

United States Department of the Interior
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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Appomattox Statue

Other names/site number: DHR No. 100-0284

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Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
--	-------------------------------

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

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.)

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.*"

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

Appomattox Statue

Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA

County and State

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 17th 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.

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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 14th Street Bridge) and the Aqueduct Bridge (near the present day Key Bridge).¹ 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 17th Virginia Infantry.² 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.³

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, 1884.⁴ Many of the members had served in the 17th Virginia Infantry.

Appomattox Statue

Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA

County and State

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.⁵

A committee of five was selected and plans for fundraising began. The Camp set a maximum amount to be spent of \$4,000.00.⁶ Many methods were used to raise funds. These included fairs and lectures by famous Confederate heroes including John S. Mosby⁷ and Rev. Frank Stringfellow.⁸ 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 17th 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.⁹

At some point, a contest was announced and artists began sending proposals. One came from Fredericksburg artist John Adams Elder.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ The original plaster model submitted by Elder is on display at the R. E. Lee Camp Hall Museum, operated by the Mary Custis Lee-17th 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.¹² The Camp notified Elder of their selection by letter on September 4, 1888.¹³ The Camp adjutant was instructed to compile a list of Alexandria's war dead.¹⁴

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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

Appomattox Statue

Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA

County and State

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.¹⁷ This location was symbolic, as it marked the exact spot from which the Alexandria companies of the 17th 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.¹⁸

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.¹

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.² William Corcoran then commissioned Elder to paint portraits of Robert E. Lee (who he painted no less than eight times) and Stonewall Jackson.³

Elder’s painting “Appomattox” may have been his most popular work. He painted four versions of the scene.⁴ 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.”⁵

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

Appomattox Statue

Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA

County and State

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.⁶ 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.⁷

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 1881.⁸

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.⁹

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.¹⁰ The members of the R.E. Lee Camp saw in the work, "all the life and purpose which have restored our overturned country."¹¹

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 19th-century American sculptors, including Augustus Saint-Gaudens, George Grey, Barnard, Frederic Remington, and Daniel Chester French.¹² 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:

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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 17th 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.”¹³

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 17th 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 17th 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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

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, 2nd 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., 17th 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.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

- 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

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

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 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.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deborah A. Mullins, President
organization: Mary Custis Lee-17th 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
telephone: 301-938.4421
date: November 15, 2016

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.

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

- **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 |

Appomattox Statue
Name of Property

City of Alexandria, VA
County and State

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 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:

Section 7

1. Alexandria Virginia in the Civil War, Barber, James G., p. 14, (1988, H.E. Howard, Inc., Lynchburg, VA.
2. 17th 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, 2nd 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.

PHOTO KEY
Appomattox Statue
City of Alexandria, VA
DHR No. 100-0284





**Appomattox Statue
City of Alexandria, 100-0284**

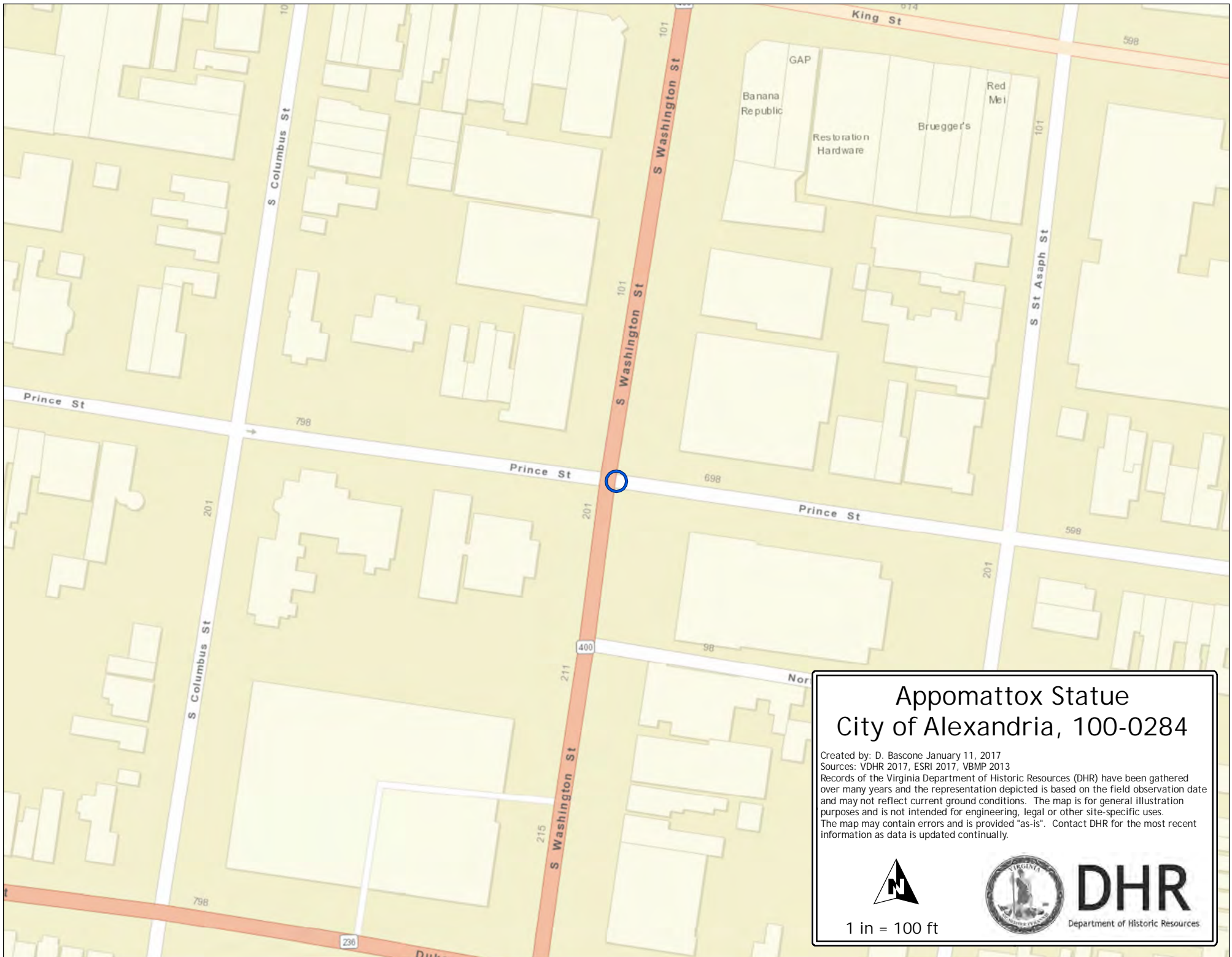


Sources: VDHR 2015, ESRI 2015
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

1 inch = 50 miles



Created by: D. Bascone January 11, 2017



Appomattox Statue City of Alexandria, 100-0284

Created by: D. Bascone January 11, 2017
Sources: VDHR 2017, ESRI 2017, VBMP 2013
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.



1 in = 100 ft



DHR
Department of Historic Resources