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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Arlington National Cemetery Historic District

other names/site number Arlington National Cemetery; DHR #000-0042

2. Location

street & number One Memorial Avenue [ ] not for publication

city or town Arlington [ ] vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Arlington code 013 zip code 22211

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 20140207

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 4/11/2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	0	buildings
1	0	Sites
10	0	structures
30	0	objects
63	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6 (owned by National Park Service)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
LANDSCAPE
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
LANDSCAPE
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts
MODERN MOVEMENT
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; BRICK
walls: STONE/marble
BRICK
roof: ASPHALT; STONE/slate
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [X] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B Removed from its original location.
- [ ] C A birthplace or grave.
- [X] D A cemetery.
- [ ] E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [X] F A commemorative property.
- [X] G Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1864 - Present

Significant Dates

1864 (date of first burial)
1920 (Beaux Arts additions)
1966 (expansion east of Eisenhower Drive)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

See Section 8 page 38

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Meigs, Montgomery C.
Carrere and Hastings
Warnecke, Carl
Ezekiel, Moses

Period of Significance (justification)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
X previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
X Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; Army National Military Cemeteries, Arlington, VA**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #000-0042

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 624 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	320766	4305509
2	18	320332	4304287
3	18	321413	4305047
4	18	320785	4306384

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes the area designated as Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) and Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial (Arlington House), and follows the line of the cemetery boundary wall with two exceptions. The first exception is the inclusion of the Arlington Hemicycle, Memorial Avenue, and Arlington Memorial Bridge. These three elements are included in the nomination since they play significant roles in the access and main entrance to the cemetery as well as being part of the overall Beaux Arts planning of the cemetery in the early part of the twentieth century. The second exception is the Millennium Extension to the cemetery on the northwest side, where the boundary of ANC extends beyond the historic stone wall. At present, this area outside the stone wall is unfenced, and Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall shares an unmarked boundary with ANC there (a detail map of this area is shown in Section 7 Page 34). The cemetery boundary in this area is the Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall boundary. The Boundary of the ANC Historic District is shown on the map located in Section 7 Page 33.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary encompasses the area and all known cultural resources historically associated with ANC as of January 2013. Areas owned by the National Park Service (Arlington House and four outbuildings, part of Section 29, Arlington Memorial Bridge, Memorial Avenue, and the Arlington Hemicycle) are contributing to the ANC Historic District, but are not owned by ANC.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Adam Smith, Megan Tooker, and Susan Enscore

organization US Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC-CERL date 31 January 2013

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Narrative Description Summary Paragraph

Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) was established as a military cemetery during the Civil War in 1864 on 210-acres of Mary Custis Lee's 1100-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. Several memorials, beginning with the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns in 1866, were erected in the cemetery during that time. Planting of trees, shrubs, and grass took place, and roads were built as the property took shape as a picturesque rural cemetery. The picturesque planning and design of the cemetery is attributable to the direction of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs during the first decades of ANC's existence. ANC is also included in the architectural plan of the monumental core, which includes the Capitol, National Mall, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and Arlington Memorial Bridge. The Tomb of the Unknowns, placed at ANC in 1921, strongly emphasized the memorial nature of the cemetery. The death of President 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 President Kennedy greatly increased the number of visitors. ANC 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. More than 400,000 people are buried at the cemetery representing every American conflict, including reburials of those before the Civil War. At present, burials primarily occur in the eastern sections of the cemetery, east of Eisenhower Drive and south of Memorial Avenue. Although visitors are allowed in all sections of the cemetery, the Welcome Center, visitor parking, and the main Tourmobile stop adjacent to Memorial Avenue serve as the nucleus of visitor services. Administrative use is located adjacent to the Welcome Center in the Administration Building, and the administration building also holds gathering space for families to congregate before moving out to the interment area. Within ANC are two areas dedicated to maintenance, the Old Warehouse Area (located in Section 29 on the northwestern edge of ANC), and the Service Complexes (located in the southeast corner of ANC). While both are currently used for maintenance purposes, the Old Warehouse area is transitioning to burial space as part of the Millennium Project. The predominant land use of ANC continues to be for burial and commemorative purposes.

Description of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources[1 2]

Per the *National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – A Clarification of Policy* dated September 8, 2011, "All national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant as a result of their Congressional designation as nationally significant places of burial and commemoration." The ANC Historic District is significant under Criterion A as the nation's preeminent national cemetery for the commemoration of our nation's military dead. The ANC Historic District is significant under Criterion B as the final burial place of many people who made outstanding contributions to our country's history. A list of people will not be included due to the numbers buried at ANC, but it includes presidents, Medal of Honor recipients, Supreme Court justices, and the many thousands of men and women who gave up their lives fighting for their country. For Criterion C, the ANC Historic District can be defined specifically as a designed historic landscape, which is "a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition". In addition, as defined in the Clarification Policy, all elements of national cemeteries are considered contributing resources except those small-scale features such as trash receptacles, directional signs, moveable storage sheds, and drinking fountains. The nomination for Arlington House has two associated archeological sites (44AR0017 and 44AR0032) that are contributing under Criterion D.

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[1] This description is derived in large part from a draft report, property of ANC. Edits and current condition photographs by Adam Smith, Megan Tooker and Susan Enscore, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, IL.

[2] Per the *National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – A Clarification of Policy,* everything within the Arlington National Cemetery Historic District is contributing to the historic district except small-scale features which are neither contributing or non-contributing.

Comprising 624 acres, ANC encompasses nearly one full square mile of land along the western edge of the Potomac River in Arlington County. The cemetery is bounded on the east by Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 110); on the southeast by Washington Boulevard (Route 17); on the south by Southgate Road and Columbia Pike (Route 244); on the west by Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall; and on the north by Fenton Drive. The main visitor access is from the east via the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue which connects the cemetery with Washington, D.C. to the east (an additional service entrance is located on the south end of the cemetery). The terrain within the cemetery consists of a combination of flat uplands, gently rolling hills, a few steep ravines in the western section, and flatter land on the eastern side. The cemetery is enclosed by a series of sandstone and granite walls, wrought iron fences and gates, and chain link fences. The landscape is characterized by mature trees arranged in a naturalistic way in the area west of Eisenhower Drive, as well as trees lining the streets in the areas east of Eisenhower Drive. The burial areas are sodded. Several large monuments, located within specially landscaped areas, are arranged within the cemetery such as the U.S.S. Maine Memorial and the Nurses Memorial. Circulation through the cemetery is via curvilinear paved roadways and pedestrian sidewalks that are arranged for dramatic and scenic views of the headstones, monuments, historic structures, and mature vegetation that follow the rolling topography of the property. The imposing, columned portico of Arlington House (a National Park Service property), completed circa 1818 and placed on the property's highest hill, overlooks the cemetery and the Potomac River to the east. Significant features associated with the cemetery include the Old Amphitheater, the Memorial Amphitheater, Tomb of the Unknowns, and the Columbarium Courts. Late twentieth-century buildings include the Administration Building, the Welcome Center, and the Service Complexes.

The cemetery is divided into numbered burial sections that are defined by paved roadways as well as landscape buffers (see Figure 1). Each section holds headstones set in linear rows. The arrangement of the rows reflects the contours of the topography in some areas. Privately installed headstones, which are executed in a variety of materials and a variety of funerary motifs, are located in sections that were open prior to 1947. After 1947, regulations were enacted requiring uniformity in the design and size of headstones; this has resulted in the iconic rows of white marble headstones seen in most areas of the cemetery and cenotaphs in steep sections that would not allow in-ground burials.

The ANC Historic District retains a high level of integrity that conveys its significance as the country's most sacred national cemetery. ANC combines an atmosphere of dignity and repose with facilities for public visitation, private burials, and public ceremonies. The cemetery's character results from its topography, heavy tree canopy and manicured appearance, picturesque circulation patterns, and distinctive rows of headstones.

For ANC, the relevant National Register criteria associations are defined as:

- Be associated with the commemoration of our nation's military,
- Be the grave of an important person that relates to the history of the country or region; or
- Reflect design characteristics associated with the picturesque/rural cemetery movements or the establishment of national cemeteries, be a design element of a commemorative building, structure, or object that reflects the evolution of commemoration practices in the United States, and/or illustrates the influence of the McMillan Plan, the Commission of Fine Arts, and/or the City Beautiful Movement.

Many of the small-scale features and furnishings at ANC are not represented in the resource counts and are considered neither contributing nor non-contributing. These resources have been determined not to be an integral part of either the design of a contributing resource or the design of the cemetery as a whole. For example, the many moveable trash and flower receptacles, along with drinking fountains, were not directly associated with the design of the cemetery as a whole or with the design of a contributing feature. Likewise, the moveable benches located east and west of the Memorial Amphitheater are not part of its original design and therefore they are not counted; however, benches designed as part of the amphitheater are contributing. It is unknown if buried artifacts or features remain from the Custis-Lee period, the Civil War period, or the Freedmen's Village, however all of these areas have extensive disturbance from burials and other cemeterial development.

Currently there are 12.8 wooded acres that are owned by NPS on the eastern half of Section 29 that is a contributing part of the historic landscape of Arlington House as defined by that National Register nomination. ANC owns 8.6 wooded acres on the southern and the western portion of Section 29 that also contributes to Arlington House. The remaining portions of Section 29 and the property that once was part of JBM-HH are non-contributing to the ANC historic district and the Arlington House property (see Boundary Map).

For the descriptions that follow, not all of the features are described in this narrative due to the large quantity, and only representative examples are described for features in every category where applicable per the instructions to National Register Bulletin 16a. For a full description of each contributing feature found in the list of contributing and non-contributing resources list, please refer to the DSS (Data Sharing System) forms on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

All features within the ANC Historic District have been compiled into a list that follows this verbal description. Features are marked on the sketch map at the end of this section by number corresponding to the feature number in the list. Maps, historic photographs, and current condition photographs are included in the nomination package as supporting documentation.

Arlington National Cemetery (Site)

The entirety of the cemetery is counted as one contributing site, and every resource except the small-scale features within the boundaries is contributing to the ANC Historic District. This site is described below according to generally accepted cultural landscape categories:

- Topography, natural features, vegetation
- Picturesque layout and circulation systems
- Grouping of Headstones
- Small-scale features

Topography, Natural Features, and Vegetation - ANC was carved from an estate that evolved from the Colonial period and was situated in one of the most advantageous positions with regard to the national capital city. The seat of the estate, the Custis-Lee mansion, now known as Arlington House, was sited on the crest of a prominent hill surrounded by steeply incised ravines that cut into the hillsides (Figure 2). The general lay of the land has been shaped by the nearby Potomac River, which has incised its valley into the gently rolling landscape of the Inner Coastal Plain. Moving away from the river, the land rises gradually until it meets the foot of a prominent hill that climbs steeply to its summit, a commanding position that overlooks the Potomac River valley to the east. Surface elevations in the lowest part of the site in the southeast, stand at roughly 30 feet above mean sea level. The highest positions, the promontory occupied by Arlington House and the upland plateaus to the west, reach elevations that exceed 200 feet above mean sea level. Situated roughly at the junction of the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, the local landscape has characteristics of both provinces. The broad, nearly level lowlands in the eastern part of ANC are most typical of the Inner Coastal Plain, and the dissected hillsides and ravines surrounding Arlington House are more characteristic of Piedmont physiography.

Although the modern topography reflects a naturalistic landform, the contours have been shaped by a succession of previous land uses that are now largely obscured by present landscaping of ANC. Some of the major historical events that have influenced the site's topography include construction of the Georgetown-Alexandria Turnpike, gravel mining operations, construction of major memorial areas, and construction of cemetery operations support areas.

The Potomac River is the dominant waterway that defines local drainage patterns, and ANC contains no secondary drainages that were large enough to be named on even the most detailed maps of the area. Red Spring (described in the objects section) is located within the present ANC property at the head of McClellan Drive in Section 2 (described in the objects section). This water source may have been used during the colonial and antebellum

periods, but Arlington House was also served by a well. Other natural springs were found in what are now Sections 33 and 35 (United States Army 1901).

The vegetation at ANC has been a character-defining feature of the landscape from before the cemetery was established (See Figure 2). Since then, the tradition of a picturesque landscape has continued and evolved. Several trees and species exist from the pre-cemetery period as well as from the early years of the cemetery. Leavitt's 1904 plan of ANC, titled *Plan Showing Important Trees and Groups of Trees in Areas Effected by Improvement*, illustrates the types and vast amount of trees on the cemetery grounds. In particular, the northern section, surrounding Arlington House, was abundant with trees (now Section 29 and partly a contributing feature to the Arlington House nomination). In contrast, in the southern section, which had been recently improved with roads and prepared for new burials, trees were scant. In the section north of Arlington House, the plan states, "Scattered large specimens of oak, hickory, tulip, and beech of the forest. Surrounded by a mix of secondary growth. Improvement cutting is recommended" (Leavitt 1904). Northeast of the house, adjacent to the Custis Walk, were "large evergreens and deciduous trees to be preserved," and directly east of the house in the vicinity of what is now the Kennedy gravesites were "fine specimens of red cedar" and cypresses, cedars, and pines, all "not to be disturbed" (Leavitt 1904).

After 1910, the Commission of Fine Arts had a great impact on vegetation on the cemetery grounds, recommending the planting of thousands of trees in the vacant areas of the cemetery (Moore 1920). Trees were to be planted intermittently among the headstones and "it might be well if the planter could for the first time forget that the graves existed and keep in view solely an effect of varying masses of light and shade over a landscape" (Moore, 1923). Evergreen trees were to be planted along the boundaries. The Commission of Fine Arts also recommended that the slopes visible from Washington, D.C. should be covered with trees and that the avenues leading from the Treasury Gate (demolished in the late 1960s after the cemetery expanded east of Eisenhower Drive) and the South gate should be lined with plantings (Moore 1923, 1924).

In 1958-1960, ANC conducted an intensive survey of the trees on the cemetery grounds. The survey included an inventory of every tree in the cemetery, its species, location, size, and condition. Jack R. McMillen, Army botanist, conducted the survey and recorded 6,079 trees and 177 species and varieties. McMillen noted a large number of specimen trees and described the landscape east of Arlington House down toward the Potomac River as a broad open meadow bounded on each side by large trees, almost exclusively oak. At the foot of the meadow was an immense white oak, the largest tree found in the cemetery. McMillen describes the landscape around the Custis Walk as a "parklike forest" of chestnut oaks, mockernut hickories, and white oaks that had been underplanted with laurel, hemlock, and dogwood. Further, down toward the Potomac, scattered hickories, black oaks, chestnut oaks, and post oaks lined the walk.

Today, approximately 8,400 trees (about 300 species up from 177 species in 1960) shade ANC on 624 acres. Existing vegetation primarily consists of manicured lawn shaded by scattered specimen trees (west of Eisenhower Drive) and street trees lining the majority of the roads (east of Eisenhower Drive). Plantings that are more formal surround many of the monuments, including the Memorial Amphitheater, the U.S.S. Maine Memorial, and the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns. The vegetation pattern of the grounds is still a significant character-defining feature of the landscape west of Eisenhower and promotes the serene pastoral, ceremonial, and sacred nature of the cemetery.

In the later part of the twentieth century, the planting of trees to memorialize a particular event or group occurred. Memorial trees are gifts to memorialize an event or group consisting of a plaque and a living tree. There is no body or grave associated with the actual memorial. While there are approximately 138 memorial trees spread throughout the cemetery, the practice of placing a memorial tree has been discontinued.

Viewsheds, picturesque layout, and circulation systems – The Arlington estate's development into a national cemetery during the second half of the nineteenth century is most readily visible in the spatial organization of the

oldest portion of ANC west of Eisenhower Avenue. The location of Arlington House on Arlington Ridge provided a commanding view of all of Washington and was visible itself from the capital city. Few features of the site's antebellum spatial organization remain, but the relationship to Washington, D.C. survives. The visual connections that had been part of L'Enfant's original spatial organization for the city were strengthened and formalized by the McMillan Plan in 1901. The cemetery was incorporated into the monumental core of Washington as the western terminus of an east-west axis stretching from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and ending with ANC (see Figure 8).

The view from Arlington House, down over what is now the Kennedy gravesites, along Memorial Avenue and Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Lincoln Memorial, was largely in place by the 1920s and reflects the Beaux Arts planning inherent in the McMillan Plan and the Commission of Fine Arts. The view remains today and adds to the integrity of the ANC Historic District and panoramic views to the monumental core can be experienced from points along Arlington Ridge. Breaks in the tree canopy along Arlington Ridge (extending from Arlington House south to Section 34) also allow views of the lower cemetery and other landmarks of the surrounding area. The reverse view from Washington to the cemetery also remains and provides the historical perspective upward to the prominence of Arlington House. The visual axis extends from the Lincoln Memorial, along Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue to the Hemicycle, Arlington House, and the wooded skyline beyond it (Photo 1). From points along the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue, the entire cemetery is in view. The Kennedy gravesites are also visible along the axis.

There are also important views within ANC that add to the integrity of the ANC Historic District. Varieties of views are available throughout the cemetery of the headstones, monuments, historic structures, and mature vegetation. An example of this are the views of the Memorial Amphitheater from the U.S.S. Maine Memorial and from Crook Walk, and the views from the Memorial Amphitheater east out over the cemetery and north along Crook Walk to the Arlington House.

During the Civil War and Reconstruction, the property was designed to delineate two distinct areas. The cemetery was placed prominently on the highest part of the estate, and a Seneca sandstone boundary wall was constructed surrounding the entire original 210-acre site. The eastern portion of the current cemetery (east of Eisenhower Drive) was not part of ANC until after 1966. The U.S. Department of Agriculture utilized the eastern portion for an Experimental Farm from 1901 until 1941 and it later was utilized for the World War II expansion of Fort Myer (named the South Post) from 1941 to 1966. Arlington Ridge Road (formerly the Georgetown-Alexandria Turnpike and roughly in the location of Eisenhower Drive today) effectively acted as an east-west divide until the South Post became part of the cemetery in 1966. As a result, the eastern portion of the ANC Historic District does not contain elements of the picturesque landscape developed by Meigs and enhanced by the influence of the McMillan Plan, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the City Beautiful Movement.

The circulation system within the ANC Historic District, including roads and pedestrian ways, play a significant role in the way the cemetery is used as well as in its design. The curvilinear road patterns reflect the picturesque design aspects of the cemetery and in some instances are remnants of historic road patterns from the Custis ownership and the early establishment of the cemetery. Several of the pedestrian paths also date to the establishment of the cemetery and reflect the commemorative and symbolic role of ANC as visitors flocked to the cemetery. Existing roads and pedestrian ways today maintain the same pattern for primary routes within ANC. Parking areas have been incorporated into the design of areas of high visitation, such as the Memorial Amphitheater. As the cemetery expanded to the south, the new roads continued to accentuate the picturesque nature of the cemetery by following the natural topography, while the circulation system to the east of Eisenhower Drive is in more of a grid pattern. The cemetery's road layout west of Eisenhower Drive is a contributing feature to the late 19th century picturesque design (with later Beaux Arts influences).

During the time when the Custis and Lee families presided over the Arlington estate, a single, narrow, dirt or graveled carriage drive (now McClellan Drive) ran west from the Georgetown-Alexandria Turnpike up the slope to

the west side of the mansion, and continued behind the house leading to the stables and yard (Hanna 2001b:50-51). When the Union Army began occupation of the property in 1861, the drive was extended to the north through the woods behind the mansion and through a ravine. At the top of the ravine, the road turned east and down the slope to connect with the turnpike at the northeastern corner of the property. Today, Sherman Drive follows part of this Civil War-era drive (Hanna 2001b:52).

In 1864 a circular drive was laid out near the northwest corner of the cemetery property (Section 27) to access graves in that location and, within a few years, more were constructed to access other areas of graves (Hanna 2001a:104). The first such road was located along the northern boundary of the cemetery and is now known as Ord & Weitzel Drive. The drive was in place by 1869; however, the current alignment of the road is the result of subsequent changes.

In June 1863, a Freedman's Village was established on Arlington estate property to house newly freed African Americans. The village consisted of buildings clustered along a main street and around two parks and was located on the southern section of ANC property west of the Alexandria and Georgetown Turnpike in what is now Sections 3, 4, 8, and 18. The village was emptied in 1900 and the land was re-graded and used for military burials. Today sections of Grant Drive, Clayton Drive, and Jesup Drive are in the same location as the main road of the Freedman's Village. This is the only indication of the village's earlier presence at ANC.

Major improvements to the roads in ANC came in the 1890s following the primary use of the property as a cemetery and the influence of the Rural Cemetery Movement. At that time, roads were laid out in a picturesque manner following the contours of the landscape and providing the visitor with a romanticized view of the cemetery. The Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railway ran along the northeast edge of the property, following the route of the Alexandria and Georgetown Road (formerly the Georgetown-Alexandria Turnpike), and provided a stop directly outside the cemetery's Sheridan Gate. As the interments in the cemetery increased and the cemetery expanded, new roads were constructed to provide access to grave plots. Between 1889 and 1893, McPherson Drive, Humphreys Drive, and Pershing Avenue were all constructed on the cemetery grounds close to Arlington House. In the 1890s, the major cemetery roads were paved in macadam. Following these road construction efforts, little improvement was made to the existing roads for the next 30 years (Hanna 2001b).

In 1920, the Memorial Amphitheater was constructed on the south side of a road that traveled east from McPherson Drive to Grant Drive and a road system encircled the amphitheater. Between 1917 and 1922, the cemetery improved what was then the southeast corner of the cemetery, west of the Alexandria and Georgetown Road and east of then extant Fort McPherson. Like the rest of the cemetery, this section was laid out with curvilinear roads (Hanna 2001b).

The construction of Arlington Memorial Bridge in 1932 and the recommendations of the Commission of Fine Arts had the largest impact on the entrances of ANC in the twentieth century. The bridge not only created direct access to the cemetery and linked the cemetery to the Lincoln Memorial in a physical, symbolic, and visual manner, but also changed the main axis and entry to the cemetery. The monumental bridge became the primary entrance to the cemetery, therefore slightly shifting the road patterns within. Consequently several road spurs were eliminated, in particular, the curvy section of Sheridan Drive that led from the Sheridan Gate to Arlington House. It also terminated McClellan Drive (the original carriage drive to Arlington House) at a circle drive directly south of the house at the location of Red Spring (trace still visible). Roads were also eliminated near the Memorial Amphitheater, and Roosevelt Avenue was built along the eastern end of the amphitheater (Quartermaster General 1929). These roads were in place by 1935. The Alexandria and Georgetown Road (roughly Eisenhower Drive today) remained the eastern boundary of the cemetery and was renamed Arlington Ridge Road (Hanna 2001b).

In 1966, the cemetery expanded to the east of Arlington Ridge Road to include sections of what was once the U.S. Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm and later the South Post of Fort Myer; at that time, Arlington

Ridge Road was closed. Once the South Post of Fort Myer was encompassed as part of the cemetery proper, Eisenhower Drive was established for the most part along the route of the former Arlington Ridge Road. As the land in the former South Post area was developed for use as burial space, including the Columbarium Courts, additional roads were created in a rough grid pattern instead of the picturesque manner as created west of Eisenhower Drive. This post-1966 road system east of Eisenhower Drive does not contribute to the picturesque significance of the ANC Historic District as an antebellum picturesque historic landscape, but it does contribute to the overall significance of the cemetery as the foremost military burial ground.

Today, pedestrian walkways in the cemetery are paved and tend to be lined with low fencing consisting of wooden posts and heavy iron chains, or with iron railings. The Custis Walk and the Crook Walk are notable for their concrete paving and pattern of risers and landings (these two are described in the structures section). Overall, there are few major pedestrian walkways throughout the cemetery and most sections are only pedestrian-accessible by the roads. Sidewalks are located in heavily visited areas, such as the Welcome Center and Memorial Amphitheater, and along Meigs Drive. Sidewalks and steps are commonly constructed of concrete or of flagstone.

Grouping of Headstones - Since the first burials at ANC took place in May 1864, the grave markers have been a driving factor in the spatial organization of the cemetery. The earliest graves were organized in linear fashion in long parallel rows of equally spaced wooden markers. Plots were a variety of sizes, from 4x7 feet in Section 27 to 12x15 feet in the officers' sections. Section 13, in the southwest portion of the grounds (in the vicinity of Meigs Avenue) had 6x12-foot plots with a 5-foot aisle every other row (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967:23; U.S. Congress, Senate 1875:28). The majority of sections are linear, but the graves in the Confederate Section (Jackson Circle) and Dewey Circle are arranged in concentric circles. Other sections are curvilinear, reflecting the curvature of drives (such as those graves in Section 3 near Porter Drive, or Section 2 near Sheridan Drive). The orientation of graves varies, in many cases influenced by each section's topography. Although ANC is known for its rows of uniform white marble headstones, the oldest sections, especially the sections in which officers are buried (e.g., Sections 1, 2, and 3), contain large monuments. Only those sections created after 1947 are uniform, as only government-issued regulation stones are permitted in those areas.

Small-scale features - In addition to the other features in the ANC Historic District, there are a number of small-scale features that exist for the benefit of visitors to ANC; these types of features do not have to be categorized, as they are not substantial enough to warrant such treatment. The grounds are scattered with benches, water fountains, trash receptacles, posts and chains, and informational signs that are all of recent vintage and made from non-historic materials. In addition, there are streetlights, metal fencing, concrete flower containers, traffic signs, and bollards placed where necessary around the grounds. All of these items are neither contributing nor non-contributing to the ANC Historic District except for those small-scale features that are directly tied to a memorial or a memorial grave.

Arlington National Cemetery (Buildings)

The buildings at ANC include some of the most visible and monumental areas of the cemetery. Collectively, they illustrate distinct periods of development and stylistic influences of the time of their construction. These buildings, such as the Memorial Amphitheater, are significant as they reflect the commemorative nature of the cemetery and its role as a national shrine. In addition to the monumental buildings, ANC contains utilitarian buildings that are used in the day-to-day operations of the cemetery. These buildings are often grouped together and mostly hidden from view and inaccessible to visitors.

As a whole, the existing buildings at ANC retain a high degree of historic integrity. Those buildings remaining from the earliest period of the cemetery's history are those that have been used for cemetery purposes. A number of the buildings reflect the picturesque design of the cemetery; the standards and specifications set forth by Quartermaster General Meigs for buildings and structures in national cemeteries during the late nineteenth century; or the influence of the City Beautiful Movement during the early twentieth century.

Memorial Amphitheater (#2 on sketch map, photos 12, 13, 15, and 16) - Although ANC had an amphitheater for commemorative ceremonies (the Old Amphitheater), its small size became a problem as numbers of visitors to the cemetery increased. Additionally, it was increasingly viewed as inadequate in terms of the size and grandeur thought appropriate and necessary for a site as important as ANC. A more permanent, monumental amphitheater began to materialize in 1908 when Congress authorized the preparation of plans for the new structure and the creation of a commission to select a site and the design. Shortly after the commission was formed, the architects Carrere & Hastings of New York offered their services to design the amphitheater (*Washington Post* 1908:7). The firm was asked to submit plans, which were recommended for approval by Congress in 1909 with a request for appropriation of $750,000 for construction. The design called for the building to be made of marble, which the design firm preferred over limestone, and the approach steps would be of concrete. The firm recommended turf treatment for the interior of the amphitheater as a more appropriate and attractive alternative to pavement (U.S. Congress, House 1909:1-3). Carrere & Hastings remarked on their motivation and inspiration in creating the plans for the new amphitheater, "In making the designs for the suggested memorial it has been our endeavor to obtain a classic and serious character, in order to express the dignity of the purpose for which such a building will be constructed. With this in view, we have specially studied such classic structures as the Theatre of Dionysius at Athens and the Roman Theater at Orange, besides other conspicuous classic examples, at the same time endeavoring to make the design while classic in character with the old colonial buildings of Washington, such as the White House, the Capitol, and others" [U.S. Congress, House 1909:3]. On March 1, 1915, ground was broken for the construction and on October 13, 1915, President Wilson laid the cornerstone for the structure, which contained, among other things, a copy of plans and photographs of the memorial and a copy of the *Evening Star* newspaper giving an account of the ceremonies and effort made to have Congress authorize the memorial.

The building consists of a reception hall and an outdoor amphitheater with seats surrounded by an open-air arcade. The Reception Building is a two-story (with a chapel in the basement) masonry building clad in Vermont marble. The Arcade is an elliptical open-sided colonnade over a basement crypt and the pilasters of the Arcade are masonry clad in marble. The crypt walls and piers that support the Arcade floor are masonry (Einhorn Yaffee Prescott 2003:B-1). Box seats were accessible off the colonnade and the amphitheater seated 5,000; the stage could accommodate 200 to 300. The interior of the amphitheater is decorated with many inscriptions from American history such as along the wall where at the back of the stage is a quote from George Washington, "When we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen," and the arch over the stage has a quote from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." The names of Army and Navy commanders from the Revolutionary War through the Spanish-American War are carved on the piers supporting the arch, and important battles from the Spanish-American War are carved around the top of the exterior colonnade.

The completed amphitheater was dedicated on May 15, 1920, before a crowd of over 6,000, more than the 5,000 constructed seats could hold. The newly constructed amphitheater was described as "the only memorial of its kind in the world, [standing] just across the Potomac from Washington....The amphitheater, from its grass-covered and foliage-surrounded eminence overlooks the whole city of Washington and surrounding country, and presents a fine view of the entire cemetery in which there are now almost 25,000 graves" (*Washington Post* 1920:1). Among those scheduled to speak at the dedication was President Wilson, who was unable to attend at the last moment because of poor health. His remarks, which were read by proxy, expressed the meaning the Memorial Amphitheater held in remembering American soldiers who had fought in numerous battles, as well as that of a symbol of a strong, united nation, finally healed from the divisive Civil War:

> The dedication of the national memorial at Arlington closes and commits to history a great episode in the making of the Nation. Gathered in this national cemetery, and elsewhere, are most of the men who fought out the constitutional questions insoluble by other processes. The government has now set this great and beautiful building to stand like a sentinel on the banks of the Potomac and to view for all time the Capitol of a reunited Nation.

> Time has thrown its softening influence over the controversy; time has eliminated from our memories the bitterness which that controversy aroused, but time has only served to magnify the heroic valor of the captains and the men who fought the great fight. As the Nation arose reunited, it found itself blessed with a great tradition. In these later days that tradition has nerved the arms of millions of Americans called upon to vindicate upon foreign fields of battle the principles of political liberty....[W]ith my fellow countrymen everywhere I join in grateful recognition of the virtues which this memorial commemorates... [*Washington Post* 1920:1].

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, chairman of the memorial commission that oversaw the building of the amphitheater, remarked on its importance as it connected to monuments in Washington, as the *Washington Post* (1920:1) reported, "Secretary Baker prophesied that someday a bridge will span the Potomac and couple up the new amphitheater with the Lincoln memorial on the other side, 'making a great composite monument, at one end the resting place of the heroic dead and at the other the monument to the great, simple, patriot President.'"

After the amphitheater was completed, a flagpole was constructed south of it, designed by Carrere & Hastings as a memorial to Maxwell Woodhull and his son, Maxwell van Zandt Woodhull. The plinth of the flagpole was inscribed, "In memory of Maxwell Woodhull Commander USN 1813 – 1863 and of his son Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull Brevet Brigadier General, USA 1843 – 1921." The original flagpole was constructed in 1923-1924, and the first flag was flown on May 30, 1924. On top of the plinth is an ornamental bronze base 4 feet 6 inches high, octagonal-shaped at the bottom, and a 100-foot steel pole. Total cost for the new flagpole was $2,900 (ANC circa 1940). The flagpole developed a crack and was replaced in 1938 and the original inscription and granite pedestal were retained.

Just under a year and a half after the dedication of the Memorial Amphitheater, on November 11, 1921, the Unknown Soldier of World War I was buried on the East Plaza of the amphitheater. Services paying tribute to the soldier took place inside the amphitheater, with leaders such as President Harding, former President Wilson, and General Pershing in attendance. After the soldier was interred, a simple marble slab served as the grave marker, though it was never meant to be the permanent marker. After a national design competition in 1928, Lorimer Rich's design for the approach and Thomas Hudson Jones's design for the tomb were chosen. The plan included stairs as the approach to the tomb from the opposite side of the amphitheater.

Original plans for the amphitheater by Carrere & Hasting included a grand stair for the east approach to Memorial Amphitheater, but they were modified in 1916, eliminating certain features and simplifying others after all bids were found to be in excess of funds available for the project (U.S. Congress, Senate 1917:3727). Upon completion, the East Plaza was a terrace with a stone balustrade along the eastern edge and stairs on its northern and southern edges. From the time of the amphitheater's construction until the completion of the tomb in 1931-1932, the main approach to the amphitheater and tomb was from the west. Subsequent completion of the stair and avenue leading up to the amphitheater from the east "enabled the visitor to approach the amphitheater and tomb in such a manner as to obtain a lasting impression of beauty and dignity" (Hollander 1931:MF3). The avenue was formed by a linden hedge, which led the eye up to the granite steps, tomb, and amphitheater behind it. Parking spaces for buses and cars were added at either side of the new entrance but hidden from view by trees (Hollander 1931:MF3).

A Corps of Engineers report for 1919 reported that 16 large "Bux bushes" were planted around the amphitheater, as well as a large "Bux hedge" in front of the west entrance and 50 large cedar trees (U.S. Congress, Senate 1919:4143). In 1920, the Commission of Fine Arts recommended that additional plantings around Memorial Amphitheater be added to match the older sections of the cemetery (Moore 1920:2). A photograph that was likely taken during the 1920s or 1930s shows a greater number of trees planted immediately around the amphitheater, its approaches, and lawn areas on all sides. Clusters of trees flanked the entrances to the amphitheater, and hedges lined the walks encircling the structure.

In 1958, the tombs of the World War II and Korean War unknowns were established, followed by an Unknown from the Vietnam War on Memorial Day 1984. In 1998, the Unknown Vietnam soldier was exhumed and identified and the grave, which is now empty, honors missing servicemen.

Repairs or replacements on the building include new vaulted ceilings at each side of the stage that replaced lath and plaster ceilings with Vermont marble in 1934. The north parking area was removed in 1967 and a new pedestrian pathway system was added. In 1974, a $2 million project updated and renovated the basement under the Trophy Room. Beginning in 1993, the amphitheater was restored to address waterproofing and marble deterioration problems. A similar restoration was required for the Reception Building in 2003 (for a comprehensive list of maintenance and restoration work through 2003, see Einhorn Yaffee Prescott 2003:B1-9).

Arlington House (#3 on sketch map, Figure 2) - Arlington House is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is owned and administered by the National Park Service. Although not officially a part of ANC, Arlington House and its component features as described in its NRHP nomination form comprise three contributing features and two non-contributing features to the historic significance of the ANC Historic District. Additionally, there are two other buildings owned by the NPS nearby to the Arlington House, an old administration building and a ranger station, both of these are contributing to the ANC Historic District due to their joint history between ANC and the National Park Service. For more information, please refer to the Arlington House NRHP nomination form (1980, Arlington House, The Robert E. Memorial, 66-000040).

Arlington Hemicycle (#4 on sketch map) - Arlington Memorial Bridge, Avenue, and Hemicycle are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and are owned and administered by the National Park Service. Although not officially a part of ANC, the Arlington Hemicycle, the only building, is significant to the ANC Historic District. For more information, please refer to the Arlington Memorial Bridge NRHP nomination form (1980, Arlington Memorial Bridge and related features, 80-000346).

Lodge #1 (Superintendant's Lodge) (#5 on sketch map, Photo 29) - Lodge #1 was built in 1932 and postdates the construction of Lodge #2 by many years. The modest dwelling reflects Colonial Revival-style influences in its entry portico with Tuscan columns and its overall detailing. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling sits on a solid stone foundation and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of slate shingles with an interior end chimney. The house is of brick and stucco and is painted white. The dwelling has one-over-one vinyl-sash windows. The roof has gabled dormers with one-over-one windows. A one-car garage occupies part of the basement and is accessed from the north side. Lodge #1 is located in the west-central portion of the cemetery. Property records indicate that Lodge #1 has undergone several interior and exterior additions and alterations since its construction.

Lodge #2 (Assistant Superintendent's Lodge) (#6 on sketch map, Figure 6, Photo 30) - Lodge #2 is a one-and-a-half-story, Dutch Colonial-Revival dwelling covered by intersecting gambrel roofs, resulting in an L-shaped plan. The building has a solid stone foundation, and the first story is stretcher-bond brick with a wood frieze and ogee cornice. The upper level is wood frame clad with wood shingles and the windows are six-over-six double-hung wood-sash with lug sills and louvered shutters. Numerous additions have been made to the dwelling, including a two-story addition to the rear (south). Unlike the later Lodge #1, Lodge #2 reflects many of the elements found in Meigs' standardized plan, including a gambrel roof, which allowed additional living space on the upper floor. Built in 1895, Lodge #2 is located at the northern end of the cemetery and formerly housed the gatekeeper. The location was selected because the nearby Ord & Weitzel Gate (since demolished) was originally the main access point into the cemetery. Historically, the lodge sat on the south side of a traffic circle on Ord & Weitzel Drive; however, the circle was subsequently removed (post 1959) (Sanborn 1959). Property records indicate that Lodge #2 has also undergone several interior and exterior additions and alterations since its construction (ANC circa 1940). An additional bedroom was constructed on the second floor, enclosed porches were added, new windows were installed, and the kitchen was remodeled.

Administration Building (#7 on sketch map) - The 1967 Master Plan resulted in the construction of an Administration Building and a Welcome Center on the southern side of Memorial Avenue. The Administration Building, located south of the Welcome Center and completed in the late 1960s, is a low, one-story, marble-clad building featuring a flat roof and side walls with large spans of dark plate-glass windows that are divided by projecting vertical buttresses. The main entrance into the building is on the southern side, where there is a circular driveway around a landscaped median. The building serves as a gathering point for those attending funerals at the cemetery.

Receiving Vault (#8 on sketch map, Photo 9) - The one-story gable-roofed Receiving Vault is located in the northeast corner of Section 13, near the intersection of Meigs and Wilson Avenues. It measures 43x25 feet, with a concrete foundation, walls of glazed brick and stucco, and a slate roof. The structure was built to house a chapel (16'10"x22'8") and receiving vault (18'x22'8") that contained 10 concrete crypts. The north and south elevations are three bays wide with a front-gable roof and the elevations are pierced by central double wood doors with fanlights, flanked by two arched windows on either side. The broken pediment gable on both elevations has a central, circular vent. The east and west elevations are five bays with a central circular window and two half-circle windows on either side (ANC circa 1940). The Colonial Revival-style building was constructed in 1938 at the cost of $11,024.78. The north room was originally used as a chapel and was later converted into office space.

Service Complex #1 (#12 on sketch map) - Service Complex #1 was constructed in the 1970s on the southern boundary of the cemetery in the area east of Eisenhower Drive. The 1967 Master Plan resulted in the construction of a Service Complex that would provide offices for cemetery staff as well as garage space and storage for maintenance equipment. It consists of four buildings arranged in a square that sit on the west side of the service road that leads into the facility from Columbia Pike. These buildings are constructed of stretcher-bond brick and are capped with shed roofs covered in slate shingles. The façades of the buildings are pierced by roll-up vehicular doors, single-leaf metal doors, and one-light fixed windows.

Service Complex #2 (#13 on sketch map) - The second portion of the service complex was designed by Kress Cox Associates, which created a group of eight service structures that are unified in their use of materials (fieldstone, brick) and repeated elemental forms. The buildings are located at the southern edge of the cemetery east of Service Complex #1, are constructed of concrete block faced in alternating rows of rough-faced stone and stretcher brick. The buildings have irregular hipped roofs covered in slate shingles and are fenestrated by metal roll-up garage doors and single-leaf metal doors. The main building of the complex, which contains administrative offices, has a rectangular footprint and an irregular hipped roof of slate shingles. Exposed steel I-beams line the elevations of the building, and an inset porch is located on the west elevation of the building. The exterior walls are fenestrated by large one-light fixed metal-sash windows.

Old Warehouse Complex (#14 on sketch map) - The Old Warehouse Complex is located along the west side of Ord & Weitzel Drive in Section 29. Maintenance facilities were built in this area during the 1930s and 1950s. The early twentieth century placement of the maintenance facilities in the northwest corner of the cemetery was ideal since it placed the facilities out of general public view and did not interfere with the solemnity associated with the primary function of the cemetery. Equipment and storage facilities were located in the area, as were gas tanks and stables for work mules with other resources including garages and laborers' locker rooms. Subsequently, many of these buildings were renovated for other uses or torn down. Only one building from the 1950s remains and this portion of Section 29 is scheduled for development for burial areas under the Millennium Plan.

Welcome Center (#16 on sketch map) - Until the 1930s, Arlington House served as the primary contact point for visitors, and then the Old Administration Building until the 1960s. The present Welcome Center and adjacent parking deck were completed in 1988 and replaced an earlier temporary visitors center located east of Eisenhower Drive. The Welcome Center is a public building and is the primary contact point for visitors to the cemetery. For many years, The Welcome Center, designed by Sasaki and Associates, is a low, one-story building of stucco and limestone featuring classically inspired porticos on the northern, eastern, and western sides. A

semi-circular, barrel-vaulted skylight runs through the middle of the building, illuminating the information desk and central interior court.

Arlington National Cemetery (Structures)

The structures at ANC include ones that are as prominent as the Old Amphitheater to ones that are more mundane like the gazebo at Lodge #1.

Old Amphitheater (#17 on sketch map, Figure 7, Photo 8) - The Old Amphitheater is the site of the first Memorial Day ceremony held at ANC, on May 30, 1868. When General John Logan declared the day of remembrance for Union soldiers who had died in the Civil War, President Andrew Johnson supported the order by allowing Federal employees to take leave to attend the ceremonies. Those who gathered to remember the Civil War dead listened to General James A. Garfield speak from a temporary stand erected for the occasion. In 1873, on the fifth anniversary of the first Memorial Day, a permanent amphitheater was constructed on the site of the first ceremony. Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs' design was influenced by contemporary garden ideas of "rural" cemeteries, the popularity of pergola structures during that time, and the prevalence of classicism in monument buildings. The construction of the structure was completed in 28 days, just in time for the Memorial Day services that year. Soon after its construction, the structure, now known as the Old Amphitheater, was described as being capable of seating 5,000 people (in reality, the structure can only seat a few hundred people) and ...[consisted] "of brick columns, square and round, supporting a heavy trellis. Vines have been planted at the foot of the columns, with the expectation of their spreading over the framework above and forming a massive arbor. These creepers have grown finely so far" (U.S. Congress 1875:28).

The two principal elements of the amphitheater are an elliptical ambulatory and a raised platform or rostrum. Historically, the trellis supported grape and other vines, along with wisteria bushes. The interior of the amphitheater is a sunken bowl-shaped area with the rostrum on the north side. The rostrum is on a raised platform and has 12 Ionic columns that support the wooden trellis overhead. In 1878, Charles Lawrence was commissioned to make a canvas tent to cover the amphitheater to replace the blue and white striped awnings that were previously used to cover sections of the trellis around the amphitheater and rostrum. Later, in 1880, a marble altar was designed for the rostrum and was built by William Struther and Sons of Philadelphia with a coat of arms carved on the front, along with the words *E Pluribus Unum* ("From Many, One").

In addition to its importance to the first Memorial Day celebrations. As one of the first cemetery-sponsored construction projects, the Old Amphitheater reflects the building practices of that period. The modest scale of the structure, similar to the other monuments built around that time, was necessitated by a severe lack of federal funds after the Civil War (Hanna 2001a:97). The Old Amphitheater is mostly unchanged from its initial construction. The awnings that once covered the structure are no longer extant, but the original structure still stands, with wisteria bushes at the base of each pier. The wisteria bushes have been trained so that the stems grow away from the brick columns and are carefully trimmed so the wood trellis is not damaged. A barberry hedge has been planted between the piers of the outer ring and flowers have been planted around the elliptical walkway and the south face of the rostrum.

Columbarium Courts (#18 on sketch map, Photos 26 and 27) - Constructed post-1966 in the area east of Eisenhower Drive, the Columbarium Courts consists of nine limestone-clad courts that are arranged around a central ceremonial courtyard. The number of niches total 67,380. The main ceremonial entrance to the Columbarium Courts is located on the west side where a wide paved opening extends to the street curb. Two committal shelters (one on the east and one on the west) are provided for burial services with access into the courts either from the central courtyard or from the street side. The center of the courtyard is occupied by an oval landscaped berm and individual courts feature battered limestone walls with a flagstone gutter around the bottom. Within each court are the niche walls that extend around the exterior wall and project from it. Freestanding niche walls also are located within the courts. A low wall encloses a landscaped fountain feature in each court where concrete benches also are provided. The Columbarium Courts is one of the most heavily landscaped areas within

ANC and features both formal and informal plantings. The 1967 Master Plan called for a memorial chapel (never constructed) and columbaria to be built along the newly created axis of the Memorial Amphitheater and Tomb of the Unknowns. The first phase, consisting of the two columbarium structures closest to Marshall Drive, was dedicated in April 1980. The Columbarium Courts expanded to the east with two adjacent columbaria, ending with Phase 4. A final expansion of the Columbarium Courts was authorized in 2008 and was completed in 2012 between Nimitz and Patton drives.

Arlington Memorial Bridge (#19 on sketch map, Photo 1) - Arlington Memorial Bridge, Avenue, and Hemicycle are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and are owned and administered by the National Park Service. Although not officially a part of ANC, the Arlington Memorial Bridge is significant to the ANC Historic District. For more information, please refer to the Arlington Memorial Bridge NRHP nomination form (1980, Arlington Memorial Bridge and related features, 80-000346).

Memorial Avenue (#20 on sketch map, Photos 1 and 2) - Arlington Memorial Bridge, Avenue, and Hemicycle are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and are owned and administered by the National Park Service. Although not officially a part of ANC, Memorial Avenue and its component parts are significant to the ANC Historic District. There are sixteen statues listed in the nomination for the bridge and avenue that are non-contributing. For more information, please refer to the Arlington Memorial Bridge NRHP nomination form (1980, Arlington Memorial Bridge and related features, 80-000346).

Boundary gates and walls (#21 on sketch map, Photos 2, 20, 24, and 28) - Not long after the formal establishment of the cemetery, stone walls were erected to enclose the cemetery grounds and gates. Most of these structures are extant and have been added to and expanded over the years as the boundaries of the cemetery changed. The fences and gates not only define ANC's boundaries but also are important landscape features of the cemetery. They reflect design aspects associated with national cemeteries and stylistic trends for ceremonial as well as functional structures. Further, the walls and the gates dictate access to the cemetery and ultimately the way the cemetery is experienced. The boundary walls and gates are all considered one feature for the purposes of this nomination.

There have been four major boundary changes to ANC since it was established in 1864: 1) the southern addition in 1889[3]; 2) a further southern addition in 1897; 3) the eastern addition in 1966; and 4) the Millennium addition in 2004 (Hurt & Proffitt).

GATES:
The gates are significant to the purpose and picturesque design of the cemetery. For example, the Old Post Chapel Gate is a significant part of the funeral process; and the McClellan Gate is significant as a part of the nation's foremost military ceremonial and burial collection and as part of the Meigs picturesque design (discussed in more detail as a separate contributing object). The Welcome Center Gate is one of the newest gates constructed in 1988. The gates on ANC for the most part retain their integrity. Although the majority of the original metal gates have been removed and replaced the flanking posts or parts of the wall remain intact. The Schley Drive Gate and the Eisenhower Drive Gate are part of the Beaux Arts-designed Memorial Avenue and are already on the National Register and are described in the Arlington Memorial Bridge/Avenue nomination, 80-000346. The gates are clockwise fashion from the Welcome Center are:

- Welcome Center Gate
- Welcome Center Parking Gate
- Administration Building Gate
- East /Jefferson Davis Highway Gate

[3] The 1889 expansion started in 1888 as shown on the map in Figure 4.

- Service Complex Gate
- South/Clayton Gate
- Hobson Gate
- Memorial Chapel Gate
- West Gate (Selfridge)
- Fort Meyer/Old Post Chapel Gate
- Ord & Weitzel Gate (New)
- Memorial Avenue north gate [owned by NPS]
- Memorial Avenue south gate [owned by NPS]

Fort Meyer/Old Post Chapel Gate - The Fort Meyer/Old Post Chapel Gate stands on the northwest boundary of ANC adjacent to Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall and faces east-west. The gate provides access to Meigs Drive and serves as the formal gate into the cemetery from Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall. Horse-drawn caisson funeral processions enter from this gate.

The current gate consists of two Flemish-bond brick piers with concrete bases and caps and the piers are topped with electric iron lanterns. Between the two piers are double metal gates. A shorter similar brick pier stands north of the northern pier with iron fencing located between the two piers. A gatehouse built in 1935, stands south of the southern pier. The 6x6-foot gatehouse is constructed of Flemish-bond brick, has a concrete foundation, and is capped with a flat roof with a concrete cornice. An engaged pier is located on the north elevation of the gatehouse. A pedestrian gate is located between the engaged pier and the large southernmost pier of the Fort Myer Gate and a non-historic wood-frame security building currently stands east of the Fort Meyer Gate.

The original Fort Myer Gate was built circa 1875. Nineteenth-century postcard views of the gate illustrate what appears to be an ornate iron gate with four posts. Atop each post sat a cast iron eagle posed with its wings spread in flight and iron gates swung between the two largest piers, and a pedestrian gate was located between the northern piers. This gate was demolished circa 1935 and the current Fort Myer Gate was constructed in July 1935.

Ord & Weitzel (New) Gate - With the closure of Arlington Ridge Road in 1966 and its subsequent removal from the landscape, the original Ord & Weitzel Gate was dismantled in 1971. A new gate was constructed near the northeast corner of the cemetery in Section 27; non-historic metal gates are located between the two bases that were constructed out of portions of the original taken-down Seneca sandstone wall. On the west side of the western base is a metal fence that connects to the cemetery wall. A pedestrian gate is connected to the east side of the eastern base between the base and the cemetery wall. The title of Ord & Weitzel was given to this new gate.

Welcome Center Gate - The Welcome Center Gate was built concurrently with the Welcome Center in 1988. It stands along the north side of the Welcome Center along Memorial Avenue and leads into the plaza fronting the building. The gate consists of large double iron gates set between two large stone piers with a lantern attached to the west sides of each pier. This gate serves as the main entrance to the cemetery for pedestrians.

WALLS:
The walls date to when the February 1867 "Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries" was passed by Congress; the Secretary of War was mandated to "have every national cemetery enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence. . ." (Hanna 2001a:102). Consequently, around 1870 ANC began construction on a Seneca sandstone wall. In 1874, it was reported that the stone wall was 4.5 feet high, 18 inches wide, and was capped with a 22 inch wide coping (Monthly Cemetery Report June 1874). The stone wall replaced a wooden picket fence that had previously enclosed the cemetery. The last section of the Seneca sandstone wall was completed in

1897 after the last sections of the Arlington estate were incorporated into the cemetery grounds (Hanna 2001b:102). The north and the west walls of the cemetery are the oldest remaining sections. As the cemetery grew, walls were removed and new walls were built. As the cemetery expanded to the south, the western wall was extended to the south utilizing Seneca sandstone from the old southern boundary wall; at Section 18 on the western wall, the material changes to blue granite which is utilized for the rest of the western and southern boundary walls. The northeast sections of the wall are constructed of coursed red Seneca sandstone reclaimed from the demolition of the wall that once ran along Arlington Ridge Road in 1971. The Niche Wall was built in 2008 with materials compatible with the blue granite walls along the south and southwest boundaries of the cemetery; it is commemorative in nature and is discussed separately as an object. The fences around the Custis gravesite are contributing as part of the Arlington House nomination. Interior fences, including the post and chain fencing, bollards, and wood fencing, are all neither contributing nor non-contributing.

The boundary walls are composed of (in clockwise fashion):

- Chain-link fence and hedge south side of Memorial Avenue
- Chain-link fence along Jefferson Davis Highway until the East Gate
- Niche Wall (Section 70) [categorized as a separate object]
- Blue Granite with metal fence (Southeast Boundary)
- Blue Granite (South and Southwest Boundaries)
- Seneca Sandstone (West, Northwest, and North Boundaries)
- Seneca Sandstone (Northeast Boundary) [post-1966 wall utilizing sandstone from the old boundary]
- Chain-link fence (along access ramp)
- Chain-link fence and hedge north side of Memorial Avenue

Stone Wall, Seneca Sandstone – West and North (Photo 20) – This stone wall was erected in 1879. The wall south of Farragut Drive was constructed in 1889 after the southern section of ANC was purchased, utilizing stones from the old south boundary wall.

Stone Wall, Blue Granite – This stone wall was erected in 1893 and 1897 on the southwest and south boundary of the cemetery after the final expansion to the south.

Chain-link fence – The chain-link fence is located along the access ramp from Memorial Avenue onto the southbound lanes of Jefferson Davis Highway. There are also chain-link fences behind the large hedges along the north and south sides of Memorial Avenue. There is another chain-link fence to the north and east of the Welcome Center parking garage.

Red Spring (#22 on sketch map, Photo 11) - This water feature consists of a Seneca sandstone retaining wall that surrounds a vault-like structure set into the eastern side of a slope. A rectangular opening with a segmental arch lintel and keystone pierces the center of the wall and provides access to the vault. A metal screen encloses the opening, and the floor of the vault is lined with stones. A circular spout below the opening formerly carried water out of the spring and into a small pool below. Brick paving surrounds the small pool, and stone benches are built into the retaining wall. The spring is still active and water continues to fill the small pool. Maps from 1897 and 1904 indicate a spring in this location and suggest that the structure was built in the 1880s or the 1890s (Humphrey 1897; Leavitt 1904).

Niche Wall (#25 on sketch map, Photo 28) - The Niche Wall, constructed in 2008, extends along the eastern cemetery boundary and is accessed by two walkways of tumbled pavers. The walkways lead to the wall area, which features some formal landscaping beds and a built-in planter along the front of the wall. The height of the wall is stepped as it extends to the north and features tall bluestone piers with marble niche panels between them. A wide flagstone walk extends along the front (west) of the wall. The flat area west of the wall is open lawn planted with some trees.

McClellan Gate (#26 on sketch map, Photo 24) - The McClellan Gate and Wall Section stand at the intersection of McClellan Drive and Eisenhower Drive and faces east-west. The red sandstone gate is 30 feet tall, with a rounded archway. Both the east and west faces have Doric columns on either side of the arch that support an entablature inscribed with the phrases (east) "On fame's eternal camping ground / their silent tents are spread, / And glory guards with solemn round, / the bivouac of the dead" and (west) "Rest on embalmed and sainted dead, / dear as the blood ye gave, / no impious footsteps here shall tread / on the herbage of your grave." The word *McClellan* is inscribed above the entablature on the east face.

The McClellan Gate was constructed during the 1870s as a tribute to Civil War General George B. McClellan, whose wartime headquarters was located in Arlington House. The plan for the gate was a standardized plan used on at least four other military cemeteries. The McClellan Gate was built on the eastern boundary of the cemetery at the end of the former carriage drive leading up to Arlington House, now McClellan Drive. This gate served as the formal primary entrance to the cemetery and was flanked by a red sandstone wall. After the closure and subsequent reconfiguration of Arlington Ridge Road in 1966 into Eisenhower Drive, the gate is no longer connected to the exterior boundary wall of the cemetery but it remains as a symbolic entrance to what was historically the original portion of the cemetery.

Custis Walk (#27 on sketch map, Photo 3) - Between 1864 and 1869, gravel walkways were established within the cemetery for access to individual graves. By 1893, a formal walk extended from the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railway station, up the hill to Arlington House. The walk, called the "Custis Walk," was constructed of granolithic, a concrete product made of concrete and crushed granite. A total of 194 steps along the walk aided visitors as they walked to and from Arlington House. The largest span consisted of 121 steps and was located nearest to the Arlington House. Benches lined the walk and provided seating for those making the climb (Hanna 2001a:125; Quartermaster General 1897). Although the Custis Walk follows its original configuration, the sidewalk and stairs have been rebuilt and repaved in the last 20 years. Several concrete benches along the walk date from the first half of the twentieth century and are an important feature in the ANC Historic District. The tops of the benches are curved with molded seats, and on the fronts of the benches are the letters U.S. Custis Walk. After the removal of the Sheridan Gate and the original Ord & Weitzel Gate in 1971, an asphalt extension of the Custis Walk was built to connect the end of the Custis Walk with the new Ord & Weitzel Gate that faced north.

Crook Walk (#28 on sketch map, Photo 10) - By 1929 the Crook Walk connected the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns to the Memorial Amphitheater, which was dedicated in 1920 (Quartermaster General 1929). The walk runs directly west from the tomb, across Sheridan Drive and McClellan Drive, and ends at Wilson Drive. The walk is named for General George Crook, who commanded the Army of West Virginia during the Civil War. After being buried in Oakland, Maryland, in 1890, he was moved, together with his wife, to Section 2 of ANC in 1898. The walk is located near Crook's gravesite.

Arlington National Cemetery (Objects)

Memorials, memorial graves, and headstones at ANC represent the central burial and commemorative purpose of the cemetery and characterize those whose graves they mark and distinct periods of the cemetery's history.

Memorials:
Built to memorialize or honor an event, there are two types of memorials: 1) Large-scale stand-alone objects such as the Confederate Memorial and the Nurses Memorial (discussed below) or 2) Memorial trees which are gifts to memorialize an event or group consisting of a plaque and a living tree (which are discussed as a group in the site description). During the latter half of the twentieth century, the monuments and memorials constructed followed the pattern of simplicity. Many of the monuments, such as the *Challenger* and *Columbia* shuttle memorials, the later Chaplain's memorials, and others, are granite, marble, or limestone slabs with cast bronze plaques. In the late twentieth century, memorials and graves for victims of the Pan Am Flight 103 terrorist attack and the shuttle memorials provided commemoration of incidents that were not directly military-related. The memorials at ANC have

retained a high level of integrity. In many cases, the landscaping surrounding the memorials has changed with differing design intents throughout the cemetery's history, but it has not diminished the commemorative association each memorial has with the event it commemorates. The memorials continue to convey the monument-building tendencies of the era in which they were built, from the large memorials of the early twentieth century to the more modest, understated monuments that typify mid to late twentieth-century memorials.

Memorial Graves:
A grave that is designed as a memorial with a designed landscape or open space associated with it. Memorial graves may contain multiple associated features such as walks, paths, benches, trees, and flowerbeds. Prominent memorial graves include that of President William H. Taft, the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns, the Tomb of the Unknowns, and the President John F. Kennedy Gravesite.

Headstones and Markers (Photos 22, 23, and 25):
The earliest period of the cemetery's history is represented by remaining original marble headstones and large private Victorian-era monuments and memorials. The later aesthetic ideals are represented by more subdued monuments that were determined by cemetery regulations and memorials subject to the Commission of Fine Arts review, and the iconic rows of simple white government-issued headstones, which embody ideas of quiet respect. There are three primary types of headstones: 1) Victorian-era markers are elaborate designed headstones which can include sculpture, crypts, cannons, obelisks, and a myriad amount of other funerary furniture; 2) white, government issue headstones which began in 1873 and include the square pylon, the typical marble headstone, and a flat headstone; and 3) government issue group headstones that represent multiple deaths for one event such as a plane crash. In addition, there are a number of other private grave markers in various styles, including contemporary designs.

As the primary purpose of ANC is the burial and commemoration of military service members, grave identification features are the most significant features of the site. All headstones, markers, monuments, and memorials are contributing to the ANC Historic District as one of the most significant parts of the nation's foremost military ceremonial and burial collection. Memorials at ANC may also be significant for the Meigs picturesque design; some memorials may be significant for both.

Even before the Arlington estate became a national cemetery, the Custis family used portions of the grounds for burials. George Washington Parke Custis and his wife, Mary Lee Fitzhugh Custis, are buried at ANC. Their graves were placed together in a small plot southwest of the house in what would become Section 13 of the cemetery. The George Washington Parke Custis grave is marked by an obelisk, set atop a plinth, with a shield on which his name, birth, and death dates are inscribed. The marker for Mary Custis is smaller, a capped column adorned with an upside-down wreath. Mary Randolph, a friend of the family, was buried to the northeast of the Arlington House in 1828 and her tomb is surrounded by a brick wall. The Custis family plot and Mary Randolph's tomb are both contributing to Arlington House.

Section 27 contains many of the oldest graves in the cemetery, dating to the Civil War. More than 3,800 emancipated African Americans from the Freedmen's Village are buried in Section 27, indicated by their white marble tablet headstones marked "Citizen" or "Civilian." A memorial tree dedicated in 1992 to the U.S. Colored Troops and residents of the Freedman's Village is located near the Ord & Weitzel Gate in Section 27. Unknown dead from the Civil War are also buried in Section 27, many of whom are located in the area adjacent to the northern boundary wall. The slope east of Lodge #2 contains many white marble headstones inscribed with shields indicating Civil War veterans. Many large trees shade the hill and the uniform rows of graves that stand east of Lodge #2. Section 27 has been completely developed with ANC-related interments, and is a part of the picturesque landscape significant in the western part of ANC.

By November 1864, nearly 4,000 burials had taken place, the graves sodded and marked with a wooden headboard painted white. Inscribed in black letters were the burial record number, name of the soldier, his company, and regiment, and date of death. By 1873, the deteriorating wooden headboards in ANC and other national cemeteries

focused attention on the question of permanent grave markers. On March 3, 1873, Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for the erection of permanent headstones at all national cemeteries. Construction of the new headstones at ANC was completed by September 1876, with 7,060 slabs and 1,928 blocks (U.S. Congress, Senate 1876:291). Presumably, the remainder of the graves already had permanent grave markers that were put in place by family or friends of the deceased.

The government-issued headstones were of two kinds. For known soldiers, the white marble slab was 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 3 feet long, with 12 inches above the ground when set. The polished stone was to have a slightly curved top and be inscribed with the number of the grave, rank, and name of the soldier, and state from which he came. Unknown soldiers received a block 6 inches square and 2.5 feet high. The flat top of the slab had the number of the grave, the block set into the ground so that the top was just even with the grave (U.S. Congress, House 1873:200). Headstones marking the graves of members of the United States Colored Troops were designated with "U.S.C.T." and the headstones marking the existing Confederate graves are intentionally distinctive, with peaked tops that allow them to be easily differentiated.

In 1903, the standard size of headstones was modified from that established in 1873. The width of the stone was increased to 12 inches, and the above ground height was changed to 24 inches. Additionally, a sunken shield was added to the design. Unknown dead who had previously received 6-inch-square blocks received the standard headstone inscribed with the word *Unknown* (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967:9).

From its nascent years as a cemetery through the 1910s, many large monuments erected at ANC were commissioned by private citizens as grave markers or by organizations of widows and soldiers as memorials. Graves of many prominent Civil War heroes were located near Arlington House, the slope to the east of the house being the most honored location for the interment of "highly esteemed" Union officers. Although large grave markers were seen as the most beautiful and sacred part of the grounds, the practice had been discontinued by the late 1890s. Those officers who died after that time were buried in the officers' section, east of the flower garden (Section 2) (Hanna 2001a:122-23). Other sections with large monuments include Section 1 west of Arlington House and Section 3 south of Memorial Amphitheater. The monuments in these sections vary greatly, including mausoleums, sarcophagi, sculpture, obelisks, and a cannon in Section 1. The erection of private markers and monument continues in those areas that were opened prior to 1947.

One of the major forces in limiting the number of large monuments to the dead at ANC was the McMillan Commission of 1901. Their report called for design review of all monuments in the cemetery, which was brought to pass with the creation of the Commission of Fine Arts, established on May 17, 1910. The McMillan Commission findings on the cemetery were used to guide the policies the Commission of Fine Arts enacted in shaping the whole of ANC in the twentieth century. Although the Commission's recommendation to prohibit burials on the east slope was followed, an exception was made in 1911 for Pierre Charles L'Enfant, as his remains were reinterred on the eastern slope, overlooking the city he designed.

Between 1916 and 1918, new regulations were put in place in ANC to limit the size of monuments, and designs had to be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. Regulation of headstones became particularly important with the influx of burials following World War I. The Commission of Fine Arts called for uniformity of design and size and regular arrangement of headstones, citing the Civil War sections, in which small stones dominated, as the quietest, restful, and most holy portion of ANC (CFA Annual Report 1926:61-62). During this period, religious emblems were adopted for headstones, though they were limited to the Latin cross for Christians and the Star of David for those of the Jewish faith. In 1922, a new design for headstones was approved, known as the "General" type. The standard was 13 inches wide by 24 inches high (above ground) and 4 inches thick of white marble. This headstone was used for all burials except Civil and Spanish-American War burials or Confederate graves (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967:10).

Following World War II the cemetery again adapted to meet the influx of burials. In 1947, the policy of allowing private headstones was altered. All cemetery sections opened since that time use only the simple white government-issued headstones. Those wishing to provide a private monument were limited to the section in which other monuments already existed. The standard size for regulation headstones was 13 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 42 inches tall, of which 24 inches remain above ground (Peters 2008:316). Changes in design included specifications for group burial markers used for multiple burials in two plots. Before 1947, enlisted men and officers had been buried in separate sections, but after that year, no differentiation was made between the two. Similarly, sections of ANC had been designated for specific groups who fought in military engagements, from the Civil War to World War I, but the practice was discontinued under the new regulations (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967:6). Following the desegregation of the Armed Forces in 1948, burials by race were also eliminated. In 1951, the use of the Buddhist emblem on graves was approved, and since that time, other emblems for a variety of religions have been approved and are inscribed on the headstones of soldiers buried at ANC.

The headstones at ANC, marking the central burial and commemorative purpose of the cemetery, are essential to the overall integrity of the site. The headstones represent not only those whose graves they mark but the history of the cemetery itself, embodying in the various iterations of headstones during the evolution of a Union Army cemetery into a truly national cemetery. As a whole, the headstones have retained their integrity. By keeping sections intact, allowing only white marble stones in those sections created after 1947, but a mixture of headstones and private monuments in those older sections, the physical evidence of the history of ANC's burial policies is preserved.

MEMORIAL GRAVES:

Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns (#35 on sketch map, Figure 5, Photo 7) - The work of recovering the remains of the dead from battlefields and interring them at the newly formed national cemeteries continued several years after the Civil War fighting ended in 1865. By the time they were recovered, many of the individuals found could not be identified, but nonetheless, efforts were made to give every soldier a proper burial. The 1868 Quartermaster General's report to the Secretary of War stated that they worked to ensure "that there may not be a single body of a deceased soldier that does not receive the grateful care and protection of the government for which he sacrificed his life" (U.S. Congress, Senate 1868:905).

At ANC the "scattered bones and disorganized remains" of 2,111 unknown Civil War soldiers found on the battlefields of Bull Run and Manassas were ordered to be placed in a vault near Arlington House in 1866 (Section 26) (U.S. Congress, House 1866:308). The monument was sealed in September 1866. The west side of the monument was inscribed with the following text: "Beneath this stone repose the bones of the two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the field of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs may they rest in peace! September A.D. 1866." Atop the monument were four Rodman guns at each corner and a pyramid of round shot at the center. A gravel path encircled the base of the tomb, with another circular walk constructed 45 feet from the center of the monument. The two were connected by a perpendicular path running east to west. The space between the two paths was sodded and a few plant beds were created (Hanna 2001a:97).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the tomb had been modified according to contemporary aesthetic sensibilities. The flower gardens around Arlington House were redesigned and formalized in 1885 by landscape gardener David H. Rhodes; it may have been at that time that the tomb changed. The Rodman guns and round shot were removed and in their place were a decorative frieze and more elaborate cap. Around the edges of the new cap were carved stars and each of the four corners was decorated with Greco-Roman architectural motifs. The tomb was raised higher off the ground on a base of irregularly sized rough-cut stone. The original gravel paths were replaced with concrete walks: one rectangular walk was added immediately around the tomb and the larger circular walk remained in place. A circa 1900 photograph shows bollards at the corner of the grassy area on which the tomb sat. Pyramids of round shot marked the intersection of the inner walk and the path running

perpendicular to it east-west. By the early twentieth century, there were no longer flowers or ornamental plantings around the tomb.

By the 1960s, the walks had been replaced with flagstone. The configuration of the inner walk was altered to accommodate a large tree growing to the south of the tomb; the northern portion remained square, the southern half-curved around to include the tree. A photograph from the period shows a climbing plant growing around and up the sides of the monument. The tomb itself has not been altered since the early twentieth century. The configuration of the walks has been changed back to a layout similar to what it was in the early twentieth century, although with pea gravel rather than concrete. The bollards and pyramids of shot were removed and the bed surrounding the tomb, which is larger than the original bed, is planted with flowers. A hedge encloses the area, screening views of the flower garden and Arlington House. There is also a view from this tomb across to the Old Amphitheater. Important landscape features are the circular path, planting beds and shrubs, views to Old Amphitheater and the garden on the south side of Arlington House.

Sir John Dill Monument (#37 on sketch map) - Sir John Dill is the highest-ranking foreign military officer buried at ANC. He died while stationed in Washington in 1944, where he was assigned as chief of the British Joint Mission to the United States as senior British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Sir John Dill worked to secure cooperation between American and British Armed Forces, a contribution that was honored when he was knighted by King George VI in 1942. Before his assignment in the United States, Sir John Dill served in the First Battalion Leinster Regiment in South Africa, France during World War I, India, and Palestine in 1936 and 1937. He was promoted to field marshal in 1941 and named chief of Imperial General Staff (Peters 2008:63-64).

Constructed in 1944, Sir John Dill's grave is in Section 32 of ANC, one of only two equestrian statues in ANC. The inscription on the plinth below the statue reads: "Field Marshal Sir John Dill GGB CMG DSM LLD 1881-1944." Flanking the stairs leading up the knoll to the equestrian statue are two stone bollards with copper plaques. On one plaque is the text of the joint resolution recognizing the outstanding service rendered to the United States by Sir John and the other is the citation for the Distinguished Service Medal he was awarded posthumously. The sculptor was Herbert Haseltine (1877-1962). The gravesite is also attributed to Lawrence G. White and Willis Bosworth, architects. Important landscape features are the walkway, paving, steps, cannon-bollards, memorial and statue, planting beds and trees, and open space.

Kennedy Gravesites (#40 on sketch map, Photos 5 and 6) - One day after John F. Kennedy's assassination, a small wooden stake was driven into the ground at ANC to mark the spot of his grave. The gravesite, located on the eastern slope in front of Arlington House, was placed on an axis with Arlington House, Memorial Avenue, and Arlington Memorial Bridge leading to the Lincoln Memorial (*Washington Post* 1963a:A4). Two days later, on November 25, 1963, President Kennedy was buried at ANC. During the burial services, the Eternal Flame was lit by Jacqueline Kennedy and blessed by the chaplain. At the time of the burial, the flame was compared to the Eternal Light under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, which the Kennedys had visited in 1961 and may have been the inspiration for the flame at ANC (*Washington Post* 1963b:A2). Two previously deceased Kennedy children, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy and an unnamed baby girl, were reinterred on either side of Kennedy on December 4, 1963.

The original grave site was small and surrounded by a white picket fence, but the crowds of people that flocked to the site caused cemetery officials and the Kennedy family to decide that a more permanent site should be constructed (Hanna 2001a:163). In the days after the burial, visitors waited in line for hours to pay their respects at the grave. The *Washington Post* (1963c:B5) reported lines two hours long on foot, with cars backed up as far as the Lincoln Memorial. By June 1964 an estimated three million people had come to ANC to visit the grave (Lotito 1964:B2). The cemetery's annual visitation increased from two million people in 1962 to more than seven million in the year following Kennedy's death (ANC Master Plan 1998:8).

John Carl Warnecke, who was chosen by the family and frequently consulted with them throughout the planning

process, publicly unveiled plans for the gravesite only six days prior to the anniversary of Kennedy's death. The Eternal Flame was to feature prominently in the design. Warnecke studied everything from the tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, to the tomb of General Grant, and presidential graves from George Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt, but eventually he decided on a few simple elements. "This particular hillside," Warnecke stated, "this flame, this man and this point in history must be synthesized in one statement that has distinctive character of its own. We must avoid adding elements that in later decades might become superficial and detract from the deeds of the man" (Von Eckardt 1964:G9).

True to those words, the final gravesite was very simple: a grass plot marked by a slate stone incised with his name, birth and death dates, and the cross. Original plans called for a low marble wall, inscribed with the presidential seal, that would shield the Eternal Flame, but it was eventually taken out of the plan. The grass plot was replaced by rough fieldstone laid so that grass and flowers could grow in the cracks. On the lack of any large monument, Wolf Von Eckardt, *Washington Post* art and architecture critic, concluded, "There was no need for overt monumentality since the location of the grave is in itself monumental. The gravesite lies along the great axis from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and across Arlington Memorial Bridge, affording a majestic view of the capital city" (Von Eckardt 1964:G9).

The grave is approached from Sheridan Drive by a circular granite walkway 210 feet in diameter, allowing a constant flow of visitors. The center of the walkway contains a grassy lawn and formerly held a then-150-year-old White Oak (lost during Hurricane Irene in August 2011). Walks were to descend the eastern slope linking Arlington House with the south side of the gravesite, but a viewing terrace near the house was constructed instead. Directly east of the grave is an elliptical terrace built of Vermont marble that serves as a lookout toward the National Mall. The low wall of the overlook is inscribed with quotes from President Kennedy's inaugural address: "And so my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country," "Let every nation know whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty," "The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world," and "With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth...."

The area around the gravesite was landscaped by Rachel Lambert Mellon, a friend of the Kennedy family who had worked on other landscape projects for the Kennedys, including the redesign of the White House Rose Garden. She planted the stone approaches with flowering trees such as magnolia, cherry, and hawthorn (Von Eckardt 1967:A1, A12). Other trees around the gravesite included native species of yellow wood, American Holly, and willow oaks (Hanna 2001a:163).

Kennedy and his two children were moved to the permanent gravesite on March 14, 1967, in a private ceremony attended only by Mrs. Kennedy, Robert and Edward Kennedy, and President Lyndon Johnson. Construction was completed on July 20, 1967. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was buried next to the president soon after her death on May 19, 1994. Today the grave is the most visited site in ANC.

After Robert Kennedy's death on June 6, 1968, he was buried near his brother in a grave marked by a simple white cross and white foot marker. A granite sidewalk now connects it to the JFK grave to the north, and a granite plaza was constructed in front of the simple white cross. The plaza is semicircular, with a rectangular pool at its east end. Important landscape features are paths, berms, railings, and the fountain.

In 2009, John and Robert's brother, Edward Moore Kennedy was buried to the south of Robert Kennedy's grave; his simple grave marker is identical to that of his brother Robert. Important landscape features are the cross, flat headstone, open space, and location adjacent to his brothers.

Pentagon Group Burial Marker (#45 on sketch map) - The Pentagon Group Burial Marker is located in Section 64 of the cemetery, within sight of the Pentagon, and lists the names of the 59 people on board Flight 77 and the 125 military and civilian employees at the Pentagon who perished in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the Pentagon. The memorial is five-sided and stands 4 feet 5 inches tall. It marks the grave that holds remains of victims that could not be identified, as well as a memorial for the five victims who were known but whose remains could not be identified. Of the 64 victims buried in ANC, 50 are in the immediate area of the memorial. The September 11th Memorial was dedicated on September 12, 2002 by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in memory of the victims of the terrorist attack on the Pentagon. It also has important landscape features including a small planting bed immediately surrounding the marker and the nearby series of graves of Pentagon victims.

Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Lincoln (#42 on sketch map, Photo 4) – The sarcophagus for Robert Todd Lincoln, the son of Abraham Lincoln (and Secretary of War from 1881 to 1885) and his wife Mary was constructed in 1929 in section 31 in a grove of trees to the south of Custis Walk. It has important landscape features including a walkway, planting beds, benches, and brick pavers surrounding the sarcophagus.

William H. Taft (#52 on sketch map) - Taft had an illustrious law career as an Ohio Supreme Court judge, solicitor general of the United States during the presidency of Benjamin Harrison, U.S. Circuit Court Judge, and Dean of the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati. In 1900, Taft was appointed president of the Philippine Commission, the first civilian governor of the Philippines. During Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, he was appointed as Secretary of War and when Roosevelt decided not to run for re-election, he chose Taft to be his successor as candidate for the Republican Party. President Taft served one term but was not re-elected and resumed his law career by joining the faculty of Yale Law School. In 1921, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States and it was under Taft's guidance that the current Supreme Court building was constructed. Taft retired from the high court on February 3, 1930, just five weeks before his death. His burial marked the first time a United States president or Supreme Court justice was buried at ANC. When his wife died in 1943, she was buried beside him, the first former first lady interred at the cemetery (Peters 2008:204-6).

The 1930 grave is marked by a Stoney Creek granite monument 14.5 feet high (Section 30). The monument was commissioned by Taft's widow, Helen Herron Taft, and sculpted by James Earl Frazer in the Greek Stele form. On the top of the monument is carved an ornamental device in the acrostera motif. Important landscape features are the steps, pathway, planting beds, background trees, memorial, and benches.

Tomb of the Unknowns (#53 on sketch map, Photos 14 and 15) - The Tomb of the Unknowns is one of the best-known memorials in ANC, or even in the United States. Since the burial of the Unknown World War I soldier in 1921, visitors from across the country and around the world have come to ANC to honor the soldier "known but to God" who has come to represent the countless dead who gave their lives for their country.

Plans for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the United States were spurred by similar burials in Europe that honored the unknown war dead, the first being interred under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and another in Westminster Abbey in London. On the last day of his presidency, March 4, 1921, President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill allowing the burial of an unknown soldier at ANC. An elaborate process for ensuring the anonymity of the soldier was put into place. On October 24, 1921, Sergeant Edward F. Younger chose from four caskets containing the remains of a soldier that had been interred at each of the four American cemeteries in France. As the chosen Unknown Soldier made the long trip from Châlons-sur-Marne to ANC, he was met along the way by crowds gathered to honor him (Gurney 1965:41). Once the Unknown Soldier arrived in Washington, he lay in state for two days in the Capitol Rotunda. Writing about the throngs who waited hours to pay their respects at the Capitol, a *Washington Post* reporter described the emotional climate of the days leading up to the burial: "The inspiring symbolism of the nameless warrior from the battlefields of the world war has touched the heartstrings of America and all her people are swaying to the ennobling rhythm of the profoundest feeling known to men. Never before in the history of this country has there been so great a torrent of devotion to an ideal…" (Brown 1921:1).

On Armistice Day 1921, a procession carried the Unknown Soldier from the Capitol to ANC. President Warren G. Harding led the services held in Memorial Amphitheater, placing the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross on the casket. In his remarks, President Harding spoke of the symbolism of the Unknown Soldier's grave in ANC and the significance of the tomb's placement along Arlington Ridge, overlooking the Nation's capital. "Sleeping in these hallowed grounds are thousands of Americans who have given their blood for the baptism of freedom and its maintenance, armed exponents of the Nation's conscience. It is better and nobler for their deeds. Buried here is rather more than a sign of the Government's favor, it is a suggestion of a tomb in the heart of the nation, sorrowing for its noble dead. Today's ceremonies proclaim that the hero unknown is not unhonored. We gather him to the nation's breast, within the shadow of the Capitol, of the towering shaft that honors Washington, the great father, and of the exquisite monument to Lincoln, the martyred savior. Here the inspirations of yesterday and the conscience of today forever unite to make the Republic worthy of his death for flag and country. Ours are lofty resolutions today, as with tribute to the dead we consecrate ourselves to a better order for the living. With all my heart, I wish we might say to the defenders who survive, to mothers who sorrow, to widows and children who mourn, that no such sacrifice shall be asked again" [*New York Times* 1921:2].

The emotional response to the Unknown Soldier was immediate, especially for those whose loved ones had never returned from Europe. Mrs. R. Emmet Digney, president of the National American War Mothers, attended the ceremonies at Memorial Amphitheater on November 11. She recounted, "As I stood in the amphitheater yesterday the thought came to me that in the coffin bearing the mortal remains of one American soldier the hearts of every mother who lost her boy were carried to the final resting place. One of the members of our organization who lives in California made a special trip to this city for the rites and as the coffin was being lowered to its place said that she made herself believe that the body was that of her son who fell in battle and was buried in an unmarked grave"[*Washington Post* 1921:4].

The Unknown Soldier is buried on the terrace just east of Memorial Amphitheater. The subterranean vault into which the casket was placed was lined at the bottom with two inches of soil from the battlefields of France. The marble tomb was simple, covered with an unadorned white plinth and base, on top of which was placed a rectangular capstone with curved sides. It was not until 1926 that Congress authorized the completion of the monument, and 1928 when the national design competition that would determine the design of the memorial took place. From those who submitted designs, five semi-finalists were chosen to complete models of their designs. The model and design for the memorial by Thomas Hudson Jones, New York sculptor who won *Prix de Rome* honors in 1919 and 1922, and approaches by Lorimer Rich, an architect from New York, were selected. The tomb, which was placed in 1931, is a simple sarcophagus of white marble quarried in Colorado (the same marble used for the Lincoln Memorial) weighing 50 tons. The new sarcophagus, 11 feet high and 9 feet wide, was more prominent on the terrace than the base. On the north and south faces and at the corners are Doric pilasters in low relief with wreaths between them. The west face is inscribed with the words, "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God." The eastern face was described by sculptor Thomas Hudson Jones, "The panel on the front facing Washington and the Potomac will have carved upon the marble a composition of three figures commemorative of the spirit of the Allies in the war. In the center of the panel stands Victory; on one side a male figure symbolizes Valor; and on the other side stands Peace to reward the devotion and sacrifice that went with Courage to make the cause of righteousness triumphant" [Hollander 1931:MF3].

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was first guarded in 1926 but on a part-time basis. There has been a constant guard, day and night, since 1937. In 1948, the guardianship of the Tomb was assumed by the Third United Infantry, known as the Old Guard. The sentinel crosses the walkway in 21 steps, turns to face the tomb for 21 seconds, turns again, and pauses for 21 seconds, after which he crosses the walkway again. Visitation at the tomb has been perpetual since the burial in 1921. A 1931 *Washington Post* story reported that there were more than 75,000 persons visiting the tomb each month, while some months there were over 100,000 (Hollander 1931:MF3).

The Tombs of the Unknown World War II and Korean War soldiers were authorized by President Dwight D.

Eisenhower on August 3, 1956. Procedures similar to the selection of the World War I soldier were used for both; the Korean soldier was selected by Army Master Sergeant Ned Lyle and the World War II soldier selected by Hospitalman First Class William R. Carette. As with the World War I soldier, they lay in state for 48 hours in the Capitol Rotunda before being taken to ANC on Memorial Day 1958. The ceremonies that day were brief, with President Eisenhower saying only the following, "On behalf of a grateful people, I now present Medals of Honor to these two unknowns who gave their lives for the United States of America" (Peters 2008:278).

On April 13, 1984, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger announced that an unknown soldier from the Vietnam War would be interred near the other Unknowns on Memorial Day of that year. The soldier was selected at the National Cemetery in Hawaii on May 17, 1984, before being taken to the Capitol Rotunda to lie in state. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Ronald Reagan before being placed between the World War II and Korean War Unknowns. The Vietnam War Unknown was exhumed on May 14, 1998, for identification and was found to be First Lt. Michael J. Blassie, U.S. Air Force. He was reinterred in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery near St. Louis, Missouri. The crypt at the Tomb of the Unknowns is now empty, a marble tablet stating "Honoring and Keeping faith with America's Missing Servicemen, 1958-1975."

Cracks in the memorial were reported almost immediately after it was completed—the first, recorded in 1933, were located along the base above the base/plinth joint. These cracks were thought to be caused by improper mortar hardness, and the bad joint was removed and presumably replaced. The first horizontal cracks on the memorial were first documented in 1963, though they likely developed before that date. By 1989, the size of the two horizontal cracks had increased, despite attempted repairs in 1975 that involved mechanically widening the cracks to allow pointing with grout. In 1989, the old grout had failed, at which point it was removed and replaced with new grout. The repair did not prevent the growth of the cracks, which measured 48 feet in combined length in 2008. The memorial was repaired again in the spring of 2010. In October 2010, it was discovered that the grout used to repair the cosmetic cracks in the memorial was flaking, powdering, and falling out, and another restoration was carried out in 2011.

Important landscape features are the World War I Tomb, WWII Tomb, Korean and Vietnam Tombs, paving, view to Washington, D.C. framed by vegetation and landscape, and the Memorial Amphitheater. The Tomb of the Unknowns 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 Thomas Hudson Jones and Lorimer Rich.

MEMORIALS:

Argonne Cross (#31 on sketch map) - Between April 1920 and July 1921, the remains of many United States servicemen buried in Europe during World War I were disinterred. The remains were either reinterred in select European cemeteries or returned to the United States. At ANC, approximately 2,100 of these servicemen were reinterred in Section 18. The Argonne Unit American Women's Legion erected a cross in 1922 in their memory and honor (ANC 2010). The Argonne Cross is located in the northwest corner of Section 18 on the western boundary of the cemetery. The marble cross is approximately 13 feet in height and faces east. In the center of the cross, at the juncture of the arm and the stem, is a carved low-relief eagle and wreath. To the north, west, and south of the cross is a grove of 19 pine trees, which are symbolic of the Argonne Forest in France where many of the soldiers died in World War I. The inscription on the east side of the base of the cross reads "In memory of our men in France 1917 1918." The west inscription reads "Erected Through The Efforts Of The Argonne Unit American Women's Legion." Important landscape features are a semi-circle of evergreen trees, and open space.

Canadian Cross (#33 on sketch map) - The Canadian Cross of Sacrifice stands east of Section 24 at the northwest intersection of Memorial Drive and Wilson Drive. The monument is northwest of the Memorial Amphitheater. The monument consists of a 24-foot granite cross, adorned with a bronze sword on the east side. The base of the cross is inscribed to honor American soldiers who fought in the Canadian army during World War I, World War II, and in Korea. In 1925, Canadian Prime Minister McKenzie King proposed a monument to commemorate the large number of United States citizens who enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and lost

their lives during World War I (since Canada joined the war effort before the United States, many Americans enlisted in Canada). President Calvin Coolidge approved the monument on June 12, 1925, and on Armistice Day 1927, the monument was dedicated. Canadian architect Sir Reginald Bloomfield designed the monument (Peters 2008:244-245).

Confederate Memorial (#36 on sketch map, Figure 9, Photo 19) - 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 graves are arranged in concentric circles around the Confederate Memorial, 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. Former Confederate soldier and internationally recognized sculptor Moses Ezekiel (1844-1917) was chosen to design the Confederate Memorial. 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 University of Virginia Rotunda and the nearby statue of Homer, on the University's Lawn, and "Virginia Mourning her Dead" at VMI (Wrenshall 1910:12255-12264).

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.

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 innermost ring of grave markers. Trees flank either side of the shrubs on the south. The entrances to the north and south have bushes. 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.

Korean War Veterans Memorial (#41 on sketch map) - The Korean War Veterans Memorial is located in Section 48, near the Memorial Amphitheater. The gray marble bench is made with hewn stones for the arms of the bench. On the back of the bench the following is inscribed, "'The Beginning of the End of War Lies in Remembrance' – Herman Wouk" followed by, "In sacred memory of those Americans who gave their lives during the Korean War, 1950-1953 / 54,246 Died 8,177 Missing in Action 389 Unaccounted for POWs / First International Tribute, July 27, 1987 Given by No Greater Love and the Korean War Veterans Association." The memorial was dedicated on July 27, 1987, on the 34th anniversary of the signing of the Korean War armistice.

Nurses Memorial (#43 on sketch map, Photo 17) - The Nurses Memorial was dedicated on November 8, 1938, in memory of nurses of the United States Armed Forces. The memorial statue takes the form of a nurse, facing east, with her head turned to look south over her right shoulder, toward the graves of the nurses in the section. The 8.5-foot-tall Tennessee marble sculpture stands on a pedestal; a row of American Holly, surrounding the knoll on which the sculpture is placed, screens the cemetery behind the memorial. Located on a grassy knoll in Section 21, called the "Nurses Section," the memorial contains contributing landscape features of the Holly trees and evergreen trees behind the memorial, the hill, and the graves of nurses surrounding the memorial. Fundraising for the memorial began in 1937 by Army and Navy nurses. Permission for the monument was granted on May 4, 1937, by Secretary of War Harry H. Wooding. Commissioned to create the sculpture was Frances Rich (1910-2007), who is best known for the memorial, but also for her religious statues of saints as well as busts and sculptures of notables such as Margaret Sanger, Diego Rivera, Virgil Thompson, and Katharine Hepburn (Bernstein 2007). Though the memorial was originally dedicated to Army and Navy nurses (the pediment was originally carved with the simple description "Army Navy Nurses"), it was rededicated on November 20, 1970, to extend the commemoration to all nurses who had served since 1938 and to include Air Force nurses. A 12x18-inch bronze plaque was added at that time, which reads, "This Monument was Erected in 1938 and Rededicated in 1971 to Commemorate Devoted Service to Country and Humanity by Army, Navy, and Air Force Nurses."

Pan Am Flight 103 Memorial (#44 on sketch map) - The Pan Am Flight 103 Memorial in Section 1 of the cemetery commemorates those killed when Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over the city of Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1998. The explosion killed 259 passengers from 22 countries and 11 people on the ground. It was dedicated on November 3, 1995, by President Bill Clinton. The memorial is constructed with 270 blocks of red Scottish sandstone in the shape of a traditional Scottish cairn or memorial. It is 12 feet high, standing on a marble base on which the names of the victims are engraved, along with the following, "On 21 December 1988, a terrorist bomb destroyed Pan American Airlines Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all on board and 11 on the ground. The 270 Scottish stones that compose this memorial cairn commemorate those who lost their lives in this attack against America." There is also a bronze plaque on the side of the cairn that reads "In remembrance of the two hundred seventy people killed in the terrorist bombing of Pan American Airways Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland 21 December 1988 Presented by the Lockerbie Air Disaster Trust to the United States of America."

Spanish American War Memorial (#50 on sketch map) - The memorial, dedicated on May 21, 1902, by President Theodore Roosevelt, stands in the center of the area in Section 22 where the 600 soldiers who died in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are buried. The monument consists of a Corinthian column of Barre granite standing nearly 50 feet tall. A sphere of Quincy granite and a bronze eagle surmount the column. At the base is a bronze plaque with an inscription honoring those who fought in the war, "To the soldiers and sailors of the United States who gave their lives for their country in the war of 1898-99 with Spain / This monument is dedicated in sorrow gratitude and pride by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the name of all the women of the nation 1902." A second bronze plaque was added to the monument when it was rededicated in 1964. The Colonial Dames added this plaque to honor those who had fought since the Spanish-American War. It reads "To the glory of God and in grateful remembrance of the men and women of the Armed Forces who in this century gave their lives for our country that freedom might live / This tablet dedicated by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America / October 11, 1964." Four guns are located southeast of the monument on concrete stands. The two inner guns were captured from the Spanish during the war; the two outer guns are American naval guns.

U.S. Coast Guard Monument (#54 on sketch map) - The United States Coast Guard monument sits atop a hill in the southwest section of the cemetery. It stands on the south side of Dewey Drive in a triangular-shaped plat created by the surrounding roads. The monument is a stone pyramid set atop a rock foundation. Above the Coast Guard motto Semper Paratus ("Always Ready"), is a bronze seagull with its wings uplifted. The seagull symbolizes the "tireless vigil that the U.S. Coast Guard maintains over the nation's maritime territory (ANC 2010). The memorial, dedicated on May 23, 1928, was built to commemorate the crews of the cutters Seneca and Tampa during World War I. The Seneca was lost on September 21, 1918, while attempting to salvage the British steamer Wellington in the Bay of Biscay. The Tampa was sunk by an enemy submarine five days later in the Bristol Channel. All officers and crew were lost on both ships. The names of the vessels and their crews are listed on the monument, as well as all Coast Guard personnel who lost their lives during World War I.

U.S.S. Maine Memorial (#55 on sketch map, Photo 16) - The sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, a key event in the tensions that led up to the Spanish-American War in 1898, is commemorated in Section 24. The U.S.S. Maine sank in Havana Harbor, Cuba, on February 15, 1898. Of her crew of 355 men, 252 immediately perished in the explosion and another 8 died later of their wounds. In the immediate aftermath, the dead were buried in Colon Cemetery in Havana and in the naval cemetery at Key West, Florida, while 66 remained aboard the U.S.S. Maine, which remained in Havana Harbor for the next 12 years with only the mast visible above the waters of the harbor. After the cessation of war with Spain, those crew members buried in Cuba were disinterred on December 28, 1899, and returned to the United States. They were the first members of the U.S. Armed Forces killed overseas and brought back for burial in ANC.

Eleven years later, on May 9, 1910, Congress authorized the raising of the U.S. S. Maine from Havana Harbor so that those aboard could be property interred at ANC. The Secretary of War was authorized at that time to remove the U.S.S. Maine's mast and place it at ANC as a memorial to those who died aboard the ship. The raising of the U.S.S. Maine took nearly two years, but in March 1912, the 66 bodies were recovered and returned to the United States. Only one of those individuals was identified and he was returned to his home for burial; the other 65 were buried at ANC next to their fellow crewmembers in Section 24, bringing the total number of graves to 229, 62 known, and 167 unidentified. Once the mast of the U.S.S. Maine was removed, the ship was towed out to sea and scuttled with full honors in water 600 fathoms deep (Peters 2008:289-91).

The monument was dedicated February 15, 1915, the 17th anniversary of the sinking, and was built by Norcross Brothers Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, at a cost of $56,147.94 (based on a report of the quartermaster general for fiscal year 1915). Congress originally appropriated $44,818. The base of the memorial has a diameter of 33 feet, 6 inches. The walls are 3 feet 6 inches thick and 7 feet 1 inch high inside the memorial. The base is constructed of granite, with marble interior walls and tile floor. Two bronze doors are used to secure the base. The inner door is solid, measuring 3 feet 3 inches wide and 7 feet high. Welded into the door is half of the U.S.S.

Maine's bell, with the inscription, "U.S.S. MAINE, Navy Yard, New York, 1894." The outer door is a grille type, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 7 feet high. A semicircular piece of bronze with an anchor is attached to the top. A rectangular piece of bronze along the bottom has three anchors displayed. On each side of the doorway are two granite urns with a tripod, measuring 3 feet 5 inches tall and 2 feet wide at the top. They rest on a marble base 2 feet 6 inches square and 1 foot 5 inches thick. The base of the monument represents the turret of a battleship; through its center is the main mast from the U.S.S. Maine. Around the sides of the turret are inscribed the names of all who lost their lives in the disaster, and over the door is the inscription, "Erected In Memory of the Officers and Men of the U.S.S. Maine at Havana, Cuba, February Fifteenth MDCCCXCVIII". On the south side are two bronze cannons that were captured from the Spanish. The anchor is not from the U.S.S. Maine but is similar to it; it was brought to ANC from the Boston Navy Yard. A bronze plaque on the anchor reads, "U.S.S. Maine Blown Up February Fifteenth 1898 Here Lie the Remains of One Hundred and Sixty Three Men of the Maine's Crew Brought From Havana, Cuba Reinterred at ANC December Twenty Eight 1899". The anchor appears to predate the memorial and was installed at ANC by 1903. A photograph from that year shows the anchor in place, set on a raised concrete platform. The immediate area around the platform was gravel, with only a few trees around the periphery. When the U.S.S. Maine Memorial was designed, it included a decorative concrete guardrail around the portion of Sigsbee Drive closest to the anchor (Peters 2008:291-2). The terrace paved with bluestone flagging was constructed for the anchor in 1962.

During World War II, the burial vault inside the U.S.S. Maine Memorial was used temporarily to house the remains of leaders of countries who were allies of the United States who had died in the country while in exile. Dignitaries included the president of the Philippines, Manuel Quezon y Molina, who died in 1944; and Ignace Paderewski, exiled president of Poland, who died in the United States in 1941. President Roosevelt authorized the temporary interment of Paderewski until Poland was free. Paderewski's remains were interred in ANC until 1992, after Poland was no longer a communist country under Soviet influence (Peters 2008:291-292).

Currently, the outer edge of the walk that encircles the U.S.S. Maine Memorial is planted with flowers. Decorative plantings in the area also include evergreen shrubs and flowers along the outside edge of the cement fence and stairs leading from the monument toward the Memorial Amphitheater. Both deciduous and evergreen trees have grown tall enough that they partially obstruct views of the mast from certain directions. The primary view, that to and from the monument and graves of the crew of the U.S.S. Maine remain unobstructed. Important landscape features are the graves of the U.S.S. Maine casualties, Sigsbee Avenue, Mast of the U.S.S. Maine, base, anchor, cannon, sidewalk, wall, landscaping.

Arlington National Cemetery Historic District
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

SITE: (1 contributing)
1. Topography, natural features, vegetation, viewsheds, picturesque layout, and circulation

BUILDINGS: (22 ANC contributing/ 0 ANC non-contributing and 4 NPS contributing/ 2 NPS non-contributing)
2. Memorial Amphitheater
3. Arlington House [owned by NPS]*
    a. Slave Quarters (contributing) [owned by NPS]
    b. Bookstore (contributing) [owned by NPS]
    c. Restrooms (non-contributing for Arlington House) [owned by NPS]
    d. Building (non-contributing for Arlington House) [owned by NPS]
4. Arlington Hemicycle [owned by NPS]*
5. Lodge 1
6. Lodge 2
7. Administration Building
8. Receiving Vault
9. ANC Security Office
10. Old Administration Building [owned by NPS]*
11. Ranger Station [owned by NPS]*
12. Service Complex 1 (4 buildings)
13. Service Complex 2 (8 buildings)
14. Old Warehouse Complex (1 building)
15. Lodge 2 Garage
16. Welcome Center
    a. Welcome Center Parking Garage

STRUCTURES: (10 ANC contributing/ 0 ANC non-contributing and 2 NPS contributing/ 0 NPS non-contributing)
17. Old Amphitheater
18. Columbarium Courts
19. Arlington Memorial Bridge [owned by NPS]*
20. Memorial Avenue [and its ancillary structures and objects] [owned by NPS]*
21. Boundary Walls and Gates
22. Red Spring
23. Gazebo (Lodge 1)
24. Tourmobile Shelter
25. Niche Wall
26. McClellan Gate
27. Custis Walk
28. Crook Walk

OBJECTS: Monuments/Memorials (30 contributing/ 0 non-contributing)
29. Headstones
30. 3rd Infantry Division Memorial
31. Argonne Cross
32. Battle of the Bulge Memorial
33. Canadian Cross Memorial
34. Chaplains Monument
35. Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns
36. Confederate Memorial

37. Sir John Dill Monument
38. Iran Rescue Mission Memorial
39. Philip Kearny Monument
40. Kennedy Gravesites
41. Korean War Veterans Memorial
42. Robert Todd Lincoln and his wife Mary
43. Nurses Memorial
44. Pan Am Flight 103 Memorial
45. Pentagon Group Burial Marker
46. Robert Perry
47. Rough Riders Memorial
48. Space Shuttle Challenger Memorial
49. Space Shuttle Columbia Memorial
50. Spanish-American War Memorial
51. Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial
52. President William H. Taft Memorial
53. Tomb of the Unknowns
54. U.S. Coast Guard Monument
55. U.S.S. Maine Memorial
56. U.S.S. Serpens Monument
57. Unknown Dead of 1812
58. John Wingate Weeks

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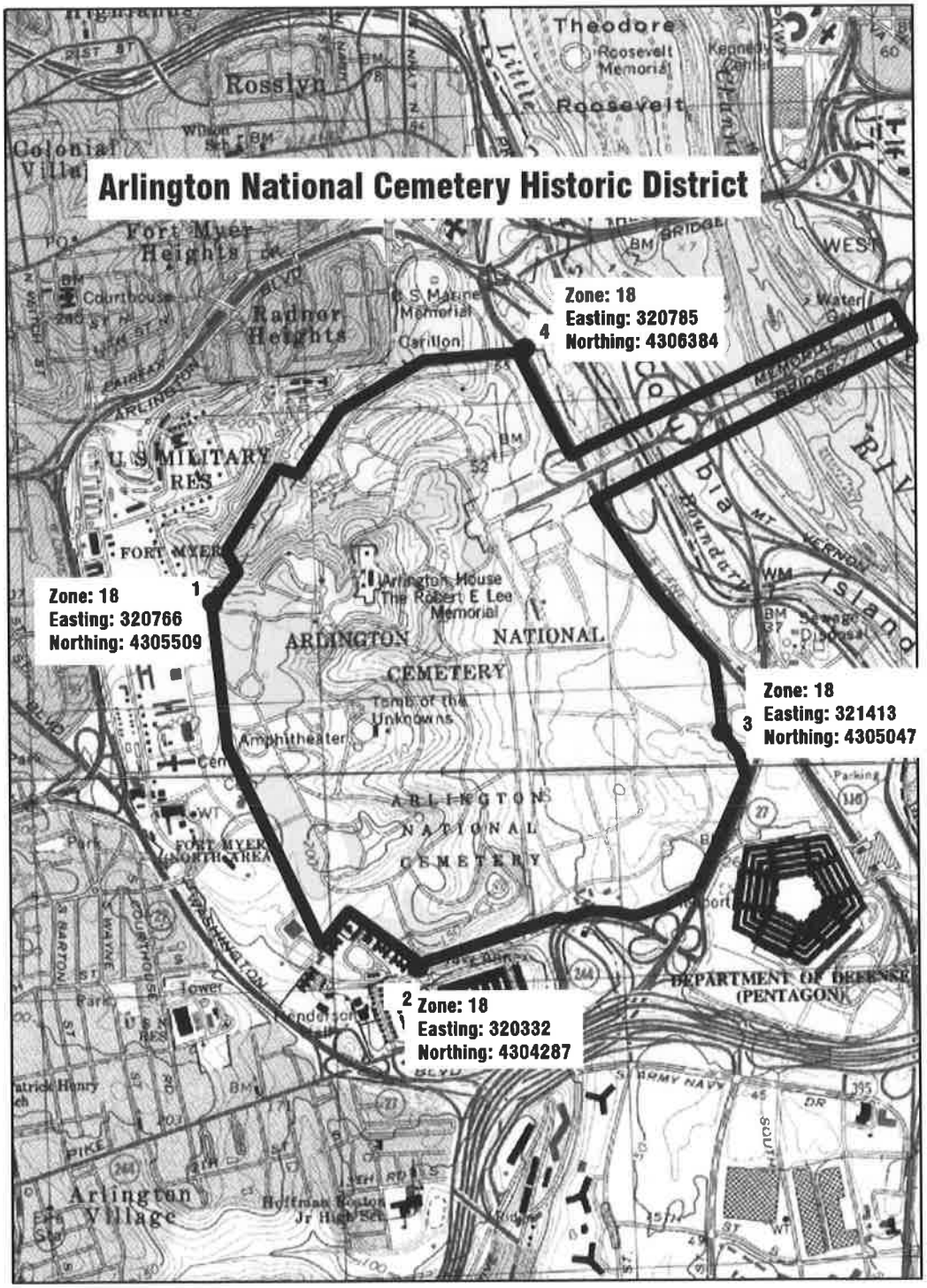
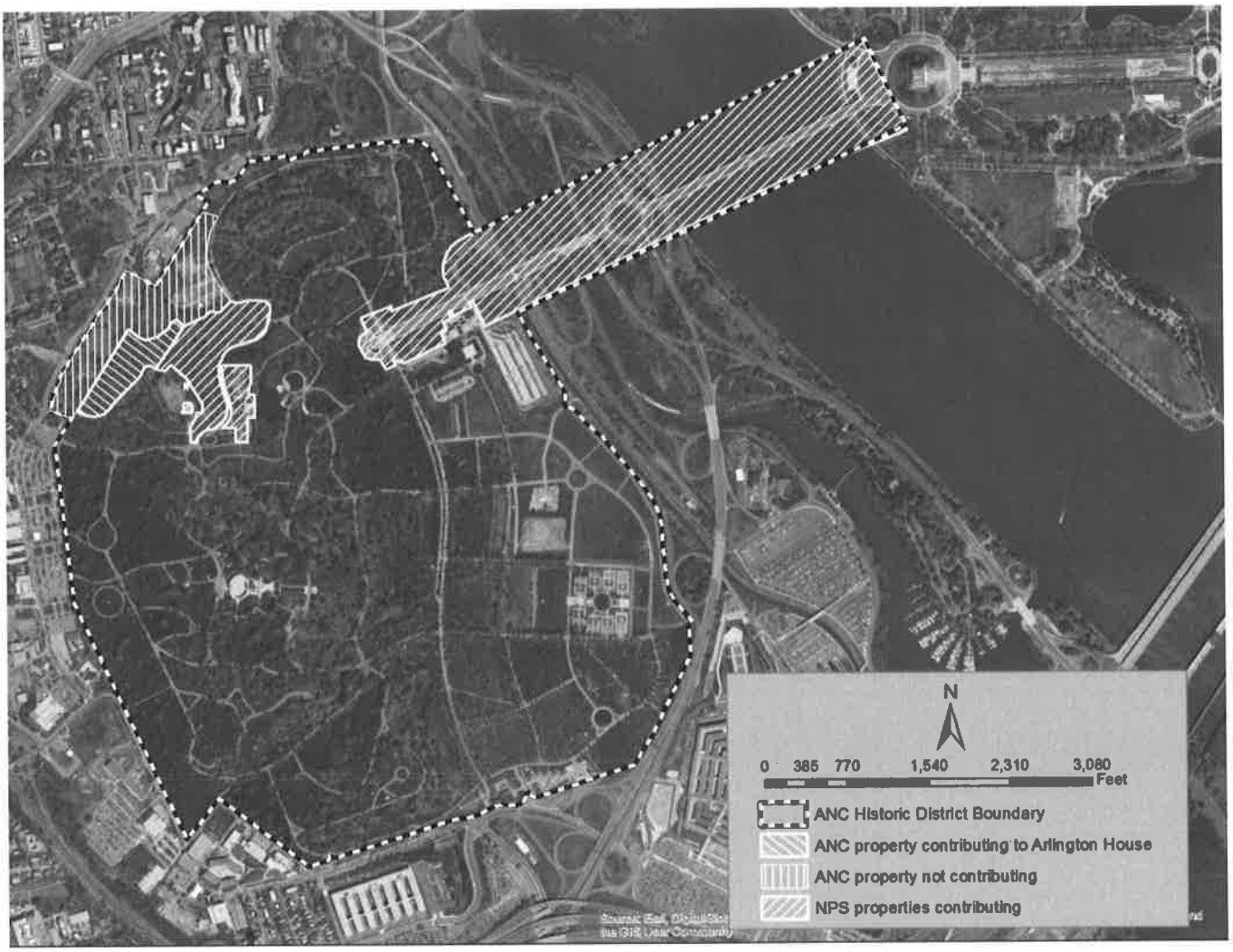
3. The Arlington House nomination is from 1980.
4. The Hemicycle is part of the Arlington Memorial Bridge nomination from 1980.
10. The Old Administration Building is not addressed in the 1980 Arlington House nomination but it is currently being reevaluated.
11. The Ranger Station is not addressed in the 1980 Arlington House nomination but it is currently being reevaluated.
20. Memorial Avenue is part of the Arlington Memorial Bridge nomination and includes 3 contributing walls and 16 statues that are noncontributing per the Arlington Memorial Bridge Nomination.

LOCATION MAP



BOUNDARY MAP

Showing ANC and NPS property and their contributing/non-contributing status.

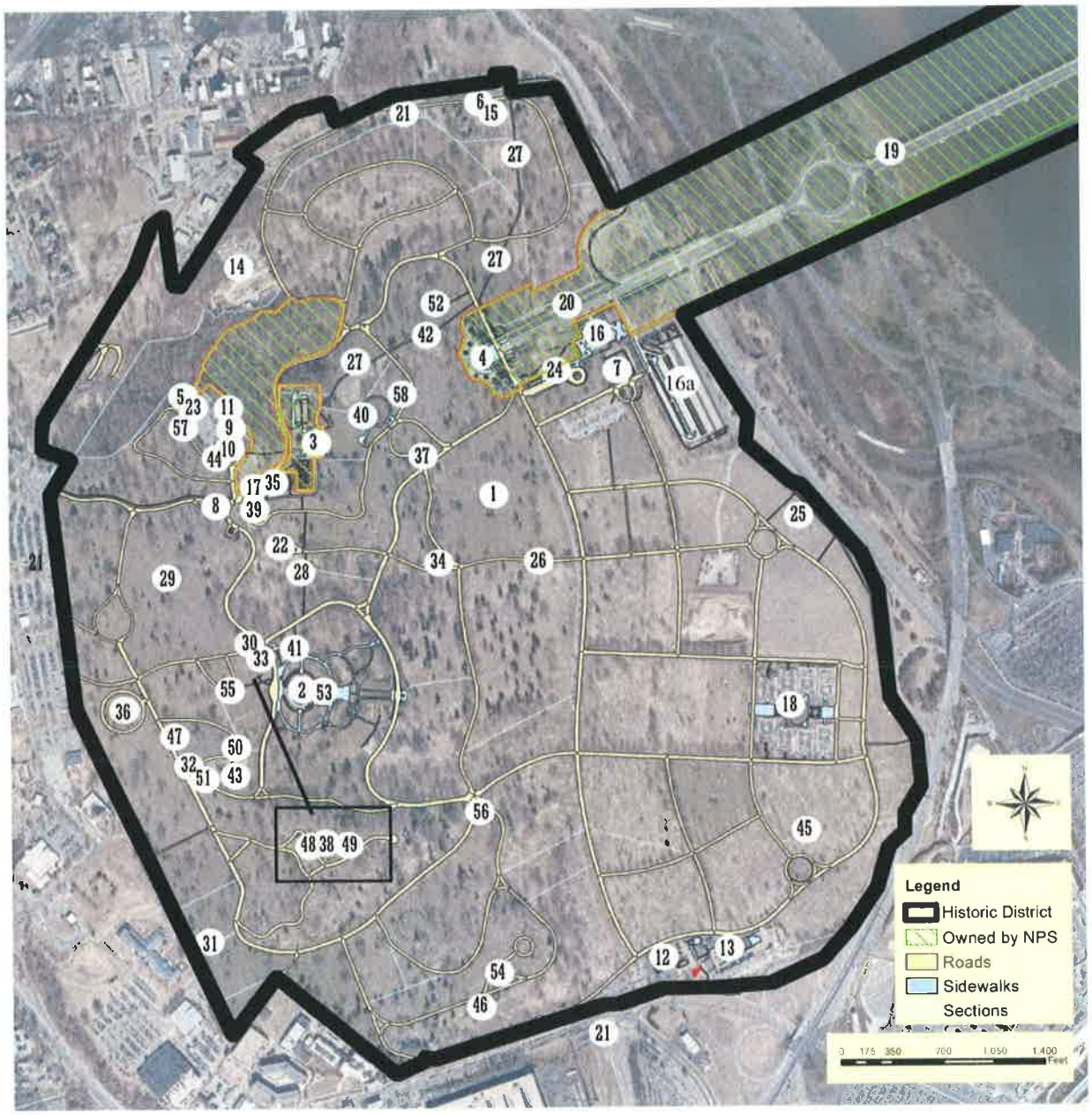

N
0 385 770 1,540 2,310 3,080
Feet
ANC Historic District Boundary
ANC property contributing to Arlington House
ANC property not contributing
NPS properties contributing

BOUNDARY MAP – NORTHWEST PORTION

Showing ANC and NPS property and their contributing/non-contributing status.

SKETCH MAP

The numbers on this sketch map are keyed to the List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features.



Significance

Period of Significance (justification)

1864 – Present. The first use of Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) as a national cemetery was in 1864 and ANC has been used as a national cemetery continuously to the present day.

Significance

Criteria Considerations

Cemeteries and graves do not qualify for listing in the NRHP unless they first meet certain special conditions known as Criteria Considerations. ANC meets Criteria Considerations D, F, and G. *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* specifically discusses national cemeteries and provides guidance for applying Criteria Considerations F and G to these types of cemeteries.

Criteria Consideration D states that a "cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" (Potter and Boland 1992:16). Criteria Consideration D must be justified for any cemetery nominated individually under Criteria A, B, or C. ANC meets Criteria Consideration D as its primary significance derives from the graves of persons of national importance, including presidents, Supreme Court justices, and numerous military heroes. ANC also meets Criteria Consideration D for its resources that reflect the standardized plans Meigs set forth for national cemeteries, and for its role in the McMillan Plan and the City Beautiful Movement.

Criteria Consideration F states, "properties that are primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance." *National Register Bulletin 41* specifically states, "national cemeteries meet Criterion F because they have been designated by Congress as primary memorials to the country's military history" (Potter and Boland 1992:17). ANC therefore meets Criteria Consideration F as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. The nation views ANC as the preeminent national cemetery, although its developmental history is unique from the other national cemeteries.

Criteria Consideration G refers to properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years. These properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they exhibit exceptional importance. The bulletin states, "National cemeteries, collectively, possess inherent exceptional significance from associations with important events in our history." Because the cemeteries include the graves of military personnel associated with every war and branch of service, and draw their essential significance from the presence of the remains of those who have served their country throughout its history, the age of each cemetery is not necessarily the determining factor (Potter and Boland 1992:17).

Criteria Consideration G includes "recently-acquired cemetery tracts not yet developed for cemetery purposes even if added to existing cemeteries" as well as a "developed national cemetery that contains internments of veterans and their dependents, or one that has been clearly prepared for that purpose" (Potter and Boland 1992:18). ANC therefore meets Criteria Consideration G as it includes graves of military personnel from the Civil War to the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and continues to serve as a national monument to the war dead. Undeveloped areas within the property bounds of National Cemeteries are considered to be non-contributing, but within the site or district boundary.

The NRHP issued a *Clarification of Policy for National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries* on 8 September 2011. The policy clarification states that all national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant, meaning they meet the Criterion Considerations for cemeteries, graves, commemorative properties, and resources less-than-50 years of age. This extends the period of significance to the present. The policy clarification also establishes that all component resources within the district contribute to the cemetery's significance.

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance[4]

ANC meets National Register Criterion A, as it is "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history" (Potter and Boland 1992:9). In particular, cemeteries can be eligible under Criterion A if they "represent an important aspect of a community's or a culture's history through association with a specific event or by representing broader patterns of attitudes or behavior" (Potter and Boland 1992:9). ANC is significant for its associations with specific events and long-term trends, and for its development as a national cemetery. There are currently 147 national cemeteries of which only Arlington National Cemetery and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery are administered by the Army. It represents important aspects of history through its association with the Civil War. With its location close to Washington, D.C., and numerous military hospitals, the War Department saw the Arlington estate as an ideal location for the burial of the casualties of war. Under the direction of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs, the Arlington estate received its first military burials in 1864, forever changing the use of the property.

As one of the early national cemeteries, ANC is associated with military history and the evolving views regarding the commemoration and memorialization of US military history. Its collection of monuments that pay respect to important national events, including the U.S.S. Maine Memorial, the Spanish-American War Memorial, and the Tomb of the Unknowns, commemorate US military history. In addition, ANC played an important role in the establishment of Decoration Day, the predecessor to Memorial Day, which became a national holiday and yearly remembrance of the war dead. ANC continues its association today as a shrine to members of the American military who have fought for the freedom of its citizens.

ANC contains an exceptional collection of gravestones and monuments, from standard marble tablets to elaborate decorative memorials, which collectively represent mortuary practices from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. The subtle differences between the white marble tablets issued for veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, as well as the early twentieth century "General"-type headstone, illustrates the changing ideals and regulations put in place to honor the war dead while at the same time achieving uniformity. Many of the non-standard headstones and monuments are representative of Victorian funerary practices with their elaborate design and ornamentation as well as their symbolic imagery. The continued use of the cemetery today, illustrated by the rows of white marble headstones, as well as through the more recent Columbarium Courts and the Niche Wall, enhances the commemorative nature of the cemetery. In addition to the individual headstones, ANC's compilation of large monuments that commemorate specific military events or military groups exemplifies the evolving views regarding the memorialization and commemoration of US military history. As a result of its role as the premier national cemetery, ANC contains monuments that commemorate nationally significant events and groups. Examples include the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns, the U.S.S. Maine

[4] This context is a condensed version of ANC history taken from a draft report, property of ANC.

Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknowns, the Pan Am Flight 103 Memorial, and the Pentagon Group Burial Marker for September 11, 2001.
ANC meets Criterion B through its association as the final burial place of many people who made outstanding contributions to our country's history, including presidents, Medal of Honor recipients, Supreme Court justices, important military figures, and the many thousands of men and women who gave up their lives for their country. For example, there are over 300 Medal of Honor recipients buried at Arlington and four state funerals have occurred as well. While there are other properties elsewhere directly associated with their lives, their burial places at ANC have gained importance in their own right. As is the case with the Kennedy family, the gravesites have become iconic symbols of their lives and our collective loss. A list of people will not be included due to the large numbers of people with outstanding contributions buried at ANC.

ANC meets Criterion C through the design of and the resources within the ANC cultural landscape that are characteristic of the Picturesque and Rural Cemetery movements as well as the characteristics associated with the properties which would become the first national cemeteries. George Washington Parke Custis first established the picturesque qualities for the design of his estate that would become ANC, and as the property developed as a cemetery, the design continued to follow the natural contours and vegetation of the picturesque landscape. The winding roads, informal plantings, and location on a rise above the Potomac River and Washington, D.C., are characteristic of nineteenth-century picturesque cemeteries. In addition, ANC's collection of gates, stone walls, and lodges that were built to recommendations and standards established by Quartermaster General Meigs are exemplary of national cemeteries established during the Civil War, about a dozen of which were in place by the end of 1862 (Merrifield).

ANC meets Criterion C for its distinguishing characteristics of the City Beautiful Movement, established for the cemetery by the McMillan Plan in 1902. ANC, along with Arlington House, served as an anchor for the monumental core that was a key component of the McMillan Plan. The evolution of ANC during the twentieth century was a direct result of the implementation of the McMillan Plan and the involvement of the Commission of Fine Arts. The design influence of the Commission of Fine Arts is exhibited in the uniform rows of white headstones as well as through the visual and physical axis created by Arlington Memorial Bridge. Criterion C is also met by the significant designed memorials including the Memorial Amphitheater, designed by Carrere and Hastings, and the John F. Kennedy gravesite, designed by Carl Warnecke.

For all areas of significance claimed for ANC under Criteria A, B, and C, ANC is significant at a national level. The ANC Historic District contains all features that contribute to these areas of significance, and conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Arlington House and Estate (1802 to 1864) (#3 on sketch map)[5]
George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of George Washington, inherited a 1,100-acre property on the Potomac, and set about developing a home and estate in 1802. What became known as Arlington House was designed to overlook the city named for his adopted father (Nelligan 2001:79). With the assistance of architect George Hadfield, Arlington House was designed with a pedimented front, and has been cited as the earliest example of Greek Revival architecture in America (Kimball 1950:266; Nelligan 1951:11; Kennedy 1989:3; Moeller 2006:337). The prominent house that presided over the vista below would later influence both the placement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the overall plan designed for the city of Washington in 1902 by the McMillan Plan. The grounds at the Arlington estate were designed in the picturesque style, deriving from English precedents. This romantic approach to landscape design utilized curvilinear pathways and roadways, water elements, open lawns, forested areas, and ornamental trees. Views and vistas from different vantages on the property were intentionally framed by use of vegetation and building placement. While still a highly manipulated landscape, these elements were to be executed in a manner that would not appear manmade but

[5] For a more detailed discussion of Arlington House, see Jennifer Hanna, "*Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial: Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: History,* (National Park Service, National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program, Washington, DC), 2001.

rather as though Nature had highlighted a property's natural advantages while minimizing or concealing the disadvantages. This picturesque concept of landscape development would remain as a defining feature of ANC.

In 1831 Custis' daughter, Mary Randolph Custis, married Robert E. Lee, a childhood friend and a young Army engineer and West Point graduate. The Lees lived at Arlington House when his military postings allowed. George Washington Parke Custis died in 1857, leaving the Arlington estate to his daughter, Mary Lee, for her lifetime, and at her death, the property was to pass to her son, George Washington Custis Lee. After accepting an offer to lead the Confederate forces of Virginia in April 1861, the family vacated the house and estate (Figure 3).

On May 23, 1861, the house and grounds were commandeered by the Union Army, with the house and estate being occupied by soldiers. The property continued to be used by the Union Army throughout the war, serving as headquarters, Defenses (of Washington) South of the Potomac for most of that time. By late 1863, the U.S. Government had moved to take possession of the Arlington estate. Under an Executive Order issued by President Lincoln, the U.S. government acquired the 1,100-acre property for $26,800 (Nelligan 2001:431).

Freedman's Village

Throughout the Civil War, large numbers of enslaved African Americans escaped from the South and came to the Washington, D.C. area seeking their freedom. Military authorities established a Freedman's Village on the Arlington estate in June 1863, which was officially dedicated on December 4, 1863 (James 1970:91; Schildt 1984:11). Located on the southern section of the Arlington estate property west of the Alexandria and Georgetown Turnpike (Section 8), the camp contained a village consisting of 50 one-and-a-half-story duplex dwellings, the 50-bed Abbott Hospital, a two-story home for the indigent, a school and chapel, and trade school shops (*New York Times*, 12 December 1863). The primary buildings were arranged along a central roadway, Bancroft Drive, with other buildings along secondary roads (Figure 4). After the Civil War, along with the Freedmen's Village the remainder of the Arlington Estate outside the approximate 200 acre National Cemetery was rented in small farm plots of about 10-acres each to Freedmen, as shown on the 1888 map (Figure 4), Markings on the 1888 map indicate plans for an expansion of ANC southward, relocating more than 30 farmsteads to other areas of the Arlington Estate. These plans were expanded, and all tenants, of both the Freedman's Village and farmsteads, were removed in 1900 (Reidy 1987:426; Schildt 1984:19). Subsequent development of the area for burial use removed the buildings, and with the exception of the western end of Jesup Drive following the course of Bancroft Drive, there is now no visible trace of the Freedman's Village on ANC grounds. Farmsteads east of Alexandria and Georgetown Turnpike were demolished to make way for an experimental farm developed by the Department of Agriculture. Although it has been widely assumed the deceased among Freedmen tenants of the Arlington Estate were buried in Section 27 with thousands of other Freedmen from across the Washington D.C. area, a detailed study of Section 27 burial records (Dennee 2013) did not find names matching those of the tenants. There is no indication on detailed maps and plans, such as the 1888 map, of cemeteries or burials outside of the National Cemetery area on the Arlington Estate. Dennee (2013) postulates that residents of the Freedman's Village who passed away during its existence may have been buried at the site of Fort Case or on Roosevelt Island.

Establishment of ANC (1864 to 1869)

Through its Act of July 17, 1862, Congress had granted authority to the President to purchase land "whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country" as public concern arose about the improper burial that some Union soldiers were receiving in the field (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2010). The establishment of a national cemetery near a large area of military encampment was not unusual; however, the selection of a private estate for this use was unusual. In this way, ANC's development is unique in the history of the National Cemetery System. Some national cemeteries were created near battlefields out of necessity, such as Gettysburg National Cemetery, but these were generally established in open fields or areas that were undeveloped (reflecting the fact that Civil War battles often took place in such areas). By designating an established estate as a cemetery, the military was able to take advantage of the existing roadways and other infrastructure already in place and formerly used as part of Custis' farm, parkland, and waterfront.

A major impetus for the development of ANC was the Wilderness Campaign, fought in central Virginia between May 4 and June 12, 1864, during which approximately 60,000 Union soldiers were killed. Existing space at the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C., and the Alexandria National Cemetery, which had been established in 1862, was filling quickly and new burial locations were needed immediately. By May 1864, there was a critical need for military burial space (Holt 1992:19, 419).

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton requested that Quartermaster Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, who was charged with the Federal administration of military cemeteries, locate a suitable property for the establishment of a new cemetery near Washington, D.C. On June 15, 1864, Meigs wrote to Stanton and suggested that the Arlington House and the grounds immediately encircling it be designated as a military cemetery, "I have visited and inspected the grounds now used as a Cemetery upon the Arlington Estate [in the northeast corner of the estate where Custis slaves had been buried, now in Section 27 of ANC]. I recommend that interments in this ground be discontinued, and that the land surrounding the Arlington Mansion, now understood to be the property of the United States, be appropriated as a National Military Cemetery, to be fully enclosed, laid out, and carefully preserved for that purpose, and that the bodies recently interred be removed to the National Cemetery thus to be established. The grounds about the Mansion are admirably adapted to such a use. I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt" (Meigs 1864).
Soldiers who died in hospitals in Washington, D.C., and Alexandria would be buried at ANC, as well as the war dead. Stanton approved Meigs' request on the day it was received, and about 200 acres surrounding Arlington House (of the original 1,100) were designated as the Arlington National Cemetery. Meigs assigned his assistant, Edward Clark, as "architect and engineer of the cemetery" (Meigs 1864a). Clark would later become the architect of the U.S. Capitol.

Although officially created in June, burials had commenced at the cemetery a month earlier when first Pvt. William Henry Christman, and then William H. McKinney, both of Pennsylvania were buried there on May 13, 1864. In addition to these two interments, 63 other burials were held at the Arlington estate, many being placed in the western section of the property. Officers, unlike the enlisted dead, were to be buried along the border of the flower garden located south of the mansion (Section 26). About 45 officers were buried in this location, likely by order of Quartermaster Meigs (U.S. Congress, House 1869:21).

ANC's Design as a "Rural Cemetery"
The initial development of ANC reflects some of the broader trends in nineteenth-century mortuary behavior, most notably the Rural Cemetery Movement. The Rural Cemetery Movement was marked by the creation of expansive, elaborately landscaped burial places, which appeared more as public parks designed to provide opportunities for leisure, contemplation, and edification, as opposed to earlier simple burial grounds that were typically placed near churches within city centers, or private family cemeteries, which were common in the South.

The roots of the American Rural Cemetery Movement can be traced to the 1804 opening of the Cemetery of Père LaChaise in Paris. Père LaChaise was the first municipal cemetery to be designed as a picturesque landscape garden, and it quickly became a favored burial place for the Parisian elite. The founding of Père LaChaise was largely a response to the overcrowding of the existing churchyard cemeteries that had led to dangerously unhealthful conditions. In North America, the beginning of the Rural Cemetery Movement was marked by the 1831 creation of Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery, which was followed by similar designs in other urban areas in the Northeast. The new rural cemeteries were typically established by private groups or municipal agencies, which was an important departure from the traditional pattern wherein the care of the dead was often left to individual churches, religious organizations, and local communities.

The movement spread quickly to other American cities in the Northeast and Midwest. The Père LaChaise model achieved its greatest popularity in Philadelphia, where nearly 20 new rural cemeteries had been established by 1849.
The new rural cemeteries became so popular that they shaped the emerging ideals of urban design by providing an impetus for the creation of large urban park systems. Designed as "fields of rest," the rural cemeteries incorporated new ideals of the landscape garden, offering panoramic views, fresh air, sunshine, and intimate spaces where one could contemplate nature as well as commemorative monuments, which expressed society's highest ideals (French 1975:76-81; Etlin 1984). The new cemeteries typically offered carefully landscaped, naturalistic settings that were sought out and

enjoyed by the public. Memorial statuary was also a predominant element, often exhibiting ancient or exotic motifs (e.g., Egyptian obelisks). Other design elements of the rural cemetery included a network of carriageways, footpaths, and individual family plots that could be fenced.

Existing conditions at the Arlington estate, having evolved from the English landscape movement and its picturesque ideals, were easily adapted for use within a rural cemetery plan. The property offered dramatic topography that provided striking panoramic views and vistas, areas of mature trees, winding pathways, and roadways, and a predominantly rural character of land outside the developed urban cores of Alexandria, Georgetown, and the District of Columbia. Meigs saw in the layout of the Arlington Estate guidance on how he could design the cemetery, using Arlington House as a centerpiece.

Initial Development of ANC

Upon approval by Secretary Stanton, Quartermaster Meigs ordered that a survey be completed of the 200-acre cemetery site and that proper fences be placed along its boundaries. The survey indicates that army barracks and tents were erected southwest of (behind) the house within the grove and near the stable. Reports of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries record and photographs taken in June 1864 show that the whitewashed "paling" fences (wooden picket fences) were erected around the burial areas; a 5-foot-high paling fence was also erected along the Alexandria and Georgetown Turnpike boundary (U.S. Congress, House 1869:20).

Originally, wooden markers were placed at gravesites, including those located within the "Field of the Dead" (Section 13, west of the mansion). In the 1864 Annual Report of the Quartermaster, General Meigs described the general condition of the ANC and the appearance of the typical burial, "The grounds have been carefully surveyed and suitably laid out and enclosed. Already nearly 3,000 interments have taken place in this national cemetery. The graves are carefully sodded, and at the head of each is planted a neat head board, painted white, on which are inscribed, in black letters…the name of the soldier, his company and regiment, and the date of his death" (Quartermaster General 1866).

Meigs reported that through August 1864, 2,619 white soldiers and 237 black soldiers had been buried at ANC. Initially, U.S. Colored Troops were buried separately from white troops; in the decades following the war, however, efforts were made to bury the troops together. The colored troops, whose markers bear the designation U.S.C.T., were moved into areas with the white soldiers, or the "cemetery proper." There were, by the end of the Civil War, 404 colored soldiers and 3,235 freedmen and contrabands from slave states buried at ANC; the latter are buried in Section 27.

By the summer of 1865, after the war was over, 5,000 burials had been accomplished at ANC. With the establishment of the Ambulance Corps, which was charged with retrieving bodies from battlefields, additional burials were completed at ANC. By June 1866, the total number of burials was 9,795, rising to 14,306 by January 1867, and over 15,500 by May 1869. The total number of burials at ANC was over three times as many as at any of the other 33 national cemeteries (Hanna 2001a:98; U.S. Congress, House 1866:332; 1867:547, 1869:21).

In 1866, the Federal government ordered that a report be prepared to document the condition of the Union cemeteries in the Southern battlefields. It was found at Bull Run, Virginia, that "Many of the bodies were not properly buried…. In some cases a little earth was thrown over a soldier where he fell. The action of the weather has removed this scanty covering of loose soil. And the bones of our patriot dead lay bleaching in the fields. Hogs have rooted out the remains of many, and in some cases, it is said, the bones of our brave soldiers have been sold to the bonegrinders. Where the dead lay thick upon the field large numbers were buried together in the trenches, and in such cases the remains have not been disturbed. But in removing them it will be hard to distinguished "Union" from "rebel" bodies. There they lay together, friend and foe, and a button or two, or a shred of blue or grey cloth affords an uncertain index of the politics of the wearer, as necessity often compelled the Confederate soldier to don the Federal blue. It is also reported that the monuments erected on the Bull Run battlefields last summer have been mutilated and almost destroyed" (*Army and Navy Journal* April 1866:534).

Upon receiving this report, Quartermaster General Meigs began to have the bodies gathered and loaded on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for transport to ANC. These remains, accounting for 2,111 soldiers, were collected into a mass

"unknown" burial vault located within the former Custis grove (Figure 5). The granite sarcophagus was sealed and dedicated in September 1866; a gravel path encircled the marker, and cannon and shot were placed atop the vault. The Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns (#35 on the sketch map) was the first group burial conducted at ANC and the first of a monumental character. The fact that pathways were constructed around and leading to the marker indicates that Meigs, perhaps, anticipated that the site would become a destination for those, including family members, who wished to pay respects to the war dead.

Other amenities, infrastructure, and monuments were erected within the cemetery immediately following the war. New roads were established, including a circular drive through the northwest part of the property in the area of the first burials (Section 27). This drive, which developed into the present Ord & Weitzel Drive, was developed in 1864. The carriage road that had formerly led to the rear (west) of the mansion was redefined and another road was built around the work yard west of the house. In 1865, a formal flagpole was erected at the east front of the mansion. A flag had been flown previously from the portico of the house, but the new flagpole made the emblem visible from afar. Efforts to reclaim the landscape that had been damaged during the war years were also undertaken and, in 1869, 100 cedar trees were planted around the graves of the Union officers and along the formal drives (Monthly Report April 1869).

In July 1864 Brig. Gen. D.A.H.L. Rucker ordered that the outbuildings at Arlington House, which were then occupied by small detachments of soldiers, be vacated and used to quarter the grave diggers, foremen, and others necessary for operating the cemetery (Millis et al. 1998:34). In 1867, a small staff continued to be employed at ANC, including a superintendent, chaplain, foreman, two personal servants, a waiter, a gardener, a stableman, a teamster, two blacksmiths, and a number of laborers. The mansion was occupied by the cemetery superintendent and the landscape gardener.

The Development of ANC (1865 to 1900)

The years immediately following the war were dedicated to conducting burials of Civil War veterans and establishing necessary infrastructure at the cemetery. In 1867 Congress passed "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries which declared, "That in the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence; and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party, in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the quartermaster-general, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of the officer or soldier; or, if unknown, it shall be so recorded. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be erected at the principal entrance of each of the national cemeteries aforesaid, a suitable building to be occupied as a porter's lodge; and it shall be his duty to appoint a meritorious and trustworthy superintendent who shall be selected from enlisted men of the army, disabled in service, and who shall have the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant, to reside therein, for the purpose of guarding and protecting the cemetery and giving information to parties visiting the same" (U.S. Congress, House 1867).

Subsequent to this Act, in 1870 the white picket fence that had formerly enclosed the ANC grounds was replaced by a 4-foot-high red Seneca sandstone wall with a wide flagstone cap (U.S. Congress, House 1872:35). The final section of the wall was completed in 1897 when the last large sections of the Arlington estate were incorporated into the cemetery grounds, which increased the cemetery size to 400 acres (Rhodes circa 1930).

The first lodge (Figure 6) at ANC, as required in Section 2 of the Act, was not built until 1895. The delay was likely because lodgings were provided for the superintendent in the mansion and other existing buildings provided lodgings for other cemetery employees. Quartermaster Meigs designed standardized plans for the lodges that were to be erected in the national cemeteries. In general, the lodges were one-and-a-half-story buildings covered by intersecting gambrel roofs; materials varied but were often a combination of stone, wood shingle, and stucco. Lodge #2 at ANC (which actually predates the construction of Lodge #1, which was completed in 1932 and did not follow Meigs' designs), is located on the north end of the cemetery property on a hill in Section 27 (#6 on sketch map). Initially, the lodge was occupied by the

cemetery gatekeeper, who oversaw the original main access point into the cemetery through the nearby Ord & Weitzel Gate.

Such infrastructure was necessary at ANC as visitation to the site increased during the late nineteenth century. In 1868, the cemetery hosted a large celebration in honor of "Memorial Day." Gen. John A. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his General Orders No. 11 decreed that, "The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form or ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit"(Logan 1868).

Originally known as Decoration Day, and as an outgrowth of a similar ceremony that had taken place at Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, Virginia, for several years, the May 1868 celebration took place at a temporary stand erected for the purpose. At the 1873 celebration the temporary structure was replaced with a permanent amphitheater (#17 on sketch map) designed by Quartermaster Meigs (now referred to as the "Old Amphitheater"). This structure, which reflected the rural cemetery influence in its rustic and romantic design, consisted of brick piers that supported an open pergola or trellis in an elliptical shape. An open ambulatory encircles the interior, sunken center lawn that features a raised rostrum on the north end that is surrounded by 12 Ionic columns. Grape vines and wisteria were trained to grow over the trellis, and a marble "altar" was installed at the rostrum (Figure 7).

A significant design modification at the cemetery occurred in 1873 when Congress allocated $1 million for the erection of regulation headstones in the national cemeteries. Except for the officers, wooden grave markers for soldiers and others buried in the cemetery remained the norm. Secretary of War William W. Belknap adopted the first "regulation" headstone that was to be of marble, or other durable stone (e.g., granite), and was 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, and 12 inches high. The soldier's name (sometimes first names were abbreviated), rank and company, state of origin, and dates were engraved on the stones. Unknown burials were marked with 6-inch-square marble blocks that were engraved only with the grave number. U.S. Colored Troop graves were marked in a similar fashion with the U.S.C.T. insignia, and civilians received regulation headstones (U.S. Congress, House 1873:200).

Many of the larger monuments and memorials erected in the cemetery during the late nineteenth century were privately funded. Graves were often marked by a large stone that was detailed with typical Victorian-era funerary sculptures or motifs, but many displayed unique memorial expressions and gave rise to nearly competitive honorific displays. Most of these markers are located within Sections 1, 2, and 3. One of the few government-funded monuments erected at this time was the Temple of Fame. This tempietto-form domed memorial, located south of the mansion and east of the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns, was constructed in 1884 and repurposed the columns, entablature, and frieze that had been discarded from the U.S. Patent Office when that structure burned in 1877. The frieze and columns were engraved with the name of Union Army heroes and a manicured lawn and planted beds extended from the temple. The colonnaded gazebo of the Temple of Fame remained part of the ANC landscape until its removal in 1969.

By the late 1890s, large monument markers to generals and other leading Union figures were discontinued in the burial section on the eastern slope in front of Arlington House (Section 45). Since the establishment of the cemetery, this area had been a highly regarded burial site reserved for important political and military figures, as it was felt that the presence of those burials and the prominent markers enhanced the hillside. This sentiment began to change in the 1890s, and the burials of Gen. Philip Sheridan in 1888 and Rear Adm. David Dixon Porter and Gen. Horatio Gouverneur Wright in 1891 were some of the last completed in this area. An exception was made in 1909 when Pierre Charles L'Enfant was reinterred on the hilltop overlooking the city he had planned; in May 1911, a dedication ceremony for L'Enfant's grave marker was held.

During the late nineteenth century, the existing buildings at ANC received some much-needed attention. By 1871 the mansion, still used as the superintendent's office and a residence, had been repaired (U.S. Congress, House 1872:85). A new greenhouse was constructed in the northeastern corner of the flower garden south of the mansion, and in the early

1880s, new slate roofs were added to the old slave quarters, stable, and the wings of the mansion. By 1880, a water system was installed in the cemetery that was fed by a brick water tower constructed at the rear of the mansion house. About the same time, public bathrooms were constructed near the north dependency (former slave quarter) to provide facilities for the increasing number of visitors to the site (Hanna 2001a:118-119).

In 1873 David H. Rhodes, who was hired as the landscape gardener, began a program of plantings within the cemetery grounds, including ornamental and specimen trees near the mansion and elm, beech, and red, white, and chestnut oaks throughout the cemetery (Rhodes circa 1930: Items 65, 70). These plantings reinforced the species make-up of the original Arlington estate forests. According to notes by Rhodes, the burial of soldiers in the "Field of the Dead" (Section 13) and in the eastern and western officers' sections had resulted in the removal of "thousands of trees" from 1873 to 1930 (Rhodes circa 1930: Item 62). Because decoration of Confederate graves was often not allowed, and in extreme cases, Southern families were denied entry to the cemetery, many Southerners removed their soldiers from ANC. By 1899, of the 377 known Confederate soldiers buried there, 241 had been disinterred and moved to their family plots or churches in the South for reburial in a more hospitable location. Attempts to heal the national rift would continue into the twentieth century, with ANC playing a pivotal role in symbolic measures aimed at reconciliation.

Settlement with the Lee Family and Government Re-purchase (1877 to 1883)
Perhaps in an effort to secure the inheritance of her son, George Washington Custis Lee, who was to have received the Arlington estate after her death, Mary Lee petitioned Congress in 1871 to return the property to her possession and to allow her to sell it back (Nelligan 2001:443; *New York Times*, 12 February 1871). In addition, many of the Washington relics left to Mary Lee by George Washington Parke Custis had been removed from Arlington House, stored with the U.S. Patent Office, and then later moved to the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution). Some of the relics were returned to the Lee family in 1901; at that time, it was estimated that one-fourth of the items held by the museum belonged to the Lee family (*Washington Post*, 14 May 1901).

After Mary's death in 1877, George Washington Custis Lee sued the U.S. government to regain possession and title of Arlington House. The Constitution allowed for the forfeiture of property in the case of treason, but since the United States never actually tried General Lee for treason, it was found that they had no right to attain the property in the manner in which it had *(New York Times*, 19 March 1878). The suit was heard in the United States District Court in Alexandria, which found in favor of the Federal government (*New York Times*, 28 January 1879). Lee appealed, and in 1882 the case was heard by the U.S. Supreme Court. In the case of *Frederick Kaufman* [Superintendent of the Cemetery] *and* [Capt.] *Richard P. Strong* [U.S. Army] *v. George Washington. Parke. Custis. Lee*, the court ruled on December 5, 1882, that the property had been unfairly taken and returned title of the Arlington estate to the Lee family. However, the deterioration of the house and the placement of thousands of burials on it caused it to be unfit for habitation (*New York Times*, 5 December 1882). The Lee family immediately offered to sell the estate back to the Federal government, which required Congressional approval. The Congress accepted the offer, and in May 1883, the Secretary of the Treasury allocated $125,000 to Deputy Quartermaster R.N. Batchelder "to be paid the Lee heirs as the price of the Arlington estate" *(New York Times*, 16 February 1883, 15 May 1883). The United States Government now held full and legal title to the Arlington estate.

Early Twentieth-Century Development of the Cemetery (1900 to 1950)
At the turn of the twentieth century, ANC was the final resting place of over 19,000 war dead and veterans. Burials from the Spanish-American War increased the volume of graves at the cemetery and increased visitation. Significant landscape and building improvements occurred in the cemetery during the first decades of the twentieth century that would shape its image and appearance for the rest of the century.

Arlington Agricultural Experimental Farm (1900 to 1940)
In October 1889, the U.S. Department of Agriculture expressed an interest in expanding its work in plant testing and propagation and in animal research to about 300 acres of War Department-owned land east of ANC. The Quartermaster was amenable to the suggestion and offered that land "until needed for military or cemeterical (sic) purposes" (Rasmussen and Wiser 1966:24-25). It was not until April 1900, however, that 400 acres were transferred to the

Department of Agriculture from the War Department. The property was bounded on the east by the Potomac River and on the west by the Alexandria and Georgetown Turnpike. Slowly, improvements were made to improve the land for use as a farm, including managing springs and drainage, removing vegetation, planting and fertilizing crops. Buildings, including several large barns and greenhouses, roads, and other improvements, were also constructed (Rasmussen and Wiser 1966:27). Numerous bureaus operated research facilities at the farm, and a variety of investigations were conducted in laboratory buildings as well as in the fields. The farm experiments were meant to be used as exhibitions, and visitors were encouraged to come to the farm to learn new farm techniques. The farm proved to be a short-lived endeavor, however, and by the 1930s, with the development of the Arlington Memorial Bridge project, the War Department succeeded in persuading Congress to re-transfer the land to its control.

In November 1940 Congress directed the removal of all agricultural activities, and that reacquired portion of the property was used as part of the War Department's National Defense Program, and the South Post of Fort Myer was established there (Rasmussen and Wiser 1966:28-30).

South Post of Fort Myer (1940 to 1969)
The land was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Army; Fort Myer, which had evolved from the Civil War-era Fort Whipple, is an Army base located on the western side of the ANC. In the early 1940s, temporary buildings were constructed on the lowland east of the Arlington Ridge Road to provide housing for military and civilian personnel working at the Pentagon for the War Department during World War II. Extending from what is now the area of the Welcome Center south to the present-day Maintenance Complex, this post was arranged around an interior circulation system of roadways and walkways. Grant Avenue, which ran north-south, ended at the pedestrian tunnel that extended beneath Washington Boulevard and gave access to the Pentagon (Fort Myer, VA, Memories 2010). A Headquarters Building was located at the south end of the complex, but the majority of the post was occupied by barracks with offices located in the southwestern corner of the complex.

At the end of World War II, political pressure ensued to have the buildings and roads removed from the land so that it could be incorporated into the cemetery—a plan that had been in place since the 1920s. In the 1960s, as additional building space was needed, the post was finally closed. The land was regraded, but some of the roadways remained intact. The "Avenue of Trees," was redesignated as McClellan Drive and other roadways retained include Lewis Street, which is now Bradley Drive, and Higgins Street and Circle, now Marshall Drive and McClellan Circle. Arlington Ridge Road was closed to public traffic and became an internal cemetery road - Eisenhower Drive. The original Ord & Weitzel Gate and Sheridan Gate were removed and their parts were stored behind the Old Warehouse Area. A new Ord & Weitzel gate was placed in the new wall at the end of the Custis Walk Extension.

Senate Park Commission, McMillan Plan, and the Commission of Fine Arts
In 1901 Congress appointed the Senate Park Commission, commonly known as the McMillan Commission after its chair, to develop a comprehensive plan for the District of Columbia that would revive and restore the structure of L'Enfant's city plan, especially with regard to the location of prominent public buildings, the preservation of park space, and the connection of existing parks via attractive drives (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:7). Washington resembled but a "faint suggestion of the imposing national capital that L'Enfant had envisioned," and planning decisions had resulted in "compromises that have marred the beauty and dignity of the national capital" (Newton 1971:403; U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:7). Through meetings between the American Institute of Architects (AIA), President McKinley, and Senator James McMillan of Michigan, the McMillan Commission was established.

Members of the commission included the preeminent American architectural, landscape, and sculptural talents of the time. The commission consisted of Daniel H. Burnham, the well-known Chicago-based architect who also served as the commission's chairman; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Boston, the son of the famous landscape architect and a noted designer in his own right; Charles Follen McKim, part of the auspicious New York City architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White; and Augustus St. Gaudens, the Irish-born American sculptor known for his significant Civil War commemorative commissions honoring the Union cause. Burnham and Olmsted's father had been instrumental in the success of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and together had created the plan that established the

classically designed center court at the "White City." McKim and St. Gaudens also had prominent roles in developing the buildings and sculptural program at the event. The widely attended fair had resulted in an increased public interest in civic planning that in turn engendered the City Beautiful Movement, which advocated the beautification of America's cities as a means to promote common good and civic virtue.

In 1902, the commission presented its report to Congress. Influences of the commission's European trips could be seen in the plans, which utilized broad avenues and gardens and the general Beaux Arts sensibilities of symmetry, classical detailing, and monumentality (Figure 8). In brief, the plan for the city strengthened axial relationships between significant buildings, established locations for prominent memorials (such as the Lincoln Memorial) and buildings (such as Union Station), and called for the establishment of new parks and parkways. The plan provided a rededication to the L'Enfant ideals and suggested ways to rectify those "compromises" that had violated his plan; this was most apparent in the "cleaning up" of the central core of the plan, the National Mall (Newton 1971:407-409). These actions were designed to emphasize and strengthen the central monumental core of Washington that drew on classical precedents and would, it was hoped, raise the American capital's image to the level of international capitals.

The commission also made recommendations with regard to the Federal City's relation to outlying areas, including ANC. The report recommended that a new bridge be constructed that would link the west end of the Mall, and the proposed location of a Lincoln Memorial, to a new main entrance gate at the foot of the hill that held the Custis mansion. The plan produced by the commission for Washington is notable for its rectilinear and axial arrangements of streets and buildings; the one remarkable deviation from this orthogonal plan is the placement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which skews off the main axis of the Mall to the southwest. The report stated that the bridge was to "cross the river at an angle most convenient," citing as its "major objective point, the mansion house at Arlington" (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:57). The report also pointed out that the establishment of the bridge would have the symbolic significance of linking north to south, Lincoln to Lee, Maryland to Virginia. The McMillan Plan suggested that the Arlington Memorial Bridge be a low structure on a sight line from the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington House and would serve as a significant element in the extensive park scheme (Fisher 1991:2, see n.4, 6-7). The McMillan Plan illustrated a monumental avenue that terminated at the cemetery in a circular plaza and from which roads radiated out into the ANC space (the bridge is #19 and the monumental avenue is #20 on sketch map).

Beyond the planned bridge, the commission also made recommendations regarding the appearance of the cemetery itself. Most notably, the commission bemoaned the overly exuberant private memorials that had been allowed in the cemetery, many of which, the commission said, were produced by firms that "make it merely a business affair, the greater portion of them having not the idea of what is good or bad, and possessing not even an elementary knowledge of architecture or even of good taste" (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:59). Such a harsh judgment of the abilities of the American monument maker led the commission to propose the following, "That the designs for all the monuments in all the [national] cemeteries...should be made by or subject to the approval of a commission composed of three architects and a landscape architect of the highest possible standing. They should lay out and design the cemeteries and establish rules for their proper supervision and should control the designs for future monuments in the cemeteries already existing" (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:59).

The commission further envisioned a unified appearance at the cemetery and made a firm statement concerning the eastern slope in front of the mansion, "Nothing could be more impressive than the rank after rank of white stone, inconspicuous in themselves, covering the gentle wooded slopes, and producing the desired effect of a vast army in its last resting place....This is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Washington; it should not be defaced or touched in any way, and a law or rule should at once be passed forbidding the placing of any monuments on this hill" [site of the house] (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902:59).

The members of the commission remained as unofficial advisers to the president on issues pertaining to the development of Washington, and in 1910, President Taft persuaded Congress to establish the National Commission of Fine Arts to enforce and oversee the implementation of the McMillan Plan (Newton 1971:411). The seven-member commission, following the recommendation of the McMillan Commission, consisted of architects, landscape architects, a painter, a

sculptor, and an art historian or critic. Among others, Burnham, Olmsted, and Moore were appointed as members of the first Commission of Fine Arts, and from 1915 to 1937, Moore served as chairman of the commission, making significant recommendations with regard to the development of ANC and the mansion house.

In its initial decade the Commission of Fine Arts focused on recommendations for a general plan of expansion for ANC. Commission member and architect Charles Platt was engaged to prepare the plans, which included selection of a site for a new and larger memorial amphitheater. The general plans also addressed the main approach roads to the cemetery as well as the organization of internal roadways. In planning, including memorials and new buildings, the Commission of Fine Arts was to work with the Quartermaster General and the Secretary of War, who had the actual authority of operating the cemetery. The Commission of Fine Arts' efforts were aimed at minimizing monuments and private memorials and emphasizing the natural landscape. The commission echoed the sentiments of the McMillan Commission in its desire for simplicity and uniformity among the cemetery elements (CFA n.d.:58-59). These ideas corresponded to the City Beautiful Movement, and were influenced by the nationally popular Colonial Revival style. As a part of the central composition of Washington, the commission felt that certain restrictions had to be imposed on plans of development for the cemetery (CFA 1925:2).

In 1916, the Commission of Fine Arts issued a recommendation limiting the size and design of tombstones at ANC. In agreement with the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General, new rules were promulgated that limited new monuments to a height of 5.5 feet and a length of 7 feet; rock-faced and highly polished surfaces were not allowed (CFA 1916-1918:52). As a military cemetery, the commission urged that the grounds be maintained with an "orderly treatment." As recommended by the McMillan Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts had the authority to review the design and siting of monuments and private memorials in the cemetery. Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, numerous memorials were proposed for the cemetery and most, but not all, were reviewed by the commission, including plans for the U.S. Coast Guard Memorial, the sarcophagus of Robert Todd Lincoln, the U.S.S. Maine Memorial, and the Robert Peary memorial (CFA Index of Projects). In its reviews, the Commission of Fine Arts often required that a design include more or different landscaping, that any new buildings exhibit a low profile and that ornamentation be kept in moderate proportion. The Commission of Fine Arts was instrumental in selecting materials, colors, and finishes for monuments, memorials, and buildings. In 1921, the Commission of Fine Arts was the guiding force in the design of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which was to be placed on the east plaza of the newly completed Memorial Amphitheater.

From 1919 through the 1930s, the commission also oversaw the restoration and renovation of the Arlington House, and its surrounding landscape. The commission considered the cemetery to be a part of the Capital Park System; the cemetery and Arlington House, in particular, provided for "an appropriate terminus for the Arlington Memorial Bridge" (CFA 1916-1918:52).

In 1947 the Commission of Fine Arts endorsed Army regulations that stipulated that any burial in newly opened sections of the cemetery would be marked with the regulation marble slab headstone: "Except as may be authorized for marking group burials, ledger monuments of freestanding cross design, narrow shafts, mausoleums, or above ground vaults are prohibited" (32 CFR 553.21). This regulation has resulted in the iconic image of ANC, rows upon rows of white headstones; but it is only in the sections created after 1947 that this uniformity exists. Even in those areas, however, some group markers have been approved. The erection of private markers is only authorized in those areas that were active burial sites prior to 1947.

Early Twentieth-Century Monuments and Cemetery Development (1900 to 1950)

The 1910s and 1920s was a period of intense memorialization in national cemeteries throughout the country. The ANC was no different, but the Commission of Fine Arts desired to control the number and appearance of these memorials. The commission's influence is readily seen in several of the most popular memorial sites in the cemetery. Among these is the U.S.S. Maine Memorial (Section 24). In 1898, the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine off the coast of Cuba galvanized the nation and precipitated the Spanish-American War. In 1899, remains of the sailors and Marines from the U.S.S. Maine were disinterred from Havana and reinterred at ANC in Section 24. The memorial for the U.S.S. Maine, which was not

completed until 1915, included at its center the mast of the ship, which was raised from Havana Harbor (#55 on sketch map).

Memorial Amphitheater (#2 on sketch map)
In 1908, Congress established a commission to procure plans and estimates for the construction of a new amphitheater at ANC. The commission met in June of that year and requested plans and estimates from the New York architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings, which the commission reported had "devoted considerable attention to the project" and had already prepared rough plans of the structure. Frederick D. Owens was the architect in charge of the design and the firm estimated the construction cost at $695,000. This assumed that the building would be of marble, which the design firm preferred over limestone, and the approach steps would be of concrete. The firm recommended turf treatment for the interior of the amphitheater as a more appropriate and more attractive alternative to pavement (U.S. Congress, House 1909:1-3).

The architectural firm stated that it had sought classical inspiration for the building design in such precedents as the Theatre of Dionysius at Athens and the Roman Theater at Orange, France; but the firm also drew on colonial American precedents from the Federal City in order to "obtain a classic and serious character [of the building] in order to express the dignity of the purpose for which such a building will be constructed" (U.S. Congress, House 1909:3).

Because it would be larger, the new amphitheater could be used for more ceremonies and larger gatherings than the original wooden pergola amphitheater. The ceremonial building was to contain seating room for 5,000, plus an additional 250 to 300 seats on the stage. A large number of box seats were placed around the amphitheater, and standing room was provided in the elliptical colonnade. Plans were submitted for an amphitheater without a roof, but the commission noted "either a permanent or temporary roof may be added," such as had been done at the old amphitheater when a cloth awning was placed over the opening (the Commission of Fine Arts approved an awning for the amphitheater in 1929-1930). A crypt was provided beneath the raised colonnade, which pre-supposed that the building might be used as the final resting place for "distinguished men who merit such recognition from the nation."

Ground was broken for the building in 1915 and was dedicated on May 15, 1920. The amphitheater has become the site of three annual major ceremonies to honor American service members (Easter, Memorial Day, and Veterans' Day). The amphitheater has been noted as a typical example of early twentieth century "ritualistic military commemoration" and certainly reflects the Renaissance classicism that was typical of the Beaux Arts style, but executed in a restrained manner (Wilson et al. 2001:48).

Tomb of the Unknowns (#53 on sketch map)
The east plaza of the new Memorial Amphitheater became the site of a distinguished burial in 1921, an unknown soldier who had died in battle during World War I. The site for the burial was the plaza on the east side of the amphitheater on a high hill with a wide view toward Washington, D.C. Although the large, marble sarcophagus memorial was not completed until 1928, the remains of an American soldier "known but to God" were returned in 1921 from a military graveyard in France to Washington, D.C. The body lay in state at the U.S. Capitol Rotunda for two days and on November 11, 1921, a procession headed by President Warren G. Harding led the casket to the ANC. In a design competition in 1928, the modest but elegant tomb design by Thomas Hudson Jones, a New York sculptor, was selected, and the memorial was built in 1931. The approaches were designed by New York architect Lorimer Rich.

The interment of the Unknown Soldier resulted in ever-increasing visitation to the cemetery. Americans were drawn to the symbolism of the burial, which for many elicited an emotional connection to this and all soldiers. American casualties from the 19-month-long World War I were over 300,000; in comparison, the four-month Spanish American War had resulted in about 4,000 casualties. As more Americans were touched by World War I, the ANC became a place where average Americans could come to pay their respects to those who had fought on foreign shores. The memorial has become one of the most visited sites in the cemetery.

In 1956, unknown soldiers from World War II and the Korean War were interred at the site. The memorial is generally known as the Tomb of the Unknowns although it has not been formally named. Since 1937, it has been under the constant protection of the Honor Guard of the 3rd Infantry Regiment (the "Old Guard"). The Commission of Fine Arts played a key role in the realignment of roadways and pedestrian pathways created to assist visitors in reaching the memorial. Present access to the Tomb is generally from Roosevelt Drive to the east or Memorial Drive to the west.

Reconciliation, the Confederate Memorial (#33), and the Robert E. Lee Memorial (#3)
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.

The monument that was erected in the newly designated Confederate section was designed and executed by Richmond native and Confederate veteran Moses Ezekiel. The sculpture, which was unveiled in 1914, is 32 feet tall and was placed at the center of the Confederate circle. Ezekiel was buried at the base of his monument in 1917 (Figure 9).

In the early 1920s, a movement led by Frances Parkinson Keyes, the wife of a U.S. Senator requested that Arlington House be dedicated as a memorial to Robert E. Lee. In 1923, Congress passed a bill to restore Arlington House "as nearly as practicable to the condition in which it existed immediately prior to the Civil War" (Hanna 2001a:133). As part of the restoration, the ANC superintendent was required to move out of the mansion. In 1932, Lodge #1 was constructed as the superintendent's residence and was located west of the mansion beyond the administration building. This was the second lodge built at the cemetery, the first (today designated Lodge #2) had been constructed in 1895 near the original Ord & Weitzel Gate.

On June 10, 1933, Executive Order 6166 transferred Arlington House and two slave quarters from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (later the National Park Service). No land was transferred at that time, but in 1947 a little over 2 acres surrounding the house was given to the NPS and additional land was transferred in 1959 (Hanna 2001a:153, 159). In 1955, Congress officially designated the house as the Custis-Lee Mansion and as a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. The NPS also occupies the former stable west of the house as administrative offices and owns 12.8 acres of the ancient woods in Section 29 as a means to preserve some of the original setting of the mansion. Arlington House was individually listed in the NRHP in 1966 when the NRHP was created (although the nomination was not written until 1980).[6]

Arlington Memorial Bridge (#19)
Although studies were completed concerning a new bridge and roadway across the Potomac to the cemetery, and such a bridge had been a significant element suggested in the 1902 McMillan Plan, actual construction on such a bridge did not begin until 1926 and was not completed until 1932.[7] The Commission of Fine Arts, and by extension the Memorial Bridge Commission, solicited a new design from the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Charles F. McKim, who had

[6] For this reason, the resources contained in the Arlington House nomination are not discussed separately within the ANC nomination although they do contribute to the Arlington National Cemetery historic district.
[7] Memorial Bridge, Memorial Avenue, and the Hemicycle are not part of ANC, and are not discussed within ANC nomination although they are contributing parts to the Arlington National Cemetery historic district.

been a member of the McMillan Commission, died in 1919, but architect William Mitchell Kendall, who had served on the Commission of Fine Arts from 1916 to 1921, became the firm's chief designer for the bridge. Kendall presented plans for the bridge and its approaches to the Commission of Fine Arts in May 1923.

Kendall's design created formalized drives radiating from the entrance circle and would reduce the importance of the existing four gates. The Commission of Fine Arts and architects felt that the "dignity and symbolism of the main bridge depended in no small way upon the treatment of the approach to Arlington" (Fisher 1991:7-15). The Commission of Fine Arts accepted Kendall's design, and although in execution several elements were altered, the overall impact of the bridge and approach avenue into the cemetery accomplished what the Commission of Fine Arts intended; it provided a monumental, though restrained, entrance into the cemetery while also providing the symbolic act of connecting North to South. The overall scheme consisted of a broad, tree and hedge lined avenue that extended from Columbia Island and terminated on the western end in a granite hemicycle exedra at the base of the hill below Arlington House (Fisher 1991:18-19).

Grading for Memorial Avenue began in 1930, and the slope at the base of the mansion hill was excavated for the construction of the Hemicycle. Completion of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue radically altered access into the cemetery and had a significant impact on the interior circulation of the cemetery. Formerly, the four gates off Arlington Ridge Road (present-day Eisenhower Drive) had served as access points for visitors. Now the cemetery realigned and simplified its interior road system, creating Roosevelt Avenue and eliminating other roads. The area of the Experimental Farm, and later the South Post of Fort Myer, became part of the cemetery in the late 1960s. The formerly public Arlington Ridge Road was closed to civilian traffic, renamed Eisenhower Drive, and is one of the major north-south roads in the cemetery.

Late Twentieth-Century Development of the Cemetery (1950 to 2000)

In the early years of its existence, the role of the Commission of Fine Arts with regard to ANC was largely that of tastemaker, approving or denying proposals presented, and overseeing specific construction and landscape projects. In the latter half of the twentieth century, the Commission of Fine Arts proved to be a champion of the expansion of the cemetery grounds but maintained its role as overseer of projects. Beginning in the 1920s, the Commission of Fine Arts endorsed the notion of removing the Arlington Farms and incorporating the land into the cemetery; the commission continued to urge this transfer of land until it was formally completed in the 1960s and early 1970s. At that time, the commission made recommendations for the clearing, reshaping, and cultivation of the grounds and installation of new boundary walls. The Commission of Fine Arts also played a major role in the development of the late 1960s Master Plan for the cemetery, which included the construction of a new Administration Building and a Visitors Center (now the Welcome Center). In the 1970s, the commission assisted in planning the new memorial chapel and columbarium complex, and in 2007, the commission reviewed and commented on the design and articulation of the boundary niche wall that extends along the east side of the cemetery (CFA Index of Projects). The National Capital Planning Commission has reviewed and commented on ANC master planning and major new projects since the 1970s.

On November 25, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, who had been assassinated, was buried at ANC on a terrace just below the front of Arlington House. The Kennedy family preferred to have the president buried on Federal property so that his grave would be accessible to the American people. At first, the burial was encircled by a simple picket fence, but as visitation to the gravesite increased, a more formal memorial was requested. Designed by architect John Warnecke and set on an axis with the vista to the Lincoln Memorial, the gravesite included an eternal flame set within a 5-foot, circular granite stone that is surrounded by irregular paving stones of Cape Cod granite. Low-growing vegetation (clover and sedum) was planted among the stones for a naturalistic appearance. The memorial was completed in 1967 (#40 on sketch map). The Kennedys' two predeceased children were later moved to the gravesite. In 1968, the president's assassinated brother, Robert, was buried at an adjoining site, and in 1994, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was buried next to the president. In 2009, the president's brother, Edward, was also laid to rest at the site. President Kennedy's burial was only the second presidential burial at ANC; the other was President William Howard Taft, who was buried in Section 30 in 1930.

In the three years following President Kennedy's death, the cemetery recorded 16 million visitors to the site. Such an increase in visitation and the demands it placed on the cemetery required that the cemetery develop a master plan for the management of the property and the efficient provision for visitation (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967). In addition to visitation to Kennedy's grave, burials from the Vietnam War were also intensifying during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The cemetery acquired 63 acres of the former South Post of Fort Myer in 1966. The last transfer of land from Fort Myer along the eastern side of the cemetery occurred in 1971; the cemetery acquired 106 acres in total from the fort reaching a total of 592 acres in 1971.

In the late 1960s, because of increased demand for burial space, interments at ANC were limited to those who died on active duty or were retired military personnel. Family members could be buried on the same plot and plot sizes were reduced (Keyes Lethbridge & Condon 1967:21). The current eligibility requirements for interment at ANC are provided in Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations under Part 553.15 (32 CFR 553.15). Those eligible include all active duty, retired, or honorably discharged members of the Armed Forces. In addition, any recipient of certain honors (Purple Heart, Medal of Honor, etc.) is also currently eligible, as are elected officials of the U.S. Government and members of the Supreme Court. Widows or widowers of the service member are eligible for burial, as are minor children. Other burials are permitted by order of the Secretary of the Army.

The 1967 Master Plan resulted in the construction of an Administration Building (#7 on sketch map) and a Welcome Center (#16) on the southern side of the Memorial Avenue entrance. The Administration Building, located south of the Welcome Center and completed in the late 1960s, serves as a gathering point for those attending funerals at the cemetery. Also approved in the 1967 Master Plan was the construction of a Service Complex that would provide offices for cemetery staff as well as garage space and storage for maintenance equipment (Service Complex 1). The buildings, which are located at the southern edge of the cemetery near Columbia Pike, are unobtrusive and have little to no visual impact on the cemetery (Wilson et al. 2001:48).

The present Welcome Center and adjacent parking deck were completed in 1988 and replaced an earlier temporary visitor's center located east of Eisenhower Drive. The Welcome Center is a public building and is now the primary contact point for visitors to the cemetery whereas for many years Arlington House served as the primary visitor contact point. In 1970, the cemetery closed its roads to automobile traffic because of the increase in visitation; tours of the cemetery may be conducted only by foot or by tour. A tour facility (#24 on sketch map) was completed in 1992 for the Tourmobile company; it is located on the western side of the Welcome Center. Tourmobiles were open- and closed-sided motorized carriages that conducted overview tours of the sprawling cemetery grounds and transport visitors to popular sites on the grounds and to the National Mall.

In an effort to provide resting places to more veterans, and to accommodate the burial wishes of families, a columbarium was constructed at the cemetery for inurnment of cremated remains. Provisions for burial in this section of the cemetery are less strict than for traditional burial. Any honorably discharged veteran is eligible for inurnment. The 1967 Master Plan envisioned this complex (located in Section 63) as a memorial chapel and columbarium that faced onto a large lagoon on the west, with a view to the Memorial Amphitheater beyond. The lagoon and chapel were never constructed and the design was changed in form. In 1980, the first 5,026-niche section of the cemetery's Columbarium Courts was opened. The Columbarium Courts are located in the southeastern quadrant of the cemetery and are placed on an axis with the Tomb of the Unknowns and the Memorial Amphitheater to the west (#18 on sketch map). At present, there are 47,088 niches; when the ninth court is completed, there will be 67,380 niches with space for more than 100,000 remains. In 2004, the cemetery began construction on a niche wall, which extends along the eastern edge of the cemetery, to provide for additional inurnments. The 6-foot-tall, nearly half-mile-long, gray fieldstone wall is designed to hold the remains of more than 6,573 veterans. The wall was dedicated in December 2008 and the first inurnments took place in January 2009; in-ground inurnments also occur in Section 70.

At present, ANC holds more than 400,000 burials of military personnel, their family members, and other dignitaries. This makes ANC the second largest of any national cemetery (behind Calverton National Cemetery, Riverhead, New York).

ANC, unlike other national cemeteries, was never placed under the control of the National Park Service or the National Cemetery Administration of the Veterans Administration. Instead, ANC remained under the Secretary of War (now Army) until 1988, when it was placed under the command of the U.S. Army Military District, Washington, Office of Support Services.

The Millennium Plan
At the turn of the twenty-first century, ANC once again faced the need for additional land for burials. The Millennium Plan consists of the transfer and development of three parcels of land in the northwestern corner of the cemetery, adjacent to lands of the NPS and JBM-HH. The acquisitions brought the total area of ANC to 624 acres. Former cemetery warehouse facilities, located on a 7-acre parcel in Section 29 have been demolished. This along with portions of the 12 acre parcel of Section 29 which was acquired from the NPS in 2002, and a 13 acre parcel of adjacent land formerly owned by JBM-HH and used as a picnic area acquired in 2004 now form the area within which the Millennium Project will add 27 acres of additional burial area to ANC.

Reorganization
A June 10, 2010, Inspector General's report identified numerous errors in record keeping and burial procedures at ANC. The Secretary of the Army subsequently relieved the ANC Superintendent and created the new position, Executive Director of Army National Cemeteries, to oversee the Superintendent of ANC. In addition, per Army Directive 2010-04, the organization was made a direct reporting unit to the Secretary of the Army. The newly created Army National Cemeteries Program now operated both ANC and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Retirement Home Cemetery in Washington, District of Columbia. In October 2012, the Army National Cemeteries Program gained operating control of all cemeteries on Army installations and it was renamed Army National Military Cemeteries.

Present Day
ANC performs 27 to 30 funeral services each day (Army National Cemeteries Program 2012). The demand for burial space has rapidly used up the available interment areas, and the majority of funerals are now for inurnments of cremated remains. While columbaria and the Millennium Plan would extend the availability of final resting places for decades, plans are under consideration for capacity beyond that to be served by incorporation of the former Navy Annex site into ANC.

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Figures

Figure 1. Boundary Map of ANC with section numbers and depicting areas owned by NPS (USACE Norfolk Division, 2012).

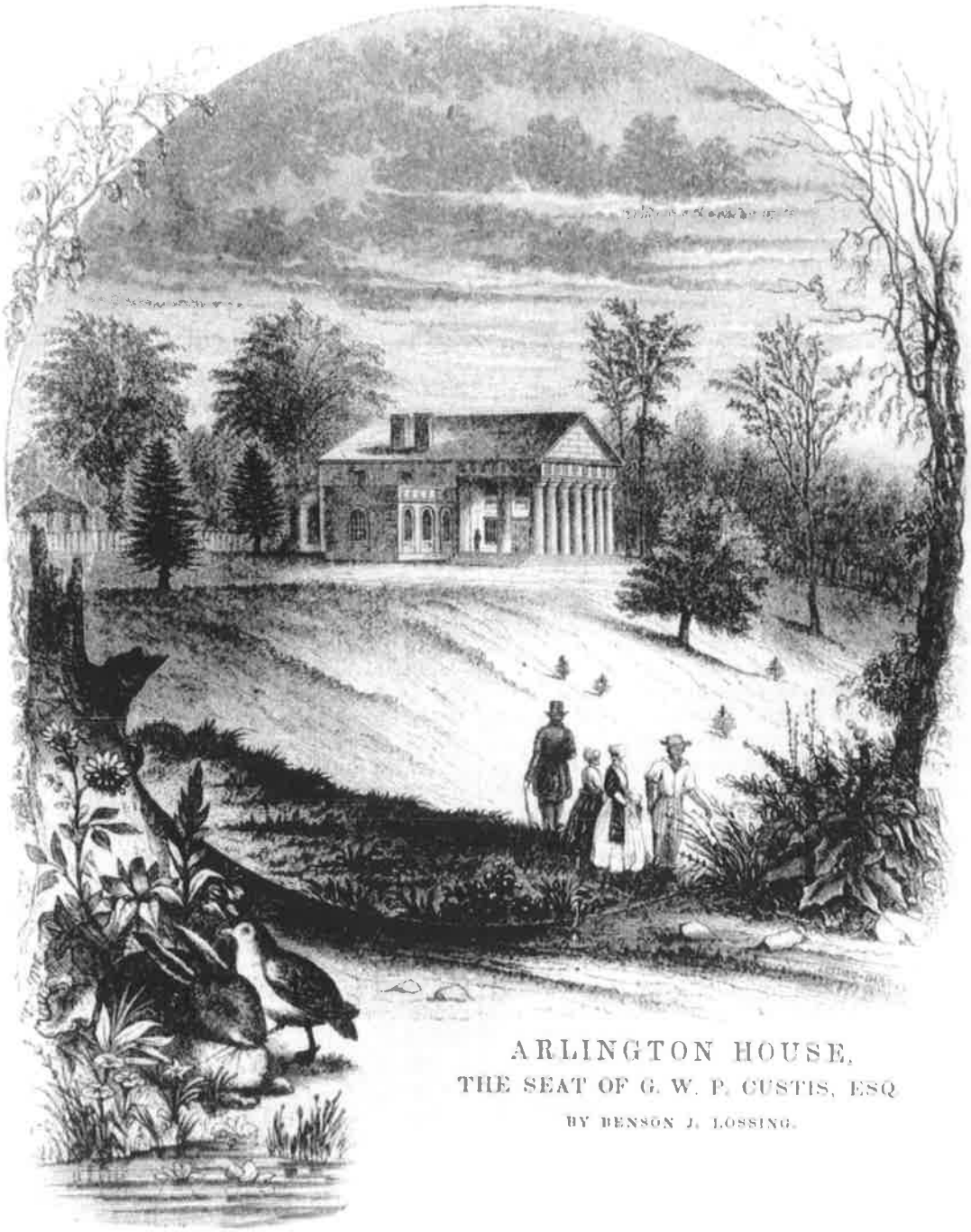


Figure 2. Illustration from Harper's New Monthly Magazine Showing Arlington House and Front Hillside showing historic landscape persisting in the contemporary ANC landscape (Lossing 1853).

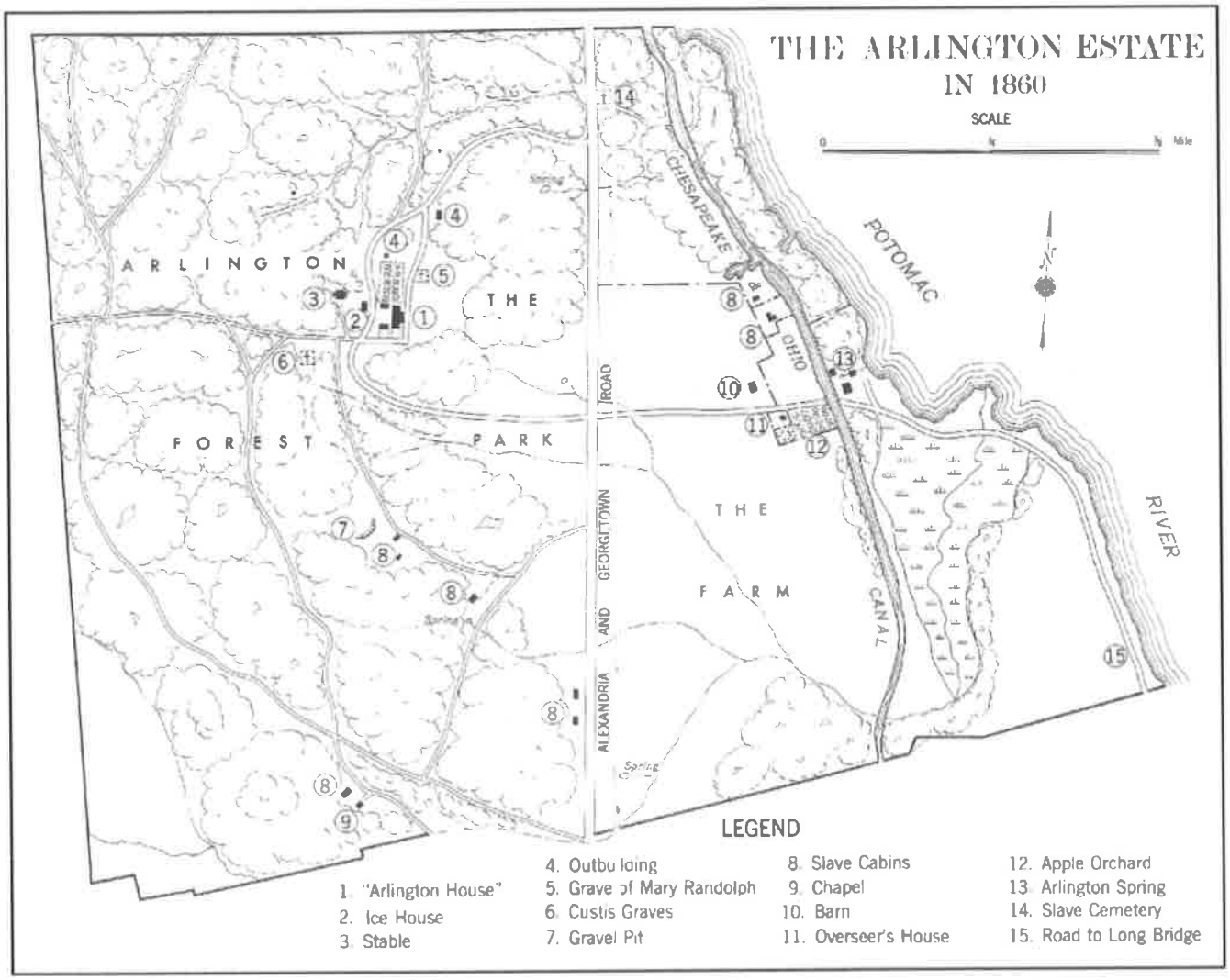


Figure 3. Map Drawn by Nelligan Depicting the Arlington Estate, circa 1860 (Nelligan 1962).

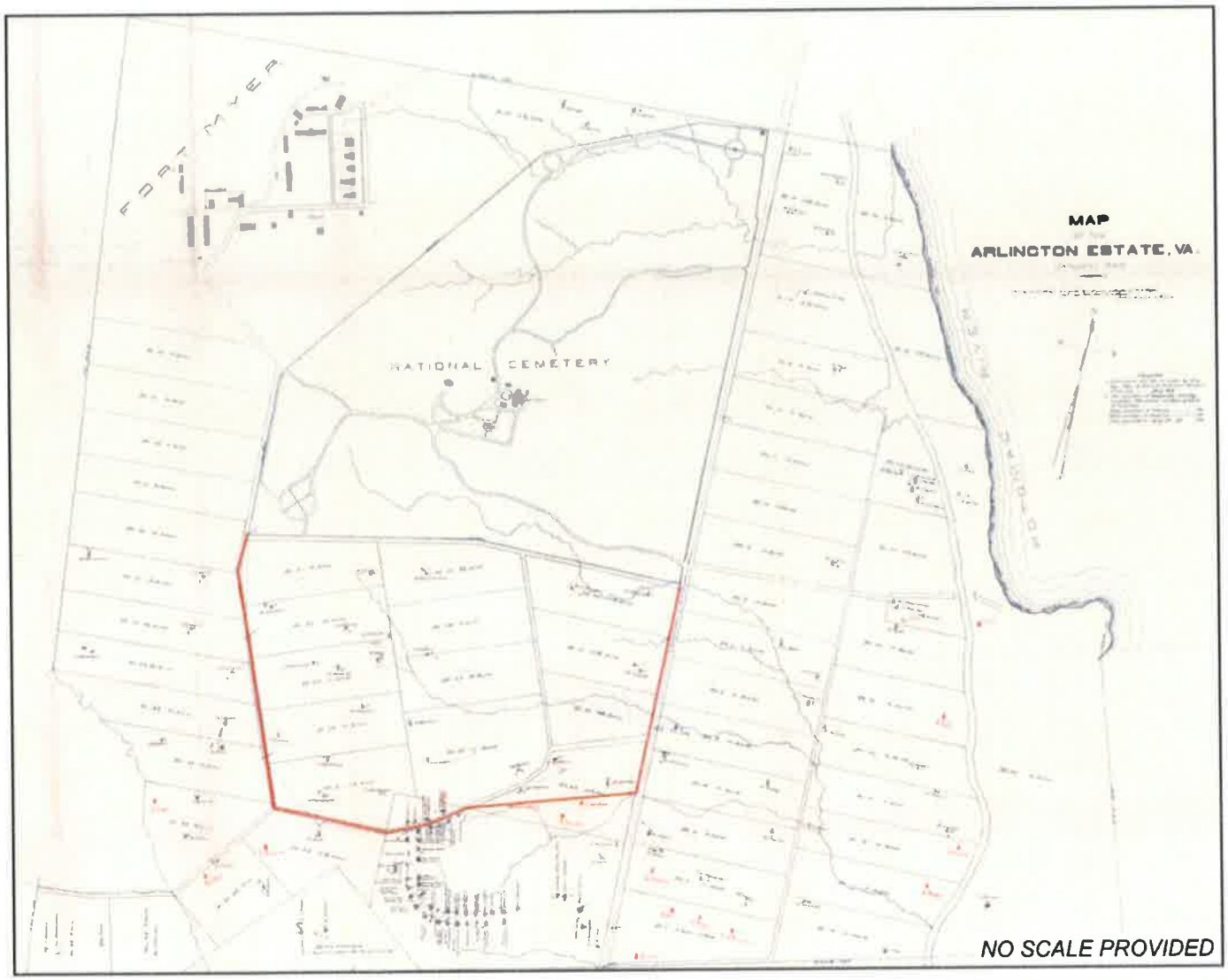


Figure 4. Map of Arlington Estate, 1888, showing the first extension of the cemetery to the south. Most of Freedman's Village was outside the new cemetery boundaries on the south (NARA 1888).

Figure 5. Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns (Library of Congress ca. 1918).

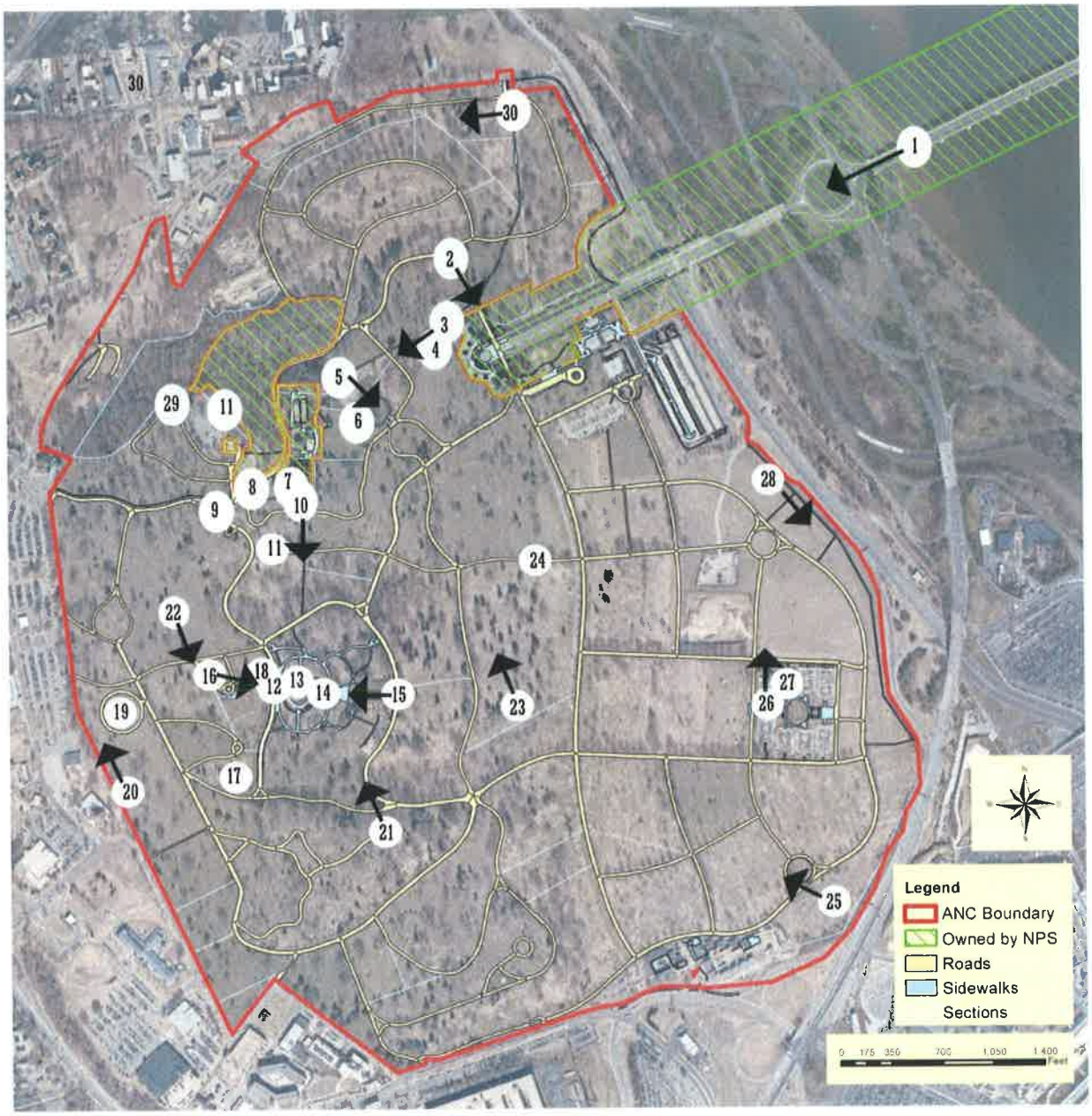
Figure 6. Lodge #2 near the original northeast corner of the cemetery (ANC ca. 1940).

Figure 7. The Old Amphitheater (Library of Congress ca. 1918).

Figure 8. McMillan Commission Plan Showing Connection between the Lincoln Memorial and ANC, 1902 (U.S. Congress, Senate 1902).

Figure 9. Confederate Memorial by Moses Ezekiel (Library of Congress n.d.).

PHOTO KEY MAP



PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #1
View to the southwest and approach to ANC from Arlington Memorial

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #2
Looking south to Schley Drive Gate and Memorial Avenue from Custis Walk.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #3
Looking southwest on Custis Walk.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #4
View to south of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Lincoln Sarcophagus.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: March 14, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #5
View to the southeast overlooking the John F. Kennedy Gravesite.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: March 14, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #6
View to the east of the Eternal Flame at the John F. Kennedy gravesite.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #7
View to the east of the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #8
View to the northeast of the Old Amphitheater.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #9
View to the north of the Receiving Vault.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #10
View to the south of Crook Walk.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #11
View to the northwest of Red Spring.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #12
View to the east of the Memorial Amphitheater.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #13
View to the north of the seating area within the Memorial Amphitheater.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: May 10, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #14
View to the northwest of the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: May 10, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #15
View to the west showing the fountain and landscape in front of Memorial Amphitheater.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #16
View to the east of the U.S.S. Maine Memorial and the Memorial Amphitheater.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #17
View to the north of the Nurses Memorial.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #18
View to the north of Challenger Shuttle, Iran Hostage, and Columbia Shuttle memorials.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #19
View to the northwest of the Confederate Memorial.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #20
View north along Seneca sandstone boundary wall.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #21
View to the north showing picturesque landscape features.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #22
View to the south across Farragut Drive of a funeral cortege.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #23
View of government headstones in uniform rows.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #24
View to the east of the McClellan Gate.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #25
View to the north in the eastern expansion area east of Eisenhower Drive.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #26
Looking north in a Columbarium Court

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #27
Looking east in a Columbarium Court corridor.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #28
View to the south along the Niche Wall.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #29
View to the north of the Lodge #1.

Name of Property: Arlington National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Arlington
County: Arlington
State: VA
Name of Photographer: Adam Smith
Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Location of Original Data Files: ERDC-CERL 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61822
Number of Photographs: 30

Photo #30
View to the west of Lodge #2.

PHOTOGRAPHS

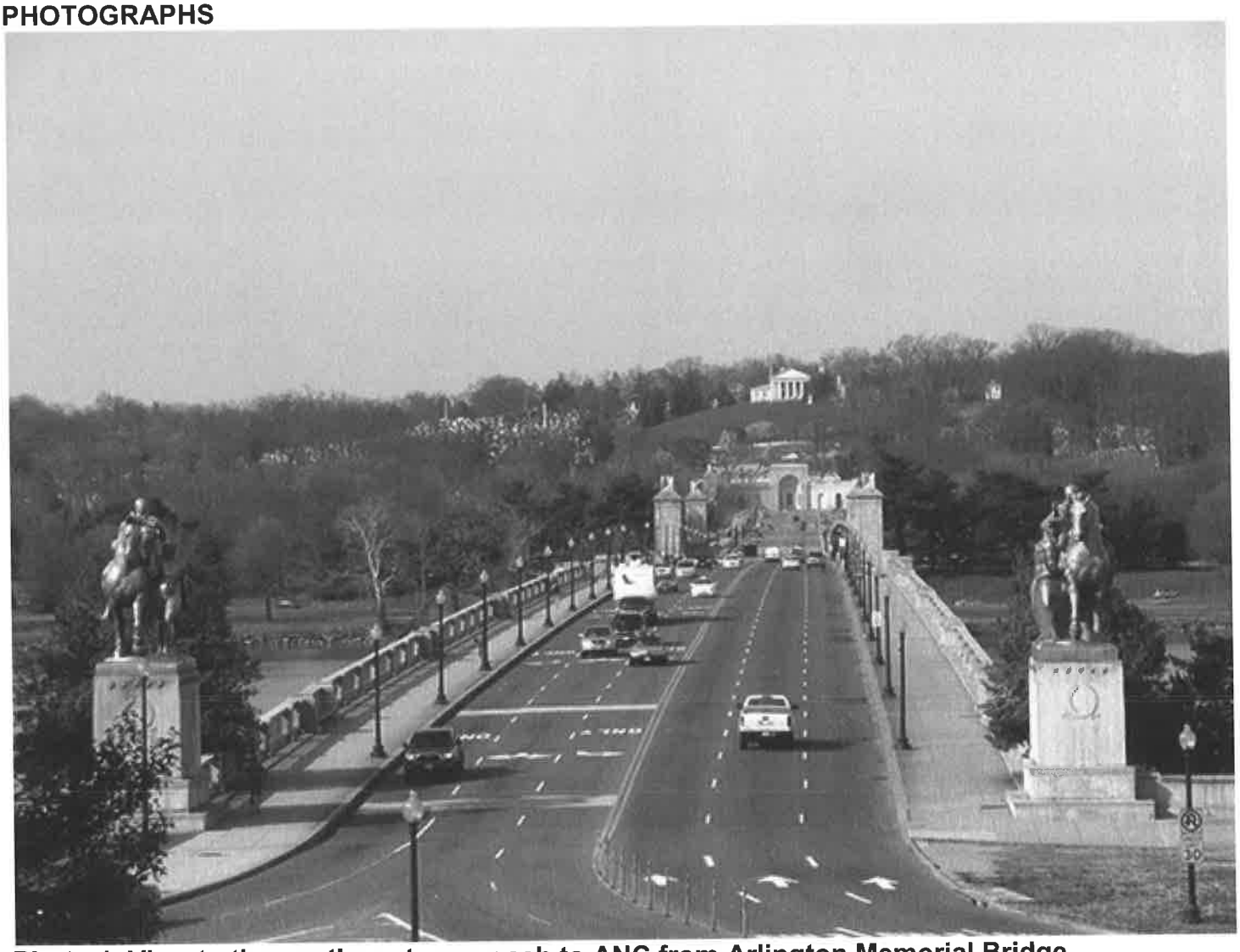


Photo 1. View to the southwest, approach to ANC from Arlington Memorial Bridge.

Photo 2. Looking south to Schley Drive Gate and Memorial Avenue from Custis Walk.

Photo 3. Looking southwest on Custis Walk.

Photo 4. View to south of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Lincoln Sarcophagus.

Photo 5. View to southeast overlooking the John F. Kennedy gravesite.

Photo 6. View to east of the Eternal Flame at the John F. Kennedy gravesite.

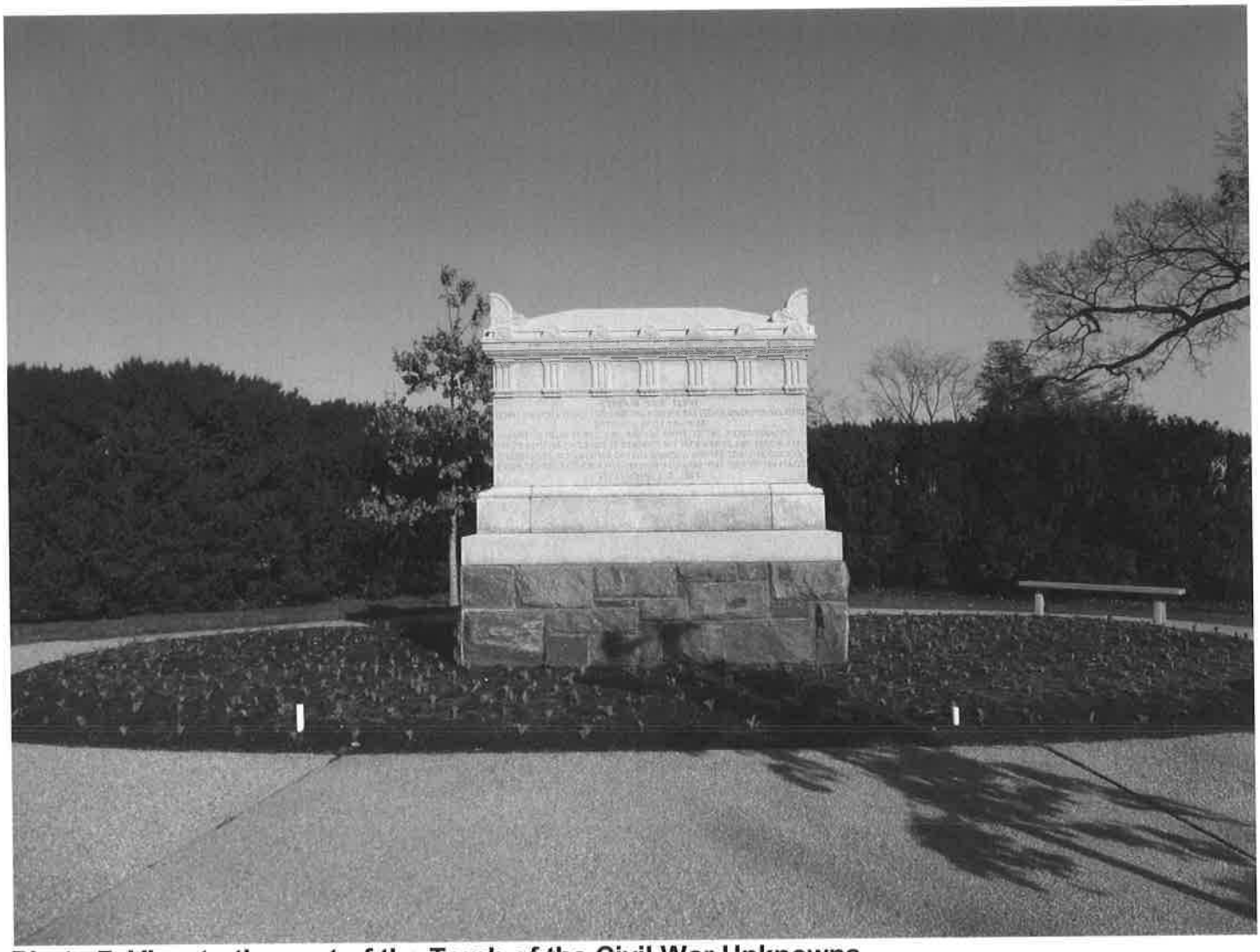


Photo 7. View to the east of the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns.

Photo 8. View to the northeast of the Old Amphitheater.

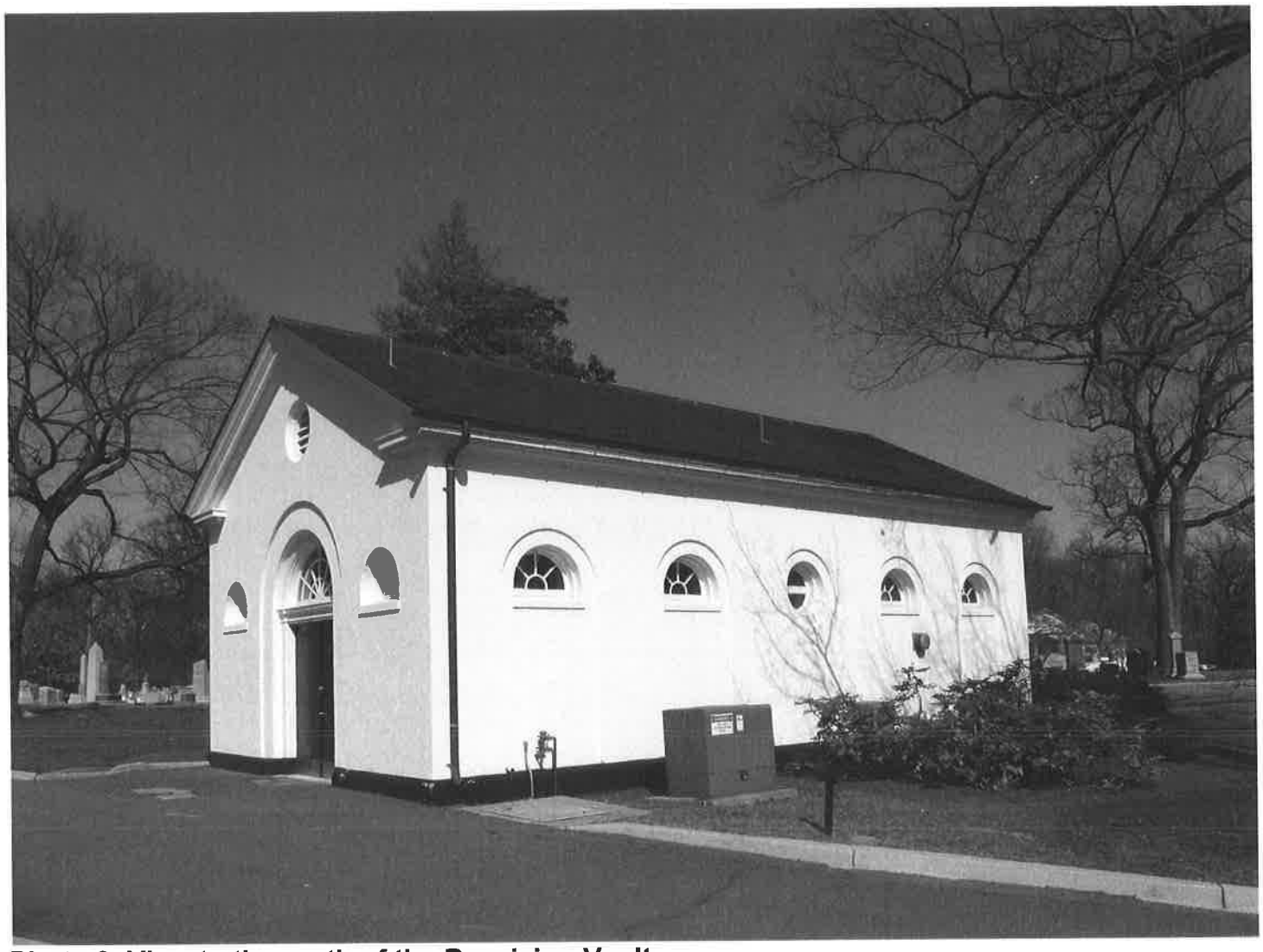


Photo 9. View to the north of the Receiving Vault.

Photo 10. View to the south of Crook Walk.

Photo 11. View to the northwest of Red Spring.

Photo 12. View to the east of the Memorial Amphitheater.

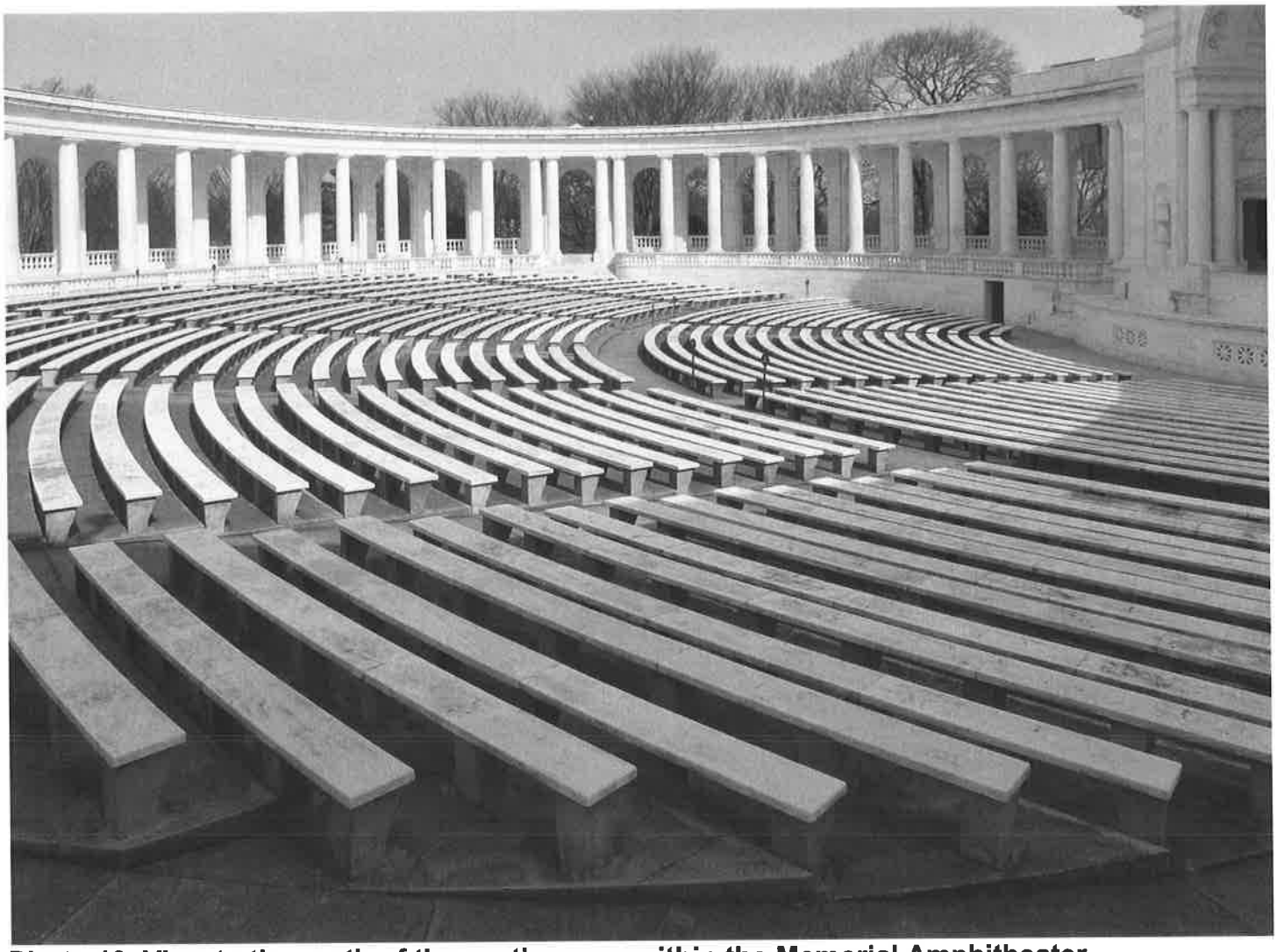


Photo 13. View to the north of the seating area within the Memorial Amphitheater.

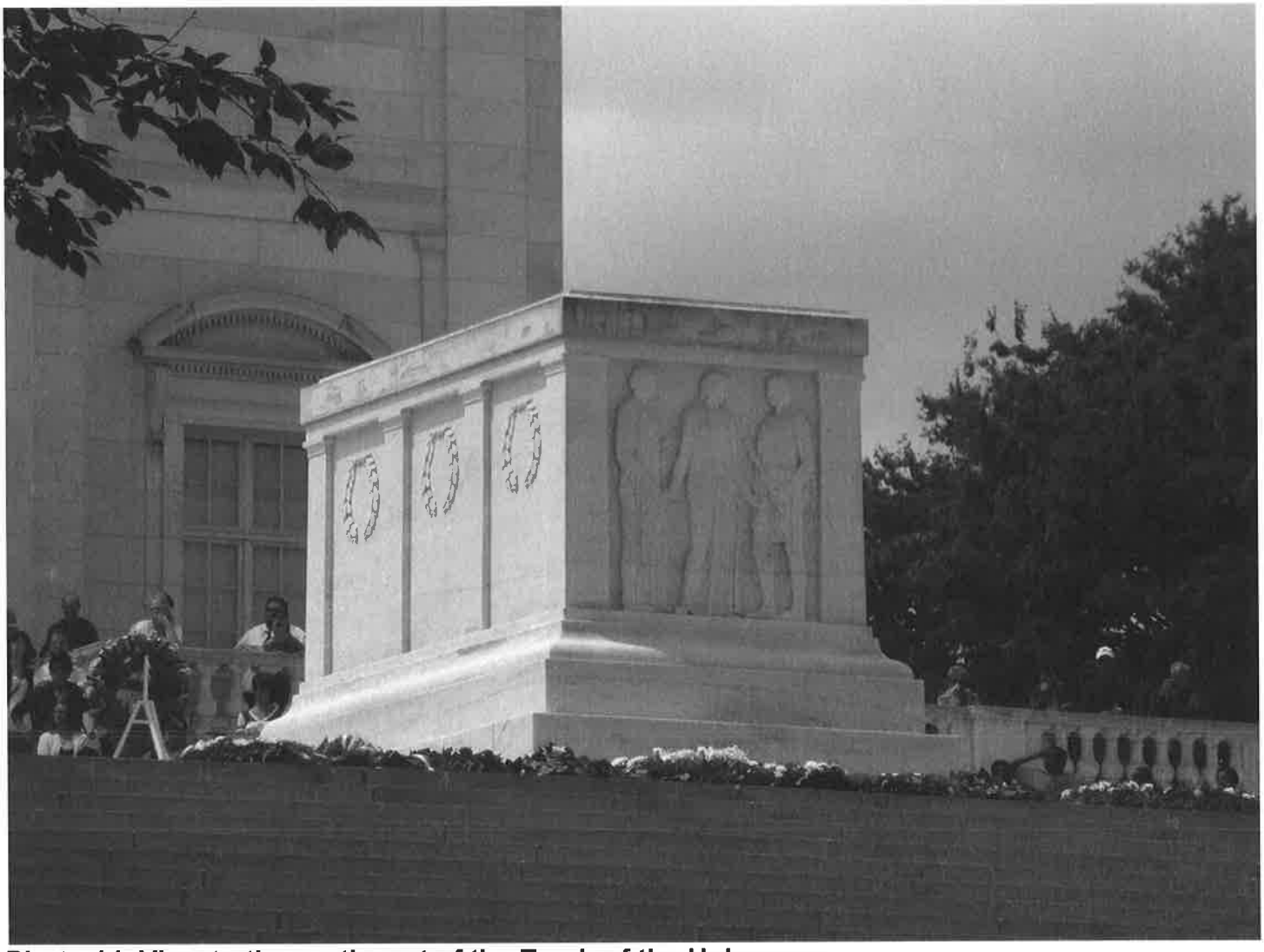


Photo 14. View to the northwest of the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Photo 15. View to the west showing fountain and landscape area in front of Memorial Amphitheater.

Photo 16. View to the east of the U.S.S. Maine Memorial and the Memorial Amphitheater.

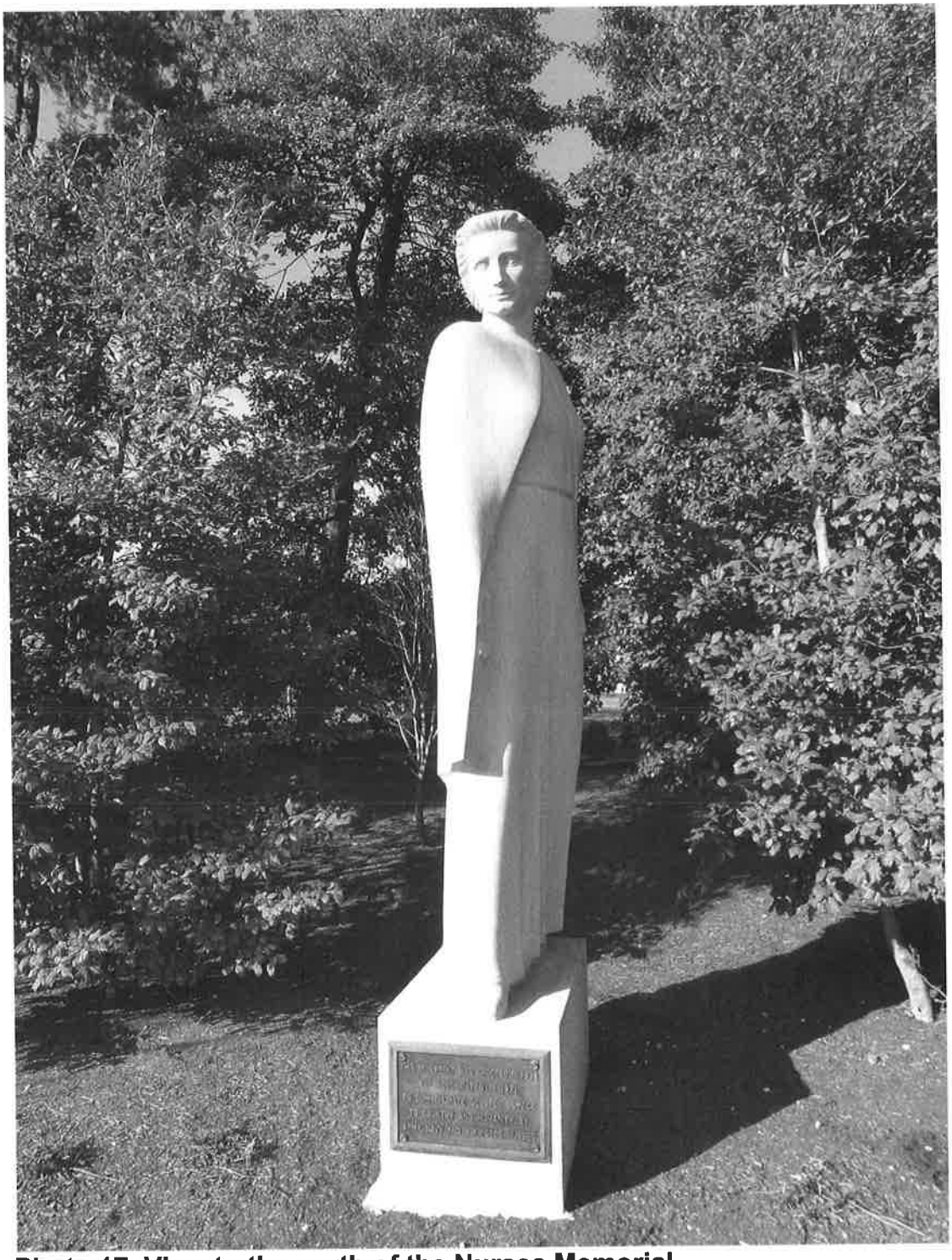


Photo 17. View to the north of the Nurses Memorial.

Photo 18. View to the north of Challenger Shuttle, Iran Hostage, and Columbia Shuttle memorials.

Photo 19. View to the northwest of the Confederate Memorial.

Photo 20. View north along Seneca sandstone boundary wall.

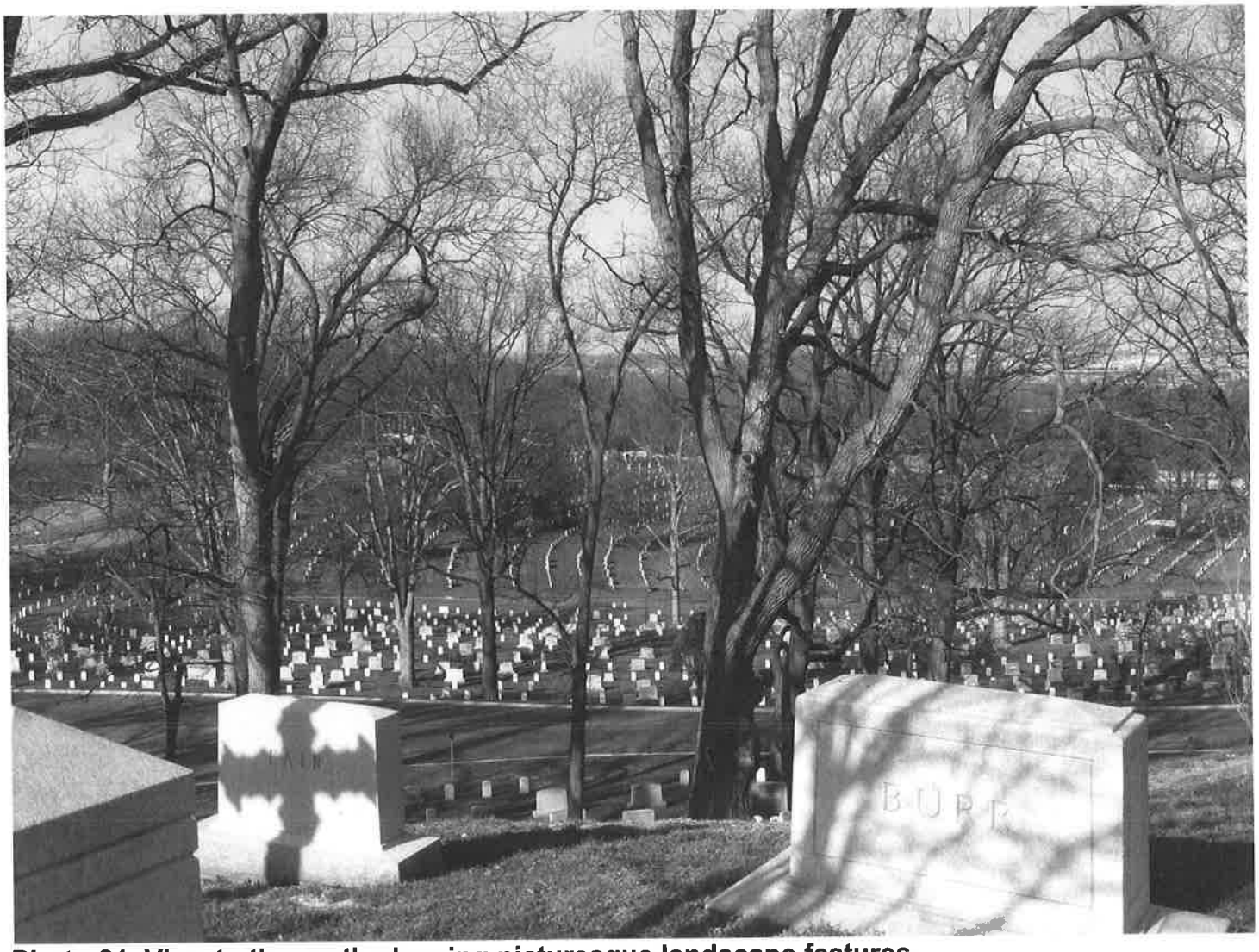


Photo 21. View to the north showing picturesque landscape features.

Photo 22. View to the south across Farragut Drive of a funeral cortege.

Photo 23. View of government headstones in uniform rows.

Photo 24. View to the east of the McClellan Gate.

Photo 25. View to the north in the eastern expansion east of Eisenhower Drive.

Photo 26. Looking north in a Columbarium Court.

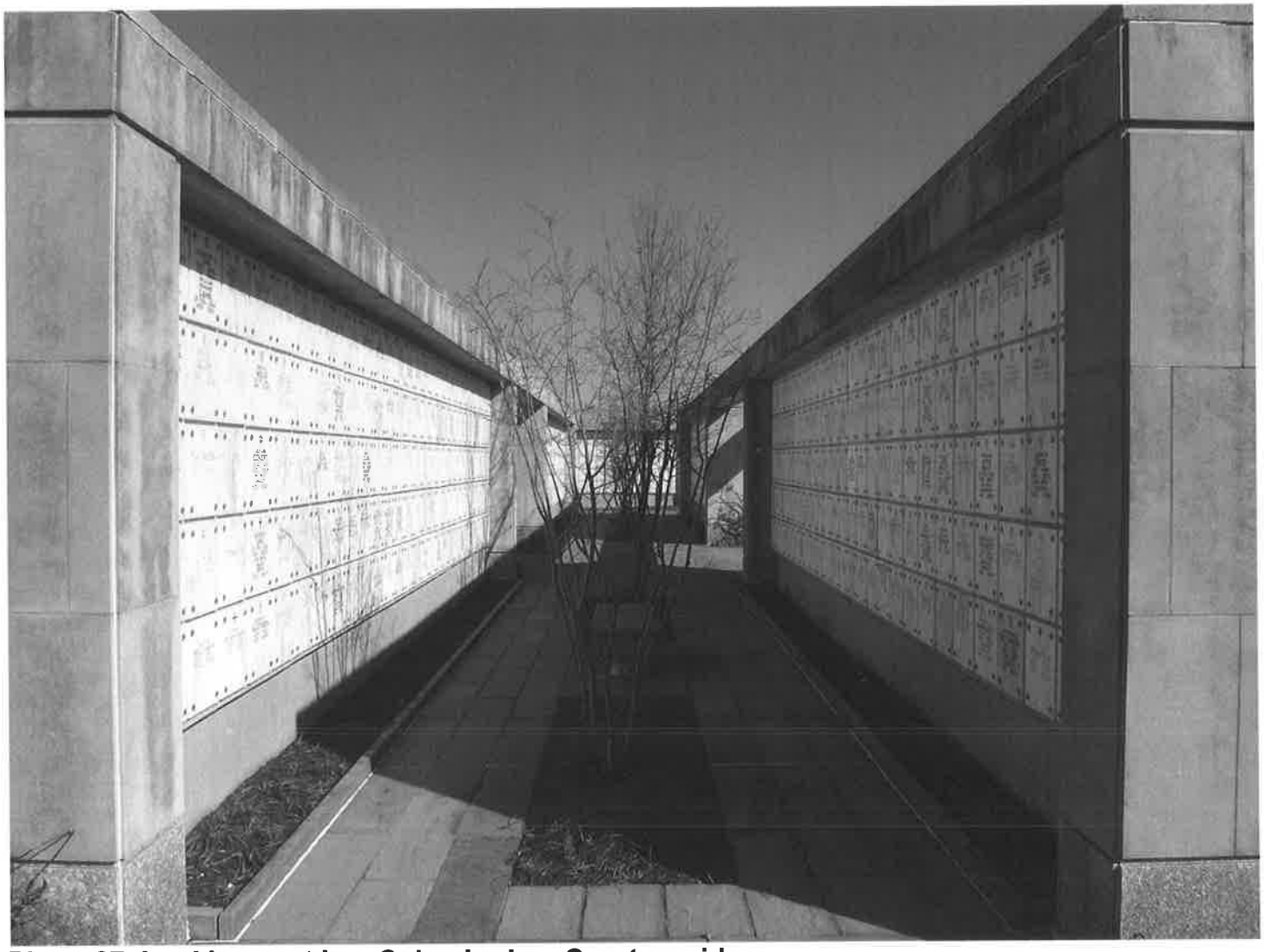


Photo 27. Looking east in a Columbarium Court corridor.

Figure 28. View to the south along the Niche Wall.

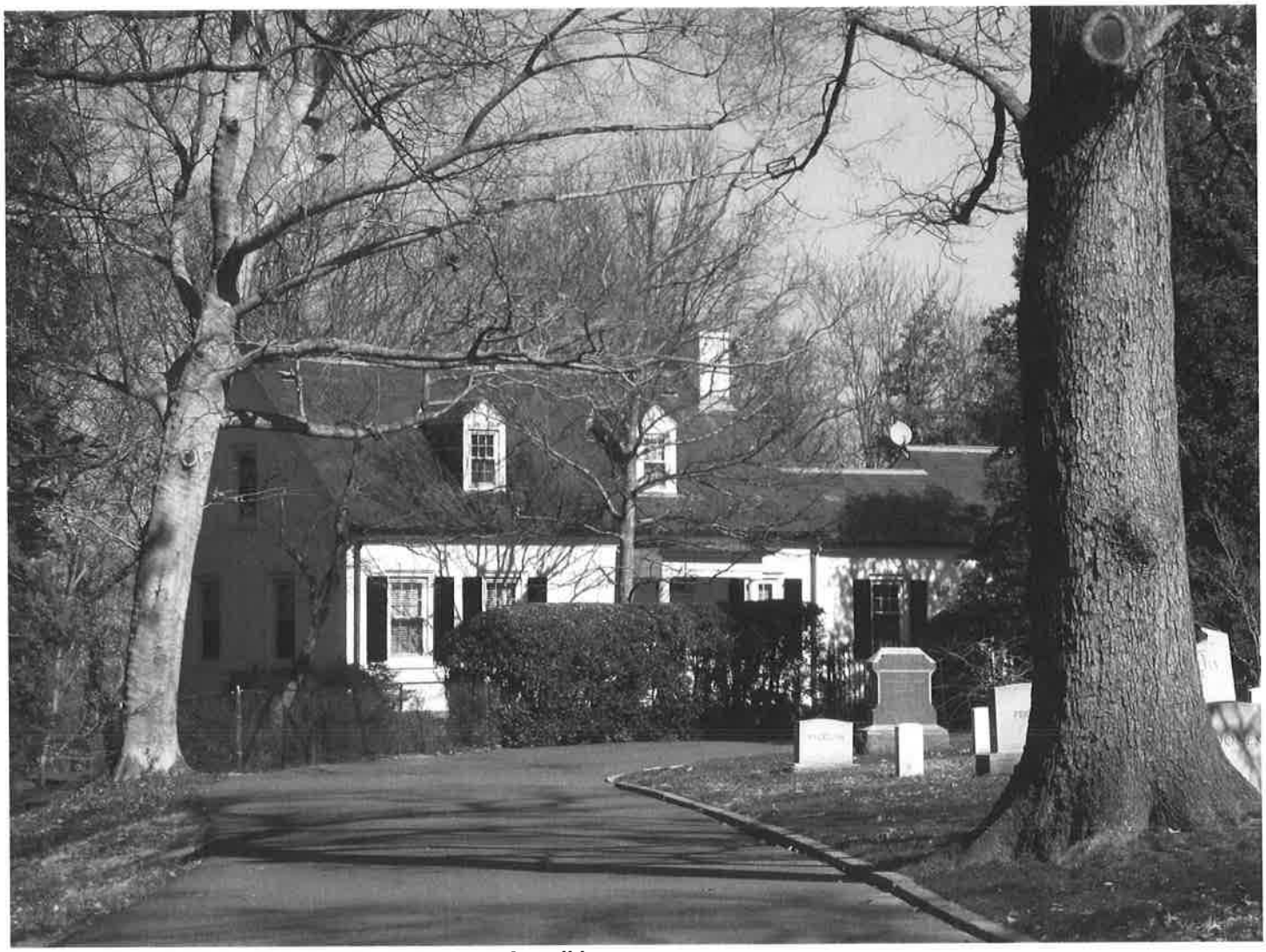


Figure 29. View to the north of the Lodge #1.

Photo 30. View to the west of Lodge #2.

VA_ARLINGTON COUNTY_ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_ 0001

VA_ARLINGTON COUNTY_ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_0002

VA_ARLINGTON_COUNTY_ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_0003

VA - ARLINGTON COUNTY - ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT - 0004

VA_ARLINGTON COUNTY_ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_0005

VA_ARLINGTON COUNTY_ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_0006

VA-ARLINGTON COUNTY_ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_ 0007

VA. ARLINGTON COUNTY _ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT _ 0008

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VA - ARLINGTON COUNTY - ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT - 0011

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VA - ARLINGTON COUNTY - ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT - 0016

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VA_ARLINGTON COUNTY_ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_ 0027

VA. ARLINGTON COUNTY. ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT_ 0028

VA-ARLINGTON COUNTY _ ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT _ 0029

VA- ARLINGTON COUNTY. ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT- 0030