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**5. Classification**

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

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  2  </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  2  </u>	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**   0  

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

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum/Auditorium

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum/Auditorium

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Stripped Classical

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

roof Rubber Composite

walls Marble

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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**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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History  
Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** 1955 -1957

**Significant Dates** April 17, 1955, November 11, 1957

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Louis W. Ballou, Architect

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

Name of repository; Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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**10. Geographical Data**  
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**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	East	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	281456E	4	4159349N	2.		3.		4		

         See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title Vicky M. Blackard

organization Richmond-Stonewall Jackson Chapter, UDC date August 2007

street & number 940 Masters Row # B telephone 804-523-1111

city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

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**Additional Documentation**  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

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

name United Daughters of the Confederacy®

street & number 328 North Boulevard telephone 804-355-1636

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220-4009

=====  
**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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   1  

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**Summary Description:**

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building (UDC) to the Women of the Confederacy is built in Stripped Classical architectural style, sometimes described as “starved classicism” or “WPA Modern,” identified by a symmetrical facade, central entrance, and horizontal skyline. Located on the west side of North Boulevard in Richmond, Virginia, the building faces east on a 200-by-265-foot lot between the Virginia Historical Society (formerly Battle Abbey) and Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

**Detailed Description:**

**Exterior**

The one-story UDC Memorial Building stretches one-hundred-and-ninety feet in length and expresses a modern interpretation of a three-part Palladian design. The taller central section is capped with a hipped roof while the long flanking wings feature flat roofs that are not visible from the street. The entire building is clad with white-veined Georgia marble. Running from the street (North Boulevard) to the building’s front steps is a seventy-four-foot long red brick walkway. The path is flanked by two cannons (US 1846) captured by Confederates during the Siege of Petersburg (these are considered non-contributing to the areas of significance and period of significance for the UDC building). Steps of red brick, with bronze hand rails, open to a red brick terrace which branches north and south to red brick walkways leading to the building’s north and south side entrances. There are flag poles at both north and south ends of the front walkways. In front of the building is a pair of bronze light fixtures once part of the Jefferson Davis Monument on Richmond’s Monument Avenue. Cast stone steps with bronze handrails lead from the terrace to the front door.

A double leaf, central entrance is designed to resemble a mausoleum and features seventeen-foot high bronze doors composed of rectangular bronze panels, each three-foot-four-inches-by-two feet. Alternating panels show the UDC badge and the UDC emblem and motto. The entrance is surrounded by a flat casing that projects from the wall approximately one foot and is clad in the same marble as the walls.

The central pavilion is flanked by identical wings, each containing five large, double-hung, twelve-over-sixteen windows on the front façade. The south side elevation of the building contains the main business entrance for the UDC, a bronze door is centered on the façade and flanked by cylindrical glass and bronze wall-mounted lanterns. No windows are found on this elevation. The north side elevation mirrors the south. The original rear elevation features a blind central pavilion with the flanking wings each containing five large windows matching those on the front elevation. The cornerstone, on the front northeast of the building reads: “This building is erected to the Glory of God and the memory of our Confederate Mothers MCMLVI.”

In 1996, a two-story addition was made to the rear of the northwest corner of the building. The simple blocky structure features a flat roof and white painted brick walls. One exterior bronze door is surrounded by marble.

**Interior**

Inside, the primary spaces are the central foyer and Great Hall located in the central pavilion. The bronze entry doors open onto a foyer walled with soft beige Italian Filetto Rosso marble. From the high ceiling hangs an original gas and electric chandelier from Richmond’s Jefferson Hotel. On the south and north walls of the foyer are cased openings containing wooden paneled double doors. The north doors lead to the Goodlett Library, the south doors lead to the Executive Secretary’s Office. Directly across the foyer from the entry doors is a large marble-cased opening leading to the Great Hall. The Great Hall rises in the center of the building, floored with Georgia marble, with four-foot high Filetto Rosso marble wainscoting, mirroring that in the foyer. Diffused lighting is provided by means of fluorescent lights above a Corrolux ceiling. A solid, marble clad banister two feet four inches tall by five feet long flanks the marble steps leading down to the inner sunken seating area. The thirty-six-and-a-half-foot-long seating area contains rows of chairs set up facing the dias at the far end of the room. Six columns clad with Filetto Rosso marble to the left and right of the seating area separate seating from the side aisles. The front of the room, at the west end of the hall, is occupied by a raised dais of the same marble. At the west end of the Great Hall, the south and north walls contain double exit doors of polished bronze. Behind the podium hangs a large painting, “The Last of the Wooden Navy,” by George Matthews,

painted in 1906 for the Jamestown Exhibition.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   2  

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Identical double-loaded corridors extend off of the Great Hall. The southern hall terminates at the business entrance on the south elevation of the building. Doors on the east wall lead to business offices. A door on the west wall leads to the formal dining room, with its 12/16 paned windows, chair rail, and electrified chandelier, a reproduction of the original in the entrance foyer. A second central hall extends from the Great Hall to the north end of the building. Again, the east wall opens to business offices, and the west wall opens to the President General's office. Typical finishes in the corridors and offices include paneled wood doors, plaster walls, tiled, dropped ceiling, and carpeted floors.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   3  

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**Summary Statement of Significance:**

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, is nominated under Criterion C for architecture at a local level of significance. The one-story marble-faced building was completed in 1957 and serves as the national headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It houses an auditorium, the organization's business office, named in honor of Anna Mitchell Davenport Raines of Georgia, one of the founders of the organization, and two distinct libraries, one of which is named in honor of Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, who in 1894 was co-founder with Mrs. Raines of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The building was completed in 1957 and was built in the "Stripped Classical" architectural style, representing a modernist approach to classical architecture where classical forms, proportions and materials were employed without rich ornamentation. Stripped Classical is sometimes referred to as "starved Classical," and as "WPA Modern." Popular in the 1930s and 1940s for government buildings, examples of this style of architecture in Richmond include the Old State Library and Supreme Court Building, now the Patrick Henry State Office Building (1937-39), and the Virginia Department of Highways Building (1937-39). Other examples in Virginia are the U.S. Post Office & Courthouse, City of Norfolk (1934), and Washington Reagan National Airport (1941), and the Pentagon (1941-43), both in Arlington County. The choice of design is in contrast to the Classical Revival style of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Virginia Historical Society on either side of the UDC building, and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential buildings along the Boulevard. In contrast to the UDC headquarters, the headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution, a volunteer women's service organization founded in 1890 and dedicated to promoting patriotism and preserving American history, and open to lineal descendants of patriots of the American Revolution, is made up of several monumental Neoclassical-style buildings spanning a full block in Washington, DC. The Neoclassical style was popular for museums and important public buildings when the earliest portions of the DAR buildings were constructed in 1905 and 1928. The United Daughters of the Confederacy wanted to combine style with purpose. They wanted a building useful to their business and archival needs, but one which did not stray far from their stated purpose -- to build a memorial to the women of the Confederacy. The three-part marble-faced building presents an appropriately quiet and dignified presence for a building intended to memorialize the contributions of the women of the Confederacy. The building was designed in a style that was not generally used for museums in Virginia, symbolizing in a way the UDC's nontraditional memorialization of the war through the work of the Confederacy's women. The building is dignified yet monumental, an appropriate memorial for the contributions of the women of the Confederacy.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building is also nominated under Criterion A in the area of Social History. It is the only building in the United States built as a memorial to the women of the Confederacy largely through the contributions of women and is, in a sense, a testament to the public roles that women assumed through the work of the UDC as historians, organizers, fund raisers, and builders. The founding of the UDC grew out of the numerous local efforts by women immediately following the Civil War to assist soldiers and their families through benevolent efforts and to honor the memory of those who lost their lives in service to the Confederate States of America. The UDC was founded to collect and preserve materials associated with the war and to protect, preserve, and mark places where Confederate soldiers distinguished themselves; to assist worthy Confederate descendants in securing a proper education; to assist the survivors of the war and those dependent on them; to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States of America, and to record the part played during the war by southern women. As the UDC national headquarters, the Memorial Building represents the formal organization of those efforts into a national effort in 1894. Although housed in a building of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the UDC headquarters is the national symbol for this patriotic and benevolent organization that evolved out of the earliest efforts by the women of the former Confederate States of America to perpetuate the memory of the Confederacy and to honor the soldiers who fought and died for that cause. Over time, its membership has grown to include chapters and divisions in 33 states, including not only those formerly belonging to the Confederacy, but also those in the north and across the west. It is the principal institution of the organization, and the only national symbol of a national movement. The building is nominated at the national level of significance with a period of significance of 1955-1957.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   4  

**Background history of the United Daughters of the Confederacy®**

The national headquarters building for the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) is the first permanent headquarters building of the UDC, a national women's organization which was intimately associated with and a promoter of the "Lost Cause of the Confederacy," a major historical development in the region in the decades following the American Civil War. The building also represents the accomplishments of the women of the UDC, who organized themselves from a number of smaller, state-wide or local organizations into a national organization, who conceived of, developed and carried out programs and activities related to Confederate history, who spoke out on those topics and who took on major fundraising efforts at a time when their personal rights as women were severely limited. "The history of the UDC is the chronicle of the patriotic work of Southern women, work that has expanded from the task of marking soldiers' graves to a comprehensive educational and historical program."<sup>1</sup>

Daniel Blight, writing in *Race and Reunion*, attributes significance to the place of women in the development of the "cult of the Lost Cause." He cites the UDC as one of three entities (with the United Confederate Veterans, founded in 1889, and the magazine, *Confederate Veteran*, founded in 1893), which took control of the Lost Cause.<sup>2</sup> Beginning in 1894, the organizational history of the UDC as well as minutes from UDC general conventions give evidence that its purposes were not only for broad memorialization, but also for cultivation of respect for the Confederacy -- part of an effort to preserve the South's heritage and way of life and the constitutional liberties of the Founders of the United States -- and to celebrate its forefathers to which they ascribed honor, nobility, chivalry and a record of glorious military achievement. The UDC Headquarters location on the site of the former Lee Camp Home for Confederate Veterans also placed it physically within the traditional sphere of a potent symbol of Lost Cause ideology: the Confederate Veteran.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is an organization that grew out of the many local memorial associations and auxiliaries that were organized after the Civil War. It is one of the oldest patriotic organizations in the country and traces its formal origins to two statewide organizations that came into existence as early as 1890 -- the Daughters of the Confederacy (DOC) in Missouri and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Confederate Soldiers Home in Tennessee.

At the end of the Civil War, groups of women organized to provide assistance to Confederate veterans and their families, and to care for the graves and cemeteries located throughout the South. Thirty years later, in their own communities, and at approximately the same time, Caroline Meriwether Goodlett of Nashville, TN, and Anna Mitchell Davenport Raines, of Savannah, GA, began to actively encourage cooperation between these groups and societies. After several months of correspondence, the two women met on September 10, 1894, in Nashville, TN, to found the "National Daughters of the Confederacy."

In 1894, a call to a meeting on September 10 was issued in leading Southern newspapers for all women "interested in perpetuating the memories of the South."<sup>3</sup> A constitution was drafted, tailored on that of the United Confederate Veterans with objectives and purposes identified as social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent and honorable. One of those purposes was further specified as follows:

To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers, which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. All with the view of furnishing authentic information from which a conscientious historian will be enabled to write a correct and impartial history of the Confederate side during the struggle for Southern independence.<sup>4</sup>

The UDC's early activities clearly show the emphasis on cultivating respect for the Confederate history of the war and their considerable efforts to memorialize the war and its heroes. The UDC's successes at fundraising for monuments, museums, scholarships and essay contests all helped further their efforts to insure that the war and its Confederate heroes were not forgotten. As fundraisers and organizers, leaders and followers, the UDC was immensely successful.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   5  

By 1896 the UDC's work was being carried out through the establishments of homes for Confederate veterans in several Southern states as well as in erecting monuments and memorials. Over \$9,000 dollars had been expended by chapters in marking Confederate graves, erecting local monuments and fences around cemeteries and caring for soldiers, their widows and children.<sup>5</sup> Funds for a Jefferson Davis Monument in Richmond were being collected and funds were made available for the Confederate Museum in Richmond. Daniel Blight notes that when the White House of the Confederacy was opened as a museum of the Confederacy in 1896, women made up the entire committee that had managed the rehabilitation of the mansion.<sup>6</sup> The Museum of the Confederacy, "a sacred treasure house," continued to be a project receiving support. In 1899, the UDC unanimously adopted resolutions calling for each UDC Division to appoint a committee which would have charge of the interests of the Confederate Museum, that each division would appropriate funds for running the museum, and would also make annual contributions to endow its rooms in the museums.<sup>7</sup>

The fourth annual convention in 1897 was dominated by discussions of education – and involved not only expressions of concern for the importance of the education of poor girls of the south, but also with a resolution calling for a "true unbiased and impartial school history of the United States in our Southern schools wherein our Southern cause and Southern people shall be truly vindicated and set forth."<sup>8</sup> It was in the sixth annual convention when the term "War Between the States" was recommended for the first time as a proper and correct name for the Civil War.<sup>9</sup> The UDC continues to use that term today.

The emphasis on women's work during the Civil War and Reconstruction became an objective of the UDC when the "purpose statement" in the constitution was modified late in 1895:

to record the part taken by the Southern women...in the untiring effort after the war in the reconstruction of the South, as in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle.<sup>10</sup>

Blight suggests that women in the UDC were successful because they worked largely from women's sphere as guardians of piety, education, and culture, but he also notes that many UDC members nonetheless led public-activist lives.<sup>11</sup> Just as the activities undertaken by women during the Civil War challenged old notions of what was properly within a woman's sphere, the activities pursued by the women of the UDC aggressively took hold of opportunities to organize, to develop programs, and to raise funds for and carry out ambitious projects, all in a state and a country where women's rights were still severely restricted. Like other women's clubs of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and General Federation of Womens' Clubs, the UDC was an important vehicle for women's activities outside the home that expanded their sphere and increased their abilities to make their mark in the world.

While the UDC's efforts to manage the memory of the Confederacy and to celebrate a record of noble service place it firmly in the vanguard of those organizations glorifying the notion of the Lost Cause, some of the UDC's activities in actuality, are now and have been since its early days, well beyond that objective and, in fact, may be little recognized today. Educational efforts eventually went beyond making certain that the version of the war taught in Southern schools glorified the Confederacy. A standing committee on education was established in 1908 and shortly thereafter efforts were underway to identify funds for scholarships for lineal descendants of Confederate veterans. Tuition scholarships were often supported by funds from the UDC for living expenses. From 1907 through 1929, 192 scholarships were enjoyed by 405 students. From 1930 – 1955 more than 150 loans, totaling more than \$21,000, were awarded. From 1956 to 1986, general scholarships were made to 534 students in 1,467 awards and re-awards totaling \$43,600 to assist students from 39 different states.<sup>12</sup>

Likewise, the UDC's record of patriotic service is impressive, but perhaps little recognized. When the United States entered the war against Spain in 1898, UDC chapters engaged in active war work and other patriotic service, including the provision of supplies for soldiers in camps and hospitals.<sup>13</sup> In 1917, the UDC's President General offered U. S. President Wilson the loyal support of 100,000 daughters in whatever capacity their services might be available. At the 1917 UDC convention, it was proposed that the UDC endow beds in a hospital in Neuilly, France at \$600 per bed in honor of a hero of the Confederacy. Seventy beds in the hospital at a cost of \$42,000 per annum were provided in less than one year with a promise for upkeep for the period of the war.<sup>14</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   6  

Even before the U.S. entered World War II, the UDC had donated to Great Britain through the American Red Cross an ambulance costing \$1,500. After the entry of the country into the war, the UDC formed a committee on Patriotic Activities and Civil Defense. The UDC was the first national woman's organization to offer its services to the U.S. Government in WWII for war relief. With many armed forces training camps located in the southern states, UDC members opened their homes to service men and their families, visited hospitals, furnished and supplied recreation rooms, promoted and bought war bonds, actively participated in health drives and provided funds to train nurses. Additionally, UDC chapters and members contributed to blood drives, provided books and magazines for soldiers, knitted garments and donated other supplies and funds for the war effort. Following the war, UDC chapters provided funds and supplies for European relief, as well as for hospitals and rehabilitation organizations.<sup>15</sup>

The UDC as a national institution has evolved from one with the original purposes of glorifying and promoting Confederate history to one with broader historical and memorial purposes, with patriotic objectives and a proud record of achievement. It is also an institution that is well respected for its libraries and archives. The headquarters building as the national headquarters for this organization not only commemorates the women of the Civil War but it also a testament to the accomplishments of UDC as a national organization.

**Background History of the UDC Headquarters Memorial Building:**

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized on September 11, 1894 in Nashville, Tennessee as the "National Daughters of the Confederacy," becoming the "United Daughters of the Confederacy" in November, 1895, at Convention in Atlanta, GA. Records of these early years were kept in private homes, and transferred from officer to officer between changes of administration. At the 1920 UDC Convention in Tampa, Florida, Miss Sally Archer Anderson and Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, representing the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, offered a plot of land adjacent to the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond for the purpose of "erecting a fire-proof building suitable for Library, auditorium, convention rooms, etc." The offer was accepted by vote of convention, but no further action was taken. The Convention of 1933, meeting in Baltimore, MD, established a "Committee on the Business Office." At the 1934 General Convention, in New York, NY, this Committee reported having established a "permanent Business Office" at 5330 Pershing Ave. in St. Louis, MO.

A "Committee on Investigating Site for General Headquarters" was appointed in 1948, and solicited viable offers from all State Divisions. The Virginia UDC appointed Miss Anne V. Mann of Petersburg, Mrs. Lewis Littlepage of Norfolk, and Mrs. Ferguson Cary of Alexandria as their committee to locate a suitable site to offer. At the October, 1949 Virginia Division Convention, Miss Mann read promissory letters from various state officials offering a tract of land at the site of the former R.E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home in Richmond. The Virginia Division voted to recommend that site, and to approve \$10,000 in support of the building fund.

The 1949 UDC Convention in New Orleans, LA considered the following offers for a headquarters: (1) a historic brick house belonging to Mr. C. R. Burbage, 192 Ashley Ave., Charleston, SC; (2) the 1928 Rush Knox house, 940 Bellevue Place, Jackson, MS; (3) the 1910 Fegan house, 901 North State St., Jackson, MS; (4) the 1836 Teague house, 440 Perry St., Montgomery, AL; (5) the 1849 Wetter house, corner of Oglethorpe Ave. & West Broad St., Savannah, GA; and (6) a lot in Richmond, VA, in the R. E. Lee Memorial Park, the site of the Confederate soldiers' home. The Committee reported that "each site offered has received the approval and cooperation of the Governor, City, State History Archives, Chamber of Commerce and legal representatives." Expressing their desire for the headquarters to be a "modern, fire-proof building," the Convention voted overwhelmingly for the Richmond site. The votes were 1,167 for the Richmond site, 197 for Montgomery, 7 for Charleston, and 3 for Jackson.

With prompting from Miss Mann, and the assistance of outgoing Gov. William Tuck of Virginia, a bill was introduced in the 1950 session of the Virginia General Assembly by Senators Gray, Varden and Goode, authorizing the Governor to transfer the land to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and authorizing a General Assembly expenditure of \$10,000 toward building costs, said building to be approved by the Virginia Fine Arts Commission. Gov. John Battle signed the deed on March 15, 1950.

The UDC-appointed Headquarters Committee for planning and fund raising announced their intent to name the Headquarters Building "Robert E. Lee Memorial Hall." Each Chapter of the UDC was responsible for contributing \$2.00 per member for a

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   7  

period of 4 years, based on their 1949 membership, plus new members. Wherever there was a UDC presence, women began fund raising. The Headquarters Committee met in Richmond in June, 1950, and chose the firm of Ballou & Justice as architects. They announced that "architecture of the building will be Southern in design, possibly with white pillars. It will be in keeping with the Battle Abbey and the Home for Confederate Women, which are also on the Soldier's Home grounds." They determined to have sufficient funds in hand before the design was chosen, and to build a "modern, well-equipped, fireproof building."

When the General UDC met in Richmond in 1950, Miss Mann presented the deed to the UDC. The building fund contained \$7,000; the fund-raising assessment was changed to "\$3.00 per member over a period of 3 years." In September, 1951, Mrs. John F. Weinmann, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, wrote a letter to all Divisions, proposing to build a "Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy." Apparently, the design for the building was the object of some discussion. At the 1951 Convention in Asheville, NC, Mrs. Weinmann reported that "you have rejected the initial design," which was believed to be an antebellum design with white columns. She reported that the second design was also rejected by the Committee, and that the architect reported it would not have been acceptable to the Fine Arts Commission, of which he was a member. The membership supported her proposal that the building be a memorial. The 1951 Convention voted 1,262 to 120 to approve the following resolutions: 1. The building for the headquarters shall be a memorial to the Women of the Confederacy. 2. The name of this committee shall be the Memorial Building Committee.

The Memorial Building Committee approved final plans on February 10, 1954, and the design for the proposed "Memorial Building to the Women of the South" was unveiled on the cover of the May, 1954 "UDC Magazine." Bids were advertised, and the contract was awarded to J. Kennon Perrin of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Weinmann engaged in a series of communications with architect Louis W. Ballou aimed at reducing the cost of the final product. Mrs. Weinmann was fond of reminding all that "the garment must be cut from the cloth." Minutes of the April 1, 1955 Fine Arts Commission, meeting at the Virginia State Capitol, contains the brief note, headed "United Daughters of the Confederacy – National Headquarters Building," and reads: "The office of Ballou and Justice, Architects, submitted final working drawings for the project, numbered 1-15, inclusive, dated March 30, 1955. The Commission approved of the proposed design of this building subject to certain minor suggestions which the architects agreed to carry out."

The groundbreaking was held in pouring rain on April 17, 1955. Speakers were Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, State Senator W. Garland Gray, and Virginia Governor Thomas Stanley. The News Leader carried the story on two pages of its April 18<sup>th</sup> edition. Since the groundbreaking was so elaborate, a quiet cornerstone ceremony was held on June 4, 1956, superintended by Miss Anne V. Mann. The News Leader printed a photograph of the cornerstone tablet inscription: "This Building is erected to the Glory of God and The Memory of Confederate Mothers. MCMLVI."

By March of 1957, the \$346,000 to complete the building had been acquired through funds contributed by UDC chapters and divisions. Mrs. Weinmann, Chairman of the Memorial Building Committee, remarked in her final report:

When we came to Richmond in June, 1950 we had no mandate from the convention other than to engage the services of an architect and to secure the money to erect the building if we could. We did not have one dollar – nor any idea how to get one. We were only rich in courage to begin the work and faith that we could carry it though with the help of the loyal Daughters of those women whom we memorialize in our building. Courage and faith make an invincible combination and nothing can prevail against it.<sup>16</sup>

In conjunction with the UDC Convention of 1957, the dedication program and grand opening took place at 2 PM on the afternoon of November 11, 1957, with the participation of the John Marshall High School orchestra and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Color Guard, and was followed by a tea in honor of the UDC hosted by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page   8  

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

On the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the dedication, a plaque was installed in the front foyer of the UDC Memorial Building, reading:

Memorial Building to  
The Women of the Confederacy  
Dedicated 11<sup>th</sup> of November  
Nineteen hundred and fifty seven  
By  
The United Daughters  
Of the Confederacy  
Memorial Building Committee  
Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, Arkansas, Chairman  
Mrs. Robert Downs Wright, South Carolina, Vice Chairman  
Mrs. Leone B. Newell, North Carolina  
Miss Anne V. Mann, Virginia  
Mrs. William Andrew Haggard, Florida  
Mrs. A. L. Fischer, Oklahoma

The work of courage, faith and love 1950-1957  
Every loyal daughter having a part

Lest We Forget  
"It is love that makes memory eternal"

Plaque presented and dedicated 11<sup>th</sup> of November  
Nineteen hundred and sixty-two  
Sixty-ninth General Convention, Richmond, Virginia  
By  
The United Daughters of the Confederacy

**The UDC's Objectives and Accomplishments**

In 2006, the organization had 706 Chapters in 33 states, plus the District of Columbia. The corporate charter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) states its objectives as: Historical, Educational, Benevolent, Memorial, and Patriotic.

**Historical:** The UDC collects and preserves rare books, documents, diaries, letters, personal records, and other papers of historical importance relating to the period 1861- 1865 in the South, with a focus on Southern history. The UDC also awards the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal for outstanding contributions furthering the study and preservation of Confederate history through research, writing, public speaking, or other points of special achievement. The organization also offers the Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award, a grant-in-aid to assist in the publication of an unpublished monograph in the field of Southern history.

One of the UDC's greatest undertakings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, was the placement of markers along a cross-country highway route to the memory of Jefferson Davis first and only President of the Confederacy. The marked highway extends from Alexandria, Virginia to Blaine, Washington. Sixteen markers were erected along the highway's route through Virginia and those markers are currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places to recognize the UDC's efforts to designate and promote the use of a cross-country highway. The sixteen markers in Virginia were erected between 1927 and 1947 by individual UDC chapters who continue to maintain the markers today.

The Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Library, furnished by the women of Tennessee in honor of the co-founder of the United

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   9  

Baruch, in honor of his mother, Mrs. Simon Baruch of South Carolina. Located here are the first-edition volumes from the library of the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home and the R. E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, the residue of the library of Douglas Southall Freeman, a gift from his wife, and the artifacts from the museum at the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home, which were deeded to the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, when the Commonwealth of Virginia closed the Soldiers Home. The Helen Walpole Brewer Library, built with the bequest of Miss Helen Walpole Brewer, originally from Alabama, a Broadway actress and radio personality of the 1930s, is dedicated to genealogical research, and contains a growing collection of suitable research materials, the membership applications of the United Daughters of the Confederacy since 1894, and the entire microfilmed collection of the National Archives Compiled Confederate Service Records, microfilmed by the National Archives through a donation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

**Benevolent:** In 1910, Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, proposed the establishment of an endowed "Relief Fund" to benefit the widows, mothers, sisters or daughters of those who served the Confederate military cause, or women who gave aid to the Confederate cause, and who were ineligible for any government-funded pension or assistance. The fund was named for Mrs. Randolph after her death, and continues to assist widows and daughters of those who served the Confederate military cause who meet age and economic criteria. Chapters and Divisions of the UDC receive recognition at the Annual General Convention for the hours of benevolent work done by them in their local communities. UDC members engage in work for causes such as homeless shelters, food banks, fund drives for relief efforts or fighting disease, homes for battered women, blood drives, Meals on Wheels, and myriad other worthy causes. The UDC developed the "I Can" drive to collect canned goods for food banks.

**Educational:** Educational support is a priority of the UDC, which offers approximately 42 annual, renewable graduate and undergraduate scholarships to qualifying Confederate descendants. Most scholarships are unrestricted, while some are restricted to a specific college or field of study. The McMath Scholarship is restricted to women over the age of 30 years who want to complete their education or change their major. Academic Awards are presented annually at the five U.S. Military Academies, the Citadel, and Virginia Military Institute, recognizing graduates chosen by the respective school for excellence in various fields of study.

**Memorial:** The UDC annually places wreaths in Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capital to commemorate the births of General Lee, and President Davis; at the Jefferson Davis Monument on Richmond's Monument Avenue; at the Confederate Monument in Arlington Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day; and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery on Veteran's Day. State and local memorial ceremonies are held to remember the men who served the Confederacy. Members participate in local ceremonies commemorating veterans of all wars, annually placing hundreds of US flags on graves of US military veterans. Flags are provided to authorized groups for placement on Confederate graves in national cemeteries of both the North and the South. Locally, the UDC cares for the Wisconsin Monument in Hanover County, Virginia, in return for the care provided for the grave of Confederate spy Belle Boyd, who is buried in Wisconsin. Known as "monument builders of the South," once erected or placed, the UDC accepts the obligation of necessary repairs or rebuilding.

**Patriotic:** The UDC has always aided this nation in times of crisis. At the beginning of WWI, the UDC President General met with President Woodrow Wilson on February 21, 1917, and was placed on the Advisory Board of the Women's Loan Committee, charged with promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds. The UDC endowed 70 beds at American Hospital No.1 in Neuilly, France. Upon learning that a permanent hospital was to be built there after the war, the UDC contributed an elevator, placing a plaque commemorating those of Confederate descent who had died during WWI. The Surgeon General of the United States requested a complete account of the UDC relief work during World War I, which was printed in Volume I of "Medical History of the War" by Col. Casey A. Wood. Upon news of German invasions in Europe, the UDC President General established contacts with the American Red Cross and UDC Chapters established "Mobile Units" for civil defense. Thousands of relief items were sent for distribution in Belgium and France during WWII. Prior to the establishment of the Cadet Nurse Corps, the UDC sponsored the education of 64 nurses. A UDC member from Texas was commissioned to establish the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps, which became the "WAC's." The UDC received several citations of thanks from Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau for their participation in the War Finance Program. Daughters sold \$18,543, 213 in war bonds, participated in rationing, scrap drives, USO

centers, and established a shelter offering overnight lodging to women in need in Bristol, England.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   10  

After World War II, the UDC continued its work with Belgian Relief, blood drives for Veterans, and comfort items for troops serving overseas, reporting adoption of 10 Korean War orphans following the Korean War, and contributing to the care of many more. When the Veteran's Administration Hospital system was established, the UDC placed Volunteer Service Coordinators at every VA Hospital where a UDC Chapter existed. The UDC is represented on the National Veterans Administration Volunteer Advisory Committee, and received a plaque in appreciation of the number of hours of volunteer service contributed in 2006.

The UDC Patriotic Activities Fund was established during the Vietnam Conflict to fund UDC activities for relief of soldiers serving in or returning from Vietnam. This fund was later extended to aid those serving in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Shipments of comfort items are frequent. The UDC continues volunteer work in veteran's hospitals, along with the 2007 effort, "Let Us Phone Our Thanks," though which the UDC purchases phone cards for service men and women serving overseas and for families domestically, so that soldiers and families can telephone each other without undue economic hardship. Activities for relief of service men and women are provided without regard to their lineage or genealogy. The UDC purchased the flag poles for the outside display at the Women in Military Service to American Museum at Arlington, and received VIP seating at the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC.

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> *The History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Volumes I and II*, Centennial Edition, 1994. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Race and Reunion*, p. 272.

<sup>3</sup> *History of the UDC*, p. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 11.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*. p. 34.

<sup>6</sup> *Blight*, p. 255.

<sup>7</sup> *History of the UDC*, p. 178.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*. p. 38.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*. p. 44.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*. p. 26.

<sup>11</sup> *Blight* p. 273.

<sup>12</sup> *History of the UDC*, p. 115; and *The History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Volume III*, 1988 p.84 & 90

<sup>13</sup> *History of the UDC*. p. 41.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, p. 206.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, p. 322.

<sup>16</sup> *History of the UDC, Vol III*, p. 2.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 11

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State Papers of Gov. William Tuck, 1946-1950: Miscellaneous Correspondence, Box 7, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, VA: Letter from Miss Anne V. Mann, Petersburg, VA, July 8, 1949, reminding of request for deed of R.E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home Land for purpose of UDC Headquarters.

State Papers of Gov. William Tuck, 1946-1950: Miscellaneous Correspondence, Box 7, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, VA: Letter from Gov. William Tuck to Miss Anne V. Mann, Petersburg, VA, July 19, 1949, offering to transmit request to the General Assembly at its next session.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section   9   Page   12  

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building  
Richmond, Virginia**

Section 10 Page 13

**Geographical Data:**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

That portion of the Robert Edward Lee Camp Soldiers Home grounds lying to the west of North Boulevard Street in the city of Richmond, Virginia, and beginning at a point on the west line of said street 379.2 feet from the southwest intersection of North Boulevard and Kensington Avenue; from said point of beginning running in a northwesterly direction perpendicular to the line of north Boulevard 200 feet to a point; thence running in a southerly direction and parallel to the west line of North Boulevard 265 feet to a point; thence running in a southeasterly direction, perpendicular to west line of North Boulevard, 200 feet to a point on the west line of North Boulevard; thence running in a northerly direction 265 feet along the west line of North Boulevard to the point of beginning, all as shown on a plat of survey dated February 2, 1950, and made by Charles H. Fleet, certified civil engineer. The boundary is based on Deed Book 547D, Page 314; Plat Book # 13, Page 34, filed at the City of Richmond.

**Boundary Justification**

Current and historic boundary is based on Deed Book 547D, Page 314; Plat Book # 13, Page 34, filed at the City of Richmond.

**Photographic Data:**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Subject: United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building

Address: 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220-4009

Date: August, 2007

Photographer: Vicky M. Blackard

Negative number: 23621

Negatives filed: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

- View 1 of 12: Front of Memorial building
- View 2 of 12: 1850 canon in front of bronze doors
- View 3 of 12: looking north of front of building
- View 4 of 12: south entrance of Memorial building
- View 5 of 12: inside of bronze doors in foyer
- View 6 of 12: formal dinning room
- View 7 of 12: foyer
- View 8 of 12: in Great Hall looking toward foyer
- View 9 of 12: Great Hall
- View 10 of 12: Great Hall
- View 11 of 12: Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Library
- View 12 of 12: front entrance bronze doors



United Daughters  
of the  
Confederacy  
Memorial  
Building  
Richmond, Va  
UTM  
18 28M56E  
4159349N  
QHR  
127-0398-  
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