

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Confederate Memorial
Descriptive	Arlington National Cemetery Confederate Section Sculpture

Property Evaluation Status

This Property is associated with the Arlington National Cemetery Historic District.

Property Addresses

Current - Jackson Circle
Alternate - Arlington National Cemetery

County/Independent City(s): Arlington (County)

Incorporated Town(s): No Data

Zip Code(s): 22101

Magisterial District(s): No Data

Tax Parcel(s): No Data

USGS Quad(s): ALEXANDRIA

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Urban

Acreage: No Data

Site Description:

October 1995: Located within the boundaries of Arlington National Cemetery, which is rather close to a major airport and within an area known for poor air quality. The site is within 20 feet of a street, and overhanging trees or branches are nearby.

May 2012: The Confederate Memorial is located in Section 16 of the cemetery in the center of Jackson Circle, near the intersection of McPherson Drive and Farragut Drive. Section 16 is flat lawn with Confederate-style white marble markers in circular rows around the monument. Several mature Magnolia trees and other ornamental trees mark the lawn walkways to the memorial. To the east of the memorial is the USS Maine Memorial and the Memorial Amphitheater.

DHR Staff, 2018, based on 2011 data: No change since previous survey.

December 2022: No change since previous survey.

Surveyor Assessment:

October 1995: One of Virginia's finest Confederate Memorials.

May 2012: Arlington National Cemetery was established as a military cemetery during the Civil War on the Arlington House estate of Robert E. Lee. After the end of the Civil War, the Arlington estate was primarily used as a cemetery. Several memorials, beginning with the Tomb of the Civil War Unknown in 1866, were erected in the cemetery during that time. Planting of trees, shrubs, and grass took place within the cemetery, and roads were built as the property took shape as a picturesque rural cemetery. ANC is included in the architectural plan of the monumental corridor, which includes the Capitol, National Mall, and the Washington Monument. The death of John F. Kennedy in 1963 and the construction of the monument and eternal flame on his gravesite in 1967 escalated the commemorative use of the cemetery. Although ANC had always attracted visitors since its establishment, the burial of John F. Kennedy greatly increased the number of visitors. ANC continues to be used as a cemetery today and accommodates more than four million visitors a year. ANC is administered by the Department of the Army, which oversees all burial, maintenance, and visitor services. More than 300,000 people are buried at the cemetery, veterans and military casualties from every American conflict.

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.

DHR Staff, 2018, based on 2011 data: This resource is recommended for further study to determine individual National Register eligibility.

December 2022:

The Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) Confederate Memorial constitutes a significant example of the Confederate memorials created in the early twentieth century which underpinned the ideology of the "Lost Cause" myth. Located in Section 16 of ANC, this memorial forms the centerpiece of a section specifically designated for Confederate burials. Although the story of its creation is unique to ANC, the purpose and impact of this memorial demonstrate the broad, lasting effects of Confederate memorialization and the deeply entrenched attitudes that they illustrated.

Military burials on the property that became ANC began during the Civil War and included the intermingled graves of Confederate service members. However, it was not until 1898 that the U.S. government took on the systematic care of Confederate graves. On December 14, 1898, President William McKinley gave a speech at the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, a celebration of the end of the Spanish-American War. During this speech, he declared sectional conflict over and pledged that the government would care for Confederate war graves.

McKinley's speech inspired members of the Washington, D.C.-based Charles Broadway Rouss Camp (post) of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) to lobby the government to gather the scattered remains of Confederate war dead at ANC and the Soldier's Home Cemetery in Washington, D.C. The UCV proposed to reinter these remains in a special Confederate section they wanted to be created at ANC.

Despite a power struggle and continued disagreements with several southern women's memorial groups, who wanted to bury the Confederate dead in Richmond or their homes states, the UCV eventually succeeded in their effort to create a special Confederate section at ANC. On June 6, 1900, Congress passed Public Law 163 (31 Stat 630). This law authorized the government to pay for the reburial of Confederate soldiers at ANC.

Most of the work of reintering the Confederate dead in what became Section 16 finished around October 1901. The first Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies were held there on June 7, 1903. Unlike all the other graves at ANC, these Confederate headstones had a unique pointed top, intended to distinguish them from the other graves. The ANC Confederate headstone design set the standard for Confederate headstones in other national cemeteries. Likewise, after their success at ANC, some of the Confederate veterans involved with that effort began a new campaign to push for Congress to care for and mark the graves of Confederate service members located in northern states. With the support of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, a republican U.S. Civil War veteran from Ohio, such a congressional measure eventually passed in March 1906. The creation of ANC's Section 16 thus directly led to the federal government taking on the stewardship of thousands of other Confederate graves.

Initially, various plans for Section 16 included the intention to construct a memorial there. As early as 1899, the Rouss Camp envisioned that a "simple, inexpensive monument, bearing some appropriate, but simple, inscription, should be placed to mark the site." A later explanatory note about the Confederate section from around 1901 called for a "reservation for a monument in the future, but to be occupied by a large iron vase, filled with plants and evergreens in the meantime," a plan repeated in various sources. Starting after the Spanish-American War, it became common for new burial sections at ANC that contained graves from distinct conflicts or specialized professions to include memorials that commemorated those particular service members. Examples include the Spanish-American War Memorial, the Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial, the USS Maine Memorial, and, later, the Nurses Memorial, the Argonne Cross, and the Chaplain's Memorial.

Several Confederate memorial groups, particularly those led by women, were interested in leading the effort to create a memorial in Section 16. Mrs. Magnus Thompson, president of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), began campaigning in favor of leading the memorial effort at the national UDC's annual convention in 1902, and she continued to do so at the 1903 and 1905 conventions. Despite national UDC's initial lack of endorsement, another UDC chapter, the Robert E. Lee Chapter of Washington, D.C., began fundraising for the memorial in 1904; they were later joined by the Stonewall Jackson chapter. Around March 1906, Mrs. Thompson achieved a significant milestone when she obtained permission to erect the memorial from then-Secretary of War William H. Taft.

Mrs. Thompson convened a meeting of the local Washington, D.C. units of the UCV and UDC organizations on November 6, 1906. The attendees formed the Arlington Confederate Monument Association to pursue and lead the memorial project. For a variety of reasons, the national level of the UDC eventually took over the effort as a major project of their organization, for which they raised funds.

The cornerstone for the memorial was laid on the afternoon November 12, 1912, as part of the UDC's national convention in Washington, D.C.—the first to be held "out of the South." After the cornerstone ceremony, on the evening of November 12, 1912, President Taft spoke to the attendees at the UDC national convention and praised them for their work on the Arlington Confederate memorial. During the cornerstone ceremony, a memorabilia box had been placed beneath the resting place of the cornerstone. The box contained 39 different items related to the history of the memorial; the organizations involved in its creation; and stamps, coins, newspapers, and other related ephemera.

President Woodrow Wilson dedicated and accepted the completed Confederate Memorial on June 4, 1914, at a major ceremony attended by thousands. The commanders-in-chief of both the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) and the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) were invited guests who made speeches. The symbolic decision to invite these two guests demonstrates the dedication organizers' intention to showcase the memorial as a powerful symbol of national unity and reconciliation following the Spanish-American War. Most of the speeches made at the dedication ceremony, however, clearly identified the memorial as a purposeful testament to the Lost Cause ideology, which was intended to justify and defend this distorted view of the Civil War in perpetuity. For example, General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the UCV, focused his speech on the remarkable nature of such a memorial being erected with the support of the federal government at a national cemetery. To him, it proved that total reconciliation between the North and South had been achieved. He believed that "Its happening marks another step in the complete elimination of sectional passions, suspicions, or prejudice. This monument is a history, a pledge, and a prophecy: as a history, it memorializes the devotion of a people to a cause that was lost; as a pledge, it gives assurance that North and South have clasped hands across a fratricidal grave; as a prophecy, it promises a blessed future in which sectional hate shall be fully transmuted into fraternity and good will."

In accepting the memorial for the government, President Wilson gave a speech that validated the sentiments expressed throughout the ceremony. Proclaiming that "this chapter in the history of the United States is now closed," he asked the audience to "turn with me

your faces to the future, quickened by the memories of the past, but with nothing to do with the contests of the past, knowing as we have shed our blood upon opposite sides, we now face admire one another.”

The memorial itself was designed by sculptor Moses Ezekiel, who had fought for the Confederacy as a Virginia Military Institute cadet. The elaborately designed monument features a bronze, neoclassical female figure standing atop a bronze plinth and granite base. Around the plinth’s base, a bas-relief features 32 life-sized sculptures that represent mythical gods alongside southern soldiers and civilians, including two enslaved African Americans (a man and a woman).

The symbolism of Ezekiel’s sculpture reinterpreted the Civil War and slavery in a manner consistent with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ideas about a “New South” that would be politically and economically integrated into a reunified nation. This project of so-called national reunification, however, denied the horrors of slavery and compromised African American civil rights, as had been codified in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments added to the Constitution after the Civil War.

The Arlington Confederate Memorial presented a highly sanitized representation of slavery, consistent with images of “faithful slaves” and “mammies” that appeared widely in American popular culture during this era. It promulgated false historical narratives about the Civil War and buttressed policies of segregation that aligned with the efforts of many white southerners and their supporters to maintain vestiges of the prewar racial hierarchy even after emancipation. Within the larger context of Civil War commemoration, Reconstruction, reconciliation, and the long struggle for African American civil rights, as well as the surrounding landscape of ANC, this memorial represented an important example of how the Lost Cause ideology was physically manifested in the built environment of the United States—in ways that perpetuated this perspective into the present day.

Errors from May 2012 entry:

1. “Arlington National Cemetery was established as a military cemetery during the Civil War on the Arlington House estate of Robert E. Lee.”

1a. Robert E. Lee never owned the Arlington Estate, it was owned by his wife, Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee, who inherited the property from her father, George Washington Parke Custis.

2. “After the end of the Civil War, the Arlington estate was primarily used as a cemetery. Several memorials, beginning with the Tomb of the Civil War Unknown in 1866, were erected in the cemetery during that time.”

2a. The U.S. Army began to use the Arlington property as a military cemetery starting in 1864, which was during the Civil War, not after it. The proper name for the “Tomb of the Civil War Unknown” is the “Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns.”

3. “More than 300,000 people are buried at the cemetery, veterans and military casualties from every American conflict.”

3a. This is outdated information. As of 2022, more than 400,000 people have been buried at ANC.

4. 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).

4a. The ANC History Office is currently in the process of researching whether visitors were actually prohibited from entering the cemetery and decorating the graves of Confederates. Although this claim has been repeated in several secondary sources, the team has not yet found conclusive evidence to prove it is true. For example, in his 2022 dissertation, historian Dr. Christopher Warren (who formerly worked as an ANC historian) noted that some reports of this prohibition came from a “rebel perspective” and were “inconclusive at best, and pure fabrication at worst.” Likewise, records from the National Archives indicate that there was no overall prohibition on the decoration of Confederate graves. A letter from Secretary of War William Belknap in 1874, for example, explained that there had been an order in 1873 which only allowed those associated with the Grand Army of the Republic to decorate graves on Decoration Day that year; however, the order only applied to that day in 1873, and no such order had been issued for 1874. Belknap noted that for 1874 at Arlington, “the grounds of that Cemetery will on that day be opened to all orderly persons who desire to decorate any of the graves within that enclosure.” ANC was also providing “ordinary care” to Confederate graves. Thus, these sources indicate that there may have not actually been a total prohibition on the decoration of Confederate graves at ANC. Research on this topic will continue.

5. “In total, 482 persons are buried in the section; 46 officers, 351 enlisted men, 58 wives, 15 Southern civilians, and 12 unknowns.”

5a. The ANC History Office, in conjunction with the Quality Assurance Team and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), have validated 520 burials in Section 16. Based on the information available through ANC’s public-facing Application Programming Interface (API), combined with Dr. Samuel Lewis’s list of the 264 individuals buried in the Confederate Section as of November 12, 1901, the following count has been extracted: of the 520 total burials, 11 are civilians, 86 are spouses, 8 are unknowns, and the remaining 415 are Confederate soldiers who either died during the Civil War or chose to be buried in Section 16 following its establishment.

5b. Sources: ANC Public Web Service data retrieval
<https://wspublic.eiss.army.mil/v1/IssRetrieveServices.svc/search?q=CEMETERYSECTION=16&sortColumn=PrimaryLastName,PrimaryFirstName&sortOrder=asc&start=0>

5c. First Report of the Secretary of the United Confederate Veterans Association, List of Inscriptions on the Headstones of the Confederate Dead in the New “Confederate Section” in the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery, Near, Washington, D.C., as published in the Seventeenth Annual Meeting and Re-Union of the United Confederate Veterans, 1907, p 36-41.

6. “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.”

6a. President Taft spoke to the UDC on the evening of November 12, 1912, after they had laid the cornerstones for the memorial that afternoon. He did not speak to them “upon the laying of the cornerstone,” but rather, after the laying of the cornerstone.

6b. Source: Hilary A. Herbert, History of the Arlington Confederate Monument (United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1914), 17-19, <https://archive.org/details/historyofarlington00herb/page/18/mode/2up?view=theater>

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category
Federal Govt

Ownership Entity
U.S. Department of the Army

Associate

Property Associate Name
Ezekiel, Moses J.
Aktien-Gesellschaft Gladenbeck

Property Associate Role
Sculptor
Other

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Social/Recreational
Resource Type: Sculpture/Statue
NR Resource Type: Object
Historic District Status: Contributing
Date of Construction: 1914
Date Source: Owner
Historic Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Landscape, Funerary, Landscape, Recreation/Arts
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Deterioration, Relocation
Cultural Affiliations: Euro-American
Cultural Affiliation Details: *No Data*

Architectural Description:

October 1995: Inscriptions: On sculpture: "M.Ezekiel - Sculptor Rome MCMXII" and "Made by / Atkien - Gesellshaft Gladenbeck/ Brunze - foundery/ Berlin - Friedrichshagen . Germany"
"Not for Fame or Reward/ Not for Place or Rank/ Not Lured by Ambition/ or Goaded by Necessity/ But in Simple/ Obedience to Duty / As They Understood it/ These Men Suffered all/ Sacrificed all/ Dared all - and Died./ Randolph Harrison McKim"
On South Side of Sculpture: "To/Our Dead Heroes/ by / the United Daughters/ of the Confederacy/ Victrix Causa Diis Placuit Sed Victa Catoni"
Carved Around Memorial: "And They Shall Beat Their Swords into Plough Shares and Their Spears into Pruning Hooks"
East side of Monument: "Burial Stone to - Moses J. Ezekiel/ Sergeant of Company C/ Battalion of Cadets/ of the / Virginia Military Institute."
Around the sculpture are shields to each state of the Confederacy. Some inscriptions are too worn to decipher.

Dimensions: Base: H:3' W: 27'8" Depth: 27'8"
Sculpture: H:32' W:17' Depth:15'6"

The monument is best summed as follows: "The 32-foot monument is crowned with a herioc-sized woman, symbolic of Peace, facing the South. Crowned with a wreath of olive leaves, she holds a laurel wreath, a plow stock, and a pruning hook. A vigorous high-relief, circular frieze in bronze is located around the center of the shaft and shows thirty-two life-size figures of Southern civilians bidding farewell to Confederate soldiers leaving for the war. Their sad return from the conflict iis recorded in the center part of the frieze. Above the frieze, which is a refreshingly realistic scene during a period when sculpture was dominated by allegorical Neoclassical figures, are carved in granite the seals of the Southern states. President Woodrow Wilson dedicated the sculpture in 1914, with 3,000 Confederate and Union veterans gathered to witness the occasion." - Outdoor Sculpture of Washington D.C., by James M. Goode. Page 197.

May 2012: The monument stands 32 feet tall and is dominated by a larger-than-life statue of a woman representing the South. Crowned with olive leaves, her left hand extends a laurel wreath southward in acknowledgment of the sacrifice of those who died in the war. Her right hand holds a pruning hook resting on a plow stock, illustrating the biblical passage that is inscribed at her feet: "And they shall beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks" (found in Isaiah 2:4, Micah 4:3, and Joel 3:10). The South stands on a pedestal with four cinerary urns, one for each year of the war, and is supported by a frieze with 14 shields, one for each of the 13 Confederate states and one for Maryland. The frieze directly underneath the plinth contains life-sized figures depicting mythical gods and Southern soldiers. At the front of the monument, the panoplied figure of Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom, tries to hold up the figure of a fallen woman (the South) who is resting on her shield, the Constitution. Behind the South the Spirits of War trumpet in every direction, calling the sons and daughters of the South to aid their falling mother. On either side of the fallen woman are figures depicting the sons and daughters who came to her aid, representing each branch of the Confederate Service: Soldier, Sailor, Sapper, and Miner.

The base of the monument has inscriptions on its north and south faces. On the south face, below the Confederate seal, the inscription reads: "To Our Dead Heroes By The United Daughters Of The Confederacy" followed by the Latin phrase Victrix Causa Diis Placuit Sed Victa Caton ("The Victorious Cause was Pleasing to the Gods, But the Lost Cause to Cato"). The north face reads: "Not for fame or reward / Not for place or for rank / Not lured by ambition / Or goaded by necessity / But in simple / Obedience to duty / As they understood it / These men suffered all / Sacrificed all / Dared all—and died." Four Confederate soldiers are buried around the base of the monument: Moses Ezekiel, Lt. Harry C. Marmaduke (Confederate Navy), Capt. John M. Hickey (Second Missouri Infantry), and Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright who commanded brigades at Shiloh and Chickamauga.

Former Confederate soldier and internationally recognized sculptor Moses Ezekiel (1844-1917) was chosen to design the Confederate

Monument. Ezekiel was born in Virginia in 1844 and was attending the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) as its first Jewish cadet at the outbreak of the Civil War. Ezekiel fought at the Battle of New Market in 1864 and in the trenches outside Richmond near the war's close. After finishing his education at VMI in 1866, he moved to Berlin in 1868 to study at the Royal Academy of Art. Ezekiel moved to Rome after winning the Michel-Beer Prix de Rome from the Academy in 1874. Public commissions by Moses Ezekiel in the United States include "Religious Liberty" in Philadelphia, the Thomas Jefferson Monument in Louisville, Kentucky, the Jefferson Monument which stands before the Rotunda as well as the statue of Homer at the University of Virginia, and "Virginia Mourning her Dead" at VMI (Wrenshall 1910:12255-12264).

Although the monument and grave markers have not changed since its completion in 1914, the original pedestrian pathways leading to and encircling the monument were removed and replaced with lawn. A photograph dated circa 1910-1920 shows the monument without the walks, indicating that they may have been removed as early as the late 1910s. Four sections of shrubs form a circle just inside the inner-most ring of grave markers. Trees flank either side of the shrubs on the south. The entrances to the north and south have bushes.

DHR Staff, 2019, based on 2011 data: This bronze sculpture standing on a granite base and plinth commemorates Confederate dead.

Included in Timothy Sedore's "An Illustrated Guide to Virginia's Confederate Monuments" as monument number 135 on page 114.

December 2022:

Corrections:

1. Original Text:

Sculpture: H:32' W:17' Depth:15'6"

1a. Correction: Sculpture: H: 30' 3 3/4", W: Approximately, 18' 7" Depth: 15'6".

1b. Per the 2022 Confederate Memorial Documentation Project, Survey No. VA-1348-J, conducted by the National Park Service.

2. Correction: The statue stands on a pedestal with four cinerary urns, one for each year of the war, and is supported by a frieze with 14 shields, one for each of the 11 Confederate states and the border states of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

3. Correction: Moses Ezekiel's statue of Thomas Jefferson which stands before the Rotunda at the University of Virginia is a replica of his statue of Jefferson in Louisville, Kentucky.

4. Correction: Moses Ezekiel moved to Berlin in 1869, not 1868.

4a. Source: Ezekiel, Moses. "Baths of Diocletian" (Detroit, MI: Wayne State University Press., 1975), 18, 130-135, <https://archive.org/details/memoirsfrombaths00mose/page/118/mode/1up?view=theater&q=Battle>

5. Correction: After the battle of New Market, according to his own memoirs, Moses Ezekiel did not participate in any active engagements. However, he stood post and dug into rifle holes on the intermediate lines outside Richmond, Virginia near the end of the war.]

5a. Source: Ezekiel, Moses. "Baths of Diocletian" (Detroit, MI: Wayne State University Press., 1975), 118. <https://archive.org/details/memoirsfrombaths00mose/page/118/mode/1up?view=theater&q=Battle>

6. Correction: He won the Michel-Beer Prix de Rome in 1873 but did not move to Rome until 1874.

6a. Source: Ezekiel, Moses. "Baths of Diocletian" (Detroit, MI: Wayne State University Press., 1975), 17, 164, 167, 173, <https://archive.org/details/memoirsfrombaths00mose/page/164/mode/1up?view=theater&q=Battle>

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: Arlington National Cemetery Historic District

Local Historic District Name: *No Data*

Historic District Significance: Arlington National Cemetery was established as a military cemetery during the Civil War in 1864 on 210 acres of Mary Custis Lee's 1,100-acre Arlington estate. After the end of the Civil War, the Arlington estate was used as a cemetery, military camp, and settlement area for freedmen. The picturesque planning and design of the cemetery is attributable to the direction of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs during the first decades of the cemetery's existence. Arlington National Cemetery is also included in the architectural plan of the City of Washington's monumental core, which includes the Capitol, the National Mall, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and Arlington Memorial Bridge. The Tomb of the Unknowns, placed in 1921, strongly emphasized the memorial nature of the cemetery. Arlington National continues to be used as an active cemetery today, accommodating more than four million visitors a year, and is administered by the Department of the Army, which oversees all burial, maintenance, and visitor services.

December 2022:

The property that became Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) was seized by the U.S. government for defensive purposes in 1861, around the time of the start of the Civil War. Owned at the time by Mary Custis Lee, the wife of Robert E. Lee, the property's hilltop location formed a critical strategic location needed to protect the U.S. capital, and the U.S. Army built several fortifications there. In 1863, the federal government established a Freedman's Village on the property as a refugee camp for formerly enslaved people. As wartime fatalities increased and burial space in the Washington, D.C., area became scarcer, the U.S. Army began to use the Arlington property for military burials in May 1864. The land became a national cemetery in June 1864.

Initially, like the other new national cemeteries established during the Civil War era, Arlington was not considered an honorable or desirable place to be buried. Rather, it was perceived as a cemetery for service members whose families could not afford to send their bodies home for burial. That perception began to change, however, in May 1868, with the first annual, national Decoration Day observance at ANC. This ceremony elevated the cemetery's national profile and transformed it into a central site of mourning and memory.

The cemetery's picturesque planning and design can be attributed, in part, to the direction of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs during the first decades of its existence. As ANC became more nationally prominent, it increased in size, and its design features become more carefully planned. Eventually, ANC became culturally iconic as a significant part of the symbolic landscape of the nation's capital and its surrounding areas. The National Capital Planning Commission considers ANC to be a part of Washington's monumental core, which includes the Capitol, the National Mall, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and Arlington Memorial Bridge (which links ANC to the city). With the addition of Memorial Amphitheater in 1920 and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in 1921, ANC became even more nationally and internationally renowned. Burials increased with each subsequent war, and burial space became especially coveted after the nationally televised state funeral of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

ANC continues to serve as an active cemetery today, while receiving over three million visitors each year. Many Americans understand ANC as the nation's premier military cemetery. As the site of the annual national Memorial Day and Veterans Day observances—as well as regular visits from foreign and domestic dignitaries, who come to pay their respects to the U.S. military by laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier—ANC continues to play a unique role as a central site of American military mourning, identity, patriotism, and nationalism.

Corrections from original text (Above December 2022):

1. "After the end of the Civil War, the Arlington estate was used as a cemetery, military camp, and settlement area for freedmen."

1a. Starting in 1861, the U.S. Army occupied the Arlington property for defensive purposes and built several fortifications. In 1863—during the Civil War, not after the end of the Civil War—the U.S. government established a Freedman's Village on the property. The first military burials on the Arlington property began in 1864—during the Civil War, not after the end of the Civil War.

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Caitlin Smith
Organization/Company: Arlington National Cemetery
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 12/16/2022
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:

Caitlin Smith, AIC PA, M.S.
Allison Finkelstein, Ph.D.
Steve Carney, Ph.D.
Jenifer Van Vleck, Ph.D.
Matthew Migliozi, B.A.
Anita Hill, B.A.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Confederate Memorial (000-1235)
Jackson Circle
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia
Phase II Architectural Survey
December 2022

Cultural Resource Management:
Caitlin Smith
Matthew Migliozi
Anita Hill

Historians:
Dr. Allison Finkelstein
Dr. Steve Carney

Dr. Jenifer Van Vleck

Period Of Significance:

1906 - 1914

Level of Significance:

National

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction

Surveyor's NR Criteria Consideration Recommendations:

D - Cemetery, F - Commemorative Property

Phase II Intensive Survey Integrity Recommendations:

Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; Association

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Timothy S. Sedore

Organization/Company: DHR

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 1/1/2019

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Data entry by DHR staff in 2019 to record/update existing records for Confederate monuments included in Timothy Sedore's "An Illustrated Guide to Virginia's Confederate Monuments."

This project did not involve field verification. VCRIS data entry will not result in hardcopy files in DHR's archives.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Confederate Memorial (000-1235)
Jackson Circle
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia
Phase II Architectural Survey
December 2022

Cultural Resource Management:
Caitlin Smith
Matthew Migliozi
Anita Hill

Historians:
Dr. Allison Finkelstein
Dr. Steve Carney
Dr. Jenifer Van Vleck

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction

Surveyor's NR Criteria Consideration Recommendations:

D - Cemetery, F - Commemorative Property

Phase II Intensive Survey Integrity Recommendations:

Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; Association

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Tooker, Megan

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 5/1/2012

Dhr Library Report Number: The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington D.C.

Project Staff/Notes:

May 2012: Survey performed by Megan Tooker and Adam Smith, USACE, ERDC-CERL, in support of National Register nomination for Arlington National Cemetery. Data entry performed by Megan Tooker.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Confederate Memorial (000-1235)
Jackson Circle
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia
Phase II Architectural Survey
December 2022

Cultural Resource Management:
Caitlin Smith
Matthew Migliozi
Anita Hill

Historians:
Dr. Allison Finkelstein
Dr. Steve Carney
Dr. Jenifer Van Vleck

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction

Surveyor's NR Criteria Consideration Recommendations:

D - Cemetery, F - Commemorative Property

Phase II Intensive Survey Integrity Recommendations:

Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; Association

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Courson, Glenn
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: 10/3/1995
Dhr Library Report Number: The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington D.C.
Project Staff/Notes:

SOS! Survey

Project Bibliographic Information:

Confederate Memorial (000-1235)
Jackson Circle
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia
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Phase II Intensive Survey Integrity Recommendations:

Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; Association

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Property Notes:

No Data