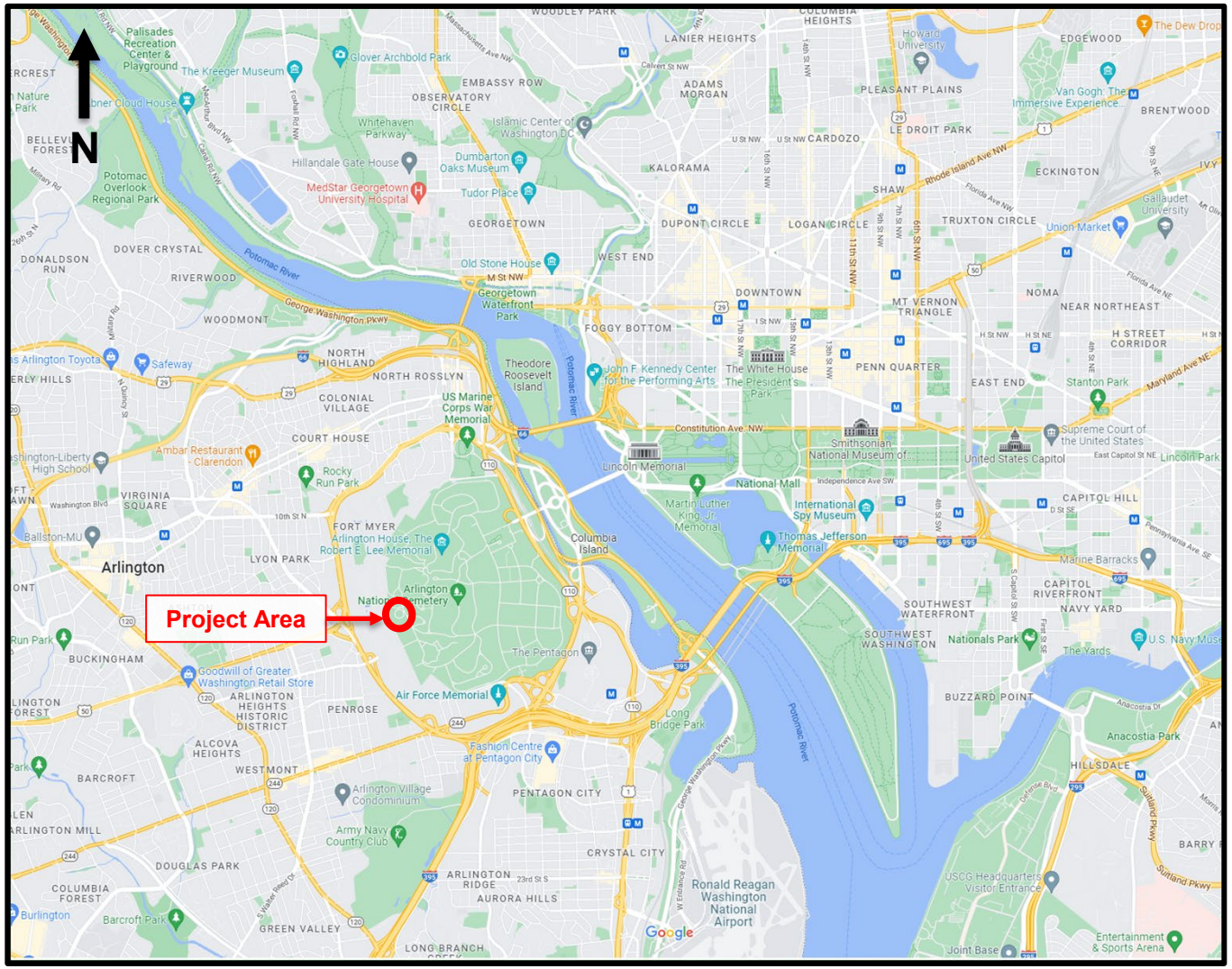


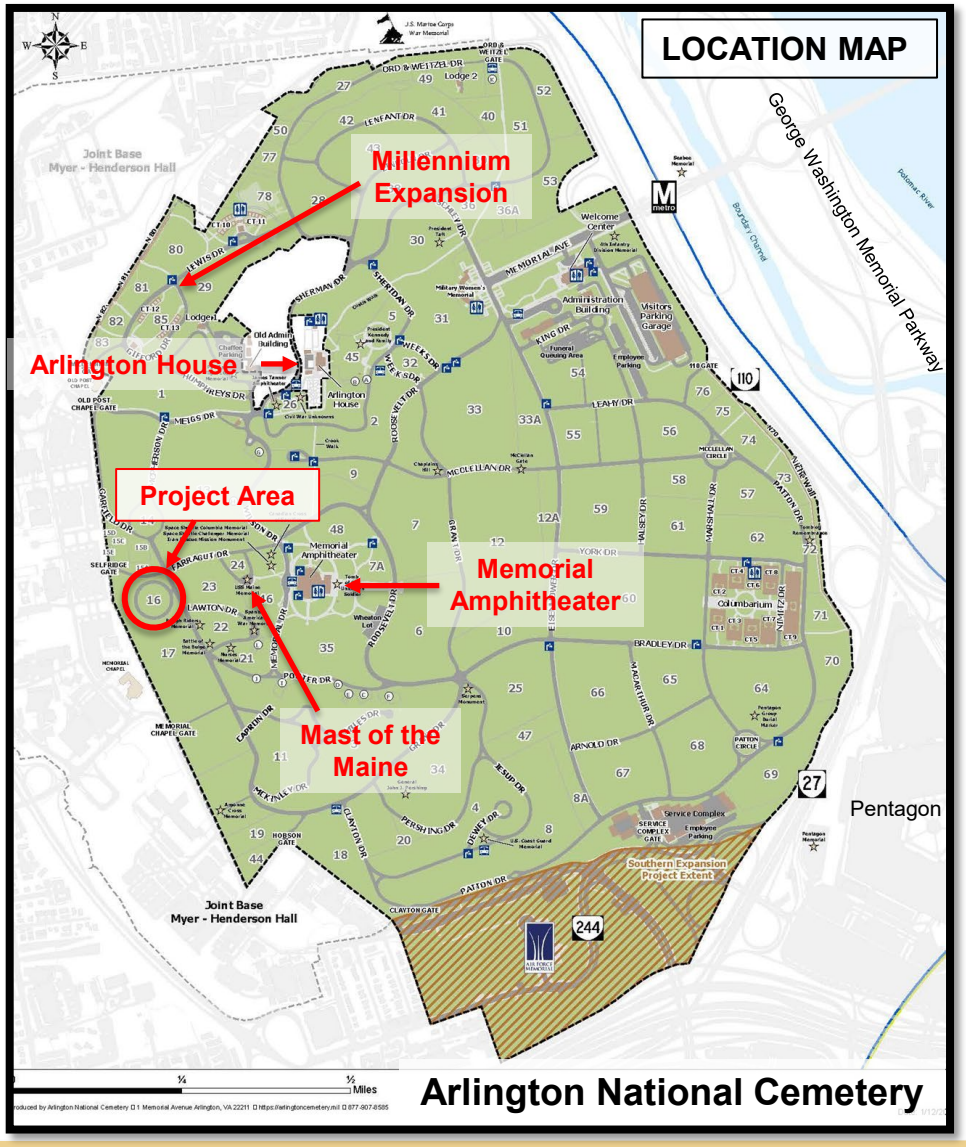

# MOSES EZEKIEL SCULPTURE DISPLAY PROJECT

**Army National Military Cemeteries**
**Arlington National Cemetery**
**Arlington, Virginia**

U.S. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
CONCEPT DESIGN SUBMISSION
19 NOVEMBER 2026 CFA MEETING

SUBMITTED: 5 NOVEMBER 2026
CASE #: CFA-15OCT26-1 (ARMY-EZEKSCULPT)

# LOCATION MAP & PROJECT DESCRIPTION




Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC) will display the bronze Moses Ezekiel sculpture on an existing granite base in the center of Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery (ANC). The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking with the potential to cause effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(a).

In July 2025, the Army entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth of Virginia to loan the Moses Ezekiel sculpture to the Center of Military History (CMH) to be displayed in Section 16 at Arlington National Cemetery near Moses Ezekiel's burial site. In January 2026, the Commonwealth of Virginia gifted the sculpture to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, and the Foundation assumed responsibility for the loan to the CMH. The Army expects to display the sculpture, after it has undergone comprehensive conservation and replacement of the internal support structure, at this site in 2027. The Army will develop interpretive content to ensure visitors receive clear, accurate, and factual information and will keep the public informed of developments in this ongoing project.

# SITE AND SCULPTURE DESCRIPTION



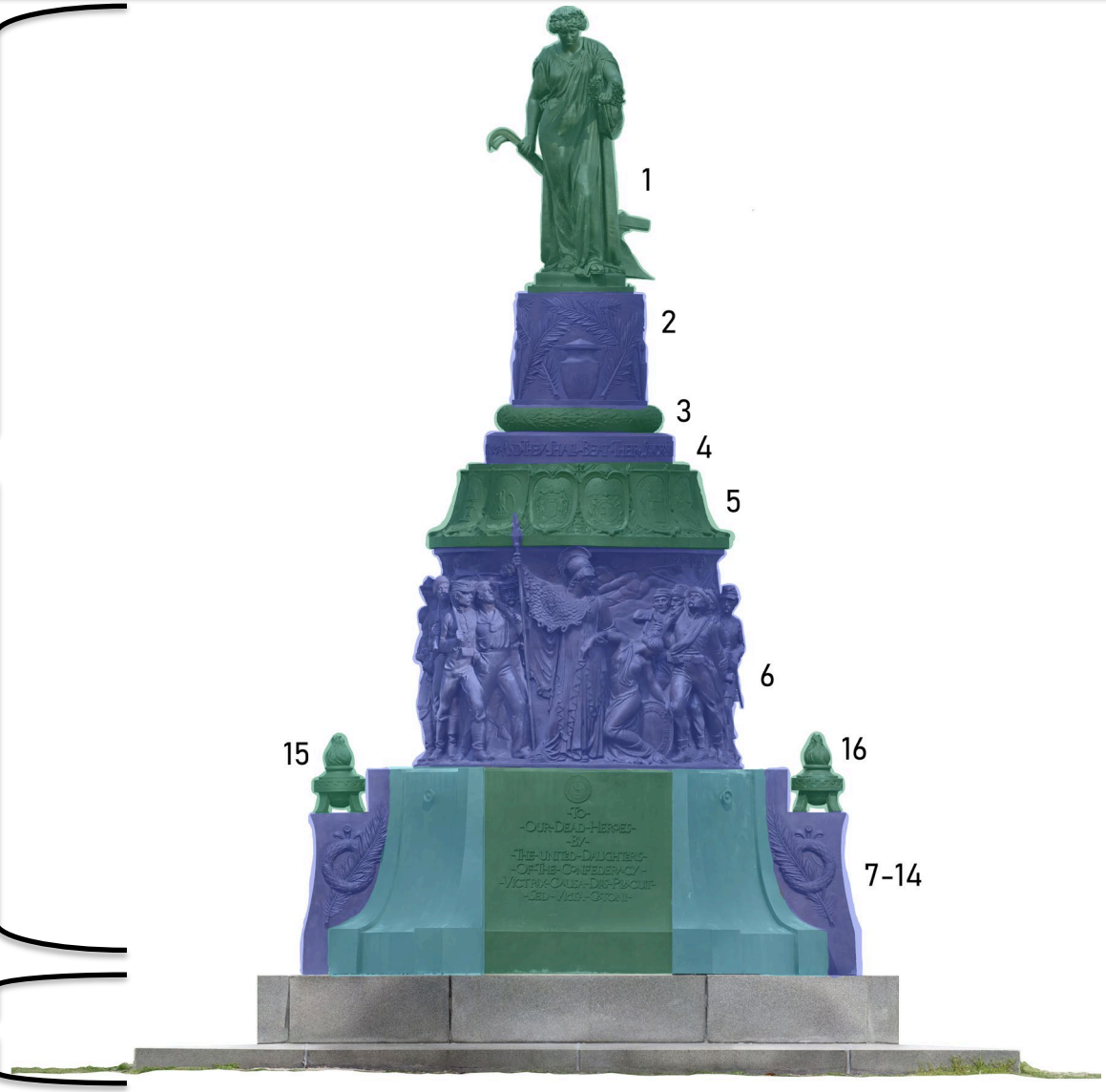
**Site Description:** The sculpture will be located within Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery, a section which contains the remains of Confederate soldiers. The graves and markers are arranged in concentric circles, with the inscriptions facing toward the center of the circle. There are 441 Confederate-style government-issued white marble grave markers and one private marker in the section, for a total of 442 grave markers. The sculpture will be displayed in the center of the circle on the extant granite base. There are four graves adjacent to the base, one at each face, including that of the sculptor, Moses Ezekiel. A circular drive separates this section from the rest of the cemetery.

**Sculpture Description:** The completed sculpture will stand approximately 33 feet tall and features a 30-foot-tall bronze sculpture atop an approximately 3-foot-tall polished granite base. The top of the sculpture is a larger-than-life female figure that represents the South. One of her hands rests on a plow, and the other hand holds a laurel wreath. This figure stands upon a pedestal of four urns, each representing one year of the Civil War. Underneath the urns, a frieze decorated with fourteen shields represents each of the eleven Confederate states and the three border states of Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. Just below these shields, a bronze bas-relief depicts 32 mostly life-sized figures depicting wartime and domestic scenes. This bas-relief depicts the sculptor's own interpretation of antebellum southern society. The large bronze base includes three inscriptions and the name of the German foundry where the bronze was cast.

# SCULPTURE STRUCTURE

**Bronze Components**

**Granite Base**

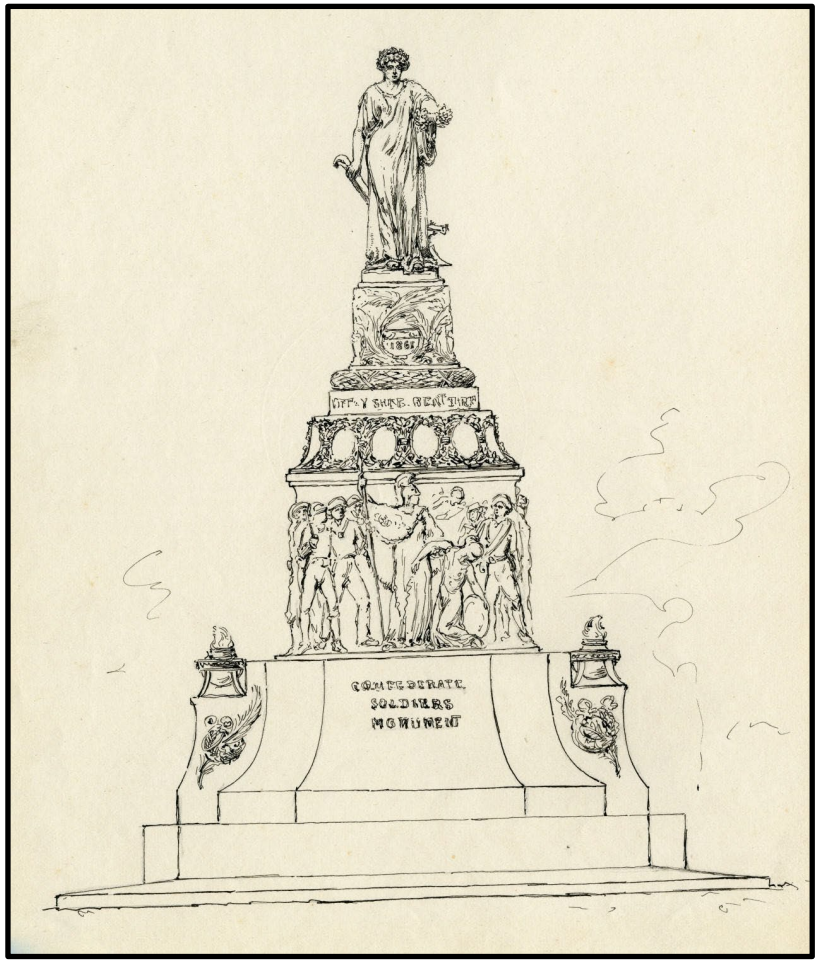



## BRONZE COMPONENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Component 1 | Statue of the South |
| Component 2 | Pedestal of Cinerary Urns |
| Component 3 | Wreath Plinth |
| Component 4 | Biblical Circle Inscription |
| Component 5 | Frieze of Shields |
| Component 6 | Figural Frieze |
| Component 7 | Northwest Bronze Base |
| Component 8 | North Bronze Base |
| Component 9 | Northeast Bronze Base |
| Component 10 | East Bronze Base |
| Component 11 | Southeast Bronze Base |
| Component 12 | South Bronze Base |
| Component 13 | Southwest Bronze Base |
| Component 14 | West Bronze Base |
| Component 15 | West Torch |
| Component 16 | East Torch |

***South elevation, Ortho-imagery generated from photogrammetric model (HABS 2022 Study).***

# NAMING HISTORY




*Confederate Soldiers Monument, Arlington National Cemetery, pen and ink drawing by Moses Ezekiel, ca. 1910. Moses Ezekiel Papers, Virginia Military Institute Archives.*

## Naming History

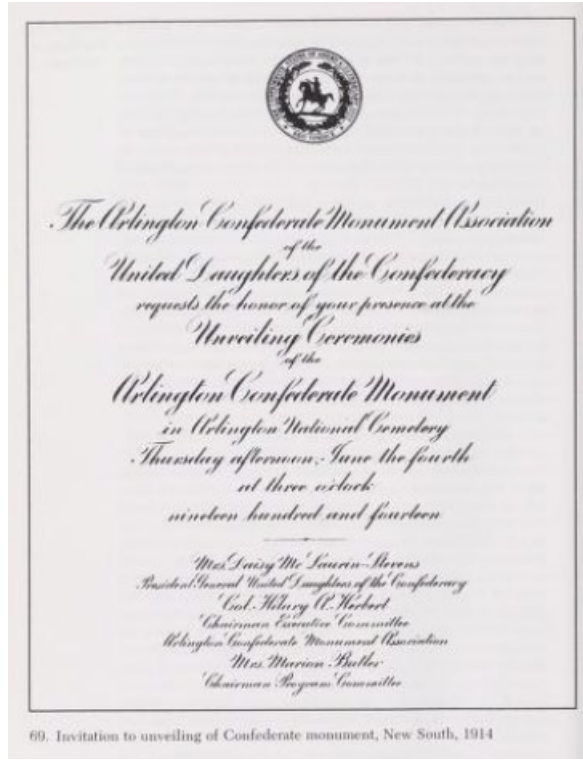
Several names have been recorded since before the sculpture's creation to today:

- **1910: Confederate Soldiers Monument**
  Shown as a potential inscription in Moses Ezekiel's sketches (left image)

- **1910-1917: Confederate monument, New South, & the Soldier's Monument at Arlington**
  Various names used by Moses Ezekiel in his memoirs

- **1914: Arlington Confederate Monument**
  Used by the Arlington Confederate Monument Association and the United Daughters of the Confederacy in the invitation to the unveiling ceremony (right image)

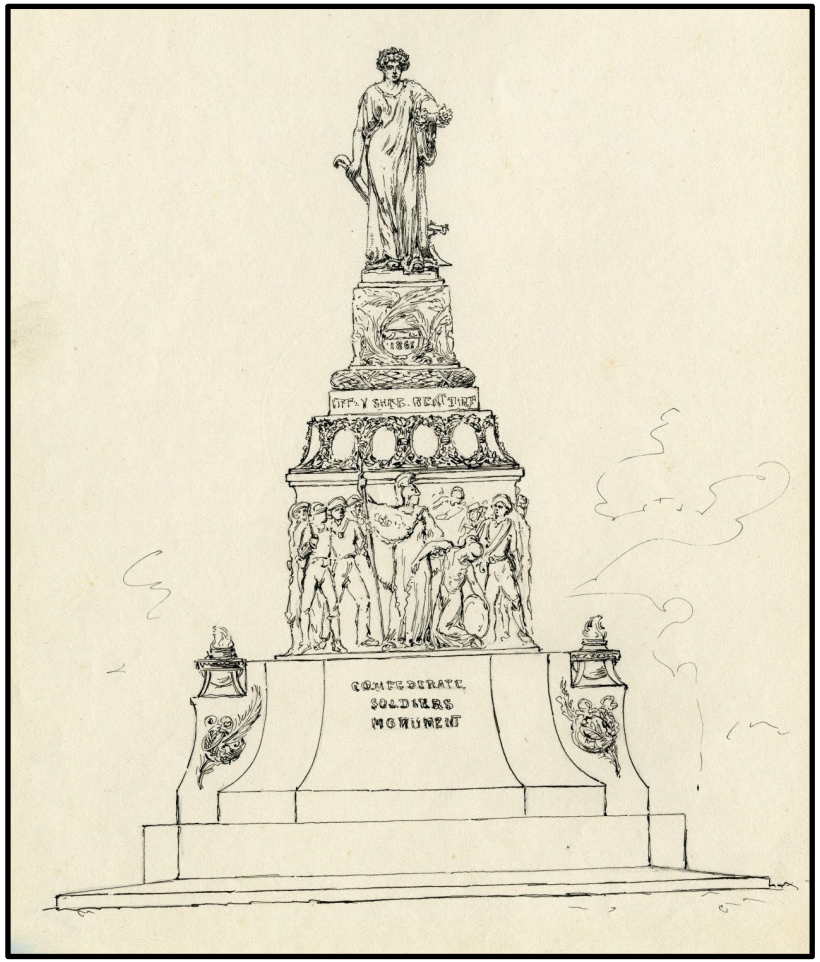
- **Early 2000s: Confederate Memorial**
  ANMC standardized naming of commemorative works, memorials are any structure placed to memorialized one or more deceased individuals or a group of individuals


The Arlington Confederate Monument Association
of the
United Daughters of the Confederacy
requests the honor of your presence at the
Unveiling Ceremonies
of the
Arlington Confederate Monument
in Arlington National Cemetery
Thursday afternoon, June the fourth
at three o'clock
nineteen hundred and fourteen

69. Invitation to unveiling of Confederate monument, New South, 1914

***Invitation to the unveiling of the Arlington Confederate Monument, 1914, from "Memoirs from the Baths of Diocletian," written by Moses Jacob Ezekiel, edited by Joseph Gutmann and Stanley F. Chyet, Wayne State University Press, 1975.***

# NAMING HISTORY




*Confederate Soldiers Monument, Arlington National Cemetery, pen and ink drawing by Moses Ezekiel, ca. 1910. Moses Ezekiel Papers, Virginia Military Institute Archives.*

**Naming History**

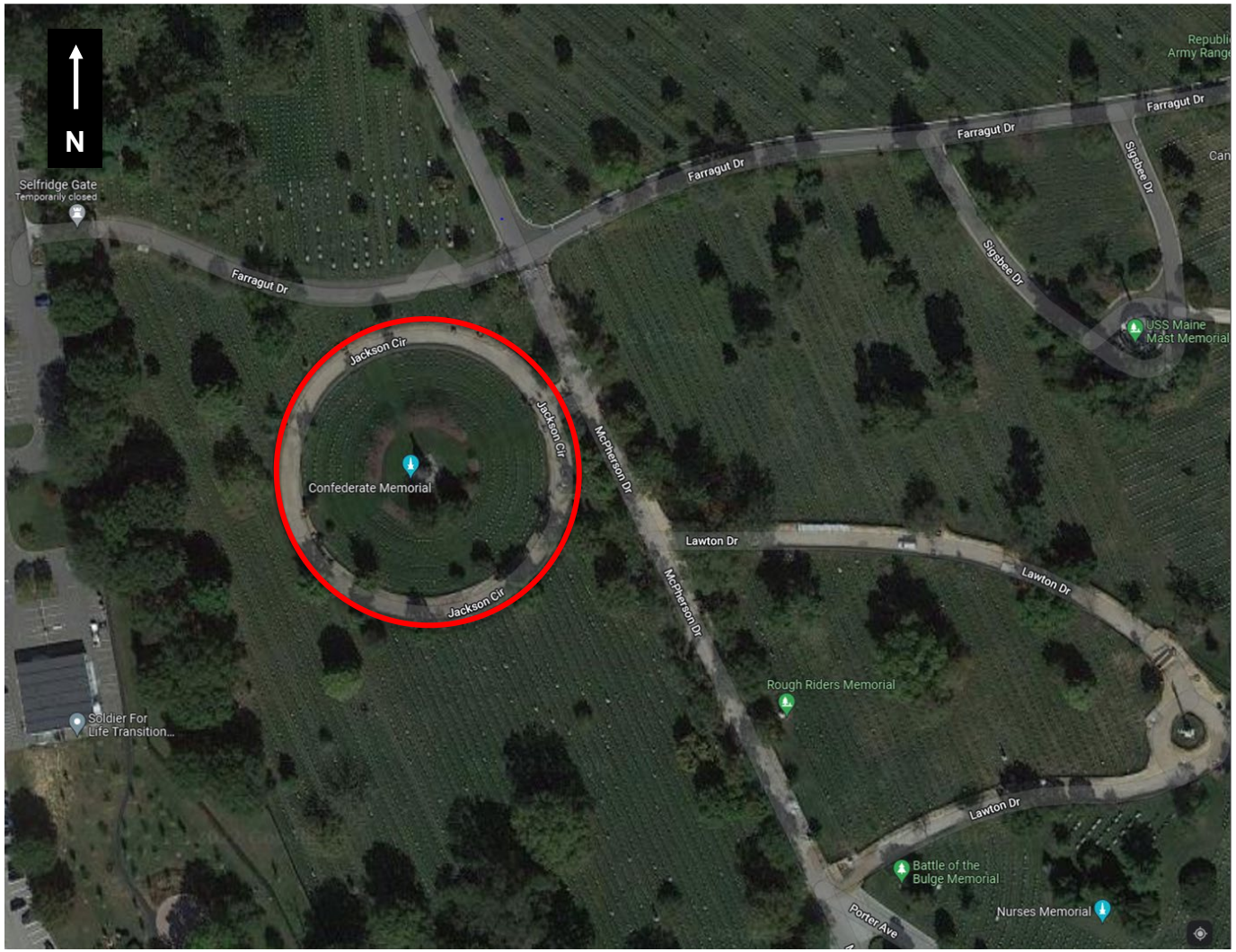
Congress directed the establishment of the Commission on the Naming of Items of the DoD that Commemorate the Confederate States of America or Any Person Who Served Voluntarily with the Confederate States of America (the Naming Commission) in section 370 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The FY21 NDAA, section 370(a), requires that "[n]ot later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall implement the plan submitted by [the Naming Commission] and remove all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America…or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from all assets of the Department of Defense."

The Army complied with this non-discretionary congressional direction with the removal of the Confederate Memorial in December 2023. In 2024, the Confederate Memorial was gifted to the Commonwealth of Virginia (CWVA). The CWVA entered into a loan agreement with the Army Center of Military History (CMH) in 2025 for the Moses Ezekiel sculpture to be displayed in Section 16 at Arlington National Cemetery, near Moses Ezekiel's burial site.

In 2026, the CWVA transferred the Moses Ezekiel sculpture to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation keeping the loan agreement with CMH intact.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION




***Satellite View of Project Area with limits of construction in RED.***

ANMC will reconstruct the sculpture in a deliberate and careful manner. All work will be in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The bronze elements will undergo comprehensive conservation and refurbishment in a secure facility before being crated and transported to site. The rehabilitated sculpture will maintain its "statuary brown" patina and will receive a protective coating of lacquer and/or wax. The extant granite base in Section 16 will be cleaned, repointed, and new concrete fill will be added to its center to support the construction of a new stainless steel support structure for the sculpture. No ground-disturbing activities will occur, as the sculpture will be assembled on an existing granite base in the center of burial Section 16.

While the reconstruction work occurs, the surrounding landscape, graves, and headstones will be protected. Staging will occur on the circular drive that surrounds the section. Temporary fencing will be erected around Section 16 to protect the surrounding landscape and to ensure the safety of visitors.

After the assembly is complete, the site and landscaping will be restored. New interpretive signage installed in Section 16 will be consistent with the Cemetery Design Guide, Interpretive Sign Design Guide, and agency branding.

# SCULPTURAL TREATMENT OVERVIEW



*Testing bronze composition with handheld X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer*

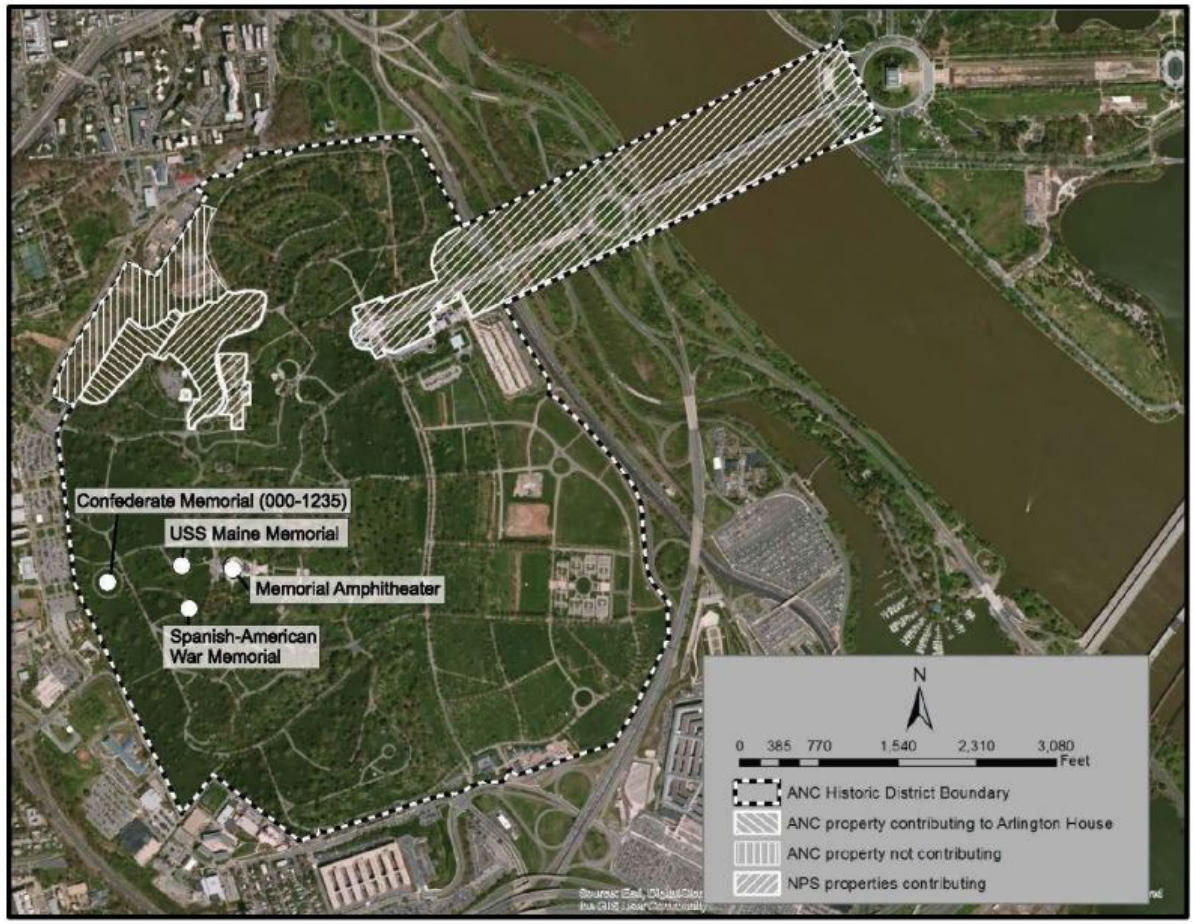
All work will conform to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and will be overseen by a sculptural conservator.

The sculptural rehabilitation work shall include:

1. Documentation and assessment of existing structural and bronze conditions.
2. Testing and government approval of proposed cleaning and treatment methods.
3. Cleaning of the bronze components, including removal of surface dirt, debris, and active corrosion (so-called "bronze disease") only where required, on the exterior bronze surfaces.
4. Bronze repairs, including the evaluation and repair of cracks, fractures, and other mechanical defects of the sculpture resulting from deterioration of the original support structure and settling of the unsupported sculpture components over time.
5. Re-patination of bronze elements to match extant patina.
6. Application of protective coating system: wax and/or lacquer.
7. On-site touch-ups, including final cleaning, inspection, documentation, and reporting.

Treatment methods will be selected based on the condition of the bronze and the results of testing and mockups. The gentlest effective method will be used wherever practical.

# NHPA COMPLIANCE




Per 36 CFR § 800.3, Army National Military Cemeteries is initiating the Section 106 process with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the proposed display of the Moses Ezekiel sculpture in Arlington National Cemetery.

Because the project is a federal undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties (36 CFR § 800.16(y)), the Army will submit a finding of No Adverse Effect (36 CFR § 800.5) to the Virginia SHPO for concurrence as all work strictly conforms to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, preserving individual eligibility while the deliberate reintroduction of the bronze directly strengthens and reinforces the integrity of the surrounding historic district.

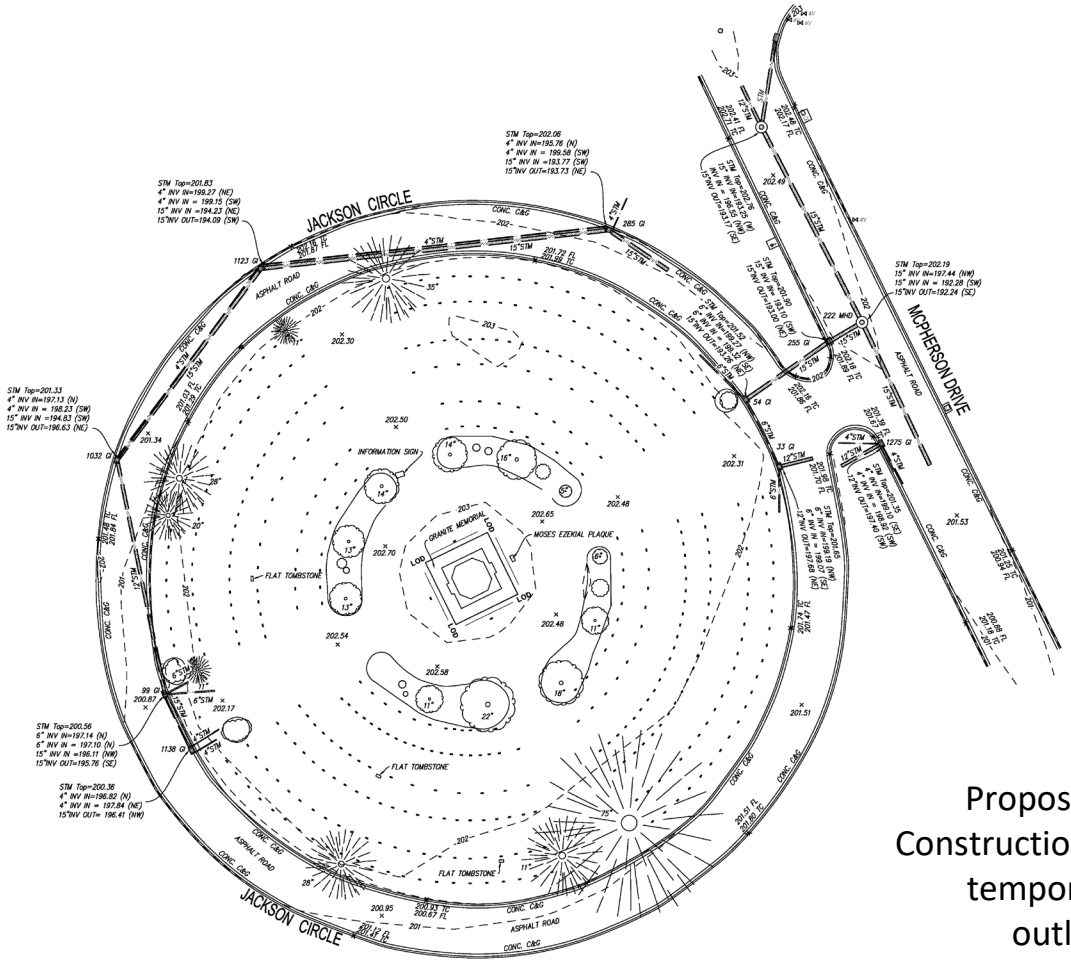
The proposed project is located within the bounds of the Arlington National Cemetery Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**NHPA** Initiate → Identify → Assess → Resolve → Proceed

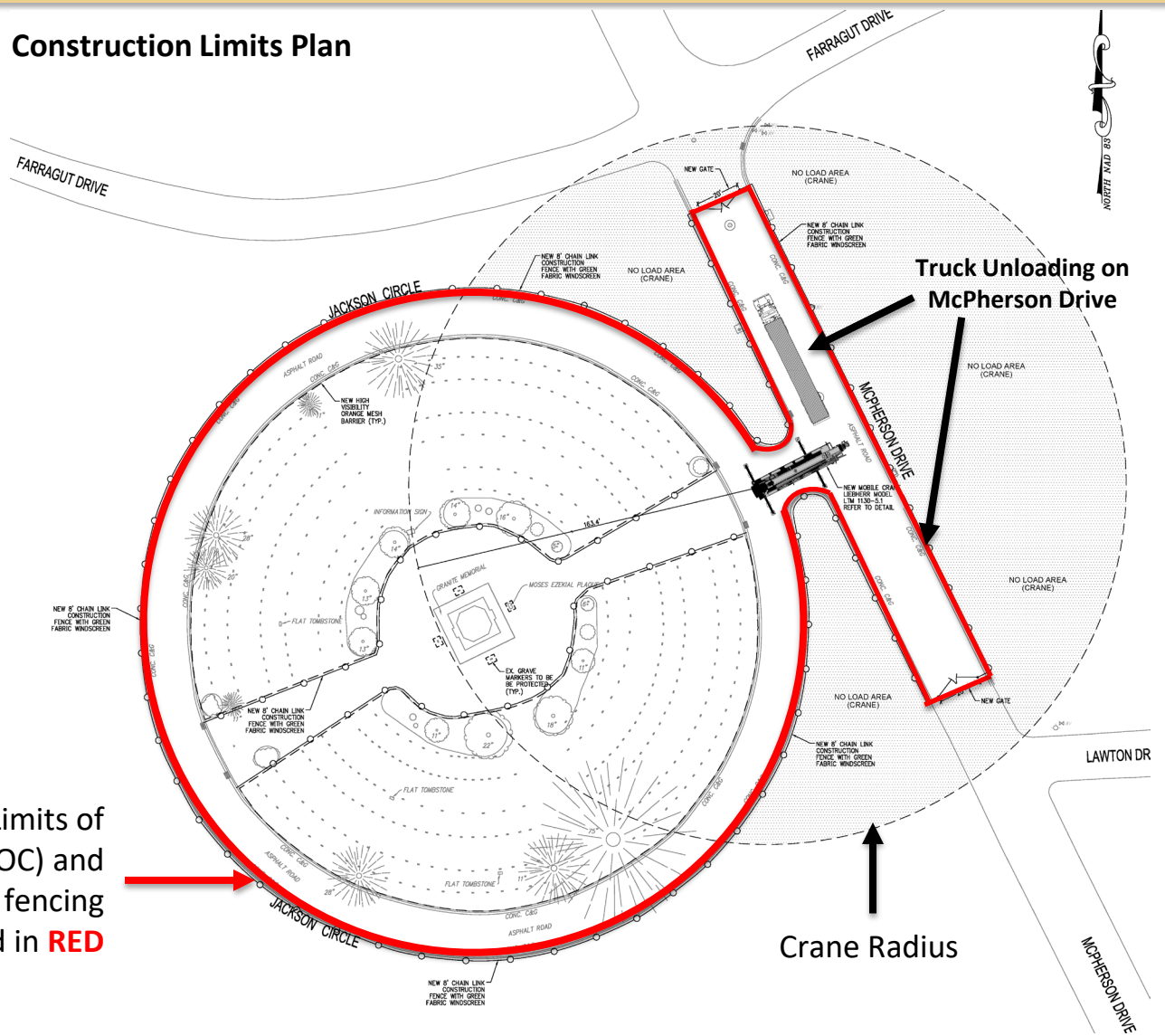
# PROJECT SITE PLANS, DRAWINGS, & ELEVATIONS

# PROJECT DRAWINGS

## Existing Site Plan




## Construction Limits Plan



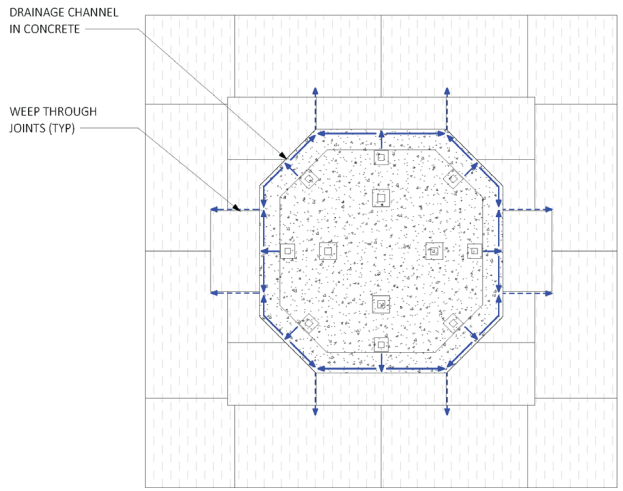

Truck Unloading on McPherson Drive

Proposed Limits of Construction (LOC) and temporary fencing outlined in **RED**

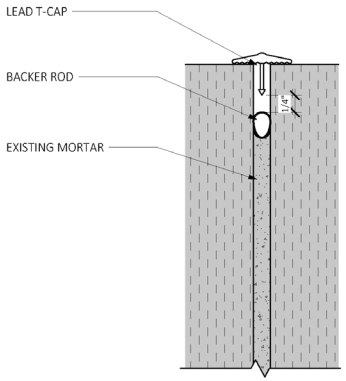
Crane Radius

# PROJECT DRAWINGS

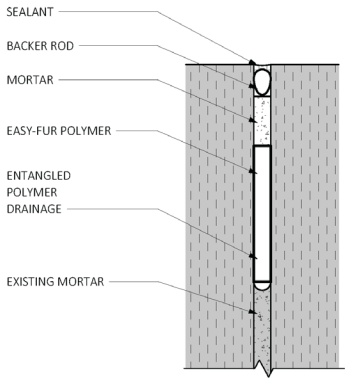
## Granite Base Repair Design Drawings



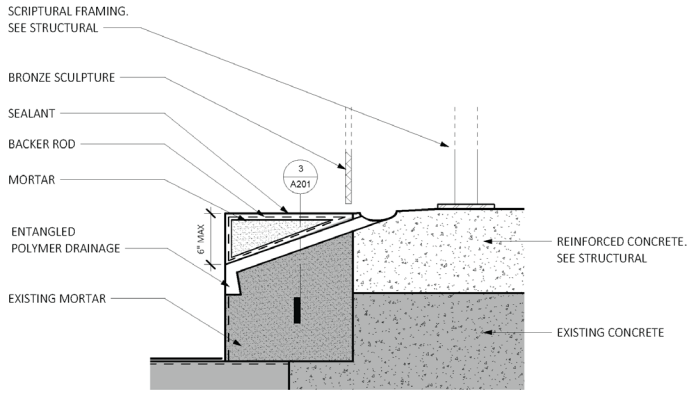

5 A201 PLINTH DRAINAGE




4 A201 LEAD T-CAP DETAIL



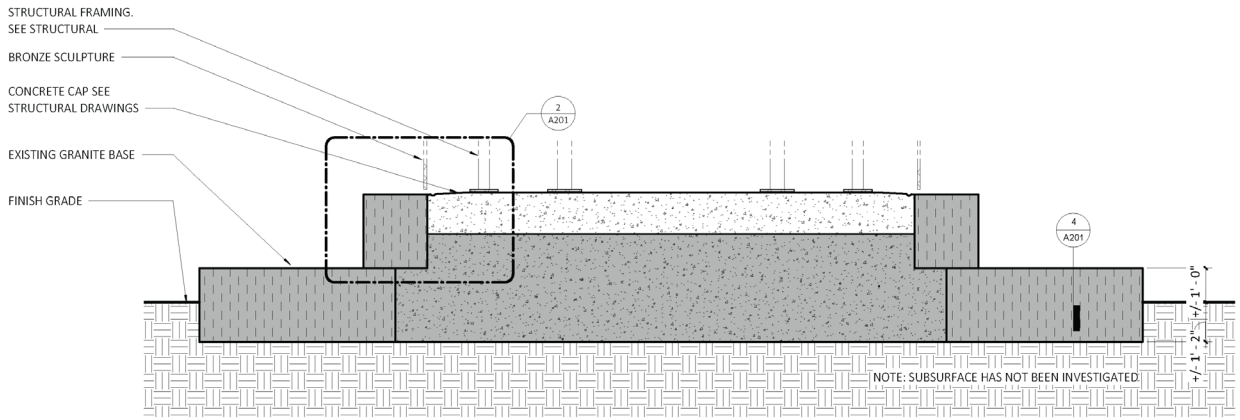

3 A201 MORTOR JOINT DETAIL




2 A201 DRAINAGE DETAIL

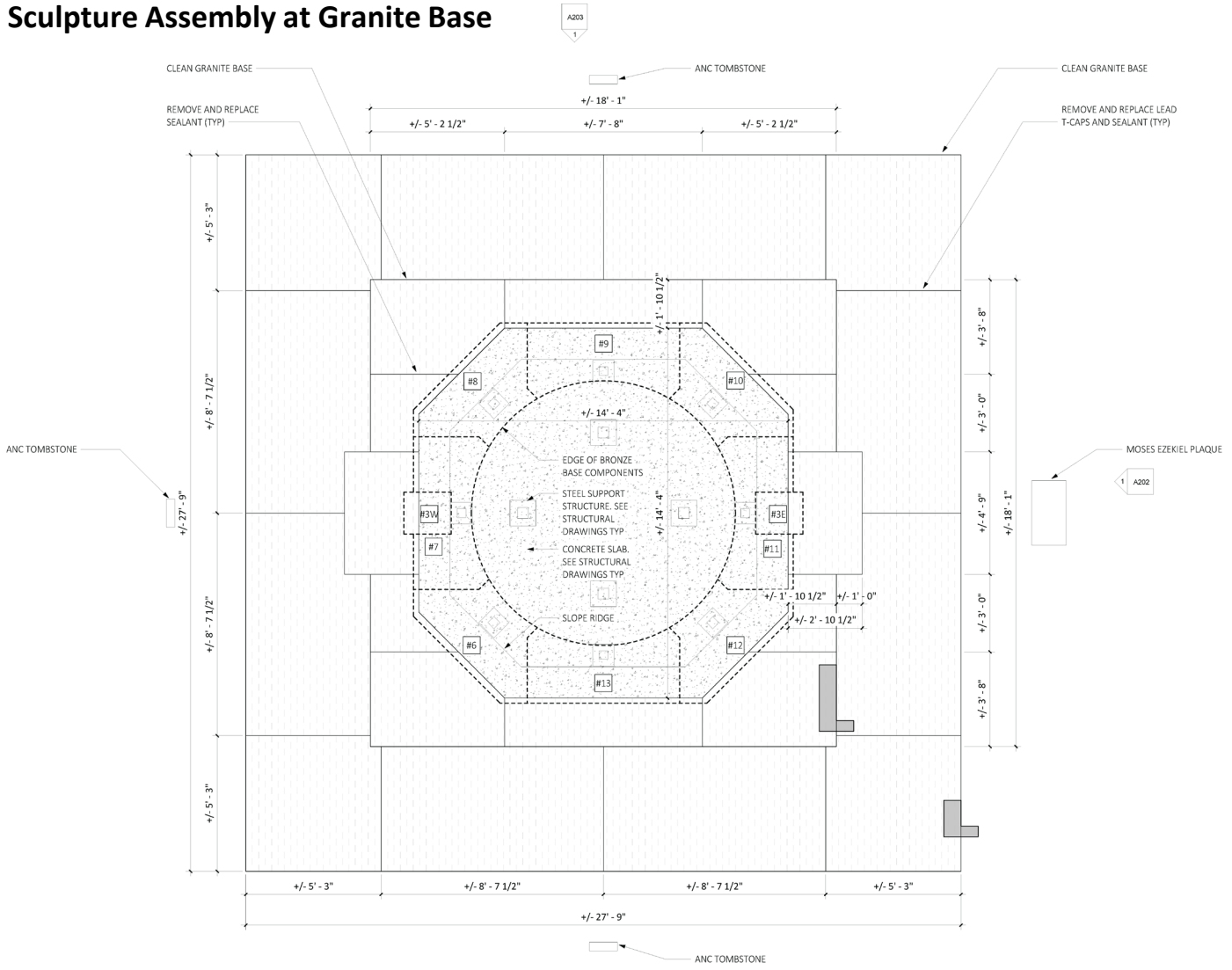
Detail and section drawings for proposed repairs to the granite base, including:

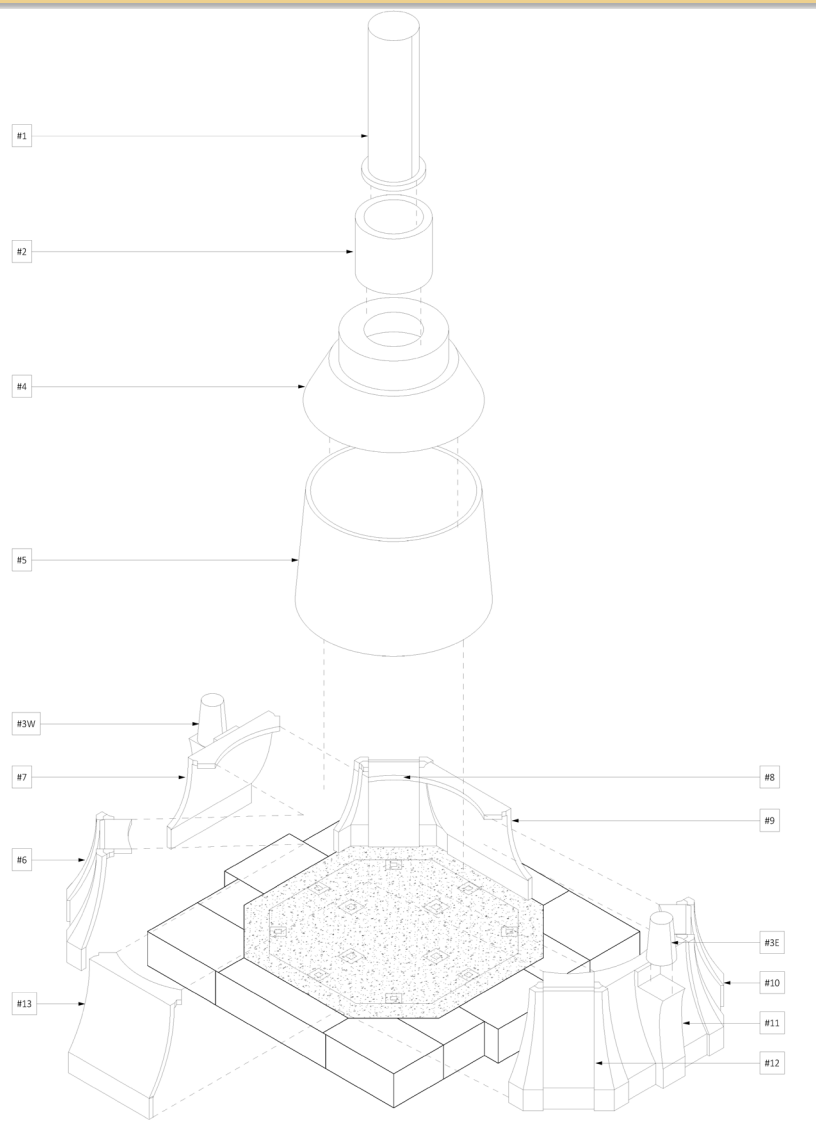
- Replacement of mortar, sealant, and lead T-caps in masonry joints.
- Adding a drainage channel at the edge of the concrete surface and weep holes through existing mortar joints to move water away from the new internal stainless steel support structure.



# PROJECT DRAWINGS

## Sculpture Assembly at Granite Base

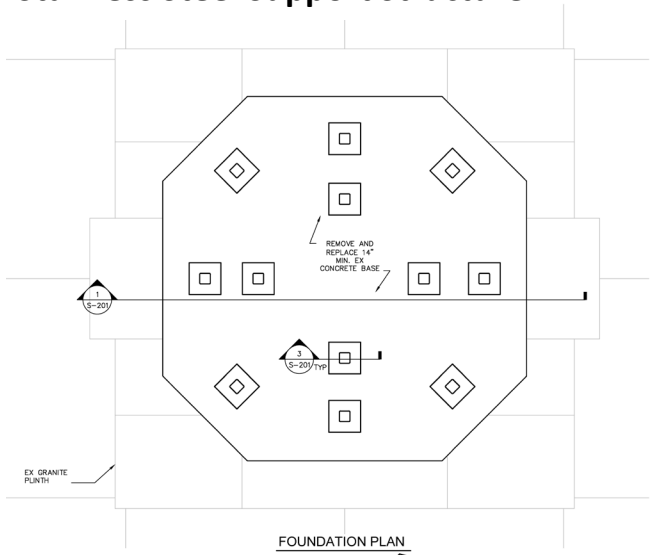


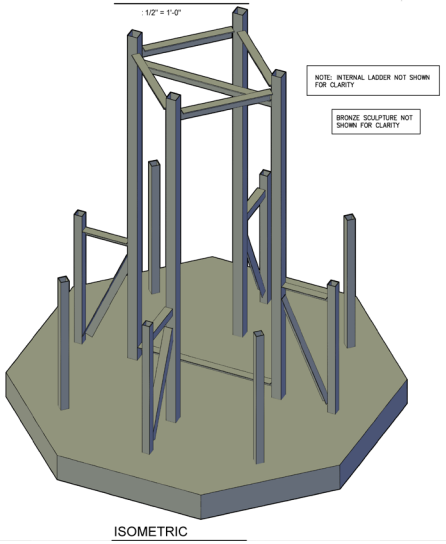



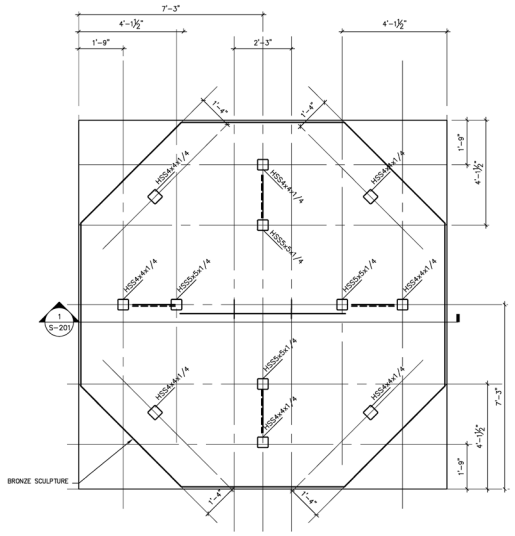

1 A101 EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC

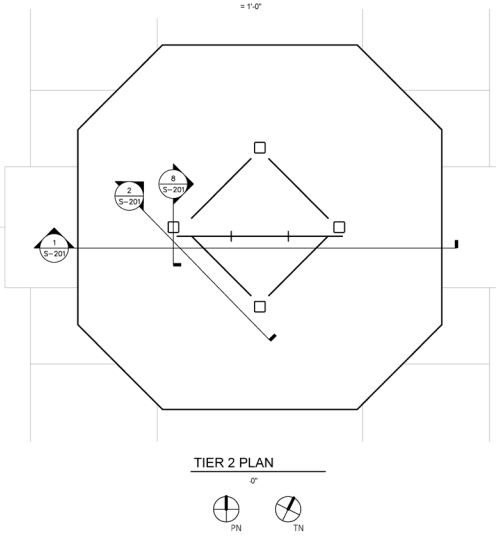
# PROJECT DRAWINGS

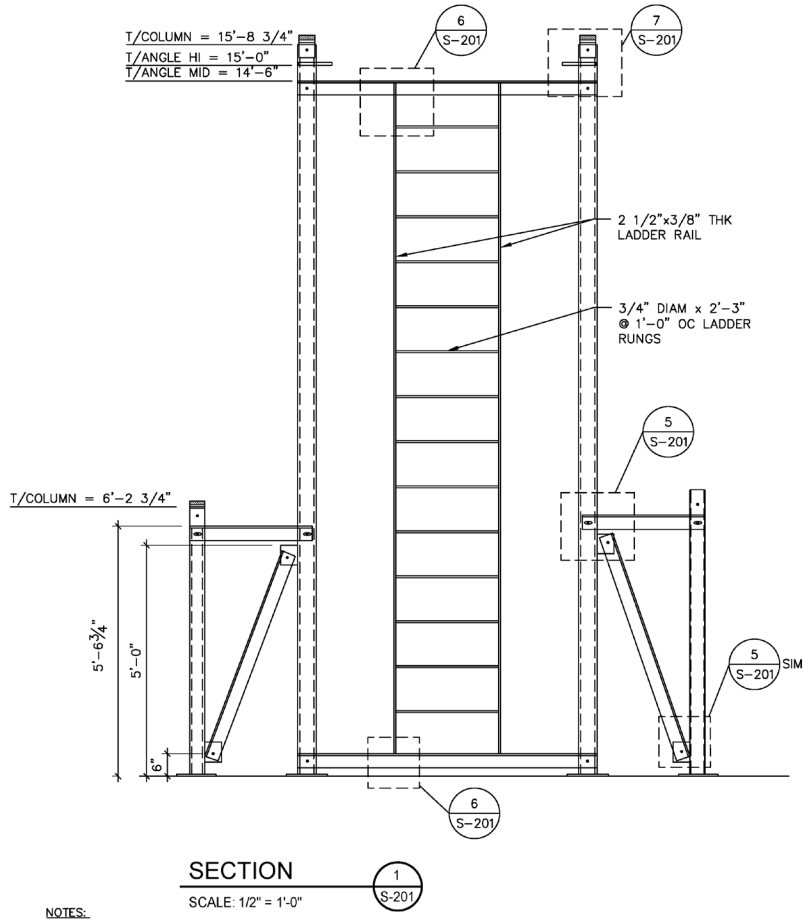
## New Stainless Steel Support Structure




NOTES:

1. MOCK UP 1: PROVIDE CARBON STEEL PER STRUCTURAL NOTES. OMIT INTERNAL LADDER.
2. MOCK UP 2/FINAL: PROVIDE STAINLESS STEEL PER STRUCTURAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Ladder Note: Internal ladder will not be visible from the sculpture's exterior. Allows for safer working conditions and more efficient construction of the sculpture by providing fixed ladder access for erectors.

# PROJECT DRAWINGS




SOUTH ELEVATION
1/2" = 1'-0" 1:24



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/2" = 1'-0" 1:24

**New Stainless Steel Support Structure**

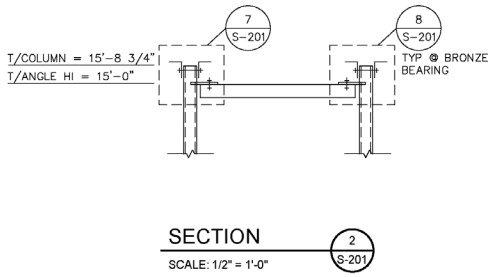
Stainless-steel structure drawing overlaid onto ortho-imagery generated from a photogrammetric model, by the Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2022.

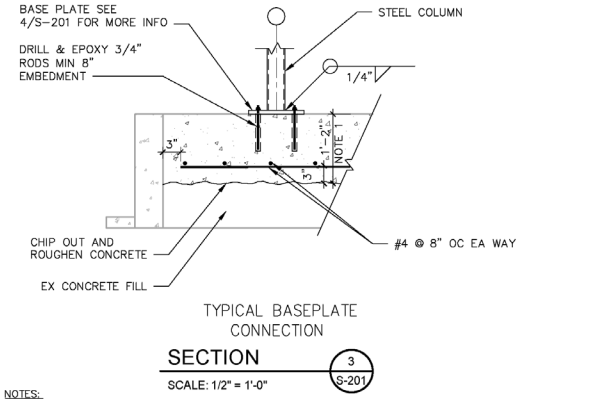
# PROJECT DRAWINGS

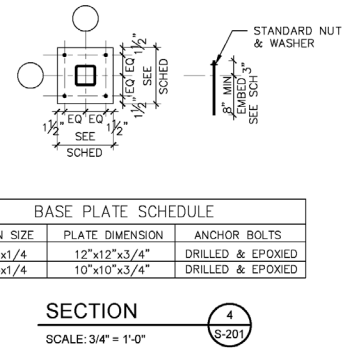
**New Stainless Steel Support Structure**

Detail drawings illustrate:

- Connection details for the new stainless-steel structure.
- How the bronze sculpture will bear on the new stainless-steel supports and how an elastomeric bearing pad will be used as a protective barrier between the dissimilar metals.
- How the new support structure will be anchored to the concrete fill within the granite base.

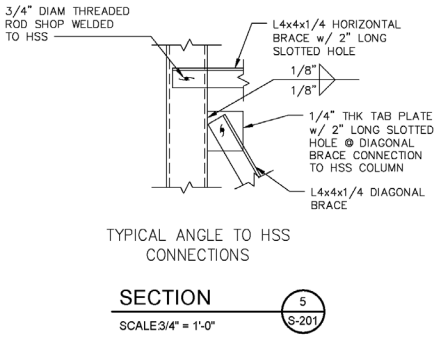


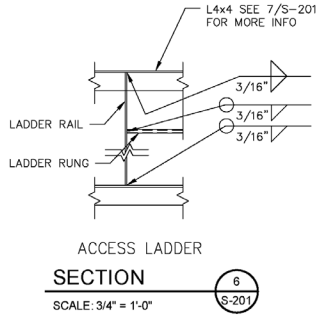



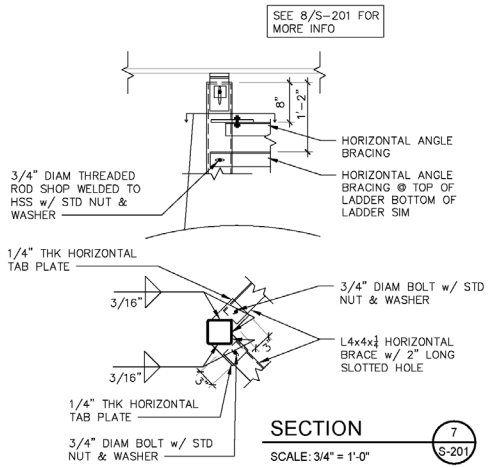



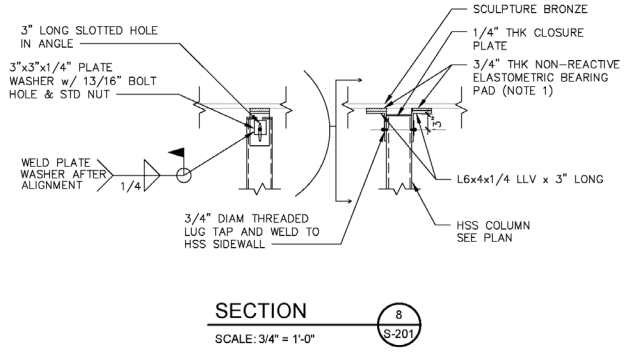

NOTES:

1. REMOVE & REPLACE 1'-2" MINIMUM DEPTH OF EXISTING CONCRETE. SAWCUT & HAND CHIP TO CAREFULLY REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE. REMOVE ANY ADDITIONAL DEPTH OF CONCRETE WHERE LOOSE OR DETERIORATED.
2. CONCRETE: f'c = 4,500 PSI, AIR ENTRAINED 6% ± 1.5%, MAX W/C = 0.40.



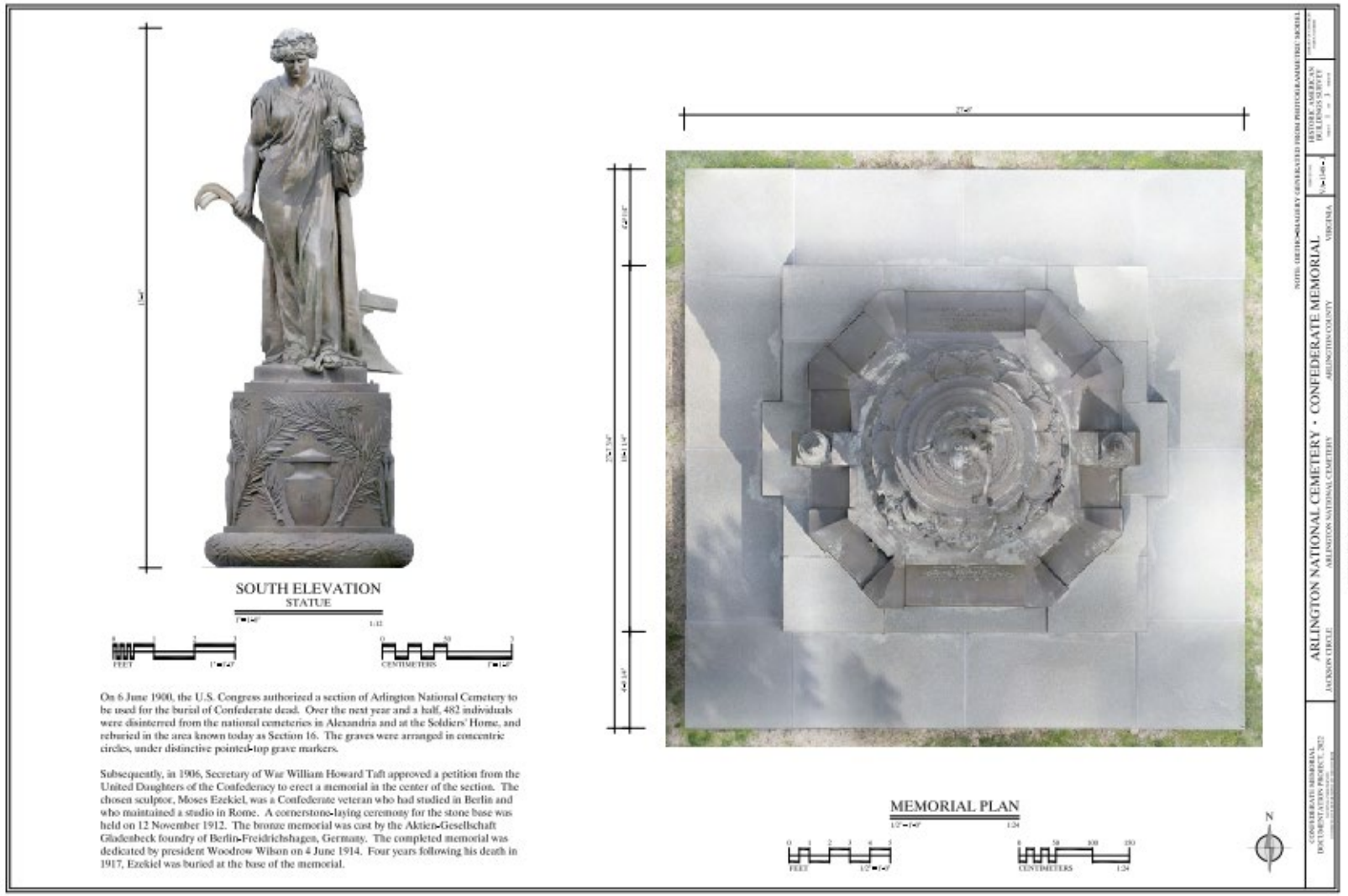




NOTE:

1. NON-REACTIVE BEARING PAD SHALL BE COMPATIBLE AND NON-STAINING TO BRONZE, CHLORIDE- AND SULFUR-FREE.

# SCULPTURE ORTHO-IMAGERY




In 2022, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) completed an archival record of the Confederate Memorial, including photos and ortho-imagery generated from a photogrammetric model, which was submitted to the Library of Congress (LoC).

"Confederate Memorial Documentation Project, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington County, VA, 2022." Survey No. VA-1348 – J. Ortho-imagery generated from photogrammetric model, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2022.

# SCULPTURE ORTHO-IMAGERY



# SCULPTURE ORTHO-IMAGERY



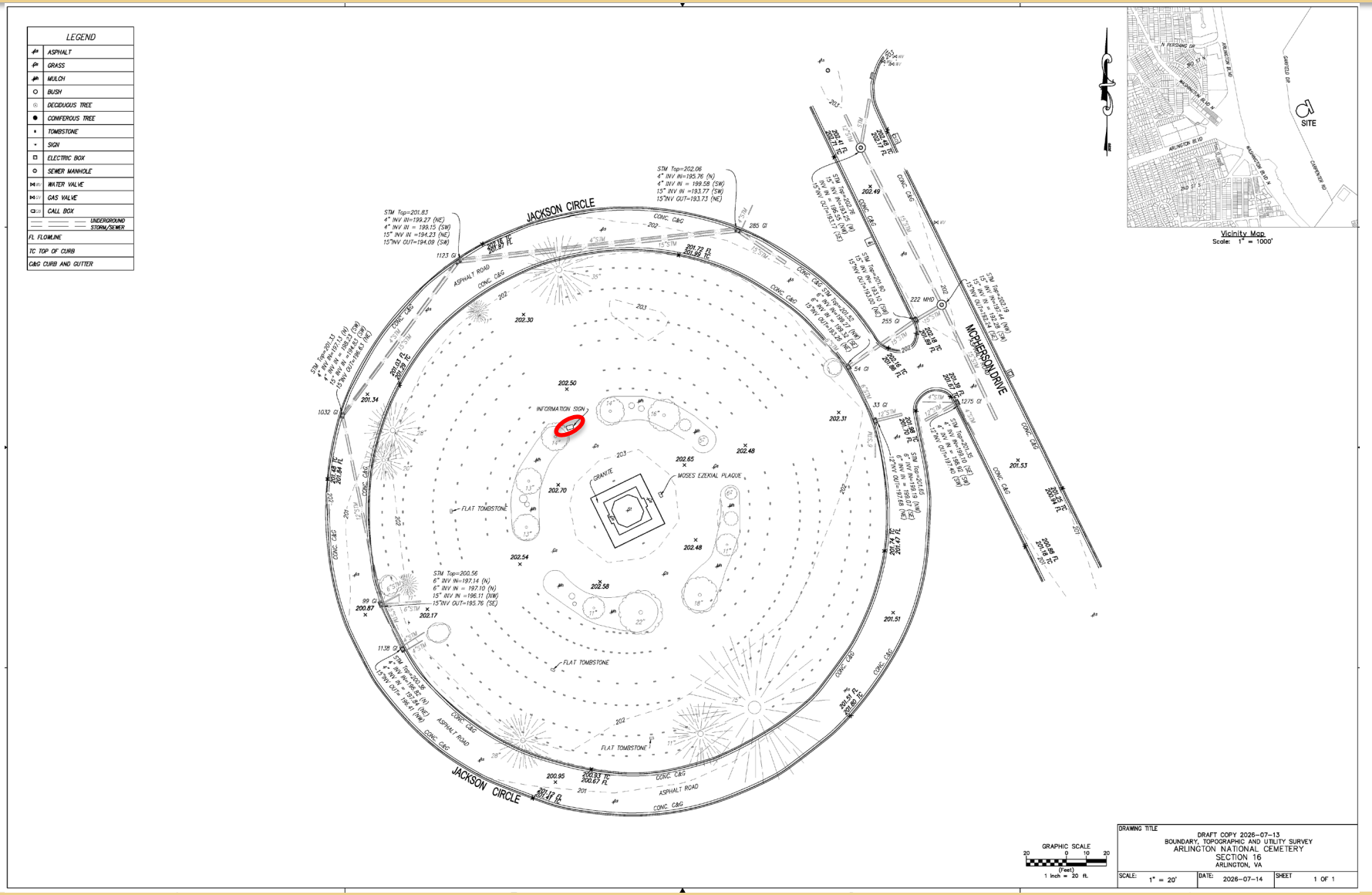
# INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

# PREVIOUS INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

**Previous Interpretive Sign Location**

- Location of all prior interpretive signs are circled on the existing site plan in RED

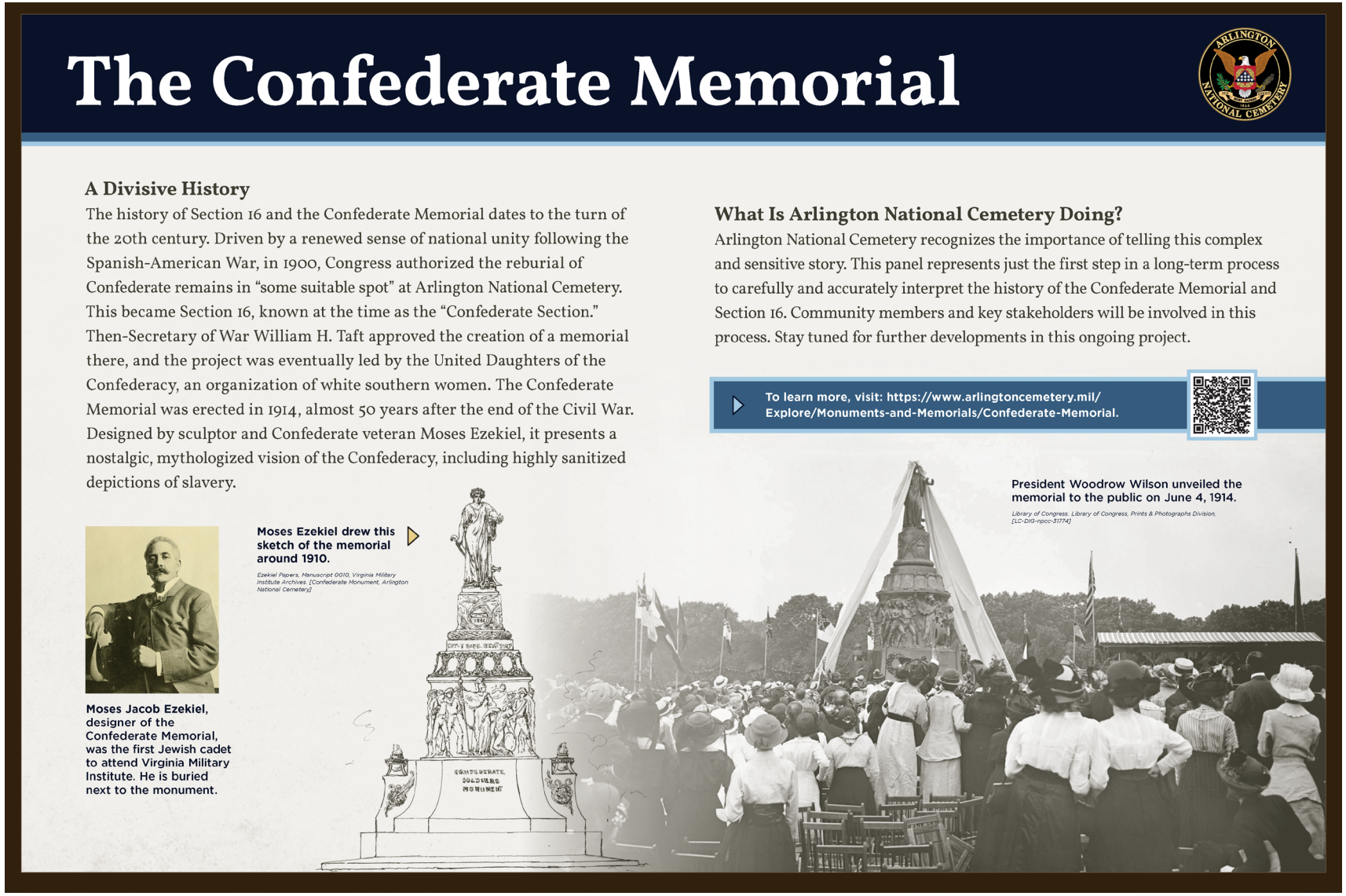


# PREVIOUS INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

**Previous: Interpretive Sign #1**

- Installed: 2021 - June 2026



## The Confederate Memorial

### A Divisive History

The history of Section 16 and the Confederate Memorial dates to the turn of the 20th century. Driven by a renewed sense of national unity following the Spanish-American War, in 1900, Congress authorized the reburial of Confederate remains in "some suitable spot" at Arlington National Cemetery. This became Section 16, known at the time as the "Confederate Section." Then-Secretary of War William H. Taft approved the creation of a memorial there, and the project was eventually led by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization of white southern women. The Confederate Memorial was erected in 1914, almost 50 years after the end of the Civil War. Designed by sculptor and Confederate veteran Moses Ezekiel, it presents a nostalgic, mythologized vision of the Confederacy, including highly sanitized depictions of slavery.

### What Is Arlington National Cemetery Doing?

Arlington National Cemetery recognizes the importance of telling this complex and sensitive story. This panel represents just the first step in a long-term process to carefully and accurately interpret the history of the Confederate Memorial and Section 16. Community members and key stakeholders will be involved in this process. Stay tuned for further developments in this ongoing project.

To learn more, visit: https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Monuments-and-Memorials/Confederate-Memorial.

Moses Jacob Ezekiel, designer of the Confederate Memorial, was the first Jewish cadet to attend Virginia Military Institute. He is buried next to the monument.

Moses Ezekiel drew this sketch of the memorial around 1910.

*Ezekiel Papers, Manuscript 0010, Virginia Military Institute Archives. [Confederate Monument, Arlington National Cemetery]*

President Woodrow Wilson unveiled the memorial to the public on June 4, 1914.

*Library of Congress, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division. [LC-DIG-npcc-31774]*

# CURRENT INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

**Current: Interpretive Sign #2**

- Installed: June 2026 - Present

## The Confederate Memorial

### Historic Background

The history of Section 16 and the Confederate Memorial dates to the turn of the 20th century. Driven by a renewed sense of national unity following the Spanish-American War, in 1900, Congress authorized the reburial of Confederate remains in "some suitable spot" at Arlington National Cemetery. This became Section 16, known at the time as the "Confederate Section." Then-Secretary of War William H. Taft approved the creation of a memorial here, and the project was eventually led by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Confederate Memorial was designed by a bronze sculptor and Confederate veteran Moses Ezekiel and erected in the center of Section 16 in 1914. In 1921, Moses Ezekiel was interred near the base of the Monument.

### The Future of This Site

As codified in law and recommended by the DoD Naming Commission, the Confederate Memorial was carefully disassembled, removed and securely stored in late 2023 following compliance with National Historic Preservation and Environmental Protection laws. Effective July 2025, the Moses Ezekial Sculpture is on loan to the Center for Military History for display in Section 16 at Arlington National Cemetery near Moses Ezekiel's burial site. The Army expects to display the sculpture at this site in 2027 after it has undergone comprehensive conservation and refurbishment. The Army will develop interpretive content to ensure visitors receive clear and accurate contextual information and will keep the public informed of developments in this ongoing project.



**Moses Jacob Ezekiel** designer of the Confederate Memorial, was the first Jewish cadet to attend Virginia Military Institute. He is buried next to the monument.



**Moses Ezekiel drew this sketch of the memorial around 1910.**

*Ezekiel Papers, Manuscript 0010, Virginia Military Institute Archives. [Confederate Monument, Arlington National Cemetery]*



**President Woodrow Wilson unveiled the memorial to the public on June 4, 1914.**

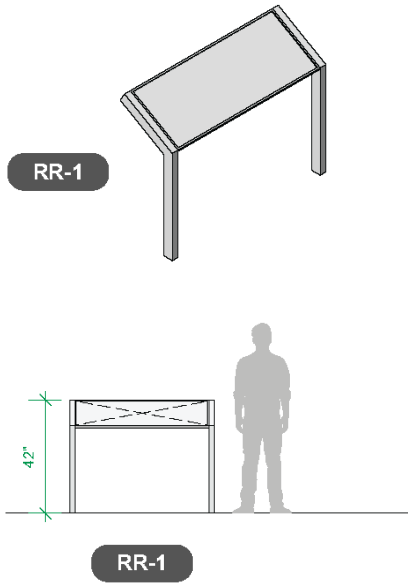
*Library of Congress, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, [LC-DIG-npcc-31774]*

**To learn more, visit: https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Monuments-and-Memorials/Confederate-Memorial.**

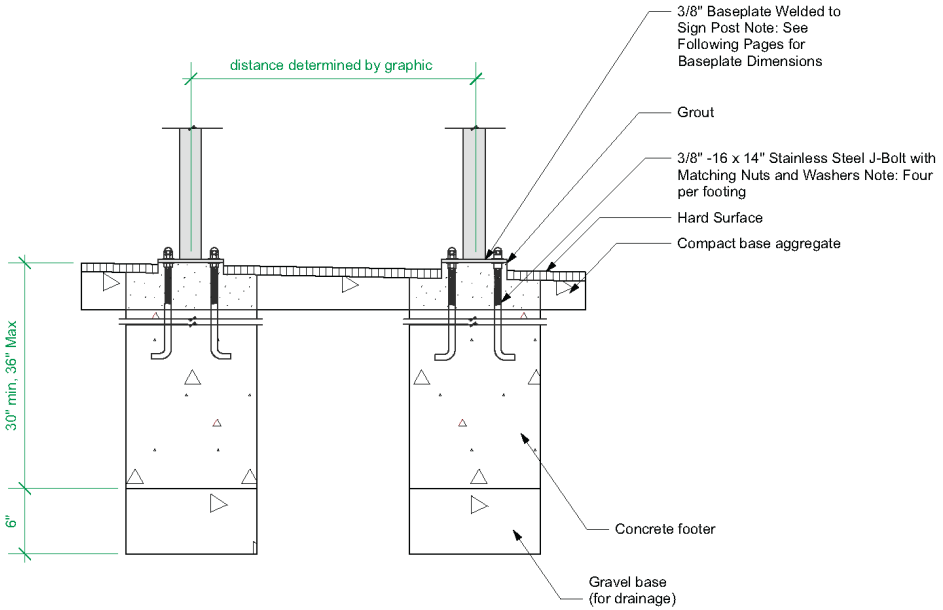
# INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

**Interpretive Signage Type: Reader Rail**

The Army will develop interpretive content to ensure visitors receive clear, accurate, and factual information regarding the sculpture and the display project. The new interpretive signage will be installed in Section 16 and will be consistent with the Cemetery Design Guide, Interpretive Sign Design Guide, and agency branding as illustrated below and on the following pages.



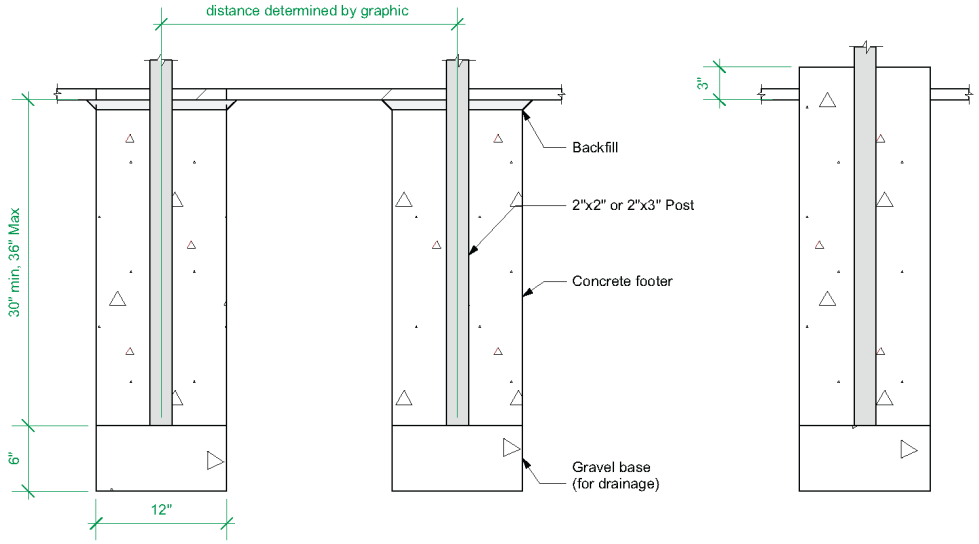

- Introductory or topic-focused interpretation
- Site-specific interpretation
- Low viewshed obstruction
- Best for tactile attachment




**A** **Baseplate Mount**

Baseplate mounting allows installation where a deep footer is not practical. The base features a welded Baseplate that attaches to embeded j-bolts or all-thread rods.

1 Baseplate Mount
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



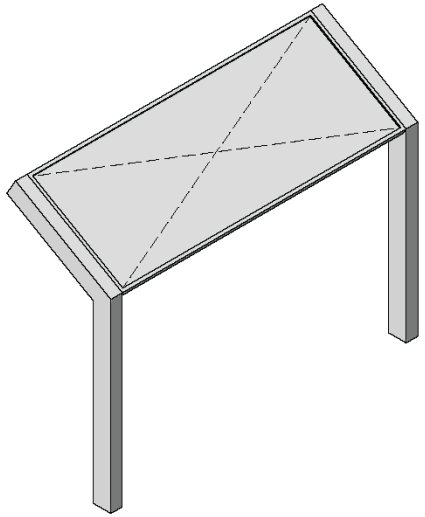

**B** **Direct Embedment**

Direct Embedment is the typical mounting method for all RR and UP style frames. Post depth is typically 30" to 36" and posts are secured with concrete.

2 Direct Embedment
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

# INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

## Interpretive Signage Type: Reader Rail

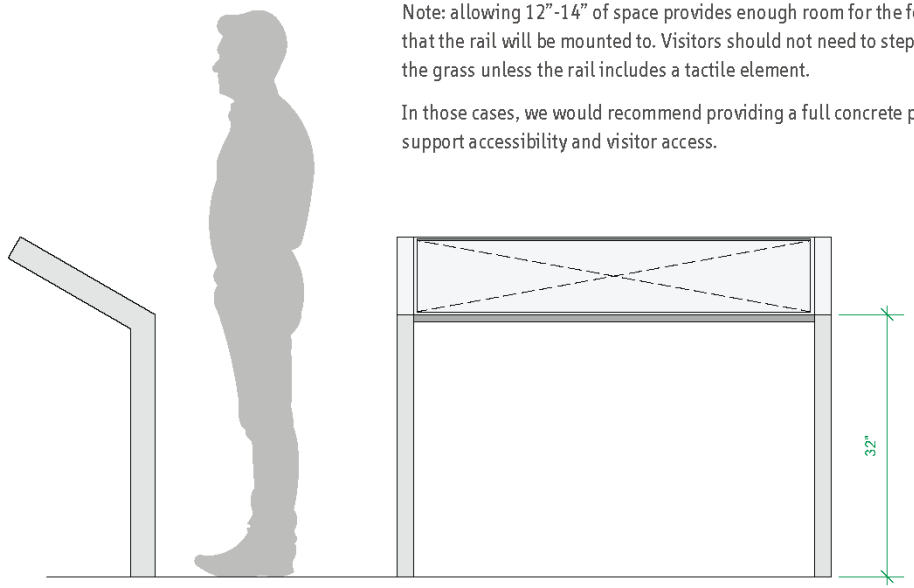


RR-1

The Reader Rail "low-profile" wayside exhibit is a caption on the landscape that illuminates what visitors see. It includes a compelling title, interpretive text, relevant imagery, quotations, and models or tactile elements (as appropriate).

The exhibit bases are designed to diminish their presence on the landscape by using the least material required to securely hold an exhibit panel. Panels are positioned at an angle to permit visitors a clear view of the feature that the exhibit interprets. Bases are available in black powder-coated aluminum. The legs of most wayside bases are directly embedded into the ground, although other mounting methods are available to accommodate site conditions. Wayside bases come in a wide range of panel sizes which are held within a full-frame assembly.





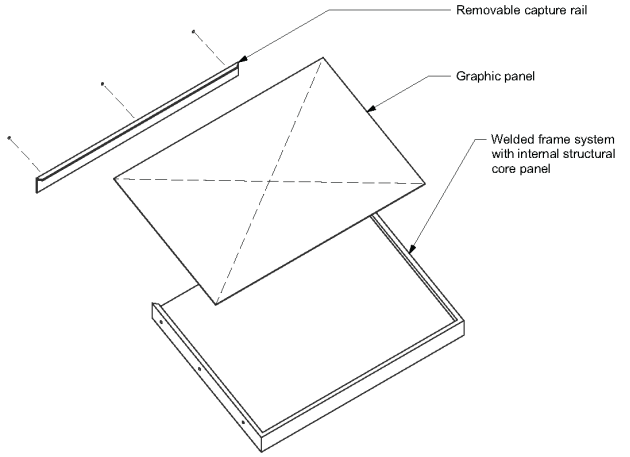

Note: allowing 12"-14" of space provides enough room for the footer that the rail will be mounted to. Visitors should not need to step into the grass unless the rail includes a tactile element.

In those cases, we would recommend providing a full concrete pad to support accessibility and visitor access.

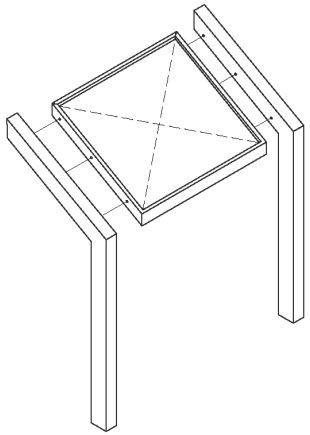
# INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

## Interpretive Signage Type: Reader Rail

Typical Frame Details




1 EX.00.02.51 Graphic Panel
Scale: 1:3



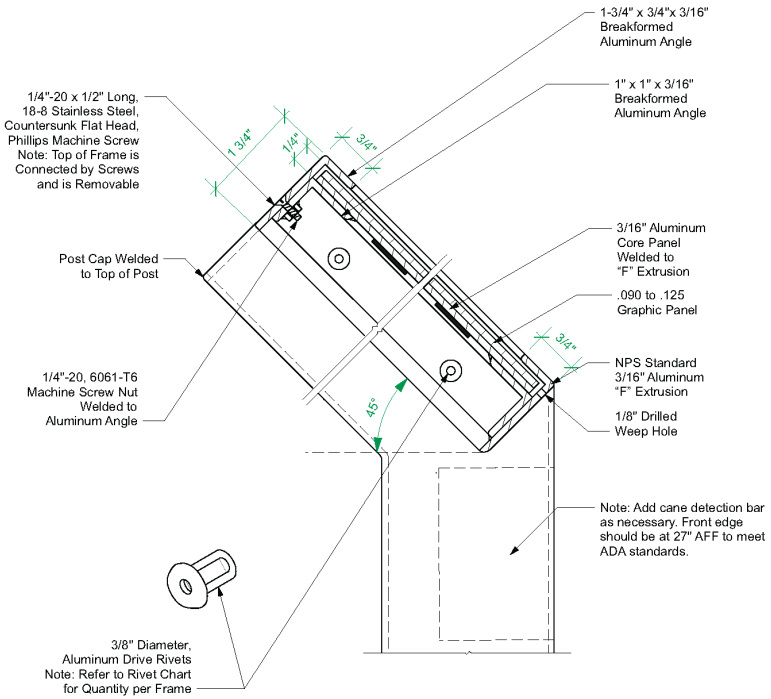
2 EX.00.02.51 Exploded View - Low Profile Wayside Base
Scale: 1:3.5

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** This is a typical NPS standard drawing for a low profile wayside exhibit. This item will be a buyout, and final construction details may vary depending on the manufacturer selected. Please see below for examples of different companies that produce this type of sign.

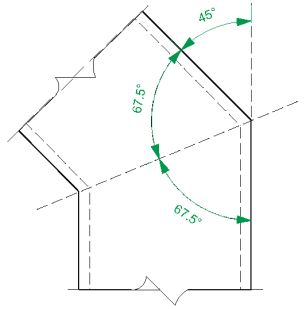
Pannier
https://www.panniergraphics.com/case-studies

Izone
http://www.i-zone.cc/index-23.html

**General Note:**
All breakformed steel and aluminum frame edges shall be eased to prevent sharp edges and allow paint adherence.




3 EX.00.02.51 Elevation
Scale: Half Actual Size

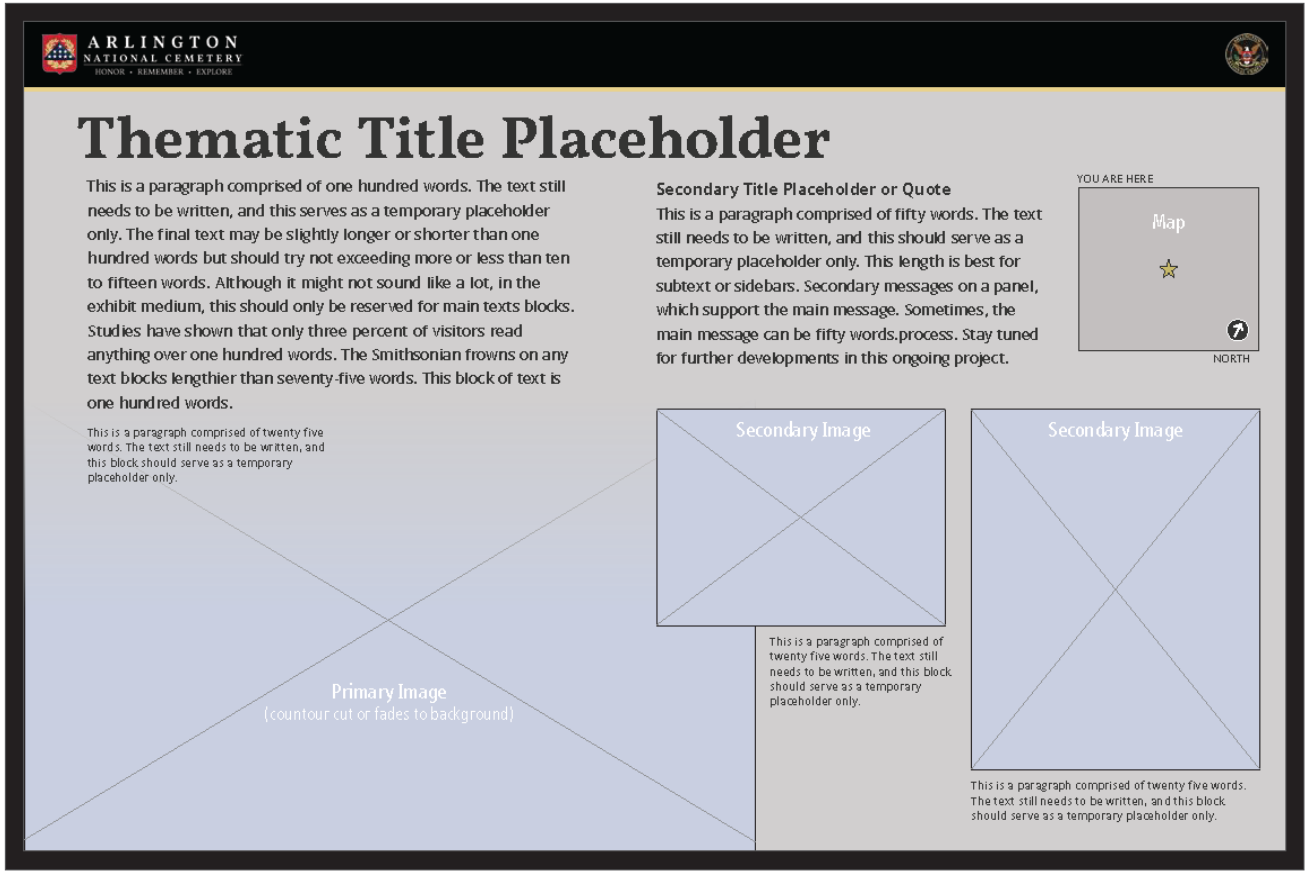



4 EX.00.02.51 Post Section
Scale: Half Actual Size

# INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

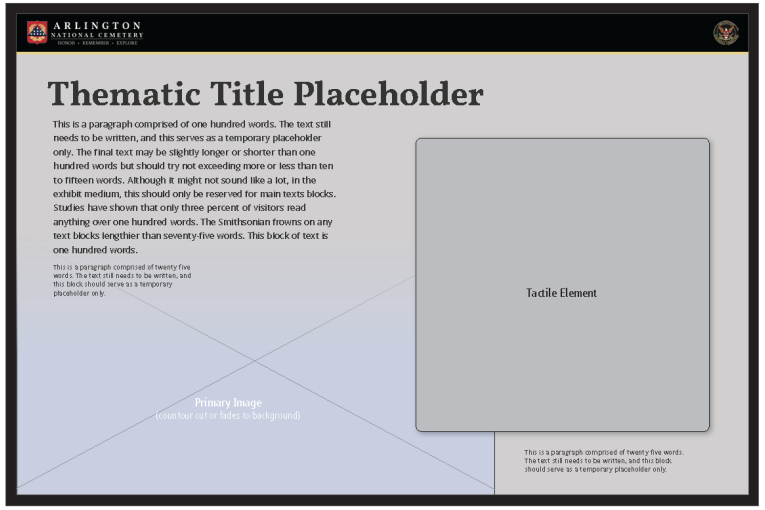
**Interpretive Signage Type: Reader Rail**

Typical Graphic Layouts




Overview Interpretation with Primary and Secondary Content and a Map for Localized Wayfinding

RR-1, RR-2, 36" x 24"




Overview Interpretation with Primary Content and Applied Tactile Element for Improved Accessibility

RR-1, RR-2, 36" x 24" shown with applied 14" x 14" tactile element




RR-3, 24" x 18"

Overview Interpretation with Primary Image and optional "Explore More" QR code (naming convention to be determined).

**Potential Themes**

- Historic Background
- Recent History
- Moses Ezekiel
- Bronze Sculpture Creation (Design, Casting, Erection) & Conservation

**Responsible Parties**

Content to be created and reviewed by the Center of Military History (CMH), the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, and Army National Military Cemeteries. Final coordination with the Dept. of the Army.

## Graphic Standards: Color and Branding

ANC 2024 color standards (CMYK values)



75,68,67,90 | 69,63,62,58 | 0,0,0,0 | 65,45,16,1 | 84,73,36,21 | 100,93,41,47 | 80,12,100,2 | 9,14,52,0 | 16,15,67,10 | 22,58,97,7 | 3,100,100,40

All interpretive graphics will be designed within these 2024 ANC color standards. An additional tint of the gray has been added for better legibility. Graphic templates will incorporate these brand standards (see following pages for layout examples). Not all colors should be used together as shown here. Color accents from this set will be used to help indicate types of wayfinding and content themes.

Standard Interpretive Signage and Wayfinding



75,68,67,90 | 69,63,62,58 (Text) | 69,63,62,58 (15%) Used for reduced outdoor glare, eyestrain, and eased contrast between text and background. | 9,14,52,0

Accent color theme
Horticultural and Landscape Interpretation



65,45,16,1 | 84,73,36,21 | 80,12,100,2

Accent color theme
Historical Interpretation



9,14,52,0 | 16,15,67,10 | 22,58,97,7

All ANC frames and hardware specified as Black



Black is a standard color offered by framing manufactures. Black is one of the primary colors of the ANC brand.

Any attachments should avoid silver or unfinished metal to avoid sun glare and distracting items on the landscape.

The aluminum framing is a versatile material, well-suited for this environment. Bases and frames are treated with a high-quality powder coating.

# NEW INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

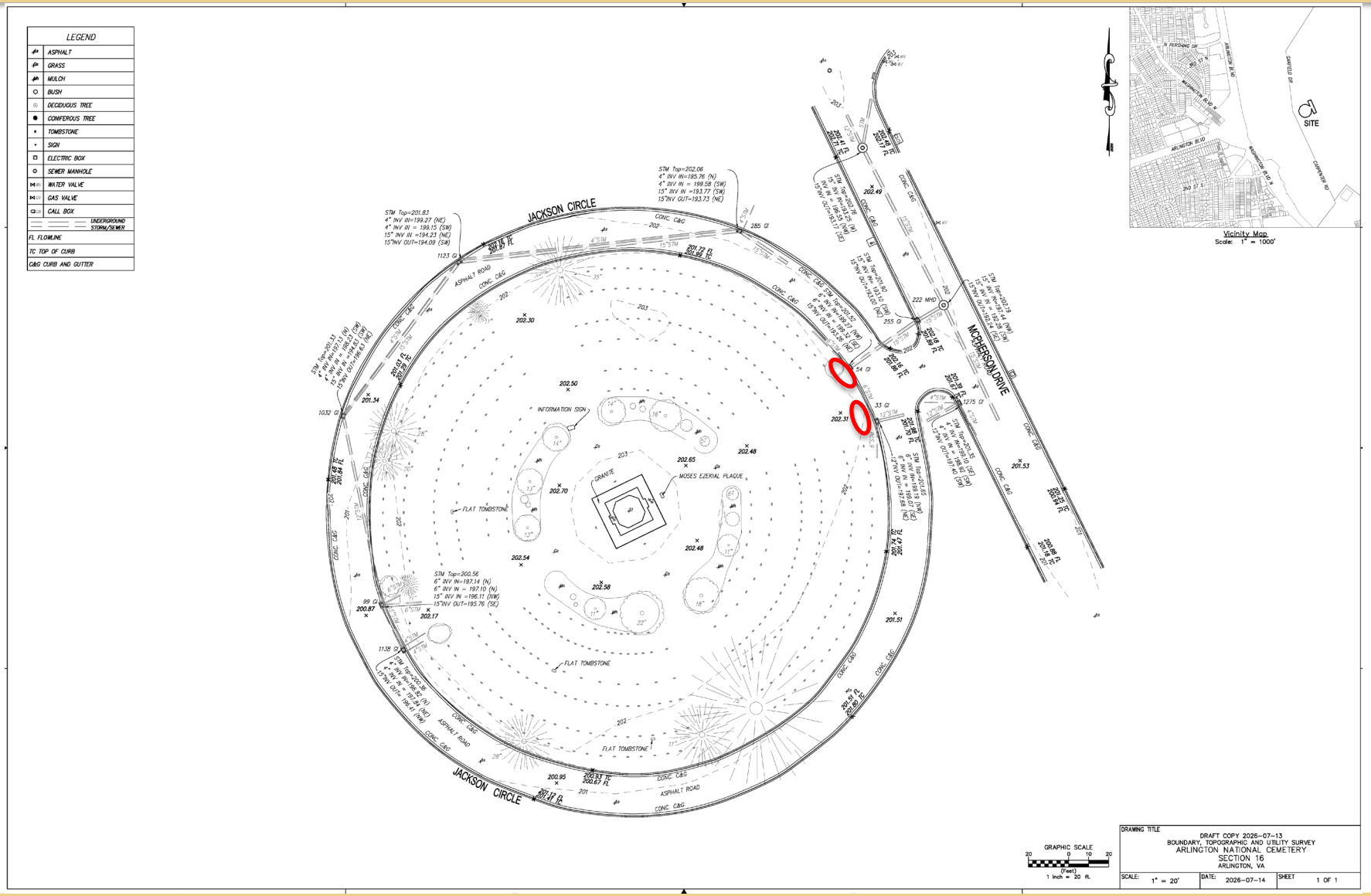
## Potential Interpretive Sign Locations

Location guidelines:

- Quantity: Two (2) reader rail signs
- Minimize impacts to Section 16 character-defining viewsheds
- Signs shall have a minimum stand-off distance of 10 feet from graves and grave markers
- Signs shall be at ground level and located near level pedestrian access routes that maximize accessibility
- Potential locations are circled on the existing site plan in RED

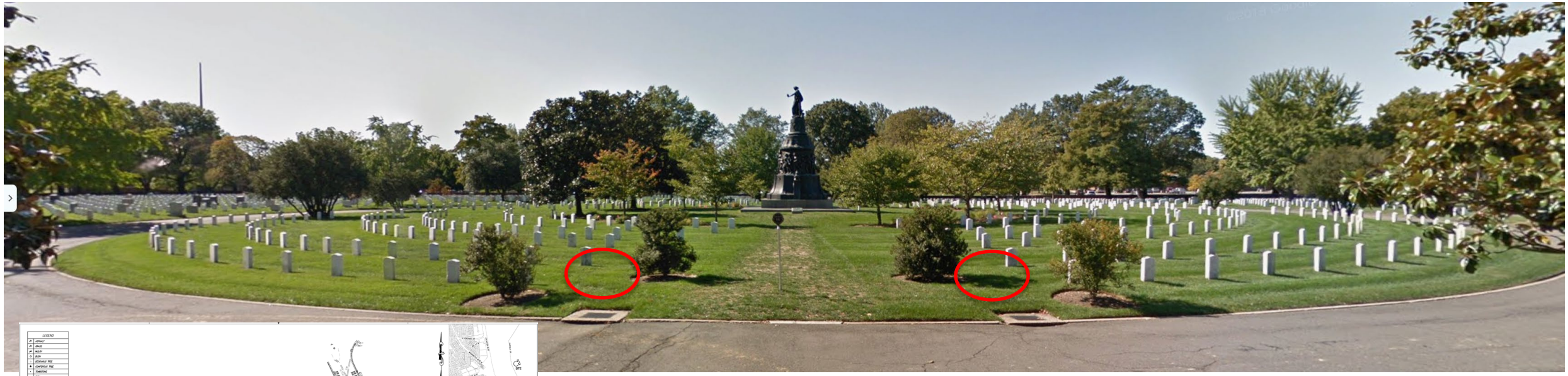
## Potential Interpretive Sign Themes

- Historic Background
- Recent History
- Moses Ezekiel
- Bronze Sculpture Creation (Design, Casting, Erection) & Conservation

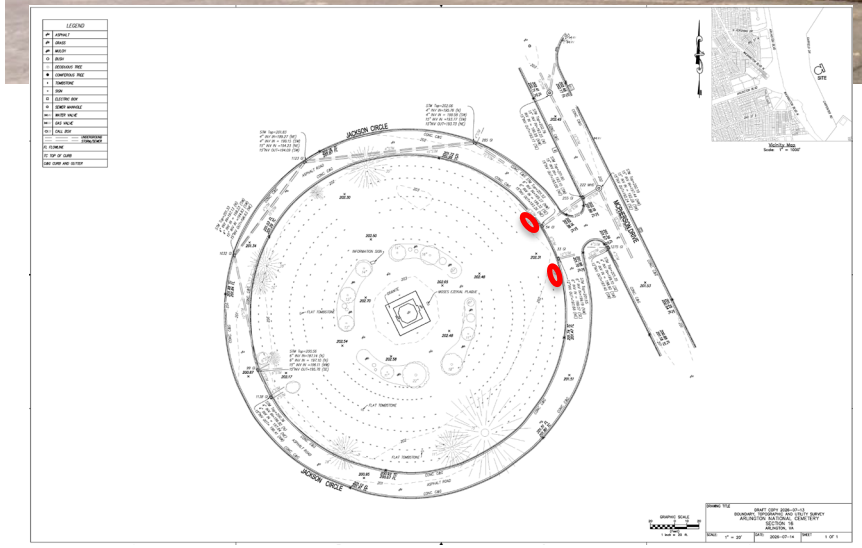


# NEW INTERPRETIVE SIGN DESIGN

## Potential Interpretive Sign Locations



*View into Section 16 looking west toward the statue (2013)*



Location of proposed interpretive signs are circled on the existing site plan and site photo in **RED**



*Photo rendering of typical reader rail interpretive sign embedded in the landscape*

ARLINGTON
NATIONAL CEMETERY
HONOR • REMEMBER • EXPLORE



# Thank You for Your Time

Please Direct Questions & Comments to

Renea C. Yates
Director, Office of Army Cemeteries

ANMC Cultural Resources Email Box
usarmy.pentagon.hqda-anc-osa.mbx.cultural-resources@army.mil