ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

1. John W. Weeks
2. Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns
3. Memorial Amphitheater
4. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
5. Memorial Amphitheater Display Room
6. Lorimer Rich
7. Mother of the Unknown Soldier Tree
8. Charles C. Pierce
9. Charles Leo O'Connor
10. Edward Younger
11. Frank Witchey
12. African Americans in the GRS
13. Samuel Woodfill
14. John J. Pershing

We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

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ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Length: 2 miles  Starting Point: Section 5 (0.3 miles from Welcome Center)  Exertion Level: Medium

There are three types of stops on this walking tour:

- **HONOR stops** mark the gravesites of specific individuals.
- **REMEMBER stops** commemorate events, ideas, or groups of people.
- **EXPLORE stops** invite you to discover what this history means to you.

1. John W. Weeks  
   Section 5, Grave 7064
2. Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns  
   Section 26
3. Memorial Amphitheater  
   Memorial Amphitheater
4. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier  
   Memorial Amphitheater
5. Memorial Amphitheater Display Room  
   Memorial Amphitheater
6. Lorimer Rich  
   Section 48, Grave 288
7. Mother of the Unknown Soldier Tree  
   Section 35
8. Charles C. Pierce  
   Section 15A, Grave 7
9. Charles Leo O’Connor  
   Section 17, Grave 22633
10. Edward Younger  
    Section 18, Grave 1918-B
11. Frank Witchey  
    Section 18, Grave 1912-C-1
12. African Americans in the GRS  
    Section 19
13. Samuel Woodfill  
    Section 34, Grave 642-A
14. John J. Pershing  
    Section 34, Grave 5-19-LH

Social Media Connection #1

As you complete this walking tour, we’d love to hear your thoughts about the people, historical events and ideas you encounter. At some stops, you’ll see a "Social Media Connection" prompt that refers you to the end of the walking tour where you can see ways to share and join the conversation. We look forward to connecting with you!
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

THE IDEA

After World War I ended on November 11, 1918, the nations involved had to decide how to memorialize the war and honor the thousands of dead — both known and unknown. All of the nations involved faced the challenge of being unable to identify or repatriate every fallen service member. Great Britain and France each decided to inter an Unknown Soldier to honor all service members from the war. On Armistice Day (November 11) 1920, Great Britain interred its Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey in London, while France interred its Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Following the lead of these allies, World War I veteran and U.S. Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr. introduced legislation in December 1920 for an American unknown soldier to be interred in a new tomb. Arlington National Cemetery’s Memorial Amphitheater was eventually chosen as the site for this Tomb, and the burial would be held on Memorial Day. This Unknown would represent the nearly 2,000 unidentified American soldiers buried in Europe. The proposed tomb would also serve as a central location to mourn and to remember those who had been lost. In March 1921, the bill passed with one major change — the service would take place on Armistice Day, not Memorial Day, to allow time to ensure that the selected remains were truly unidentifiable.

THE WORLD WAR I UNKNOWN

On October 24, 1921, Sgt. Edward Younger, a veteran of the war with a superior service record, chose the Unknown Soldier. In a formal ceremony at city hall in Châlons-sur-Marne, France, Younger chose from four identical caskets containing remains from four different American cemeteries in France. He placed a spray of white roses atop the casket of his choice. This man became America’s Unknown Soldier.

While the other three caskets were reburied in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in France, the Unknown Soldier’s casket was transported to the United States aboard the USS Olympia, Commodore George Dewey’s historic flagship from the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War (1898). The USS Olympia arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on November 9, 1921, and a military procession escorted the casket to the U.S. Capitol building, where the Unknown Soldier lay in state for two days. During those two days, approximately 90,000 visitors came to honor the Unknown.

On November 11, thousands of people lined the streets of Washington, D.C. and packed into Arlington National Cemetery to witness the burial ceremony for the Unknown Soldier. The procession from the U.S. Capitol to Arlington National Cemetery included President Warren G. Harding, former President and current Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William H. Taft, former President Woodrow Wilson, General John J. Pershing, members of the House and Senate, and various civilian and veterans’ organizations. At 12:00 p.m., the nation held a two-minute moment of silence, allowing those not present at Arlington National Cemetery to participate in this historic moment. The event was also broadcast to New York, Chicago and San Francisco over long-distance telephone wires.

In this Walking Tour, you will learn about a number of individuals who took part in the burial of the World War I Unknown Soldier. You will also explore other sites in the cemetery that invite reflection on the sacrifices by those who gave not only their lives, but who also lost their names and identities in service of the United States. Please be mindful of remaining silent and respectful when you are at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
SECRETARY OF WAR
JOHN W. WEEKS

WALKING TOUR STOP 1
Section 5, Grave 7064

BIRTH: April 11, 1860, Lancaster, NH
DEATH: July 12, 1926, Lancaster, NH

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: John Weeks grew up in Lancaster, New Hampshire. He attended the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland and graduated in 1881. After graduating, he served as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy for two years before pursuing a career in civil engineering and surveying.

CAREER: In 1888, Weeks moved to Massachusetts, where he worked in banking and ultimately pursued political office. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, he enlisted as a lieutenant in the Navy. After the war ended, Weeks returned to Massachusetts and served as alderman and then mayor of Newtown. In 1905, Weeks was elected to Congress; he served in the House of Representatives from 1905 to 1913 and in the Senate from 1913 to 1919.

In 1921, President Warren G. Harding appointed Weeks as secretary of war. When Weeks assumed office in March 1921, Congress and the War Department were deciding when to bury the Unknown Soldier. Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr., who led the effort to create the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, wanted the ceremony to occur on Memorial Day. Others, however, believed that May 31, 1921 was too soon and might result in the hasty choice of an Unknown that could later be identified. Weeks agreed that May was too soon and designated Armistice Day (November 11) 1921, the three-year anniversary of the end of World War I, as the day for the Unknown Soldier’s burial. As a result, Congress declared November 11, 1921 to be a national holiday to recognize those who had fought in World War I.

As secretary of war, Weeks managed the downsizing of the military after World War I. In 1925, he retired due to poor health. He died the following year and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

LEGACY: As secretary of war, Weeks’ decision to hold the Unknown Soldier’s funeral on Armistice Day rather than Memorial Day solidified the importance of November 11, now called Veterans Day, as an American holiday and day of remembrance.

Weeks’ private grave marker is one of the largest and most extravagant in Arlington National Cemetery. Its size reflects Weeks’ wealth and has no connection to his military rank or political legacy.
Along with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery is home to the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns. Following the Civil War (1861-1865), the War Department began a large-scale effort to locate, identify and rebury the remains of hundreds of thousands of U.S. (Union) soldiers scattered across battlefields. By the time the Federal Reburial Program ended in 1870, the individual bodies of nearly 300,000 U.S. dead were reinterred in national cemeteries such as Arlington. The program was unable to identify the names of 42 percent of those bodies, which were placed in individual graves and marked as “unknown.” Many remains from battles fought in Virginia were not intact. To honor those men, in 1866 Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army Montgomery Meigs ordered the construction of a collective crypt and monument—the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns.

This Tomb contains the partial and commingled remains of 2,111 unknown soldiers, mostly found in and around the fields of Manassas, Virginia (Bull Run). Two major Civil War battles were fought at Bull Run/Manassas, in July 1861 and August 1862. In both bloody battles, the U.S. Army suffered a serious and unexpected defeat and was forced to quickly retreat, leaving behind its dead. Nearly 1,800 remains buried in the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns came from Bull Run; the rest were found at other battlefields within an approximately 25-mile radius of Washington, D.C.

Due to the state of many of the remains, it is possible that the Tomb includes both U.S. and Confederate soldiers. At the time of the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns's construction in 1866, some people complained about this possibility, but within a few years the Tomb had become a revered place to honor and mourn the dead of the Civil War.

The Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns served as the precursor to the Tomb of the Unknown soldier. The soldiers buried at this site also sacrificed their lives and identities in service of the United States. As you pause here, reflect on the ways you can honor their service so long ago.

**DECORATION DAY**

In the months after the Civil War, informal “Decoration Day” rituals occurred in towns throughout the country. In 1868, the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of Union veterans, called for a national holiday to honor and decorate the graves of U.S. soldiers. The first official ceremonies for “Decoration Day” at Arlington National Cemetery were held on May 30, 1868, and included speeches, a procession to the Tomb of Civil War Unknowns, and decoration of the tomb and individual gravesites in the cemetery. Decoration Day eventually came to be known as Memorial Day, and today it serves as a holiday to honor the dead from all American wars.
By the early 1900s, Arlington National Cemetery’s original amphitheater — now called the James R. Tanner Amphitheater — could no longer accommodate the large crowds that flocked to ceremonies held there. In 1908, the Grand Army of the Republic (an organization for U.S. Civil War veterans), led by Judge Ivory G. Kimball (Section 3, Grave 1538), petitioned Congress for a larger amphitheater.

Speaking in favor of a new amphitheater, Kimball told Congress:

"Arlington is not for today; it is not for the Grand Army of the Republic alone; it is not for the Spanish War veterans alone, but during all time as long as this nation lasts Arlington will be unique and will be the burial place for our soldiers."¹

This sentiment — that Arlington was an important national landmark, and not only for remembrance of the Civil War or the Spanish-American War — represented an important shift in the history of the cemetery. The construction of Memorial Amphitheater marked a new stage in Arlington National Cemetery’s significance as a national shrine and monument to America’s service members.

Dedicated on May 15, 1920, Memorial Amphitheater has served as the site for the national Veterans Day and Memorial Day ceremonies. It has also hosted memorial and funeral services for several notable Americans, including every Unknown Soldier, Colonel Charles Young (Section 3, Grave 1730-B) and General of the Armies John J. Pershing (Section 34, Grave S-19).

BUILDING AND DEDICATION

In early 1913, Congress authorized the construction of the new Memorial Amphitheater, and on October 13, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson placed the building’s cornerstone. A copper box placed in the cornerstone contained copies of the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; a U.S. flag; designs and plans for the amphitheater; one of each U.S. coin and postage stamp in use in 1915; and other documents pertaining to the history of the amphitheater and the nation’s capital.

Construction ended in June 1919. Inscriptions on the frieze above the colonnade list 44 battles fought by the U.S. military, from the American Revolution through the Spanish-American War. The names of 14 U.S. Army generals and 14 U.S. Navy admirals (all from before World War I) are inscribed on either side of the stage.

Learn more in the Memorial Amphitheater Centennial online exhibit:
https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Memorial-Amphitheater-100

A NATIONAL SHRINE

When Congress considered whether to build a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, members also debated where to put it. Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr. proposed Arlington National Cemetery, but others advocated for a tomb in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, or even a tomb in every state. Ultimately, Arlington National Cemetery was chosen because of Memorial Amphitheater and the new national significance it gave the cemetery.
TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

WALKING TOUR STOP 4
Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Although the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was built to honor an unknown soldier from World War I, it eventually became a national place to honor military service and sacrifice more broadly. Today, it holds the remains of unknown soldiers from both world wars and the Korean War, as well as an empty crypt to honor missing service members from the Vietnam War.

WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR UNKNOWNS

The Korean War (1950-1953) delayed the selection and interment of a World War II Unknown. In August 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved plans to select and inter an unknown from both conflicts. The ceremonies took place on Memorial Day 1958.

World War II was fought on four continents, which complicated the selection of an Unknown. The Army chose 18 bodies from North Africa, Europe, the Philippines and Hawaii as candidates to become the Unknown Soldier. From those 18, two were chosen for final selection—one from the Pacific theater and one from the European. Their remains were put in identical caskets and placed aboard the USS Canberra, where Navy Hospital Corpsman 1st Class William R. Charette, then the Navy’s only living active-duty Medal of Honor recipient, selected the Unknown by placing a wreath of carnations on one of the caskets. The remaining unknown received a solemn burial at sea.

After the Korean War, Army officials chose one unknown casket from four exhumed from the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii.

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
WALKING TOUR

You may observe the Tomb of Unknown Soldier from the steps on the back of Memorial Amphitheater. Maintain an attitude of silence and respect and do not attempt to cross the railings or barriers around the Tomb. During the changing of the guard, you will be asked to stand, but otherwise you may sit.


Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Before the Vietnam War ended, Arlington National Cemetery began making preparations to add a third crypt to the Tomb. However, many people advocated against adding an unknown from the Vietnam War, believing that advances in technology meant that all remains from Vietnam would eventually be identified. Yet others still pushed for a Vietnam War Unknown to be added. By May 1984, only one set of recovered remains had not been fully identified. These remains were as designated the Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam War.

On Memorial Day 1984, President Ronald Reagan presided over the interment ceremony at Arlington. In his eulogy, Reagan assured the audience that the government would continue looking for the war’s missing in action (MIA) personnel. For almost 14 years, the Vietnam War Unknown lay at rest at the Tomb.

The Department of Defense and civilian partners continued working to identify remains recovered from Vietnam. Through these efforts, they uncovered evidence that suggested the Vietnam War Unknown was likely Air Force 1st Lt. Michael Joseph Blassie, a pilot who had been shot down in 1972. At the request of Blassie’s family, the Department of Defense exhumed the remains from the Vietnam Unknown’s crypt on May 14, 1998. Using DNA testing, scientists positively identified the remains as those of Blassie. In accordance with the wishes of his family, Blassie was reinterred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri.

The crypt designated for the Vietnam War Unknown remains vacant. On September 17, 1999 — National POW/MIA Recognition Day — it was rededicated to honor all missing U.S. service members from the Vietnam War. Today, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) continues the work to recover and identify missing U.S. military personnel from all past wars and conflicts in countries around the world. According to the DPAA’s records, more than 1,500 Americans remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. It is unlikely that another unknown will ever be added to the Tomb.

Tomb Guards

The iconic Tomb Guards are an unforgettable part of the rituals at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. However, the Tomb was not always guarded.

- 1925: Daily guard duty began with a civilian guard, in response to increasing reports of disrespectful behavior at the tomb
- 1926: Civilian guard was replaced by a military guard
- 1937: 24/7 guard duty began
- 1948: The Army’s 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment, known as “The Old Guard,” took over guard duty
- 1961: First African American Tomb Guard (Fred Moore)
- 1996: First female Tomb Guard (Heather Lynn Johnsen)

The Tomb Guard Identification Badge, one of the Army’s least-awarded badges, is earned only after a strict selection process and intensive training. Each element of the Tomb Guard’s routine has meaning. The Guard marches 21 steps down the black mat behind the Tomb, turns and faces east for 21 seconds, turns and faces north for 21 seconds, and then takes 21 steps down the mat. Next, the Guard executes a sharp “shoulder-arms” movement to place his/her weapon on the shoulder closest to the visitors, signifying that he or she stands between the Tomb and any possible threat. The number 21 symbolizes the highest symbolic military honor that can be bestowed: the 21-gun salute.
People visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for various reasons. Some visit to honor military service and sacrifice; some to mourn a loved one; others because of the Tomb’s historical and national significance. Every visitor to the Tomb has their own background that shapes their ideas about the United States and about military service and sacrifice. As you visit the memorial and gravesite today, consider its history and symbols and what they mean to you.

Reflect on these questions and on the concepts in the gold boxes below:

- Why do you visit the Tomb?
- What do you feel when you visit the Tomb?

The three Americans buried at the Tomb represent the unknown and missing soldiers from World War I, World War II and the Korean War.

At the World War I Unknown Soldier’s funeral, Secretary of War John W. Weeks said, “We are gathered not to mourn the passing of a great general or other conspicuous person, but an unknown soldier of the republic…. Whether he came from the North, the South, the East or the West, we do not know. Neither do we know his name, his lineage, or any other fact relating to his life or death, but we do know that he was a typical American who responded to his country’s call and that he now sleeps with the heroes.”

- What do you think Weeks meant when he said “a typical American”? Who do you think of as a “typical American”? How do you think the idea of a typical American has changed since 1921?

After World War I, visitors primarily came to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to mourn loved ones lost in the war. Even after the addition of soldiers from World War II, Korea and Vietnam, as generations pass on, fewer visitors have personal emotional connections to the individuals buried in the Tomb, or to the wars and soldiers they represent. For many people today, the Tomb is a commemorative site – a place for memory and reflection, instead of grief and mourning.

Ever since the Tomb was dedicated in 1921, visitors have attached their own meanings to the Tomb and debated whether it symbolizes peace or war, national greatness or national loss.

- What does the Tomb symbolize to you?
- How do you think current events, your family history, and/or your political beliefs affect the way you understand the tomb?

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was not originally guarded; nor did it have railings to maintain distance between the visiting public and the Tomb. During its early years, however, some visitors disrespected the Tomb by climbing on top of it or leaving behind trash from picnics. The cemetery placed civilian guards at the site in 1925 in order to preserve the dignity of the space. In 1926, a daily military guard replaced the civilians, and since 1937 a military guard has watched over the tomb 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Over the years, railings have been added in order to further protect the Tomb and to manage the crowds that gather to see it.

- How does a guard and a changing of the guard ceremony affect your experience at the Tomb?
- Is anything lost or gained by this physical separation of visitors and the Tomb?
- What practical reasons may make this separation necessary?
After visiting the Tomb and honoring the sacrifice of the Unknown Soldiers, take a few moments to visit Memorial Amphitheater’s Display Room, at the top of the steps to the west of the Tomb. Explore this exhibit and view historical artifacts related to the Tomb and how people have honored and remembered unknown soldiers since 1921.

HONORS FOR THE WWI UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Guests at the World War I Unknown Soldier’s burial included representatives from foreign nations who wished to show their respect and gratitude for the United States and its sacrifices in the war. During the funeral service, the Unknown Soldier received two of the highest U.S. military decorations – the Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross. Dignitaries from seven European nations and the American Indian Crow Nation (Apsáalooke) also awarded honors.

- Why do you think other countries awarded honors to the American Unknown Soldier?
- Foreign dignitaries continue to visit Arlington National Cemetery and pay their respects at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by offering gifts and laying wreaths. Some of these gifts are on exhibit in the Display Room.
- Why do you think foreign dignitaries continue to honor the Tomb and its Unknown Soldiers?
- Are there other places in the United States that are treated with such respect by people from other countries? Are there places in foreign countries that you treat with the same respect?

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS’ WAR BONNET AND COUP STICK

Chief Plenty Coups, a leader of the Crow Nation (Apsáalooke), was invited to represent American Indians at the burial ceremony for the World War I Unknown Soldier. He was known for his diplomatic abilities. During his time as chief (1876-1932), he worked to preserve his tribe’s land and way of life in the face of American settlement. After giving a short speech in the Crow language, Chief Plenty Coups removed his war bonnet and laid it, alongside his coup stick, on the Unknown Soldier’s casket. Both of these items held great significance in Crow culture as symbols of valor and bravery in battle.

Plenty Coups spent his life advocating for the Crow Nation’s sovereignty and identity. He also supported education and military service as paths to citizenship and respect for American Indians. Over 12,000 American Indians served in World War I. However, American Indians gained citizenship only in 1924, after Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act.

- Why do you think Chief Plenty Coups chose to present these symbols of his own valor to the Unknown Soldier?

Coup (pronounced ‘coo’) Stick:

Plains Indian warriors gained honor by counting coup. To count coup, a warrior had to touch, but not kill, an enemy and escape unharmed. Warriors sometimes carried a special stick called a coup stick for touching the enemy. After winning a coup, warriors were permitted to add a feather to their war bonnet.
WALKING TOUR STOP 6  
Section 48, Grave 288

BIRTH: October 24, 1891, Camden, NY  
DEATH: June 2, 1978, Rome, NY  

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Lorimer Rich was born on October 24, 1891 to George W. and Sarah Rich. On October 12, 1923, Lorimer Rich married Martha Ross Leigh and together they had one daughter.

CAREER: Lorimer Rich, who designed the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, graduated from Syracuse University in 1914 with a degree in architecture. During World War I, he enlisted in the Army and served at the Gas Defense Plant in Long Island, New York. After the war, he joined the famed architecture firm of McKim, Mead & White — the same firm that designed Memorial Bridge and the Memorial Avenue corridor that leads into Arlington National Cemetery, as well as the original Pennsylvania Station in New York City and the Boston Public Library. While at McKim, Mead & White, Rich traveled to Europe to study classical architecture at the American Academy of Rome. He opened his own architectural practice in 1928.

In 1928, Rich entered the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier design competition with sculptor Thomas Hudson Jones. After making it to the final round with four other competitors, Rich and Jones won the competition. Their design was completed in 1932 and included the raised sarcophagus and the lawn and steps leading up to the Tomb.

In addition to the Tomb, Rich designed a number of post offices, courthouses, college dormitories and churches. One of Rich’s last works before he died was the Tomb of the Unknown Revolutionary War Soldiers in Rome, New York.

LEGACY: Rich’s design has become central to how visitors to the Tomb understand and make meaning of the Unknown’s gravesite. After Rich’s death in 1978, he was buried in Section 48 near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
Although the Unknown Soldier’s burial was held on November 11, 1921, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was not completed, with the current raised sarcophagus, until 1932. Before that, it consisted of only the marble tomb with a stone slab designed by Thomas Hastings, the Memorial Amphitheater’s architect.

On July 3, 1926, Congress approved a national competition to complete the Tomb and set aside $50,000 for the project. On April 11, 1928, the War Department launched the competition. Within two months, they received 73 submissions.

Of the 73 submitted designs, a committee chose five finalists. Each had to build a model of their design and anonymously submit it to a jury for final selection. Architect Lorimer Rich and sculptor Thomas Hudson Jones designed the winning submission. Rich explained that his design intended to “create a simple, dignified surrounding to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.”

The Tomb has a sarcophagus: a monumental stone coffin. On the front, three figures represent Peace, Victory and Valor. The back features the inscription: “HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.” Doric columns support each corner of the sarcophagus and separate the three wreaths on each side panel.

Like Memorial Amphitheater and many federal buildings in Washington, D.C., the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a form of neoclassical architecture. Inspired by ancient Greek and Roman styles, neoclassical architecture is characterized by grand yet simple geometric form, harmonious proportions and the use of white marble.

REFLECT

- Does any part of the Tomb design speak to you? What do you like about it? Why?
- Imagine there was a new design competition to update the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Would you change anything? Why?
- What do the words “Peace, Victory, Valor” mean to you?
In addition to its built memorials, Arlington National Cemetery has hundreds of memorial trees—living tributes to service members, units, wars or battles. This memorial tree was dedicated on May 8, 1932 in honor of the mother of the World War I Unknown Soldier. It is the earliest known memorial tree in the cemetery.

Women, and particularly mothers, were prominent voices in World War I commemoration. Shortly after the United States suffered its first combat fatalities, Mrs. Louise D. Bowen proposed mourning fallen soldiers with a gold star on a service banner rather than with traditional black mourning dress. She argued that the "glory of the death should be emphasized rather than its sadness."4

During and after the war, women joined organizations like the American War Mothers and the American Gold Star Mothers for community and support. In the 1920s, these organizations lobbied Congress to fund trips for mothers to visit the graves of their fallen sons in Europe. The original bill to fund a war mothers’ pilgrimage to Europe did not include widows; at the time, a mother’s sacrifice was considered greater and more legitimate. In Congressional testimony supporting the bill, Gold Star Mothers president Mathilda Burling stated, "It was our flesh and blood that enriched the foreign soil. After all, it was the mothers who had won the war."5

In 1928, the bill passed. This final bill included widows, but it excluded:

- mothers living “out of wedlock” during the war ("to insure a high moral standard")
- widows who had since remarried
- mothers of men who had fought and died before the United States entered the war (these men were thought to have "violated the neutrality of the United States, thereby giving up their citizenship by joining the army of another nation")

In 1930, the act was amended to include mothers and widows of those lost at sea and whose bodies had not been located. Between 1930 and 1933, 6,685 American mothers and widows (of the 11,440 deemed eligible) journeyed to Europe as part of this program. African American women were allowed to participate; however, they traveled on segregated trips and received different lodgings and transportation than white women. The government faced extensive backlash for this decision, and many in the African American community disagreed about whether Black women should participate in the segregated trips.

During WWI, families displayed "service flags" in their windows. These flags displayed a blue star for each family member serving in the military. If a family member was killed, the blue star was replaced with a gold one. The terms "Gold Star mothers" and "Gold Star widows" became ways to reference women who had lost a son or husband in the war.

"The body of my only son lies in Romagne Cemetery, France.... Not until I saw for myself did I realize the wonderful preparation, care, and protection the United States has provided.... [E]very mother whose son’s body lies overseas should have this great boon granted her."6

— Mrs. Ethel Nock, February 12, 1929, Congressional testimony for Gold Star mother pilgrimages
Those mourning the loss of a loved one often find solace in a physical monument honoring the person they have lost. After World War I, family and friends of unknown service members lacked the closure of knowing the fate and final resting place of their loved ones. The United States government responded to their grief and loss by constructing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and by sponsoring the Gold Star pilgrimages to Europe.

For many mothers, widows and family members, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier offered comfort. Mrs. R. Emmet Digney, president of the National American War Mothers organization, spoke about this comfort after placing a wreath during the Unknown Soldier's funeral.

"I know how I felt when I viewed the bier of the man who represented all of America’s fallen sons. Every mother whose boy died on the field of battle and whose body was interred in a foreign land must feel that the body interred today is that of her boy and glean comfort from that thought."
— Mrs. R. Emmet Digney

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier provided a place for family and friends to gather and to mourn their loved ones lost in the war. Although it was dedicated to unknown service members, it came to symbolize the sacrifices of all American service members.

REFLECT:

• Why do you think the United States has made such efforts to bury and mark the graves of unknown service members?

• What purpose do unknown gravesites fulfill for families, for the military or for you as a visitor?
WALKING TOUR STOP 8
Section 15A, Grave 7

BIRTH: February 6, 1858, Salem, NJ
DEATH: May 16, 1921, Tours, France

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Charles C. Pierce was born in 1858 in Salem, New Jersey. He married Frances Rees Pierce and had one daughter.

CAREER: During the 1880s and 1890s, Pierce served as an Army chaplain in the American West, where his duties included caring for the dead. When the Spanish-American War began in 1898, Pierce was assigned to the Office of Identification at the U.S. Army morgue in Manila. While stationed in the Philippines, Pierce perfected new techniques for identifying war dead, maintaining accurate records and transferring remains to the United States for proper burial.

To identify war dead, Pierce directed soldiers to find information related to casualties. He then compared that information to the bodies exhumed from makeshift graves. Pierce also recommended that all soldiers wear Army-issued identification tags, an early version of dog tags. By 1908, the toll of this work caused Pierce to return to the United States, where he reentered the Episcopal ministry.

At the start of World War I, the U.S. Army recalled Pierce into service and named him chief of the newly created Graves Registration Service (GRS). As head of the GRS, Pierce was responsible for managing the burial and identification of all American war dead in Europe.

During the war, the GRS supervised over 70,000 temporary burials. It also established procedures for marking temporary graves with identification information. These new procedures, along with standardized identification tags, resulted in a much higher identification rate for all American war dead.

After the war, families of identified soldiers could request the remains of their loved ones returned to the United States for burial. Those remains not requested for return, either because they were unidentifiable or because families wished for them to remain in Europe, were ultimately buried in one of eight permanent American cemeteries in Europe. Pierce directed the effort to exhume the war dead from their temporary graves for either reburial in a permanent plot in Europe or return to the United States.

After the war, Pierce continued to lead burial, identification and cemeterial efforts within the Office of the Quartermaster General. In 1921, he and his wife returned to France to inspect the development of American cemeteries. They both died of illness while in France, and their bodies were returned to the United States for burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

LEGACY: Charles C. Pierce pioneered the Army’s graves identification system, increasing the identified war dead from 60 percent in the Civil War to 97 percent in World War I. Despite Pierce’s advances, however, some war casualties remained unidentifiable until the advent of DNA testing and other technological advances in the latter 20th century.
IDENTIFYING AND BRINGING HOME WAR DEAD

Prior to the establishment of national cemeteries in 1862, American service members were often buried near the places they fell in battle. There was no formal process for marking these graves or informing a soldier’s family of his burial location. With the establishment of the national cemetery system during the Civil War, however, the U.S. government began a large-scale effort to recover, identify and bury its military dead.

The Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars presented the challenge of repatriating remains from overseas. Due to the efforts of the Army Quartermaster Burial Corps and United States Army Morgue and Office of Identification in Manila, the remains of thousands of American service members were returned from Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines for burial closer to home.

A few months after the United States entered World War I in 1917, the Graves Registration Service (GRS) was organized within the Army Quartermaster Corps and tasked with identifying, exhuming and registering the burials of American servicemen. Despite the scale of death and destruction, the U.S. government established a policy to “return all remains requested by next of kin to any location in the United States at no cost to the family.” If a family did not request reburial in the United States, or a service member’s identity was unknown, the remains were buried in one of the eight newly established overseas American cemeteries. These “Fields of Honor” are today administered and maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Repatriation and identification policies did not change much between World War I and World War II, but their scope did. World War II was a larger conflict — both in terms of casualties and geography — and by the end of the war, American service members were buried in nearly 300 temporary cemeteries across Europe, North Africa, Asia and the South Pacific. Despite the massive effort required, the U.S. government again returned all requested remains; the remains of those whose families wanted to remain buried overseas, and unidentified remains, were buried in permanent American cemeteries scattered around the globe.

At the start of the Korean War, the U.S. military established temporary cemeteries in South Korea, intending to bury service members where they fell in battle and to repatriate their remains at the end of hostilities (as had been done since the Spanish-American War). However, after China entered the Korean War in October 1950, Chinese forces overran a number of those temporary cemeteries, disturbing the graves and identification information. In March 1951, the United States shifted its burial and repatriation policy to “concurrent return.” This meant that all bodies, whether requested by the next of kin or not, would be returned to American soil while the war was ongoing.

By the time the United States entered the Vietnam War, unidentifiable remains were mostly eliminated due to three main factors: the concurrent return policy, rapid evacuations made possible by helicopters, and advances in forensic identification methods. Today, all individuals who join the military are required to provide a DNA sample, which allows for nearly 100 percent identification of remains. There have been some situations, such as the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon, that resulted in massive casualties and destruction of DNA, preventing the identification of individual remains. In these cases, the unidentifiable remains are buried together and are marked with a group grave marker.

Repatriation: to return someone or something, in this case war dead, to their home country

Repatriated Spanish-American War dead awaiting burial at Arlington National Cemetery, 1898. (LOC)

The remains of Korean War veteran Cpl. Larry Dunn were positively identified and returned home for burial 65 years after he was reported MIA. (U.S. Army/Eben Boothby, 2016)

REFLECT

• Why do you think the U.S. military makes such efforts to identify and repatriate the remains of fallen service members?
• What is meaningful to you about visiting an individual’s gravesite?
CHIEF WATER TENDER
CHARLES LEO O’CONNOR

WALKING TOUR STOP 9
Section 17, Grave 22633

BIRTH: December 5, 1886, North Cambridge, MA
DEATH: May 4, 1934, Phoenixville, PA

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Charles Leo O’Connor was born to Jeremiah and Mary Tunn O’Connor. He married Mary M. Papp in 1927. On March 10, 1913, O’Connor enlisted in the Navy; he transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve in 1930.

CAREER: During World War I, Charles Leo O’Connor was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal “for extraordinary heroism while serving on the USS Mount Vernon, on September 5, 1918.” According to his medal citation, when the USS Mount Vernon was torpedoed, “O’Connor was in the fireroom and was thrown to the floor, sustaining a very serious burn, and was then caught in the inrushing water. He voluntarily turned and endeavored to shut the water-tight door leading to the large coal bunkers, instead of trying to save his life.”

On November 11, 1921, O’Connor was one of eight body bearers chosen to transport the Unknown from the Capitol Rotunda to a caisson for the large ceremonial procession to Arlington National Cemetery. The eight body bearers included five Army noncommissioned officers, two Navy petty officers (including O’Connor) and one Marine Corps noncommissioned officer. Each body bearer was a decorated enlisted service member chosen for his exemplary service during the war.

At 8:00 a.m. on November 11, 1921, O’Connor, along with the other seven body bearers, carried the Unknown’s casket from the Rotunda down the Capitol’s east steps to the caisson. The U.S. Army Band played a funeral song; military units stood at arms; and a field artillery battery fired minute guns. During the procession to Arlington, the body bearers walked alongside the caisson, four on each side.

LEGACY: Charles Leo O’Connor died of cancer at age 47. He is remembered for his heroic service in World War I and his participation in the Unknown Soldier’s funeral.

A caisson is a two-wheeled, horse-drawn cart. Caissons were originally used to transport ammunition during military battles, and sometimes to transport wounded or dead soldiers from the battlefield. At Arlington National Cemetery today, the caisson may be requested for funerals of high-ranking officers and other selected service members.
BIRTH: September 21, 1898, Chicago, IL
DEATH: August 6, 1942, Chicago, IL

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Born in Chicago to German and Polish immigrants, Edward Younger was orphaned at age nine. On February 23, 1917, he enlisted in the Army.

CAREER: Edward Younger deployed in one of the first contingents the United States sent to Europe after it entered World War I in April 1917. While fighting in France, Younger was wounded by German fire and hospitalized for a few months. Soon after returning to the frontlines in 1918, he was wounded again in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and honorably discharged.

After the war, in 1921, Younger reenlisted and was deployed to Germany as part of Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 50th Infantry. While serving with the 50th, he was ordered to France as part of a small group of soldiers selected as pallbearers for the still-to-be-chosen Unknown Soldier. Maj. Robert P. Harbold inspected the service records of these men and selected Younger to choose the Unknown Soldier.

On October 24, 1921, in the city hall of Châlons-sur-Marne, France, Edward Younger selected the Unknown Soldier from four identical caskets. After circling the caskets, he placed a spray of white roses on one casket to mark his choice. That evening, the Unknown Soldier travelled by train to Paris where he was honored in a public ceremony. The Unknown was then transported to the port at Le Havre to board the USS Olympia, en route to the United States for burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Younger, meanwhile, returned to Chicago in 1922, and went to work for the U.S. Postal Service. He married Agnes Wasco and together they had two children.

LEGACY: Edward Younger did not have the opportunity to visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier until 1930, when the Washington Post sponsored his trip to participate in a Memorial Day program at Arlington National Cemetery. In a story printed the day before the ceremony, the Post reported that Younger would have the honor of placing a bouquet of roses at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and that he planned to wear the same uniform he had worn when selecting the remains in 1921.

In an interview, Younger expressed what the Unknown Soldier meant to him:

“Of course, I haven’t any idea who this unknown really is, but I might have eaten, slept, and fought next to him. It’s real nice to get a chance to visit him again—just to say hello and to honor—through him—all my buddies that fell over there.” —Sgt. Edward Younger
SERGEANT FRANK WITCHEY

WALKING TOUR STOP 11
Section 18, Grave 1912-C-1

BIRTH: September 11, 1891, Kansas City, MO
DEATH: September 30, 1945, Washington, D.C.

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Sergeant Frank Witchey began playing bugles and trumpets at age nine, a pastime that would eventually link him to the Unknown Soldier. He married Margaret C. Murphy and together they had four children.

CAREER: Witchey joined the Army in 1908 and served for 30 years. He sounded Taps at the funeral of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. His notes closed the ceremony and were heard by thousands attending the ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, as well as countless others listening to the live broadcast in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Witchey also sounded Taps at the funerals of many of national dignitaries, including Presidents Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft. Until his retirement from the Army in 1938, he sounded Taps at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier every year; his final ceremony was on Veterans Day in 1937.

Recognizing the significance of the Unknown Soldier’s funeral, Witchey purchased the Army-issued bugle he used during the ceremony. He gold-plated the instrument and later engraved it with the names of important ceremonies at which he played.

LEGACY: The sounding of Taps at military funerals has traditionally inspired feelings of comfort and reverence, and Witchey’s playing likely touched the hearts of many.

THE HISTORY OF TAPS
"Taps" dates from the American Civil War. In July 1862, Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield composed the tune to replace the colorless "lights out" call that the Army then used. The tune’s popularity soon spread, and Taps was first sounded at a military funeral shortly after Butterfield composed it. The deceased soldier’s commanding officer believed that a bugle call was safer than the traditional three-rifle volley, which the enemy could misinterpret as an attack. In 1874, Butterfield’s Taps became the U.S. Army’s official bugle call. Taps has been used by the U.S. armed forces ever since — at the end of the day, during flag ceremonies and at military funerals. Whenever a service member is buried with military honors, the ceremony concludes with the three-rifle volley and the sounding of Taps.

The name "Taps" derives from the fact that the lights-out call was traditionally followed by three drum taps.
Section 19 holds the gravesites of many African American soldiers who served during World War I. Arlington National Cemetery, like all national cemeteries, was segregated by race until President Harry S. Truman ordered the desegregation of the United States military in 1948. Section 19 is one of the original segregated sections of the cemetery.

More than 350,000 African Americans served in the U.S. military during World War I. However, only a small percentage of them were assigned to combat units. The majority served in support and manual labor roles, including in the Graves Registration Service (GRS). The work of the GRS was emotionally and physically difficult. It involved locating and disinterring remains scattered across battlefields, as well as digging proper graves in the newly established American foreign cemeteries.

In 1918, two female African American social workers, Addie W. Hunton and Kathryn M. Johnson, traveled to France as volunteers for the YMCA. Their duties included managing a library, providing emotional support and writing letters for soldiers. Upon their return to the United States, they wrote a book about their experiences, titled *Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces*. In one of the final chapters, Hunton described the work of the African American men in the GRS and how she hoped that white Americans would be grateful for their service and more willing to recognize their rights:

"Whether they sought their comrades by the winding Meuse or on the battle-seamed heights of 'No Man's Land'; whether they found their bodies in the shadows of the ruined cathedrals of Rheims, Soissons or Ypres, always they were making an unconscious challenge to the very heart of the United States for the rights of the twelve millions of its citizens whose loyalty had thus endured the test.

"May we not hope that as the heart of this homeland finds its way to those American shrines in France, a real peace, born of knowledge and gratitude, shall descend upon us, blotting out hate and its train of social and civil injustices? Then shall we realize the value and meaning of the pain and sacrifice of these dark-browned heroes of ours."¹⁰

— Addie W. Hunton

As you walk through Arlington National Cemetery and reflect on the sacrifices of the individuals buried here, also remember the contributions of the men who worked to ensure that all World War I known and unknown soldiers received the honors they deserved.
BIRTH: January 6, 1883, Jefferson County, IN
DEATH: August 10, 1951, Vevay, IN

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Samuel Woodfill was born to Christina Woodfill and John S. G. Woodfill, a veteran of the Mexican-American War and Civil War. Samuel Woodfill married Lorena "Blossom" Wiltshire on December 25, 1917.

CAREER: In 1901, when Woodfill turned 18, he followed his father’s footsteps and enlisted in the Army. Woodfill served in the Philippines during the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), and in 1914 deployed to the Mexican border to join General John J. Pershing’s campaign against Mexican revolutionary leader Francisco "Pancho" Villa and his forces.

During World War I, Woodfill served with the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), Company M, 60th Infantry, 5th Division. On October 12, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive near Cunel, France, his company came under heavy machine gun fire. Using a combination of handguns, a rifle and a trench pick, Woodfill neutralized multiple German machine gun nests. He received the Medal of Honor in recognition of his actions that day.

In 1921, Woodfill was chosen as one of eight body bearers for the Unknown Soldier. Along with Charles Leo O’Connor and six other decorated war veterans, Woodfill escorted the Unknown Soldier from the U.S. Capitol to Arlington National Cemetery on November 11, 1921.

Woodfill was discharged from the Army in 1923, but when the U.S. entered World War II he chose to again serve his country. In 1942, at the age of 59, he was commissioned as a major in the Army, and he was assigned to train infantry soldiers in Birmingham, Alabama. Following the war, he retired to a small farm in Indiana.

LEGACY: After World War I, Woodfill was highly praised for his heroism in newspapers and by public figures like President Warren G. Harding and General John J. Pershing. In addition to the Medal of Honor, Woodfill received the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Légion d’Honneur in the degree of chevalier, the Italian Meriot de Guerra and the Montenegrin Cross of Prince Danilo.

After Woodfill’s death in 1951, he was buried with little ceremony in a cemetery near his home in Indiana. Four years later, Indiana Congressman Earl Wilson led an effort for Woodfill to be reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery, with the burial honors that reflected his status as a Medal of Honor recipient.
WALKING TOUR STOP 14
Section 34, Grave S-19-LH

BIRTH: September 13, 1860, Laclede, MI
DEATH: July 15, 1948, Washington, D.C.

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: John J. Pershing was the eldest of nine children born to John Fletcher and Ann Thompson Pershing. The Panic of 1873 financial crisis forced Pershing's father to work as a traveling salesman, leaving the younger Pershing to run the family farm while also attending school.

After graduating high school, Pershing worked as a teacher until he could save enough money to attend Kirksville Normal School. He graduated in 1880 with a teaching degree. Two years later, an advertisement highlighting the upcoming West Point entrance exam caught his attention. Pershing took the exam, earned the highest score within his congressional district and enrolled in the military academy.

CAREER: Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886, and the Army sent him to New Mexico to serve with the 6th Cavalry. Over the next 30 years, Pershing led major military campaigns during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine-American War, as well as an attempt to capture Mexican revolutionary leader Francisco "Pancho" Villa – known as the “Pershing Punitive Expedition” – in 1916-1917.

By 1917, when the United States entered World War I, Pershing had risen to the rank of major general. Pershing informed President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Newton Baker that he was “prepared for the duties of this hour,” and Secretary Baker named him commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), the portion of the U.S. military that would fight in Europe. This required Pershing to organize the drafting, training and supplying of two million troops. Under Pershing’s leadership, the AEF proved to be a decisive factor in the defeat of the German Army on the Western Front.

On September 1, 1919, Congress honored Pershing for his exemplary service by bestowing on him the title General of the Armies of the United States, a new rank created specifically for him that made him the highest ranking officer in the history of the U.S. military. In 1976, President Gerald Ford posthumously appointed George Washington to this rank, and Washington and Pershing remain the only two officers to have held it.

LEGACY: Through his leadership and discipline, Pershing developed the AEF as an effective fighting force and a decisive factor in the Allied victory in World War I. His mentorship of other officers, including George S. Patton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George C. Marshall and Omar Bradley, prepared the next generation of U.S. Army generals for leadership during World War II.

Before his death, Pershing requested to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery in a section where he would be surrounded by World War I soldiers. In some ways, Pershing’s funeral at Arlington National Cemetery was similar to that of the World War I Unknown Soldier. After his death, Pershing’s body lay in state in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda on July 18-19, 1948, before being transported to Arlington National Cemetery in a grand military procession. President Harry S. Truman attended the funeral service held in Memorial Amphitheater, along with other high-ranking political and military officials. Despite his high rank, Pershing chose to have a simple government-provided headstone, like those of the soldiers who lay at rest around him.
Following World War I, General Pershing took great interest in ensuring that fallen service members were given appropriate honors. He advocated for the beautification and preservation of the American cemeteries in France – an effort he eventually led as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission – and supported the effort to bury the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. On February 1, 1921, he stated to Congress:

"It seems to me it would be a very fitting tribute for the Nation to pay not only to the unknown dead but to all who gave their lives and those who risked their lives for their country. We have had no national expression of any sort since the war ended that would give the people an opportunity to show their appreciation of the services over there of the young manhood of the Nation, and it seems to me it would be a very fine thing for Congress to make some provision for a ceremony that would give the people the country an opportunity to do that."11

During the procession of the Unknown Soldier from Capitol Hill to Arlington National Cemetery, Pershing walked directly behind the caisson. Others in the procession included President Warren G. Harding, former President and current Chief Justice William H. Taft, members of the Cabinet, members of the House and Senate, and several state governors.

In the years before his death, Pershing returned multiple times to pay tribute to the Unknown Soldier. During Pershing's funeral, his casket was brought to the Tomb plaza to rest for a moment of silence — a final salute between two soldiers.
**SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS**

We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Tag Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.

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### #1 THE STORY OF THE TOMB

Many people recognize the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier but do not know the stories of those who worked to make it such a special place. During your walking tour, take a photo of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a photo of one of your favorite stops. Post your photos, along with what you learned about how the individual or event at that stop contributed to honoring unknown soldiers, and share with us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery, using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.

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### #2 DECORATION DAY

How do you carry on the tradition of Decoration Day (now known as Memorial Day) by honoring fallen American service members? Share with us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.

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### #3 MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

On the exterior of Memorial Amphitheater, inscriptions list important battles fought by the U.S. military, famous U.S. Army generals and U.S. Navy admirals, and three quotations about military service. Take a photo of one of these inscriptions and think about why it may have been included in this place of honor. Share the photo and your thoughts with us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.

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### #4 REFLECTION AT THE TOMB

Why did you visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier today? What did you feel while you were there? Share with us by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.

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### #5 DESIGN OF THE TOMB

Imagine you were asked to design the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Would you use any symbols or words? What style and materials would you choose? Draw a picture of your design and share it with us by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #TUSatANC.
NOTES


7. Mrs. R. Emmet Digney, (Mable C. Digney), quoted in “Bereaved Mothers Grateful, She Says,” Washington Post, November 12, 1921, 4.

8. Walter Hughes Newton, reading Charles Leo O’Connor’s citation in the House of Representatives, on November 14, 1921. 67th Cong., 1st sess., Congressional Record, 7679.


SOURCES

Allen, Michael J. "Sacrilege of a Strange, Contemporary Kind," History and Memory 23, no. 2 (Fall/Winter 2011), 90.


“Bereaved Mothers Grateful, She Says,” Washington Post, December 12, 1921, 4.


“Eight Heroes Bore Body of Unknown,” Washington Post, November 12, 1921, 2.


U.S. Congress. Congressional Record. 67th Cong. 1st Sess. 7679.


IMAGES, continued


Slide 17: Marine Corps Photo #521814, National Archives.


Slide 18: [Départ du Soldat inconnu américain pour les États-Unis]: les honneurs militaires rendus au soldat inconnu dans la chapelle ardente, place de l'Hôtel de ville à Châlon sur Marne: [photographie de presse] / Agence Meurisse, October 24, 21, Bibliothèque nationale de France, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9053283k/f1.item.r=D%C3%A9part%20du%20Soldat%20inconnu%20am%C3%A9ricain%20pour%20les%20%C3%82 tats-Unis


Slide 19: 111-SC-95398, September 21, 1930, National Archives.

Slide 19: 111-SC-97239, April 12, 1932, National Archives.


