advisory Committee on Arlington National Cemetery (ACANC)
- ANMC Staff
- The following 14 states are graphically represented on the Memorial with bronze shields, as a result, ANMC proposes contacting the SHPO for each:
 - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, & Virginia

Continued next page...

IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES



Per 36 CFR § 800.3(f) and § 800.2(c), ANMC developed an initial list of other parties entitled to be consulting parties. This list will be further developed in consultation with the DHR.

ANMC identified the following other consulting parties:

- Descendant communities connected to ANC, Arlington House, and the greater Arlington community, including descendants of the enslaved people at Arlington House (Syphax, Gray, Branham, Parks, and other families), the Lee and Custis families, the residents of Freedman's Village
- The Arlington Historical Society
- The Black Heritage Museum of Arlington
- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Arlington Branch
- American Alliance of Museums
- Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture
- Smithsonian's National Museum of American History
- The National Association for Interpretation
- The National Council on Public History
- The Organization of American Historians
- The American Historical Association
- American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)

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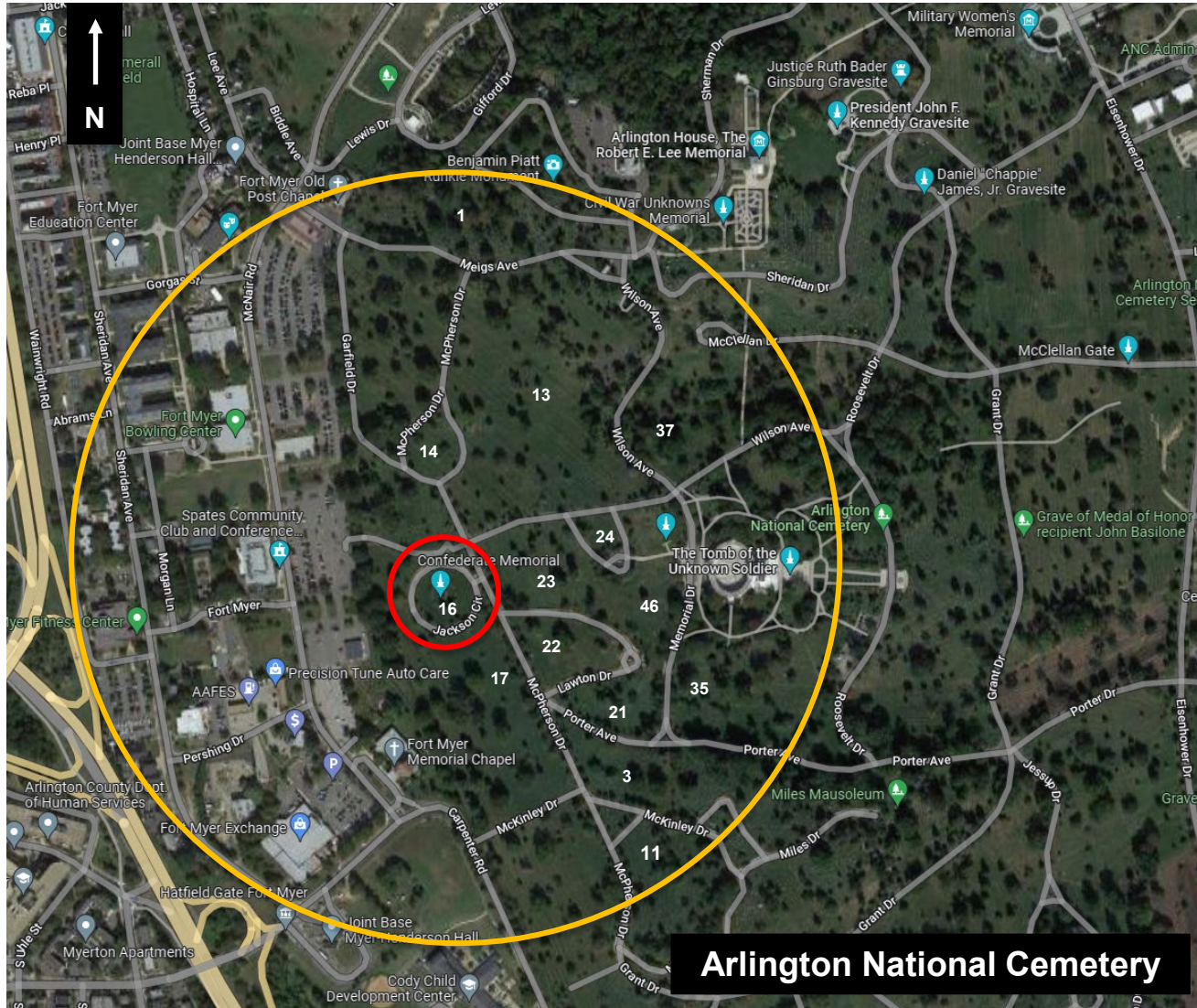
IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES



Per 36 CFR § 800.3(f) and § 800.2(c), ANMC developed an initial list of other parties entitled to be consulting parties. This list will be further developed in consultation with the DHR.

ANMC identified the following other consulting parties:

- Library of Virginia
- Preservation Virginia
- Virginia Museum of History & Culture (Virginia Historical Society)
- Virginia Military Institute
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- American Institute for Conservation (AIC)
- Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI)
- Monument Lab
- Americans for the Arts Public Art Network (PAN)
- Descendants/relatives of sculptor Moses Ezekiel
- National Museum of American Jewish Military History
- The American Jewish Historical Society
- Center for Jewish History
- Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History
- Sons of Confederate Veterans, including the Maryland Division
- The United Daughters of the Confederacy
- Save Southern Heritage Florida
- Southern Poverty Law Center
- Anti-Defamation League



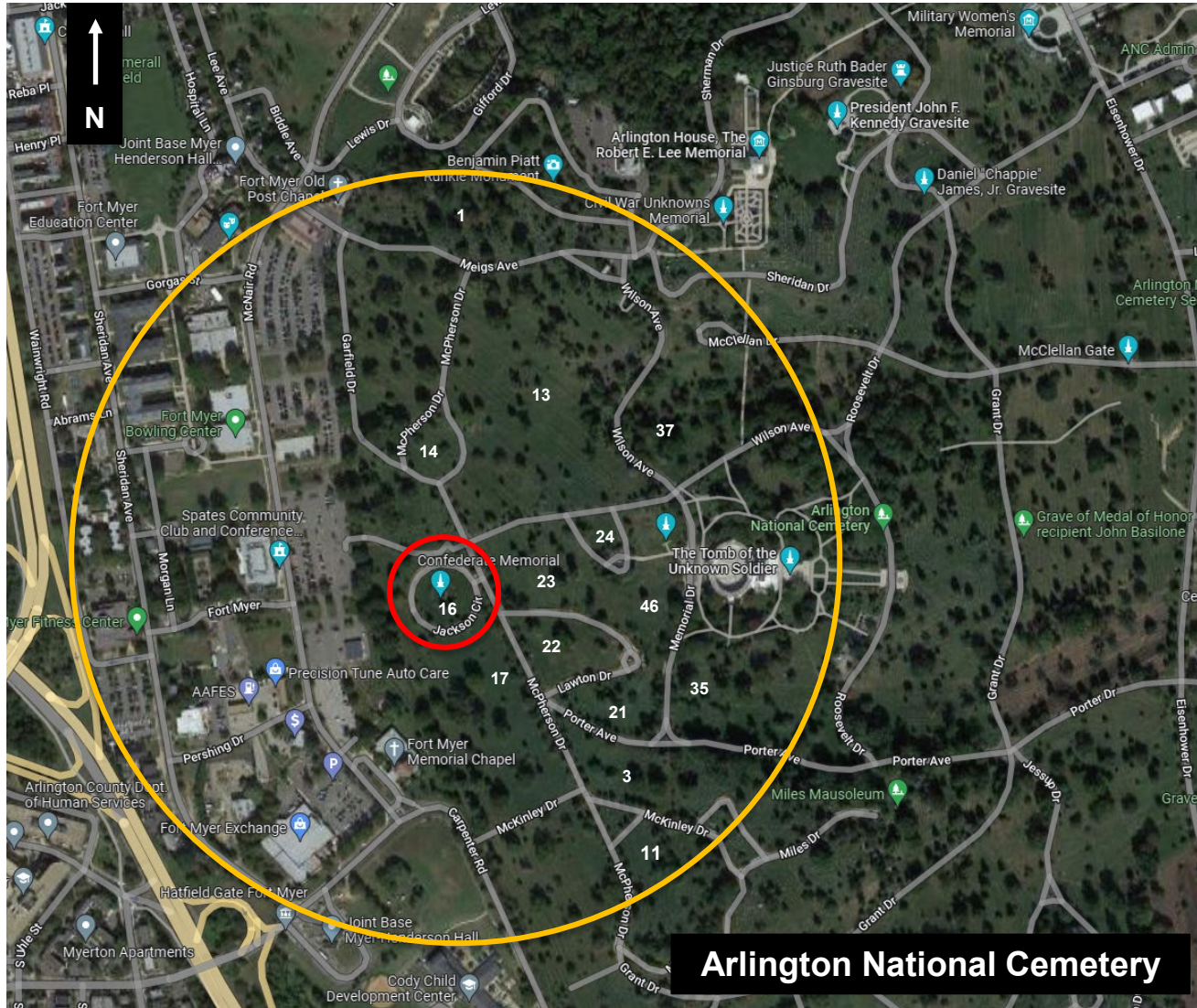
Per 36 CFR § 800.4 & § 800.16, ANMC identifies the following area of potential effects, the full extent of which will be determined in consultation with the DHR:

Area of Potential Effects:

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is shown on the map to the left as a yellow oval. The APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations to the character or use of historic properties. This includes locations where the project may be visible and/or audible. It also includes locations where equipment will approach and sit at the Confederate Memorial during removal operations, and other staging areas where ground disturbance or compression may result (see pages 39 – 41 for additional illustrations). All this work would occur in ANC Section 16, which is approximately 1.22 acres.

The project area is located in Arlington National Cemetery Historic District (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] #000-0042). The project involves work in previously disturbed areas.

*Satellite View of Project Area.
APE outlined in **YELLOW**.
Proposed project location in **RED**.*



Per 36 CFR § 800.4 & § 800.16, ANMC identifies the following area of potential effects, the full extent of which will be determined in consultation with the DHR:

Area of Potential Effects:

The Confederate Memorial is visible from the following sites:

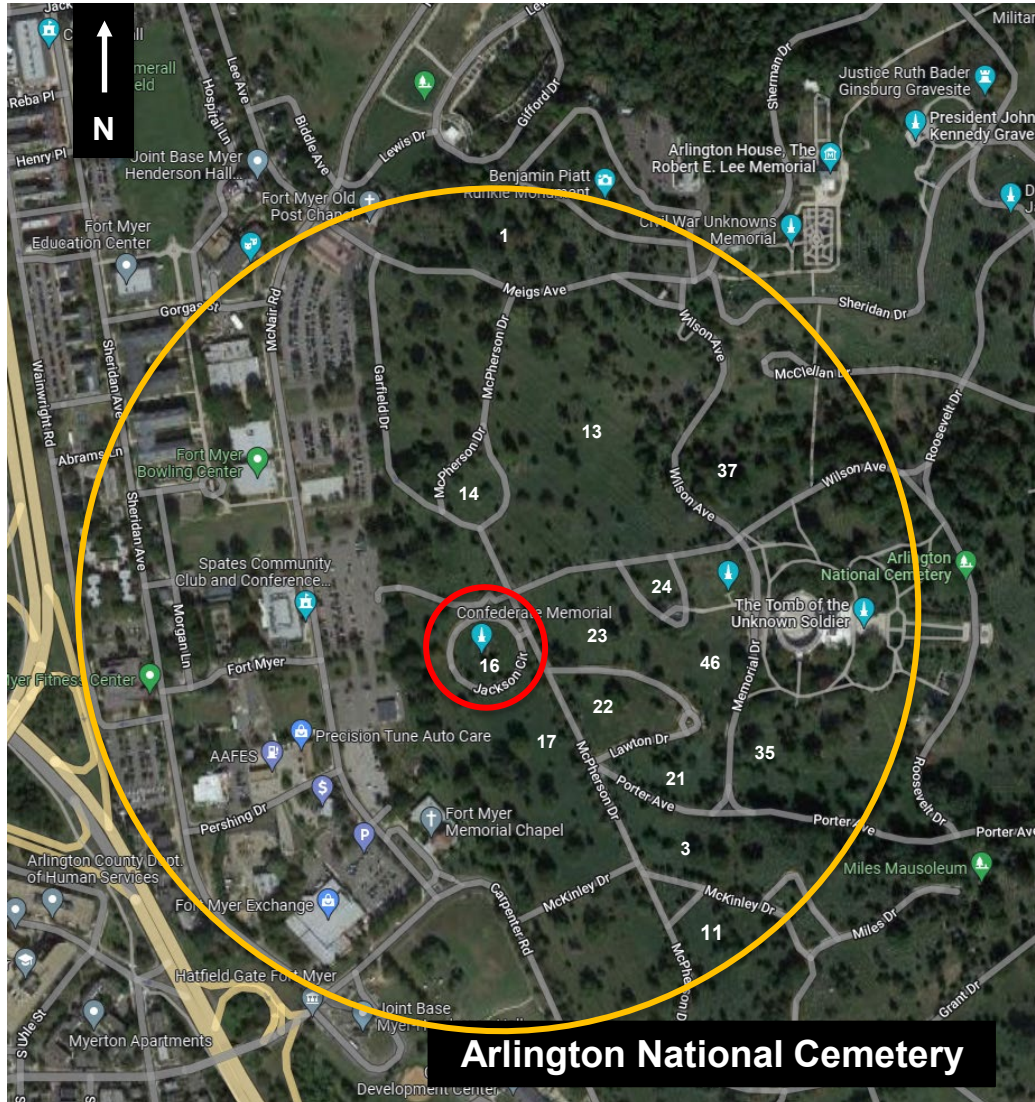
- Custis Family gravesite (ANC)
- Section 13, white Civil War (enlisted) soldiers' primary burial ground historically referred to as the "Field of the Dead" (ANC)
- U.S.S. Maine Memorial (Mast of the Maine [ANC])
- Spanish-American War Memorial (ANC)
- Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial (ANC)
- Battle of the Bulge Memorial (ANC)
- Rough Riders Memorial (ANC)
- Selfridge Gate (ANC)
- McNair Rd. (Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall [JBM-HH])
- Fort Myer Memorial Chapel (JBM-HH)
- Burial Sections 1, 3, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 37, & 46

Satellite View of Project Area.

*APE outlined in **YELLOW**.*

*Proposed project location in **RED**.*

IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES



Historic Properties Located Within the APE:

Per 36 CFR § 800.4, the following is a list of historic structures and features contributing to the ANC, JBM-HH, and Arlington House historic districts, which are located within/adjacent to the APE. These properties are identified in the 2014 programmatic agreement among ANC, the Virginia SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), ANC's 2014 National Register nomination, and ANC's 2012 DHR Reconnaissance Level Survey.

- Confederate Memorial (DHR #000-1235 / #000-0042-0029)
- Arlington National Cemetery Historic District (DHR #000-0042)
- Boundary walls and gates (DHR #000-0042-0017)
- Grave Markers (DHR #000-0042-0021)
- Battle of the Bulge Memorial (DHR #000-0042-0025)
- Rough Riders Memorial (DHR #000-0042-0040)
- Spanish-American War Memorial (DHR #000-0042-0043)
- Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial (DHR #000-0042-0044)
- U.S.S. Maine Memorial (DHR #000-0042-0047)
- Arlington House Historic District (DHR #000-0001)
- Arlington House Cultural Landscape (CLI #600049)
- Fort Myer Historic District (DHR #000-0004)

Satellite View of Project Area.

*APE outlined in **YELLOW**.*

*Proposed project location in **RED**.*



Evaluation of Historic Significance:

Per 36 CFR § 800.4(c), ANMC will consult with the DHR and to apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility.

The ANC historic district's 2014 National Register nomination lists the Confederate Memorial as a contributing object (monuments/ memorials) to the historic district. The Confederate Memorial is also individually listed with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the State Historic Preservation Office, as DHR ID#: 000-1235 / DHR ID#: 000-0042-0029, as a contributing National Register resource to Arlington National Cemetery (DHR ID#: 000-0042). Accordingly, ANMC believes that the Confederate Memorial meets several of the National Register criteria, and that the property should be considered eligible for the National Register for section 106 purposes. As a result, concurrent with the initiation of the section 106 process, ANC submits a Phase II Intensive-Level Survey to the DHR for preliminary evaluation for determination of National Register eligibility.

From Arlington National Cemetery's 2014 nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, page 43:

ANC Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

As the final resting place of military veterans, from the well known to the unknown and materialized in the rows of white headstones, ANC is nationally significant as the country's premier national cemetery and as a testament to the measures taken to honor and respect those who have played a role in our country's history. With a period of significance from 1864 to the present, ANC retains its integrity and meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C, and Criteria Considerations D, F, and G at a national level. The Criteria A and B periods of significance of ANC begin in 1864 and continue to the present day. The year 1864 marks the year the U.S. Army began to utilize the estate as a cemetery. Recent additions to the cemetery in terms of land development as well as monuments and memorials are significant despite their age of less than 50 years. The Department of Defense continues to use the cemetery for burials for war veterans, and it continues to commemorate significant national events by the construction of memorials. The period of significance therefore extends to the present day as ANC continues to develop as a national cemetery and as a symbol for those who have fought for the freedoms of United States citizens. The Criterion C period of significance begins in 1864 and ends in 1966 with the massive expansion east of present-day Eisenhower Drive and is directly attributed to the picturesque planning and design of the cemetery under the direction of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs as well as the Beaux Arts influences of the 1920s and 1930s at the hands of the Commission of Fine Arts. The design of the area to the east of Eisenhower Drive after 1966 is based upon maximizing the number of burials rather than extending the rural/picturesque aspects of Meigs' original design and therefore the period of significance ends in 1966 for the rural/picturesque design under Criterion C. The nomination for Arlington House (a contributing component to the ANC Historic District) has two associated archeological sites that are contributing under Criterion D.

From Arlington National Cemetery's 2014 nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Confederate Memorial (& Section 16), Section 7, Page 25 - 26

...Although Confederate soldiers were buried at ANC from its inception as a cemetery, bitter feelings between the North and South and ANC's role as a primarily Union cemetery meant that there was not a monument to Confederate soldiers until the early twentieth century. Before that time families of Confederate soldiers were not always allowed to decorate the graves of their soldiers and, at times, were not allowed to enter the cemetery (Peters 2008:246). In June 1900, a section of the cemetery was authorized by Congress to be used for the burial of Confederate dead. During the next year and a half, soldiers who had been buried in national cemeteries in Alexandria and the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. were moved to the Confederate section of ANC (Section 16). In total, 482 persons are buried in the section, 46 officers, 351 enlisted men, 58 wives, 15 Southern civilians, and 12 unknowns. The grave markers in this section are distinctive, with pointed tops that were meant to be easily distinguishable from the rounded tops of Union soldiers' headstones...

...The significance of the Confederate Memorial extends beyond the monument itself to the social climate in which it was built. The turn of the twentieth century marked a beginning of changing sentiments between the North and South with the authorization by Congress of a Confederate section within ANC. The reconciliation that began with this monument would be further strengthened through the Arlington Memorial Bridge that would physically and symbolically bridge the divide between Lee's Arlington estate and Lincoln's Washington...

Section 8, Page 48

...In 1906, Congress had approved the construction of a Confederate Memorial at ANC. In an effort at national unity and reconciliation between the North and the South, a one-acre area (Section 16) had been set aside in 1900 for the burial of Confederate dead. Although 241 Confederate burials at ANC had been disinterred and moved to Southern cemeteries during the 1870s, 136 Confederate burials remained. These burials were moved to the newly designated section and were joined by the 128 Confederates burials that were moved to ANC from the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The white marble markers in this section, which are set in concentric circles, exhibit the pointed top that was typical of Confederate burials in other national cemeteries. Each stone was 36 inches high, 10 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, and was engraved with the grave number, the name of the soldier (if known), his unit designation, and the letters C.S.A. (Krowl 2003:165). The site chosen for the Confederate section occupied a more prominent spot in the cemetery in 1900 than is apparent today. Before the completion of the Arlington Memorial Bridge in 1932 as a direct route over the Potomac from Washington, many visitors would have entered the cemetery through the western gates near Fort Myer. From that vantage point, the Confederate section was easily accessible to sightseers...

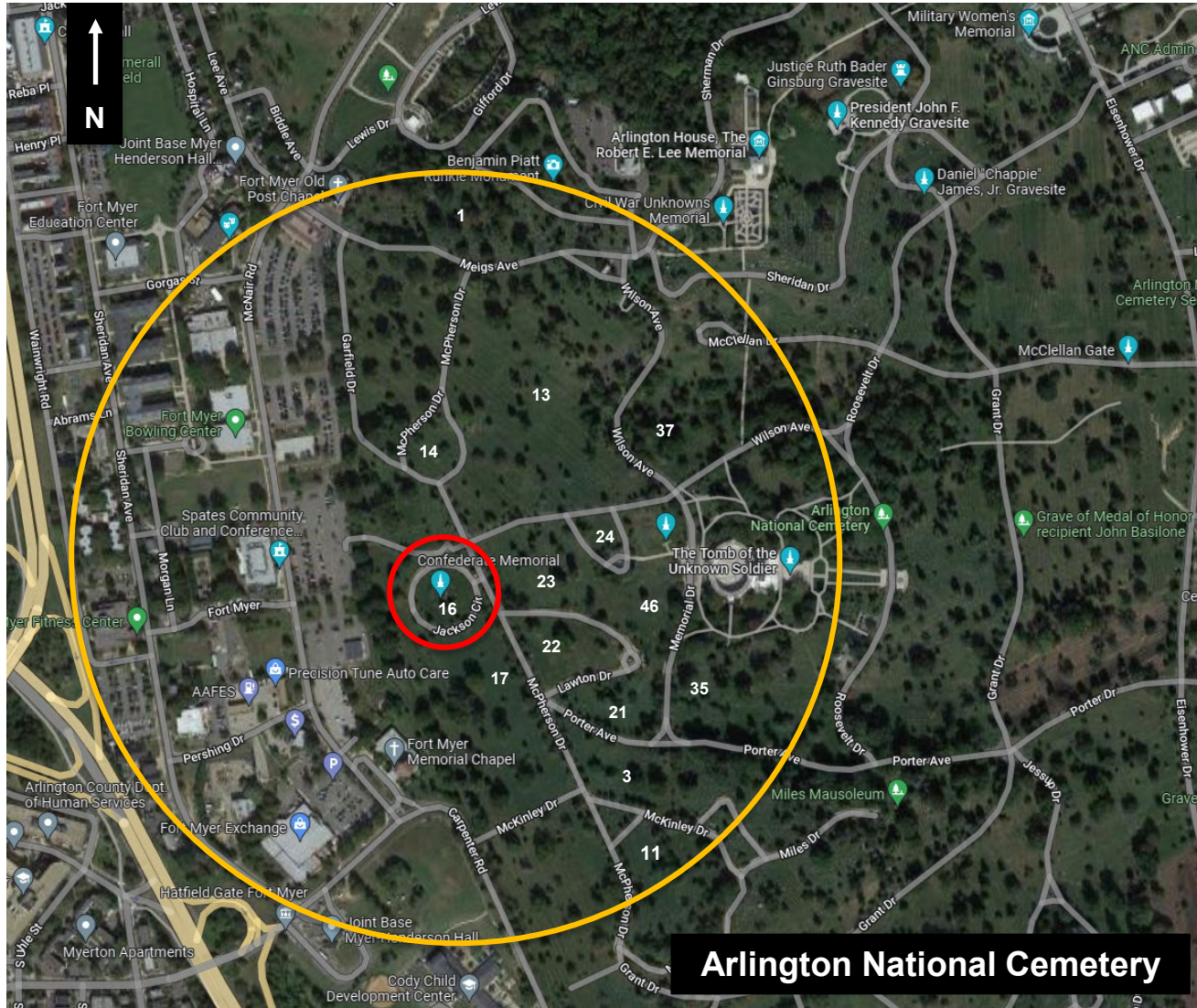
From Arlington National Cemetery's 2012 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey:

Confederate Memorial Significance Statement, DHR ID#: 000-1235, Other DHR ID#: 000-0042-0029, page 3-4

...Although Confederate soldiers were buried at ANC from its inception as a cemetery, bitter feelings between the North and South and ANC's role as a primarily Union cemetery meant that there was not a monument to Confederate soldiers until the early twentieth century. Before that time families of Confederate soldiers were not always allowed to decorate the graves of their soldiers and, at times, were not allowed to enter the cemetery (Peters 2008:246). In June 1900, a section of the cemetery was authorized by Congress to be used for the burial of Confederate dead. During the next year and a half, soldiers who had been buried in national cemeteries in Alexandria and the Soldiers' Home in Washington were moved to the Confederate section of ANC (Section 16). In total, 482 persons are buried in the section; 46 officers, 351 enlisted men, 58 wives, 15 Southern civilians, and 12 unknowns. The grave markers in this section are distinctive, with pointed tops that were meant to be easily distinguishable from the rounded tops of Union soldiers' headstones.

The graves are arranged in concentric circles around the Confederate Monument, which was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The organization's petition was granted on March 4, 1906, by Secretary of War William Howard Taft, who, as president, spoke at a reception for the organization upon the laying of the cornerstone for the monument on November 12, 1912. The completed monument was dedicated on June 4, 1914.

The significance of the Confederate Monument extends beyond the monument itself to the social climate in which it was built. The turn of the twentieth century marked a beginning of changing sentiments between the North and South with the authorization by Congress of a Confederate section within ANC. The reconciliation that began with this monument would be further strengthened through the Memorial Bridge that would physically and symbolically bridge the divide between Lee's Arlington and Lincoln's Washington. The Confederate Monument is a contributing object to the ANC Historic District for being an important part of the nation's foremost military ceremonial and burial collection and for its design by Moses Ezekiel...



Results of Identification & Evaluation: Historic Properties Affected

Per 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(2), ANMC finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking. As a result, ANMC shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes or organizations, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with § 800.5.

Per 32 CFR § 800.2 ANMC will engage the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) for assistance with the Sec 106 process. Notification was provided to the ACHP on 16 March 2023 via the Electronic Section 106 Documentation Submittal System (e106) Form, inviting the ACHP to participate in the Section 106 consultative process for the proposed undertaking.

*Satellite View of Project Area.
APE outlined in **YELLOW**.
Proposed project location in **RED**.*



In the initial submission on 09 February 2023, ANMC requested that the DHR:

1. Assign a DHR file number to project
2. Respond to ANMC's request for review of finding that there is an undertaking that affects a historic property: the Confederate Memorial
3. Respond to ANMC's request for review of determination of eligibility

This submission to the DHR included a VCRIS Intensive Survey (Evaluation/Phase II survey) for the Confederate Memorial (DHR ID #000-1235).

ANMC noted it was developing a Phase II Intensive-Level Survey report for the Confederate Memorial, in support of the VCRIS survey, for preliminary evaluation for determination of National Register eligibility.



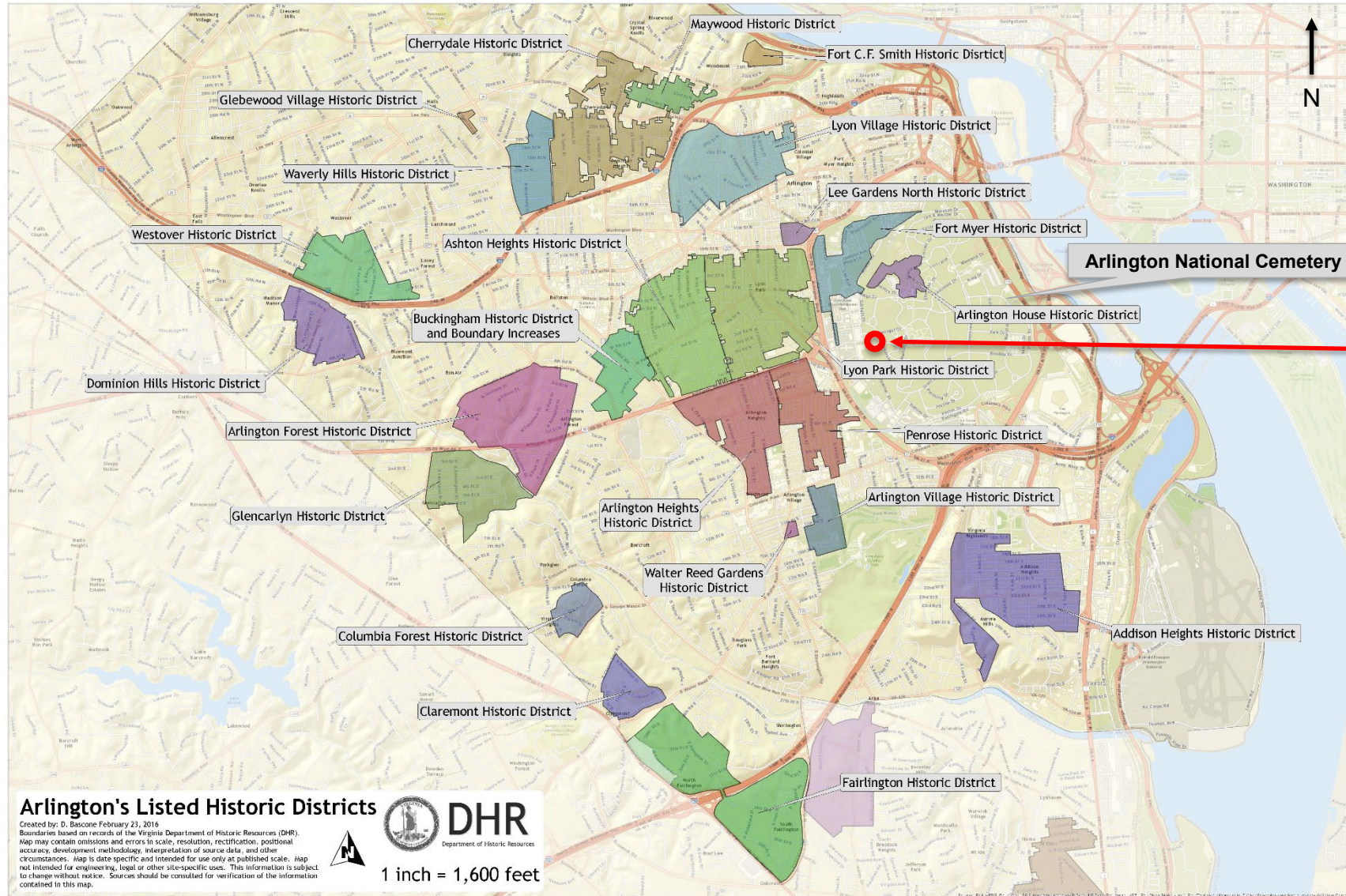
ANMC received DHR's letter of 03 March 2023. In response, ANMC provides this revised submission and requests that the DHR:

1. Concur with revisions in this document
2. Acknowledge receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Electronic Section 106 Documentation Submittal (e106)
3. Acknowledge receipt of the Phase II (Intensive-Level) survey report to evaluate the individual eligibility of the Confederate Memorial to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

After review of the Phase II survey report, ANMC requests that the DHR:

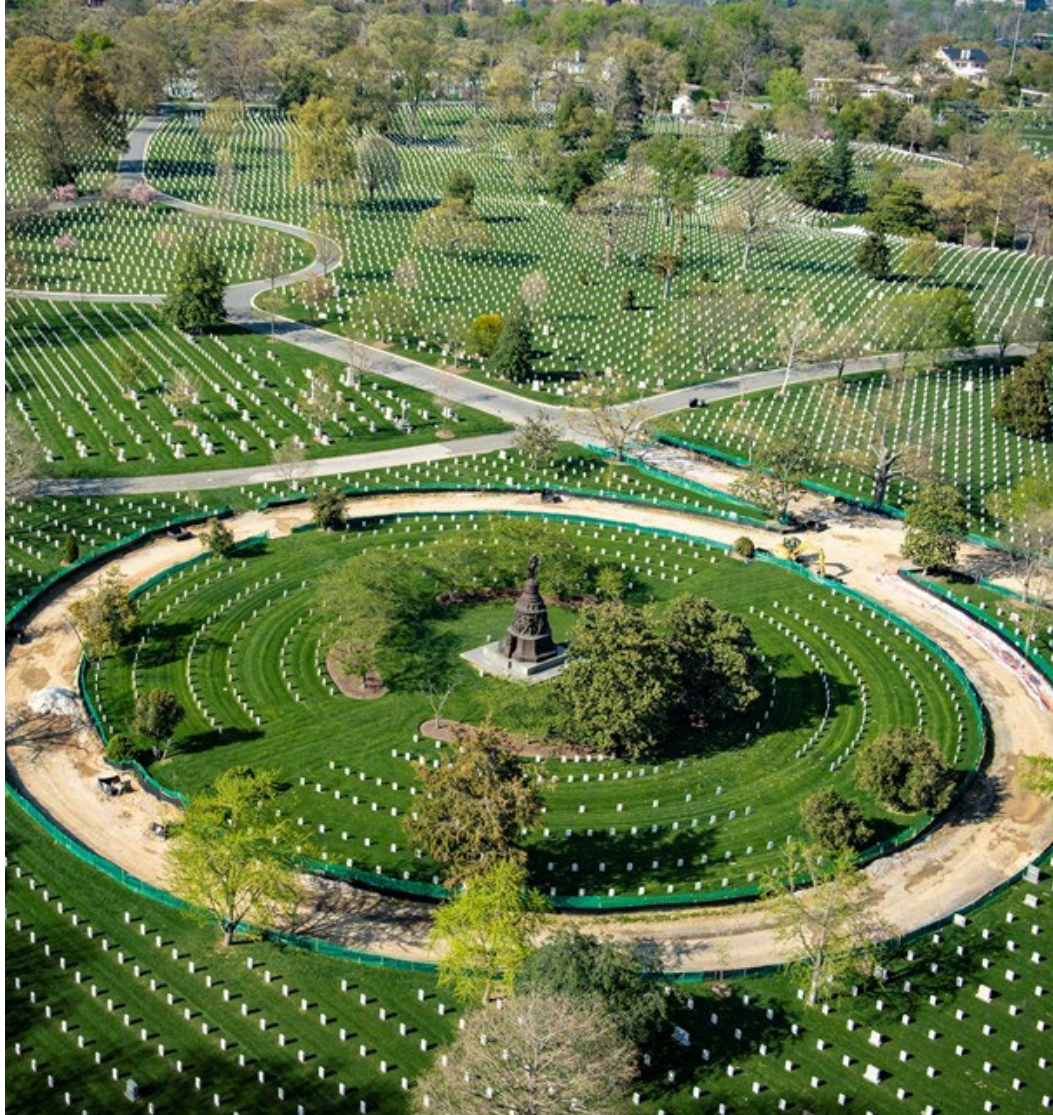
1. Respond to ANMC's request for review of determination of eligibility for the Confederate Memorial

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Proposed project
location in **RED**.

EXISTING SITE VIEW & DESCRIPTION



Aerial photography of Section 16
at Arlington National Cemetery,
Arlington, Va., April 20, 2022.

Site Description:

Section 16 contains the remains of Confederate soldiers, arranged in concentric circles with government furnished headstones facing toward the center of the circle. The Confederate Memorial sits in the center of the circle, with four graves adjacent, one at each face. A circular drive separates the section from the rest of the cemetery.

The memorial stands approximately 33 feet tall and features a 30-foot-tall bronze sculpture atop an approximately 3-foot-tall polished granite base:

- The granite base is composed of two pieces: a 27-foot 8-inches square, with a height of 8-inches, supports a granite plinth that is 20-feet by 18-feet and 26-inches tall.
- Bronze elements taper from 15-feet wide and 6-feet 4-inch-tall base to a 5-feet 5-inch wide and 8-feet 8-inches tall frieze and plinth section, up to a statue on pedestal element.

Four Confederate soldiers lie at the base of the Memorial, one on each side: the memorial's sculptor, Moses Ezekiel; Lt. Harry C. Marmaduke of the Confederate Navy; Capt. John M. Hickey of the Second Missouri Infantry; and Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, who commanded brigades at the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga.

EXISTING SITE VIEW & DESCRIPTION



Site Description:

Numerous sources indicate the presence of a time capsule. The exact location is unknown, but some sources state that the Arlington Confederate Monument Association buried the time capsule below a cornerstone. It is described as a metal box that contains: a copy of the Act of Congress that authorized the burial of the Confederate dead in Arlington; a copy of then-Secretary of War William Howard Taft's letter that authorized the memorial; and silk replicas of the state flags of the former Confederacy, as well as the District of Columbia.

If the time capsule is below the granite base, ANMC does not plan to remove it. However, ANMC will need to develop a plan, with the DHR and consulting parties, for disposition of the time capsule, should it be uncovered while removing the bronze statue. For example, the time capsule could go with the memorial to its new repository, be reinstalled below the granite base, remain in the museum collection of ANC, or be sent to a separate museum.

Aerial of Section 16 & the
Confederate Memorial. Arlington
National Cemetery, June 16, 2014.



Confederate Memorial, southwest elevation, in Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, July 13, 2020. (U.S. Army photo by Elizabeth Fraser / Arlington National Cemetery / released)



Confederate Memorial, southeast elevation, in Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, July 13, 2020. (U.S. Army photo by Elizabeth Fraser / Arlington National Cemetery / released)



South Elevation



Southeast Elevation



Northeast Elevation



North Elevation



Northwest Elevation



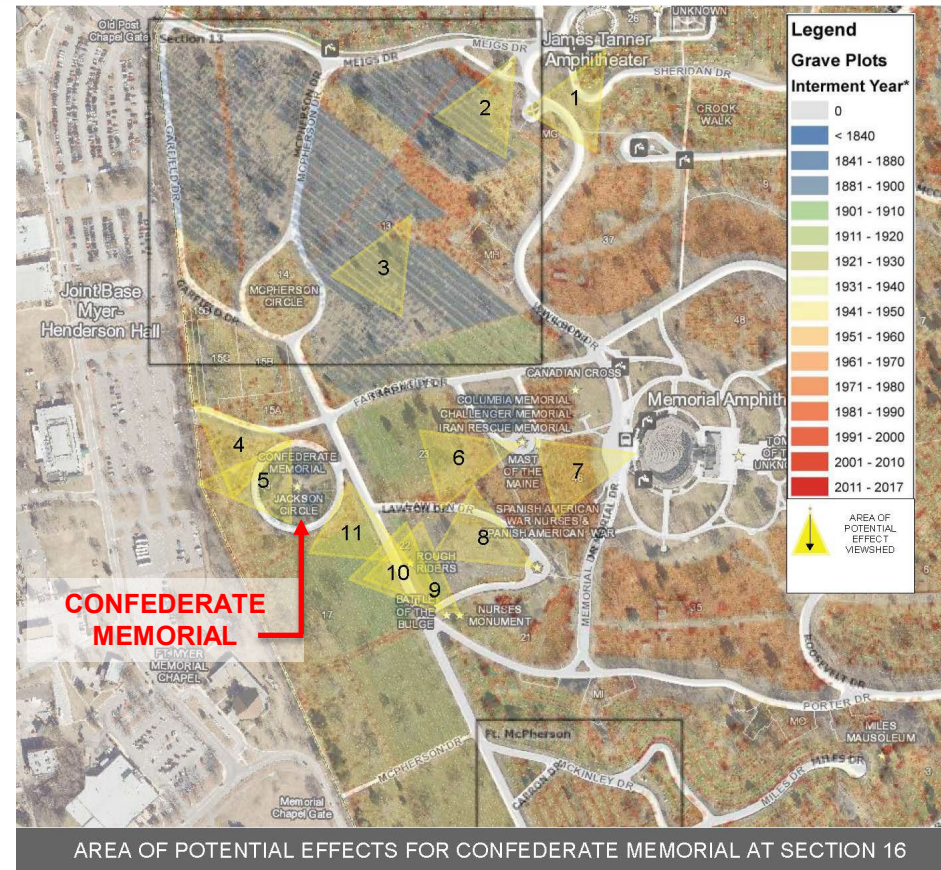
West Elevation



Southwest Elevation



Southwest
Elevation



1. JAMES TANNER AMPITHEATER, 1873
2. RECEIVING VAULT
3. CUSTIS FAMILY PLOT, 1853
4. SELFRIDGE GATE, 1958
5. MCNAIR ROAD, JOINT BASE MYER-HENDERSON HALL
6. MAST OF THE MAINE (USS MAINE MEMORIAL), 1912
7. MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER, 1920
8. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL, 1902
9. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES MEMORIAL,
10. BATTLE OF THE BULGE MEMORIAL, 2002
11. ROUGH RIDERS MEMORIAL, 1906

1. JAMES TANNER AMPHITHEATER, 1873

1



2. RECEIVING VAULT

2



3. CUSTIS FAMILY PLOT

3



4. SELFRIDGE GATE, 1958

4



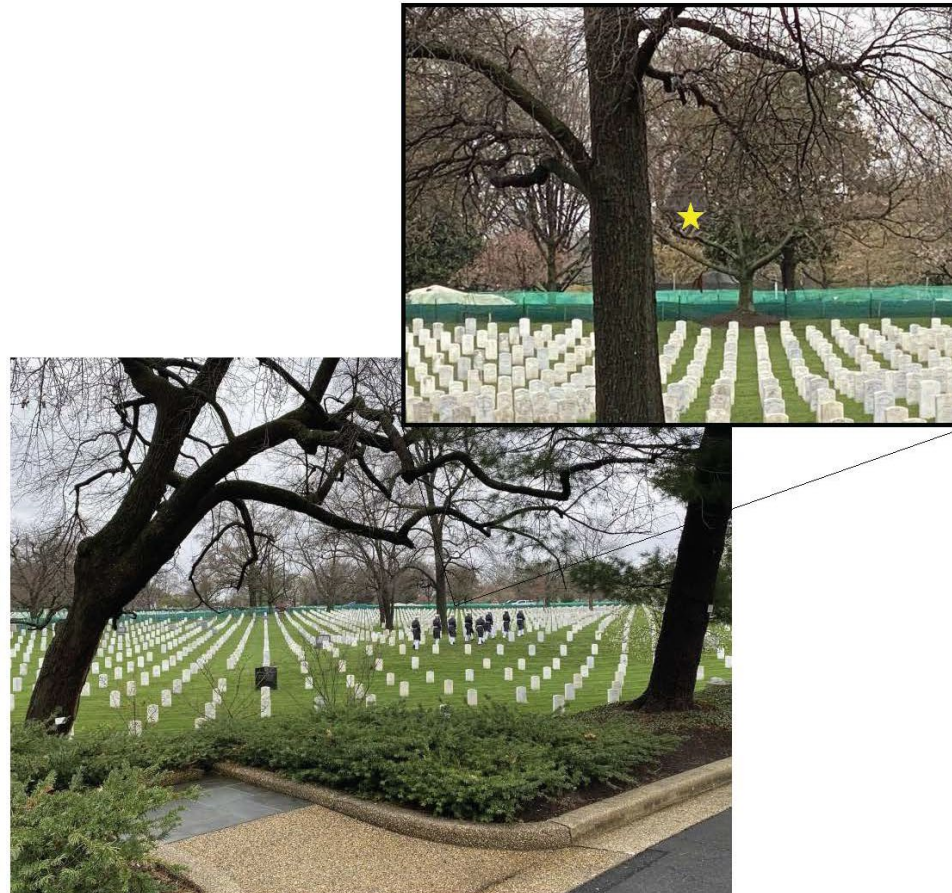
5. MCNAIR ROAD, JOINT BASE MYER-HENDERSON HALL

5



6. MAST OF THE MAINE (USS MAINE MEMORIAL), 1912

6



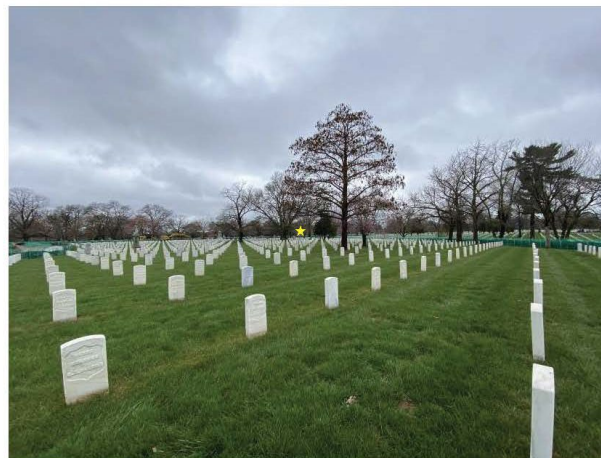
7. MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER, 1920

7



8. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL, 1902

8



9. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES MEMORIAL

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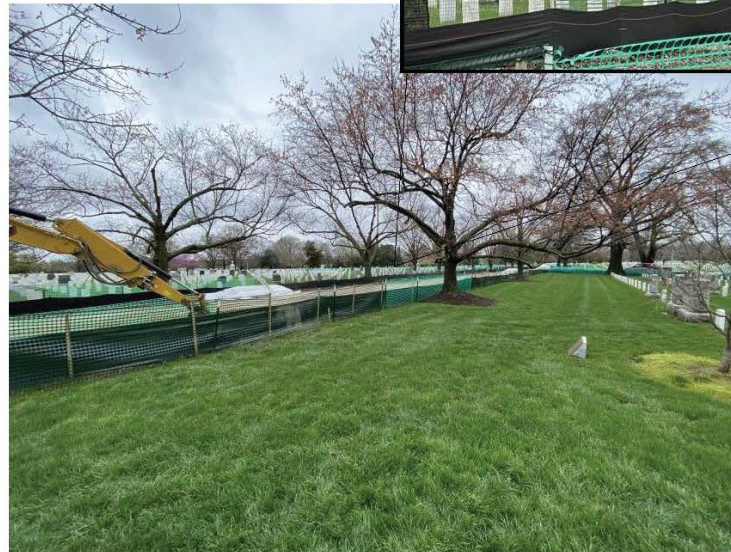
10. BATTLE OF THE BULGE MEMORIAL, 2002

10



11. ROUGH RIDERS MEMORIAL, 1906

11



1. STATUS QUO, NO CHANGE IS MADE TO THE CURRENT CONFIGURATION OF THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL.

1. NO ACTION REQUIRED.
2. ALTERNATIVE A - INTERPRET THE CONTEMPORARY MEMORIAL.
 - 2.1 EXAMINE MEMORIAL AND SUBMIT A BRIEF CONDITION REPORT.
 - 2.2 PROVIDE CLEAN, MAINTENANCE LOGGING.
 - 2.3.1 SPOT REPAIR (WORKING ENHANCEMENT OF LEAD JUNCTION COVERS OF CRABSTE BASE) (10 YEAR CYCLE)
 - 2.3.2 TRIM VEGETATION AROUND PEDESTAL (ANNUAL CYCLE).
 - 2.3.3 REMOVE ELEMENTS LEFT BEHIND BY VISITORS (MONTHLY CYCLE)
3. ALTERNATIVE B - DISASSEMBLE BRONZEWORK AND A GRANTITE PEDESTAL FOR REUSE
 - 3.1 EXAMINE STATE OF BASE, PROVIDE DISASSEMBLY PLAN FOR REVERSE BY DOCUMENTING AND ARCHITECT. INDICATE LOCATION OF CUTTING IF REQUIRED. CREATING BENCH FOR VEHICULAR DISASSEMBLY. LABEL EACH ELEMENT ON AN ELEVATION OR PHOTOGRAPH WITH A UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER FOR EACH ELEMENT. THE DOCUMENTATION SHOULD INDICATE THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STOCK BEFORE THEY ARE DISASSEMBLED SO THEY CAN BE REASSEMBLED IN THE FUTURE IF NECESSARY.
 - 3.2 CAREFULLY DISASSEMBLE BRONZEWORK AT STAMPA, WHERE ONLY UNWEIGH OR CUT (CONSIDER ELEMENTS IN STOCK BEFORE THEY ARE DISASSEMBLED).
 - 3.3 IF CUTTING OF BRONZE IS REQUIRED FOR DISASSEMBLY, CUT ONLY AT DISCREET LOCATIONS TO MINIMIZE DISRUPTION TO SCULPTURAL ELEMENTS.
 - 3.4 CAREFULLY DISASSEMBLE STRUCTURE, FRAME CUT OR UNWEIGH ELEMENTS TO ALLOW FOR REASSEMBLY.
 - 3.5 CAREFULLY DISASSEMBLE STONE PEDESTAL, PROTECT STONE DURING DISASSEMBLY TO PREVENT DAMAGE. CLASH SPALLS, SCRATCHES, OR CRACKS IF DAMAGE OCCURS KEEP BRONZE ELEMENTS TOGETHER FOR FUTURE REPAIR.
 - 3.6 APPLY PERMANENT LABELS TO EACH BRONZE AND GRANTITE ELEMENT. ON THE REVERSE OF THE STAMPS, ETCHING, OR PERMANENT MARKING, DO NOT USE ELEMENTS AS TAGS OR DATE THAT CAN FALL OFF.
 - 3.7 CLEAN BRONZE OR GRANTITE TO REMOVE LOOSE DIRT AND DISBURS PRIOR TO STORING OFFSITE. IF WATER IS USED FOR CLEANING, BRONZE ALLEYS MUST BE DRY PRIOR TO CRATING AND STORAGE. CHEMICAL CLEANSERS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL, SOLID BRONZE OR GRANTITE ELEMENTS FOR STORAGE. PROTECT EACH ELEMENT FROM DAMAGE DURING TRANSPORT. VENT EXPOSED TO ALLOW FOR AIR MOVEMENT.
 - 3.8 LABEL EACH OF THE REVERSE'S FASTER IDENTIFICATION OF EACH ELEMENT WITHIN CRATING IN A PLASTIC PROTECTIVE LABEL.
 - 3.9 STORE STONE PEDESTAL, ELEMENTS OFF OF GROUND ON PALLETS.
 - 3.10 KANAN AND DATE, MASTER INVENTORY OF ALL BRONZE AND GRANTITE ELEMENTS, INCLUDING CONDITION PHOTOS AND DATING, RECORDING, AND TRANSFER WITH MEMORIAL.
4. ALTERNATIVE C - DISMOUNT BRONZEWORK AND GRANTITE BASE

4. EXAMINE STAIR AND BASE. PROVIDE DISASSEMBLY PLAN FOR REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT AND ARCHITECT. INDICATE LOCATIONS OF CUTTING. IF REQUIRED, DESCRIBE METHODS FOR DISASSEMBLY. LABEL EACH ELEMENT ON AN ELEVATION OR PHOTOGRAPH WITH A UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER FOR EACH ELEMENT. THE DOCUMENTATION SHOULD INDICATE THE NUMBERED ELEMENTS IN SITU BEFORE THEY ARE DEMOLISHED FOR THE HISTORIC RECORD.

GRAVESITE BOUNDARIES INDICATED HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED. MARKER LOCATIONS MAY HAVE SHIFTED OVER TIME. VERIFY CONDITIONS AT FOUNDATION BY CONDUCTING HAND-EXCAVATED TEST PITS.

<u>Approximate Height</u>	12' 11"
<u>Approximate Pedestal Width</u>	4' 8.5"
<u>Approximate Plinth Width</u>	5' 5"

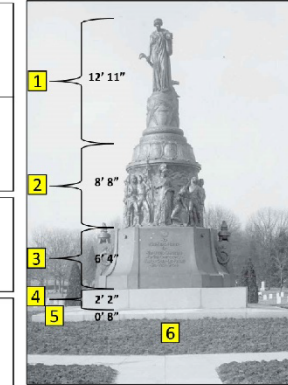
<u>Approximate Height</u>	8' 8"
<u>Approximate Width (Frieze)</u>	5' 5"
<u>Approximate Width (Plinth)</u>	9' 3"

<u>Approximate Height</u>	6' 4"
<u>Approximate Width (Top)</u>	11' 2"
<u>Approximate Width (Bottom)</u>	14' 11"

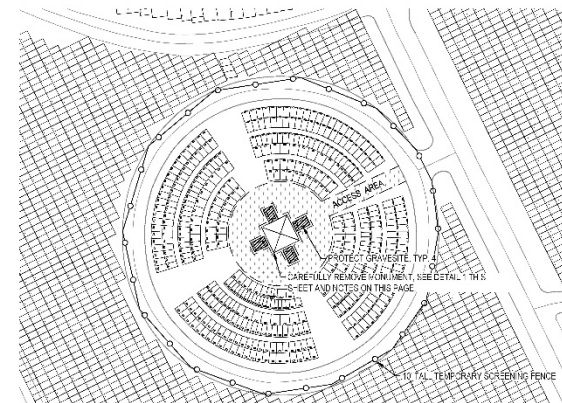
Height	2' 2"
Width	20' 0.5"
Depth	18' 0.5"

<u>Height</u>	0' 8"
<u>Width</u>	27' 8"
<u>Depth</u>	27' 8"

Multi-layer
First layer - 32' square / 1' deep
Second Layer - 34' square / depth unknown



① MONUMENT ELEVATION $1"=10'$



2 SITE PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS

[illegible]

