

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-1086

# 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Appomattox Statue  
Other names/site number: DHR No. 100  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Intersection Prince and Washington Streets  
City or town: Alexandria State: VA County: Independent City  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 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:

    national     statewide   X   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
  A     B     X   C   D  

*Julie D. Senger* 4-17-17  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Name of Property

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County and State

**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:)

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

6/12/2017  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Monument/marker

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Monument/marker

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: METAL: Bronze; STONE: Granite

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

Located at the center of the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets in the Old Town area of Alexandria, Virginia, the *Appomattox Statue* sits atop a rounded concrete section of sidewalk or curb with a base height of 10' and a sculpture height of 7'6". Dedicated in 1889, the statue is visible to all vehicular and pedestrian traffic from the surrounding buildings, roads and sidewalks along the Prince and Washington streets intersection. The south side of the granite pedestal is inscribed with "*Erected to the Memory of the Confederate Dead of Alexandria by Their Surviving Comrades May 24, 1889.*" On the north side of the pedestal the words "*They died in the Consciousness of duty faithfully performed.*"

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#### Narrative Description

The *Appomattox Statue* is a bronze commemorative statue that sits atop a Georgia granite base at the intersection of Washington Street (George Washington Memorial Parkway) and Prince William Streets in Old Town Alexandria. The cast bronze figure of an unarmed private was executed by sculptor M. Casper Buberl of New York City and cast by the Henry Bennard Bronze Company. The soldier, still dressed in uniform, is unarmed, his head is downcast and his expression is one of contemplation. His arms are crossed with his left arm extending towards his right shoulder with his hand grasping at his shirt sleeve and his right arm tucked under the left

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clutching his slouch hat. Draped across his body is a water canteen and his haversack, with the canteen resting on top of the bag. The figure stands with his left foot slightly turned outward making it appear that most of his weight has been shifted to the right foot. The bronze figure is exceptionally and realistically detailed from the curls and waves in the soldier's hair, to his mustache, to the wrinkles in his clothes and the slack in his knee-high boots. The bronze statue sits on a simple pedestal of granite produced by William Leal of Richmond, Virginia. The granite is inscribed on the south side with:

ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES  
MAY 24,1889

The plinth below is inscribed:

THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM  
WHICH THE ALEXANDRIA TROOPS LEFT TO  
JOIN THE CONFEDERATE FORCES  
MAY 24,1861.

The names of the members of the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry who did not return home and those of Alexandria who served in other commands are inscribed on the west and east sides of the granite base. The inscription on the north side of the base was not done until after the statue's dedication. It was done by local stonecutter James William Chancey. The inscription is a quote from Robert E. Lee:

THEY DIED IN THE  
CONSCIOUSNESS OF DUTY  
FAITHFULLY PERFORMED

Today, the *Appomattox Statue* still sits in the middle of a busy intersection. At one time, there was green space measuring 40 feet by 60 feet around the statue with an iron railing and lanterns and decorative urns. These have given way to the automobile. The statue now stands within a 12-foot diameter traffic circle paved with cobblestones and encircled by a poured concrete curb.

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## 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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.)

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1888-1889  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1889  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Artist: Elder, John Adams  
Sculptor: Buberl, M. Casper  
Casting: Henry Bonnard Co.  
Stonecutting: Leal, William  
and Chauncey, James William

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The *Appomattox Statue* is unique in Virginia's documented Confederate iconography and is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Art as the work of a master and because it possesses high artistic value. As a commemorative property it is also subject to consideration under Criteria Consideration F. Unlike many mass-produced or stock statues that present soldiers armed or in the midst of battle, this statue represents a simple unarmed private. His head is downcast, his uniform is rumpled and his expression is pensive as he surveys the destruction four years of war has caused to Virginia. The men of the Virginia-based R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans wished to erect a monument to their fallen comrades, not a monument to what was already becoming known as the Lost Cause. The statue was not intended to glorify an ideology, but to remember those who sacrificed all. The piece is a collaboration of several masters in their fields. John Adams Elder submitted a proposal to the R. E. Lee Camp based on the central figure in his painting, *Appomattox*. M. Casper Buberl was responsible for taking Elder's work and making it three-dimensional. The Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of New York cast Buberl's work. William Leal of Richmond cut the names of the Alexandrians who did not return from war into the granite base, as well as the inscriptions on the south side. Local stonemason James William Chauncey cut the quote from Robert E. Lee on the north side. The work of the four artists comes together in a manner that causes reflection.

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

On May 23, 1861, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. At 2:00 AM on May 24, 1861, Federal forces entered the city via the Long Bridge (present day 14<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge) and the Aqueduct Bridge (near the present day Key Bridge).<sup>1</sup> It was demanded that the local militia commander, Col. George Terrett, surrender his troops. Terrett refused, but said he would evacuate. At 6:50 AM, the five local militia companies gathered at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets and marched out of town to take the train to Manassas Junction, where they would band with five companies from the Shenandoah Valley to become the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry.<sup>2</sup> Alexandria remained under Federal martial law until the end of the Civil War. Ninety-nine of the men who marched out of town that day would die in service.<sup>3</sup>

Following the Civil War, during the period of Reconstruction, former Confederates were not allowed to assemble in groups of more than two. Once the policies of Reconstruction were lifted during the late 1870s, Confederate Veterans' Camps began to spring up. (Some find the word "camp" confusing in this context. The word "chapter" could be equated to it). The R.E. Lee Camp #2 Confederate Veterans was formed in Alexandria on July 7, 1884.<sup>4</sup> Many of the members had served in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry.



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At a Camp meeting in 1885, Edgar Warfield proposed a committee be formed,

To examine into the expediency of raising a fund for the erection of a Monument in Alexandria to the Confederate dead and to report a plan for the furtherance of the object.<sup>5</sup>

A committee of five was selected and plans for fundraising began. The Camp set a maximum amount to be spent of \$4,000.00.<sup>6</sup> Many methods were used to raise funds. These included fairs and lectures by famous Confederate heroes including John S. Mosby<sup>7</sup> and Rev. Frank Stringfellow.<sup>8</sup> Mosby, "The Gray Ghost," was known for his partisan rangers operating in the Shenandoah Valley. Stringfellow had been a spy and personal scout to J.E.B. Stuart. Both had ties to Alexandria. Montgomery Dent Corse had been a colonel in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia before being elevated to brigadier general. He was local banker, California gold rush prospector, and militia leader who had served in the Mexican War. Corse donated his entire Mexican War pension of \$8.00 a month to the project, saying that the Federal government should have a hand in paying for the Confederate statue.<sup>9</sup>

At some point, a contest was announced and artists began sending proposals. One came from Fredericksburg artist John Adams Elder.<sup>10</sup> He submitted a plaster model of the central figure in his painting, *Appomattox*, which depicted the scene immediately following Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865. The painting was so popular that Elder did several versions of it. One was purchased in 1889 by the Virginia State Library (now the Library of Virginia) and another by the Virginia Historical Society. Reportedly, Confederate courier John Archer Cullen posed for the painting.<sup>11</sup> The original plaster model submitted by Elder is on display at the R. E. Lee Camp Hall Museum, operated by the Mary Custis Lee-17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Alexandria, Virginia.

The R.E. Lee Camp felt Elder's submission was just what they were looking for. Montgomery Dent Corse, chairman of the Monument Committee, recommended the Camp accept Elder's proposal at a cost of \$3,500.00. The main feature was a heroic sized bronze figure. It was to be erected on an appropriate pedestal. The entire monument would be 20 feet tall, with the figure to be 8 feet, and the base to be 12 feet.<sup>12</sup> The Camp notified Elder of their selection by letter on September 4, 1888.<sup>13</sup> The Camp adjutant was instructed to compile a list of Alexandria's war dead.<sup>14</sup>

Elder gave the job of sculpting the work to his friend M. Casper Buberl of New York City. Beginning in 1879, this Bohemian immigrant had sculpted several Civil War monuments, including ten on the battlefield at Gettysburg. Additionally, Buberl sculpted the A.P. Hill Monument in Richmond, the Raphael Semmes Monument in Mobile, Alabama, *Columbia Defending Science and Industry* at the Art and Industries Building in Washington, DC.<sup>15</sup> He is perhaps most famous for sculpting the 1,200-foot long frieze on the Pension Building in Washington, DC, consisting of twenty-eight different scenes with 1,300 figures.<sup>16</sup>

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The issue of where to place the monument arose. Several sites were considered. Ultimately, the Camp decided to petition the Alexandria City Council for permission to place the monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets.<sup>17</sup> This location was symbolic, as it marked the exact spot from which the Alexandria companies of the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry gathered before they left for battle.

The *Appomattox Statue* was dedicated with great fanfare on May 24, 1889, exactly twenty-eight years after the local militia companies marched out of town. The entire city closed down for the afternoon. There was a huge parade and numerous speakers. Virginia Beverly Corse, daughter of Montgomery Dent Corse, pulled the rope which caused the drape to fall, presenting the monument.<sup>18</sup>

### **John Elder Adams and Caspar Buberl**

Born in Fredericksburg, the son of a bootmaker, John Adams Elder exhibited artistic potential from an early age. He was encouraged by John Minor, a wealthy art patron. Minor introduced the young man to Emanuel Leutze, who would become famous for romantic representations of historic events, especially his “Washington Crossing the Delaware.” Elder studied under Leutze in Germany and then returned to America to open a studio in New York in 1856. Shortly thereafter, he returned to Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

During the Civil War, Elder enlisted in the Confederate Army and was frequently assigned to render sketches for the Ordnance Department. On July 30, 1864, he was a member of Caskie’s Battery at the Battle of the Crater. He sketched the scene that day and in 1869 created a large-scale painting. The work was purchased by former Confederate general William Mahone, who beat out the head of the Corcoran Gallery, who was very eager to acquire it.<sup>2</sup> William Corcoran then commissioned Elder to paint portraits of Robert E. Lee (who he painted no less than eight times) and Stonewall Jackson.<sup>3</sup>

Elder’s painting “Appomattox” may have been his most popular work. He painted four versions of the scene.<sup>4</sup> One of the versions was purchased by the Virginia State Library (now the Library of Virginia) and another by the Virginia Historical Society. Elder had been present at Lee’s surrender to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House. Captain Raleigh T. Daniel (who would represent Elder at the dedication of the *Appomattox Statue* in Alexandria on May 24, 1889) described the painting:

“It represents in one typical figure the South in its overthrow—not in the persons of its leaders, but in one of that ‘honored file,’ who in thousands returned to their ruined homes to face the future, with no ray from the past to inspire or guide them. The imposed figure stands alone on a desolate battlefield—cast down, but not destroyed.”<sup>5</sup>

When the R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans was searching for someone to create a monument for Alexandria’s Confederate dead, John Adams Elder submitted a proposal and a

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plaster model of the central figure in the painting. The plaster model still exists and is housed at the R.E. Lee Camp Hall Museum in Alexandria, Virginia. Elder's selection for the project was quite a victory for him. Several well-known sculptors had been in the running for the award.<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, the names of those other competitors have been lost to history.

The R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans felt this depiction of a reflective, downcast, simple soldier captured the emotions they were feeling. The Camp voted to accept Elder's submission on September 3, 1888. Monument Committee chairman Montgomery Dent Corse notified Elder by letter the next day. The Camp paid \$3,500.00 for the work. On September 7, 1888, Elder wrote to Casper Buberl giving him the contract for sculpting the work at a price of \$2,000.00. As per the letter, Buberl was to have "cast in standard statuary one figure of a Confederate Soldier." The figure was to be 7 feet 6 inches tall on a 6-inch plinth. Workmanship of the first order was expected.<sup>7</sup>

The choice of Buberl for the sculptor was predictable. Elder and Buberl were well acquainted. Buberl was a Bohemian immigrant and the son of a prominent sculptor. He studied in Prague and Vienna before coming to the United States. After working with others and having works exhibited at the National Academy of Design, he opened his own studio in New York City in 1881.<sup>8</sup>

Buberl's most famous work locally is the frieze at the Pension Building in Washington, DC. It was commissioned by Gen. Montgomery Meigs in 1882. The frieze is 3 feet high and runs for 1,200 feet around the building. It depicts scenes of all the branches of the Union Army during the Civil War.<sup>9</sup>

In bringing Elder's concept to three-dimensional form, Buberl lost none of the spirit of the original painting. The solitary figure captures defeat and weary resignation, but not despair. The folded arms suggest pensive reflection on what had been lost to the South. This contrasts with the open stance of the feet, with weight resting on one leg suggesting impending action. The bare head suggests vulnerability and (to some) defeat.<sup>10</sup> The members of the R.E. Lee Camp saw in the work, "all the life and purpose which have restored our overturned country."<sup>11</sup>

The job of actually casting the bronze work went to the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co., of New York. With the casting of John Quincy Adams Ward's statue of George Washington that stands in the Sub-Treasury Building, the firm became the preeminent bronze foundry in the United States in 1883. Two French immigrants Edouard Henri and Pierre Bonnard had established the firm in 1872. Eugene F. Aucaigne joined the firm in 1884 as a supervisor. Whether he personally oversaw the casting of *Appomattox* is unknown. In addition to Ward's work, the firm cast bronze for many 19<sup>th</sup>-century American sculptors, including Augustus Saint-Gaudens, George Grey, Barnard, Frederic Remington, and Daniel Chester French.<sup>12</sup> The inscription "The Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., New York" is on the plinth of the *Appomattox Statue*, on the north side on the right-hand corner.

The south side of the *Appomattox Statue* has the inscription:

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ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES  
MAY 24, 1889

The plinth below is inscribed:

THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM  
WHICH THE ALEXANDRIA TROOPS LEFT TO  
JOINS THE CONFEDERATE FORCES  
MAY 24, 1861

The names of the members of the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry who did not return home and those of Alexandrians who served in other commands are inscribed on the west and east sides of the granite base. That work was done by William Leal of Richmond. A Scottish stonecutter, he came to America in 1871. First working in Rhode Island and Maine, he eventually made his way to Richmond. Leal “put up many monuments to mark Confederate sites: the big column in Alexandria is a piece of his work.”<sup>13</sup>

The inscription on the north side of the base was not done until after the statue’s dedication. It was done by local stonecutter, James William Chauncey. The inscription is a quote from Robert E. Lee:

THEY DIED IN THE  
CONSCIOUSNESS OF DUTY  
FAITHFULLY PERFORMED

Chauncey’s brother had served in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry and Chauncey himself served on the Alexandria City Council.

The great care taken with the selection of the *Appomattox Statue’s* design, its creation by an accomplished sculptor, M. Casper Buberl, and the custom casting of the statue by the Henry Bonnard Company are indicative of the monument’s artistic value as required to meet Criterion C in the area of Art and of the monument satisfying Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties. The statue is an artistic work that expresses both the artist’s imaginative and technical skill and evokes an emotional response from an observer. Its funereal purpose as a memorial to the fallen comrades of the men who served in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry is conveyed in the figure’s stance, facial expression, and downcast gaze. The realistic and lifelike lines of the sculpture, especially notable in the way one hand is shown grasping his shirtsleeve, his weight

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appears to rest on one side, and the facial expression conveys a range of emotion are demonstrative of the monument's artistic power.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Books

Barber, James G., Alexandria In The Civil War, 1998, H.E. Howard Co., Lynchburg, VA.

Goode, James M., Washington Sculpture, A Cultural History of Outdoor Sculpture in The Nation's Capital, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2005, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.

Reinis, J. G., and Barye, Antoine-Louis, The Founders and Editors of the Barye Brothers, 2007, Polymath Press.

Wallace, Lee A., Jr., 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry, 1990, H.E. Howard Co., Lynchburg, VA.

### Encyclopedias

Encyclopedia of Virginia, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, Charlottesville, VA.

### Newspapers

Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, VA.

Daily Press, May 16, 1993, Hampton Roads, VA.

### Periodicals

American Architect and Architecture Vol. 87, 1905.

Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 16, No. 4. Spring 1967.

### Unpublished Sources

McDaniel, Joyce L., *The Collected Works of Caspar Buberl: An Analysis of a Nineteenth Century American Sculptor*, Wellesley, MA., MA thesis, Wellesley College, 1976.

Minutes of the R.E. Lee Camp #2 Confederate Veterans, possession of the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter #7 United Daughters of the Confederacy, Alexandria, VA.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- 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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; City of Alexandria, VA; R.E. Lee Camp Hall Museum, Alexandria, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 100-0284

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 38.803940                      Longitude: -77.047220
- 2. Latitude:                                      Longitude:
- 3. Latitude:                                      Longitude:
- 4. Latitude:                                      Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

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- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The *Appomattox Statue* sits in the middle of the busy intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, in Alexandria, Virginia. The monument itself stands within a 12-foot diameter circle. It is recessed from the curbing 36 inches (18 inches at the corners). The nearest buildings are: The Lyceum (southwest corner), United States Bankruptcy Court (southeast corner), National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (northeast corner), and TD Bank (northwest corner). The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected encompass the full extent of the *Appomattox Statue*, its stone base, and the cobblestone-paved traffic circle with concrete curbing where it stands. There are no property lines.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Deborah A. Mullins, President  
organization: Mary Custis Lee-17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment Chapter #7, United Daughters of the Confederacy  
street & number: 6017 Clairemont Drive  
city or town: Owings state: MD zip code: 20736  
e-mail: [dmullins@erols.com](mailto:dmullins@erols.com)  
telephone: 301-938.4421  
date: November 15, 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.



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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Appomattox Statue

City or Vicinity: Alexandria

County: n/a State: Virginia

Photographer: Richard Fickling

Date Photographed: September 3, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 21	South side	Full image
2 of 21	South side	Full image
3 of 21	South side	Inscription
4 of 21	South side	Close of inscription
5 of 21	South side	Figure
6 of 21	East side	Full image
7 of 21	East side	Inscription
8 of 21	East side	Figure
9 of 21	North side	Full image
10 of 21	North side	inscription

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- |          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 of 21 | North side Figure                 |
| 12 of 21 | West side Full image              |
| 13 of 21 | West side Inscription             |
| 14 of 21 | West side Figure                  |
| 15 of 21 | West side Figure                  |
| 16 of 21 | West side Figure                  |
| 17 of 21 | West side Inscription             |
| 18 of 21 | South side Full image             |
| 19 of 21 | South side Inscription Lower Base |
| 20 of 21 | South side Full Image             |

Photographer: Nancy J. Olds

Date Photographed: May 24, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- |          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| 21 of 21 | West side Full image |
|----------|----------------------|

### **LIST OF HISTORIC FIGURES**

Historic Figure 1. May 24, 1889, Veterans in front of Appomattox Statue on Day of Dedication (courtesy of Alexandria Library, Special Collections)

Historic Figure 2. 1890 Street View from East Side (courtesy of O'Brien-Hulfish Collection, Alexandria Library, Special Collections)

Historic Figure 3. Circa 1900 View (courtesy of Alexandria Library, Special Collections)

Historic Figure 4. Circa 1900 View (location of original image unknown)

Historic Figure 5. Circa 1930 View (courtesy of Library of Congress)

Appomattox Statue  
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA  
County and State

Historic Figure 6. Circa 1925 View (the railing that had been around the statue was removed in 1923)

**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 100 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.

## Endnotes:

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### Section 7

1. Alexandria Virginia in the Civil War, Barber, James G., p. 14, (1988, H.E. Howard, Inc., Lynchburg, VA.
2. 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry, Wallace, Lee A., Jr., p. 11, (1990, H.E. Howard, Inc., Lynchburg, VA.
3. Barber, p. 13.
4. Minutes, R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 7 July 1884.
5. Minutes, R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 6 April 1885.
6. Minutes, R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 4 June 1888.
7. Washington Sculpture, A Cultural History of Outdoor Sculpture in the Nation's Capital, Goode, James M., p. 716 (2008, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD).
8. Minutes, R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 24 May 1887.
9. Goode, Ibid.
10. Alexandria Gazette, September 5, 1888.
11. "A Portrait of His Times, John Elder's Paintings Reflect People and Events During a Critical Period in Virginia History," Coons, Margaret, Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 16 #4, Spring 1967, p 23.
12. Minutes, R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 3 September 1888.
13. Letter, M.D. Corse to John Elder, 4 Sept, 1888.

Appomattox Statue  
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA  
County and State

14. Minutes, R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, 3 September 1888.
15. Goode, p. 250.
16. Goode, p. 297.
17. Alexandria City Council notes, 13 November 1888.
18. Alexandria Gazette, May 24, 1889, p. 2.

### **Section 8**

1. Coons, Margaret, "A Portrait of His Times," *Virginia Cavalcade* Vol. 16 #4 Spring 1967, p. 15.
2. Appomattox, Encyclopedia of Virginia, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, Charlottesville, VA.
3. Coons, p. 17.
4. Coons, p. 22.
5. Ibid.
6. Alexandria Gazette, September 5, 1888.
7. Letter from John A. Elder to Casper Buberl, 7 September 1888.
8. McDaniel, Joyce L., *The Collected Works of Caspar Buberl: An Analysis of a Nineteenth Century American Sculptor*, Wellesley, Massachusetts, MA thesis, Wellesley College, 1976, p. 11.
9. Goode, James M., Washington Sculpture, A Cultural History of Outdoor Sculpture in the Nation's Capital, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2005, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, p. 250
10. Coons, pg. 42-43.
11. Alexandria Gazette, May 23, 1959, p. 7
12. Reinis, J.G., and Barye, Antoine-Louis, The Founders and Editors of the Barye Brothers, 2007 Polymath Press, p. 102.
13. American Architect and Architecture, Vol. 87, 1905, p. 71.




ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS  
OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES.  
MAY 24th 1869



ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA VA  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES  
MAY 24<sup>th</sup> 1893

ERECTED BY THE  
CONFEDERATE COMRADES  
MAY 24<sup>th</sup> 1893

ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA VA.  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES.  
MAY 24<sup>TH</sup> 1889



ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA VA.  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES.  
MAY 24<sup>TH</sup> 1863

THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM  
WHICH THE ALEXANDRIA TROOPS LEFT TO  
JOIN THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.  
MAY 24, 1861










W. J. A. A. A.





1812-1813  
GENERAL  
MORRIS





THEY DIED IN THE  
CONSCIOUSNESS OF DUTY  
FAITHFULLY PERFORMED.













STATUE OF  
WALTER  
REYNOLDS  
1812-1881

WALTER REYNOLDS  
BORN JANUARY 12 1812  
DIED FEBRUARY 15 1881  
WAS A MEMBER OF THE  
LEGISLATURE OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
FROM 1848 TO 1852  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR OF THE  
STATE IN 1852  
HE WAS  
ALSO A MEMBER  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE OF  
NEW YORK  
FROM 1854  
TO 1858  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
STATE  
IN 1858  
HE WAS  
ALSO A  
MEMBER  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF NEW  
YORK  
FROM 1860  
TO 1864  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
STATE  
IN 1864  
HE WAS  
ALSO A  
MEMBER  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF NEW  
YORK  
FROM 1866  
TO 1870  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
STATE  
IN 1870  
HE WAS  
ALSO A  
MEMBER  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF NEW  
YORK  
FROM 1872  
TO 1876  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
STATE  
IN 1876  
HE WAS  
ALSO A  
MEMBER  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF NEW  
YORK  
FROM 1878  
TO 1882  
AND WAS  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE  
STATE  
IN 1882

STOP  
ONE WAY



THE  
 NAMES OF THE  
 MEMBERS OF THE  
 CONFEDERATE SOCIETY  
 OF ALABAMA, INC.  
 WHOSE  
 SURVIVING COMPANIES  
 MET AT THE  
 MEMORIAL SERVICE  
 HELD AT THE  
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA  
 CAMPUS  
 MAY 24, 1933

PREPARED  
 TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE  
 CONFEDERATE SOCIETY  
 OF ALABAMA, INC.  
 BY THEIR  
 SURVIVING COMPANIES  
 MAY 24, 1933

THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM  
 WHICH THE ALABAMA CRAMPSONS LEFT TO  
 JOIN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY  
 MAY 24, 1862





ERNEST  
LEITCH  
SERVING DISTRICT  
MAY 24, 1900



NO  
TURN  
ON  
RED  
EXCEPT  
ON  
ONE-WAY  
STREETS

THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM  
WHICH THE ALEXANDRIA TROOPS LEFT TO  
JOIN THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.  
MAY 24, 1861



IN MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS  
BY ALLIANCE IN  
THEIR  
REMOVING ENRAGED  
MAY 24 1862

NO TURN ON RED  
P  
NO TURN ON RED  
NO TURN ON RED





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Appomattox Statue

Multiple Name:

State & County: VIRGINIA, Alexandria

Date Received: 4/28/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 6/12/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001066

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      6/12/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria      Accept, National Register Criterion C.

Reviewer      Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus*      Discipline      Historian

Telephone      (202)354-2218      Date      6/12/2017

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER  
301 King St., Suite 3500  
Alexandria, VA 22314

MARK B. JINKS  
City Manager

703.746.4300  
Fax: 703.838.6343

February 22, 2017

Mr. James Hare  
Director, Survey and Register Division  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: Appomattox Statue

Dear Mr. Hare:

I am writing in response to your request for comment on the proposed National Register nomination for the Appomattox Statue located at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets in Alexandria, Virginia. I understand that, as a Certified Local Government, The City of Alexandria is entitled to comment on all proposed National Register nominations within our jurisdiction. The Old and Historic Alexandria District Board of Architectural Review will also review the nomination and provide feedback at their regular meeting on March 1, 2017. Those comments will be sent to your office prior to the presentation to your State review boards on March 16, 2017.

As has occurred in many communities throughout the South, the City has recently re-examined memorials and symbolism related to the Confederacy. Over the course of the past year, the City convened a group of community members, the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names, to consider the appropriateness of such names in our modern and diverse city. On September 17, 2016, the Alexandria City Council made a motion, that carried unanimously, to direct city staff to initiate a discussion with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) regarding the possibility of moving the Appomattox statue out of the public right of way to the nearby corner lawn of the Lyceum (a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Greek Revival building now operated by the City as a museum), adding contextual information, and requesting permission from the General Assembly for the statue's relocation. The City has reached out to UDC but there is no indication that UDC is willing to have the statute moved to the proposed new location.

Therefore, after reviewing the draft National Register nomination for the Appomattox Statue, I support the designation of this object for its artistic and commemorative significance with the understanding that the City is pursuing relocation of the object per direction from City Council. Historic photographs show that the current setting (in the middle of a four-way intersection

Mr. James Hare  
February 22, 2017  
Page 2

where the north-south street is four lanes of often very busy traffic). is far from the park-like setting the statue originally had (Attachment 1). I believe that shifting the statue's location onto an adjacent lawn where there is the opportunity to provide additional appropriate and contextual information about the statue will not affect the statue's overall integrity, and in fact will enhance it. It is also my understanding that listing a place or object on the National Register of Historic Places is an honorific designation that will not preclude future locational changes.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this item. I am also including a copy of the City Council minutes regarding Council's discussion and actions related to Confederate Memorials and Street Names (Attachment 2).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark B. Jinks", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Mark B. Jinks,  
City Manager

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council  
Emily Baker, Deputy City Manager  
Lance Mallamo, Director, Office of Historic Alexandria

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- 1 – Historic photograph of Appomattox Statue,
- 2 – Minutes from City Council Public Hearing on September 17, 2016, excerpt related to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names

ATTACHMENT 1



*Figure 1. Appomattox Statue, looking north west taken, prior to 1930. Source: Library of Congress.*

ATTACHMENT 2

**City of Alexandria**  
**Meeting Minutes**  
**Saturday, September 17, 2016, 9:30 AM**  
**City Council Public Hearing**

Present: Mayor Allison Silberberg, Vice Mayor Justin M. Wilson, Members of Council Willie F. Bailey, Sr., John Taylor Chapman, Timothy B. Lovain, Redella S. Pepper, and Paul C. Smedberg.  
Absent: None.

Also Present: Mr. Jinks, City Manager; Mr. Banks, City Attorney; Ms. Baker, Deputy City Manager; Mr. Mallamo, Director, Office of Historic Alexandria; Mr. Geratz, Principal Planner, Planning and Zoning (P&Z); Mr. Dambach, Division Chief, P&Z; Ms. Riddy, Communications Officer, Office of Communications, Ms. Contreras, Urban Planner, P&Z; Ms. Horowitz, Urban Planner, P&Z; Ms. Vorel, Urban Planner, P&Z; Mr. Melkerson, Division Chief, Transportation and Environmental Services; Police Captain Andreas; Mr. Ward, Information Technology Services (ITS); Mr. Mohammed, ITS; and Mr. Lloyd.

Recorded by: Gloria Sitton, Deputy City Clerk and Clerk of Council.

\*\*\*\*\*

**REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CITY MANAGER**

13. Public Hearing on the Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names.

(A copy of the City Manager's memorandum dated September 7, 2016, is on file in the Office of the City Clerk and Clerk of Council, marked Exhibit No. 1 of Item No. 13; 09/17/16, and is incorporated as part of this record by reference.)

Mr. Mallamo, Director, Office of Historic Alexandria and Mary Lyman, Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names, gave an overview of the report from the group and responded to questions from Council.

The following persons participated in the public hearing for this item: 13

- 1) Ellen Tabb, 2507 Central Avenue, suggested sending a resolution and condolence letter to families affected by the Charleston tragedy. Ms. Tabb spoke against the changes to the memorials and street names.
- 2) Len Rubenstein, 17 West Cedar Street, spoke about the plaque at Hotel Monaco and asked that Council request the plaque be removed.
- 3) Richard Merritt, 2729 Franklin Court, spoke in favor of changing the name of Jefferson Davis Highway and applauded the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group.
- 4) Bernard Berne, 4316 North Carlin Springs Road, Arlington, Virginia, spoke in favor of keeping the name Jefferson Davis Highway.
- 5) Cat Clark, no address given, spoke in favor the changes to the memorials and street names.
- 6) Gail Nemec, 3812 Elbert Avenue, spoke against the changes to the memorials and street names.
- 7) Joseph Judson Smith III, 401 Wilkes Street, spoke against the changes to the memorials and street names.

- 8) Charles Linderman, 515 Putnam Place, spoke in favor of the changes for the memorials and street names.
- 9) Jim Bender, 502-A East Bellefonte Avenue, spoke in favor of the changes for the memorials and street names.
- 10) Herve Aitken, 1422 Roundhouse Lane, spoke in favor of the changes for the memorials and street names.
- 11) Bill Dickinson, 805 Quaker Lane, spoke against the changes to the memorials and street names.
- 12) Dylan Raycroft, 1725 North Cliff Street, spoke in favor of the changes for the memorials and street names.
- 13) Hunter Forté, Alexandria, spoke in favor of the changes for the memorials and street names.
- 14) Dr. Patrick Jennings, 2045 South Pitt Street, spoke for balanced consideration regarding the memorials and street names.
- 15) Greg Thrasher, 614 Overlook Park Drive, National Harbor, Maryland, spoke in favor of the changes to the memorials and street names.
- 16) Joshua Bowman, 225 Guthrie Avenue, spoke in favor of the changes to the memorials and street names. 14
- 17) William Turner, 1300 Prince Street, spoke against the changes to the memorials and street names.

**WHEREUPON**, upon motion by Vice Mayor Wilson, seconded by Councilwoman Pepper and carried unanimously, City Council closed the public hearing. The vote was as follows: In favor, Mayor Silberberg, Vice Mayor Wilson, Councilman Bailey, Councilman Chapman, Councilmember Lovain, Councilwoman Pepper, and Councilman Smedberg; Opposed, none.

\*\*\*At 12:36 p.m., City Council took a recess until 1:07 p.m.\*\*\*

Council had discussions about the process for renaming Jefferson Davis Highway and the possibility of relocating the Appomattox statue to the nearby corner lawn at the Lyceum and working on getting permission from the General Assembly to relocate the statue.

City Council received the report and made the following motions:

**WHEREUPON**, upon motion by Councilmember Lovain, seconded by Councilwoman Pepper and carried unanimously, City Council received the report from the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names and City Council directed the City Manager to begin the process of renaming Jefferson Davis Highway by generating staff recommendations on specific approaches for implementation, including a robust community engagement/consultation process. The vote was as follows: In favor, Mayor Silberberg, Vice Mayor Wilson, Councilman Bailey, Councilman Chapman, Councilmember Lovain, Councilwoman Pepper and Councilman Smedberg; Opposed, none.

**WHEREUPON**, upon motion by Councilmember Lovain, seconded by Councilwoman Pepper and carried unanimously, City Council accepted the Ad Hoc Advisory Group's recommendation for other street names in the City stating that individual requests for new names should be considered by City Council if brought under existing processes. The vote was as follows: In favor, Mayor Silberberg, Vice Mayor Wilson, Councilman Bailey, Councilman Chapman, Councilmember Lovain, Councilwoman Pepper and Councilman Smedberg; Opposed, none.

**WHEREUPON**, upon motion by Councilmember Lovain, seconded by Councilman Smedberg and carried unanimously, City Council directed city staff to initiate a discussion with the United Daughters of the Confederacy regarding the possibility of moving the Appomattox statue to the nearby corner lawn of the Lyceum, adding contextual information, to request permission from the General Assembly to move the Appomattox statue to the nearby corner lawn of the Lyceum and to monitor the results of the Governor's Task Force and report back to Council with recommendations. The vote was as follows: In favor, Mayor Silberberg, Vice Mayor Wilson, Councilman Bailey, Councilman Chapman, Councilmember Lovain, Councilwoman Pepper, and Councilman Smedberg; Opposed, none.





**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING**

301 King Street  
Room 2100  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone (703) 746-4666  
Fax (703) 838-6393

[www.alexandriava.gov](http://www.alexandriava.gov)

March 6, 2017

*Appomattox Statue*

Mr. James Hare  
Director, Survey and Register Division  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Mr. Hare:

I am writing in response to your request for comment by the Old and Historic Alexandria District Board of Architectural Review (BAR) regarding the proposed National Register nomination for the Appomattox Statue located at the intersection of Prince and South Washington streets in Alexandria, Virginia. We understand that the local BAR is expected to comment on all proposed National Register nominations within our jurisdiction as a preservation partner in the Certified Local Government program of the National Park Service.

The BAR reviewed the draft National Register nomination for the Appomattox Statue at their regular meeting on March 1, 2017 and voted unanimously to support the designation of this object for its artistic significance under register Criterion C. The BAR also noted that the City is actively pursuing relocation of the object from the center of South Washington Street to an adjacent museum property, per direction from City Council.

Please share these comments with the state review boards for their discussion of this item at the March 16, 2017 meeting.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this item.

Sincerely,

Al Cox  
Historic Preservation Manager

cc: Mark Jinks, City Manager

Karl Moritz, Planning Director



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Molly Joseph Ward  
*Secretary of Natural Resources*

Julie V. Langan  
*Director*

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
[www.dhr.virginia.gov](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov)

April 17, 2017

Mr. Paul Loether  
Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C St., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**Re: Appomattox Statue, City of Alexandria, Virginia**

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Appomattox Statue** to the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted for your review, the nomination has been considered, and approved, by the State Review Board and the Virginia SHPO has recommended it for listing. Any letters of comment or objection have been copied at the end of the nomination material, along with any FPO notification letters.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

Lena Sweeten McDonald  
National/State Register Historian

Enclosures

Western Region Office  
962 Kime Lane  
Salem, VA 24153  
Tel: (540) 387-5443  
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office  
5357 Main Street  
PO Box 519  
Stephens City, VA 22655  
Tel: (540) 868-7029  
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Molly Joseph Ward  
*Secretary of Natural Resources*

Julie V. Langan  
*Director*

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
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6 June 2017

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Appomattox Statue, City of Alexandria, Virginia, to the National Register of Historic Places.”

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julie V. Langan".

Director, Division of Survey and Register

Western Region Office  
962 Kime Lane  
Salem, VA 24153  
Tel: (540) 387-5443  
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office  
5357 Main Street  
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