



**LEE
AVENUE**

FORT FISHER
AIR FORCE RECREATION AREA
4th Force Support Squadron
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH CAROLINA



THE NAMING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

PART III: Remaining Department of Defense Assets



Acknowledgments

The Naming Commission wishes to acknowledge the many individuals, organizations, government officials and agencies that provided us their views and insights.

We are deeply grateful to the Department of the Army, which served as our supporting agency, and all the Department of Defense employees whose assistance was so essential to the success and functioning of the Commission.

The Commission

COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT COMMEMORATE THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED VOLUNTARILY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



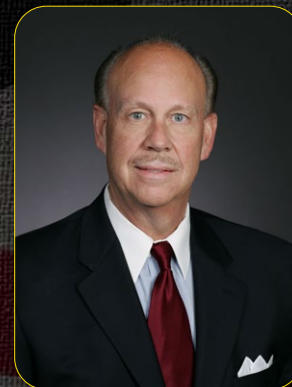
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Executive Summary

Duties of The Naming Commission (Per Section 370, FY21 NDAA)

1. Assess the cost of renaming or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.
2. Develop procedures and criteria to assess whether an existing name, symbol, monument, display, or paraphernalia commemorates the Confederate States of America or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.
3. Recommend procedures for renaming assets of the DoD to prevent commemoration of the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.
4. Develop a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from assets of the DoD, within the timeline established by this Act (i.e., not later than January 1, 2024).
5. Include in the plan procedures and criteria for collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with naming or renaming of DoD assets.

This is Part III of the three-part Naming Commission Final Report, which contains recommendations for the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated and named Department of Defense assets not already covered in “Part I: United States Army Bases” and “Part II: U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy.” This report fulfills the requirements mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Section 370 (Appendix B).

Understanding the five major duties of the Commission listed to the left and the October 1, 2022, deadline to submit its Final Report, the Commission quickly established several lines of effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense. This included obtaining lists of all service assets based on Commission criteria; considering local sensitivities through installation visits and subsequent re-engagements, discussions with local elected officials, and direct public input via an official website; and identifying those assets not under the Commission’s remit, such as museums and state-controlled Army National Guard bases. As a result of these multiple data inputs – following briefings to Senate Armed Services Committee/House Armed Services Committee – the Commission determined the best way forward was for the Commission to recommend new names for affected bases, and to give guidance to the Services as to how to manage all Confederacy affiliated asset changes – whether via removal, renaming, or modification – on those and other bases.

The Commission determined that it has all necessary data to issue a final report on all remaining Department of Defense Confederacy-affiliated assets. This report meets the intent of the Commission for the military departments to remediate all remaining Confederacy-affiliated assets through their well-established memorialization processes.

Once the Secretary of Defense approves the plan, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense authorize the Military Department Secretaries to determine the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets in their services using their established memorialization processes, subject to the criteria discussed below and with appropriate modification to account for the mandates contained in Section 1749 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (Appendix A).¹

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law No: 116-283) [hereafter FY21 NDAA], at Title III Operation and Maintenance, Subtitle E Other Matters, Section 370 (Appendix B), directed the establishment of a commission relating to assigning, modifying, or removing of names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia to assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

As mandated by Section 370, the Commission is comprised of eight members – four appointed by the Secretary of Defense, one appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), one appointed by the Ranking Member of the SASC, one appointed by the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), and one appointed by the Ranking Member of the HASC.

Section 370, subsection (c), requires the Commission to perform the five duties listed on the previous page related to the assigning, modifying, or removing of Confederacy-affiliated names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia within the Department of Defense.

Additionally, while monuments are subject to the requirements of Section 370, grave markers are exempt. The Commission is thus required to define what constitutes a “grave marker” since that term is not defined in Section 370.² Any Confederate-named grave markers located on any Department of Defense installation are not in the Naming Commission’s remit and are exempt.

Initial Commission discussions in March 2021 established a need to obtain an asset inventory by military service and to conduct visits to the bases (addressed in more detail in Parts I and II) to solicit local stakeholder input and view any identified Confederacy-affiliated assets. The Services also provided briefings to the Commission in April 2021 with known Confederacy-affiliated items and locations.

Given the volume of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense – predominantly the

United States Army – the Commission decided the best approach would be for it to address base renaming only. The Commission would develop processes and guidance by which the military Services could address all Confederate-affiliated names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia within the Department of Defense.

As reported in Part I, the Commission visited all nine bases – plus Fort Belvoir, which is addressed further in this part of the report – to engage with senior leaders and other key stakeholders to gain insight into local sensitivities and input on potential candidates for renaming consideration, and for the Commissioners to view any Confederate-affiliated items.

Additionally, the Commission established a website to solicit public input for renaming consideration. The Commission received tremendous feedback, collecting more than 34,000 names and comments that resulted in 3,663 unique names divided categorically by individuals; groups, missions, or values; and locations, events, or other names. While a majority of the submissions were made through the Naming Commission’s public website, we also received nominations from community engagements, visits with elected officials, and from a variety of interested stakeholders. In line with the Commission’s naming criteria and Army tradition, the Commission focused primarily on the 2,380 names of individuals received.

Between January and May 2022, using its established criteria, the Naming Commission reduced this to 87 candidates including two names reflecting values.³ This list was used to eventually select a name for the nine bases covered in Part I of the report.

This report describes the Commission’s methodology for determining the assets at issue; the costs associated with the removal, relocation, or renaming of assets; the criteria used to assess assets; the methods of collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with the removal or renaming of assets; the selection process; and recommendations.



Methodology

Starting at the Commission's first meeting in early March 2021, the Commission established several objectives in order to understand the background and scope of the problem.

RENAMING, REMOVAL, AND NAMING CRITERIA

In accordance with Section 370, the Commission developed procedures and criteria to assess whether existing names and property have any affiliation with the Confederate States of America and, if so, whether the asset should be modified, removed, or renamed.

Between March and June 2021, the Commission established renaming, removal and naming criteria. An adjustment was approved in June to the criteria for select National Guard assets, since the Commission determined the majority of Army National Guard assets are state-owned and therefore not within the remit of the Commission.

The naming criteria were developed to assist bases (using their respective memorialization processes) and the Commission when considering and selecting base names for recommendation to the Secretary of Defense.

Renaming Criteria

- ◆ Asset is owned by DoD. This includes bases that currently meet FY21 NDAA guidance for renaming due to commemorating the Confederacy or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.
- ◆ National Guard assets procured, constructed, or maintained by DoD in support of Title 10 activities.
- ◆ Asset is not a grave marker.
- ◆ Asset is not an exhibit in a museum.
- ◆ Consideration for assets commemorating individual federal service prior to, or after, the Civil War.
- ◆ The commemoration of the Confederacy or persons who served voluntarily is not the core purpose of the asset; asset can be renamed with minor cosmetic changes or sign changes.
- ◆ Consider historical context of the original naming decision.

Removal Criteria

- ◆ Asset is owned by the DoD.
- ◆ National Guard assets procured, constructed, or maintained by DoD in support of Title 10 activities.

- ◆ Asset is designated as one that honors or commemorates the Confederacy or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.
- ◆ Asset is not a grave marker.
- ◆ Asset is not an exhibit in a museum.
- ◆ Consideration for asset that commemorates an individual's federal service prior to, or after, the Civil War.
- ◆ The commemoration of the Confederacy or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy is the core purpose and presentation of the asset.
- ◆ Removal is reasonably necessary to expunge the commemoration.
- ◆ Consider historical context of original naming decision.

Naming Criteria

- ◆ Asset is determined as requiring renaming by Naming Commission established standards.
- ◆ Commissioners have visited the site and received an update from base/installation leadership and have notified/considered input from local leaders and civic groups.
- ◆ Have received naming recommendations from stakeholders.
- ◆ Potential name considerations:
 - Individual is deceased.
 - If a person/persons, man or woman, that person during their life distinguished themselves through courageous and valorous acts and/or through a life of service to the United States of America.
 - Although not required, a person/persons will ideally have some affiliation with the State the base is located in or the mission of the base.
 - All potential nominees will be vetted appropriately on their history and background.
 - The names selected will honor either a person(s) or a subject/theme (such as Duty, Honor, Country) that exemplifies the core values of the U.S. military and nation.
 - The passage of time has shown the individual or activity to be assessed in a larger context of history and its significance realized or better understood.
 - Aggregated list of candidates reflects the Armed Forces population.

ASSET INVENTORIES AND COST ESTIMATES

Once the renaming and removal criteria were completed, the Services were tasked to inventory their assets according to those criteria. The responses included a list of all Confederacy-affiliated assets and associated costs for renaming or removal. See Appendix C for the asset inventory for the Department of Defense, excluding assets already listed in Parts I and II of the report.

In conjunction with the military service inventories, the Commission wanted assessments from each service on their existing work on asset renaming and an understanding of their perspectives on renaming. In mid-April 2021, the military Services, National Guard Bureau, Arlington National Cemetery, and National Park Service provided these briefings to the Commission.

Key to the efforts of obtaining an accurate asset inventory across the Department of Defense was the Army Support Team, the Department of Defense's support agency to the Naming Commission. For more than a year, the Army Support Team worked with all military Services, the Department of Defense, and their numerous sub-entities to capture thousands of Confederacy-affiliated assets. These included nearly everything from readily apparent tactile assets (e.g., buildings, ships, street signs) to less obvious items, such as information technology systems that would require change within the Services and across the Department of Defense's 4th Estate agencies and organizations.⁴ The leadership and diligent efforts of this team were the key to making this overall asset inventory possible.

RENAMING ASSETS AND REMOVAL PLAN

From the onset, the consensus was that the Commission would not be able to directly address the potentially thousands of assets, such as roads, buildings, and paraphernalia, in the allotted time frame. The Commission quickly determined that the Commission would most likely address the base renaming itself and develop processes by which the Services could address other items.

However, the Commissioners required data to determine the scope of the renaming required. All military Services provided briefings to the Commission in April 2021. As part of the briefings, the Commission asked the Services to provide lists of all assets in their inventories, highlighting those as Confederate-named as well as cost estimates to rename, modify, or remove applicable assets. The Commission also visited the bases covered in Parts I and II of the report – and Fort Belvoir – which allowed the Commission to see all Confederacy-affiliated assets, verify their well-established memorialization processes, and receive in-

put from local stakeholders. This data reinforced the Commission's initial assessment that the Commission would manage the base renaming and the Services would manage all Confederate-affiliated assets on their installations using their memorialization processes.

Regular discussions with the SASC and HASC supported this view that the Commission work at the macro-level and allow the military Services to work the remaining items on an installation. This macro approach allowed the Commission to move with speed and generate momentum for renaming efforts by the military Services.

As such, this approach where the Commission recommends the bases' new names while the military Services manage changes to assets, meets the Section 370 requirement to recommend procedures for renaming assets and a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia affiliated with the Confederacy.

The intent of this part of the report is to provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for all Confederacy-affiliated assets under the Commission's remit not already covered in Parts I and II, and recommend that the Services process those Confederacy-affiliated assets under their respective memorialization procedures for renaming, relocating, modifying, removing, or leaving unchanged, as appropriate.

LOCAL SENSITIVITIES

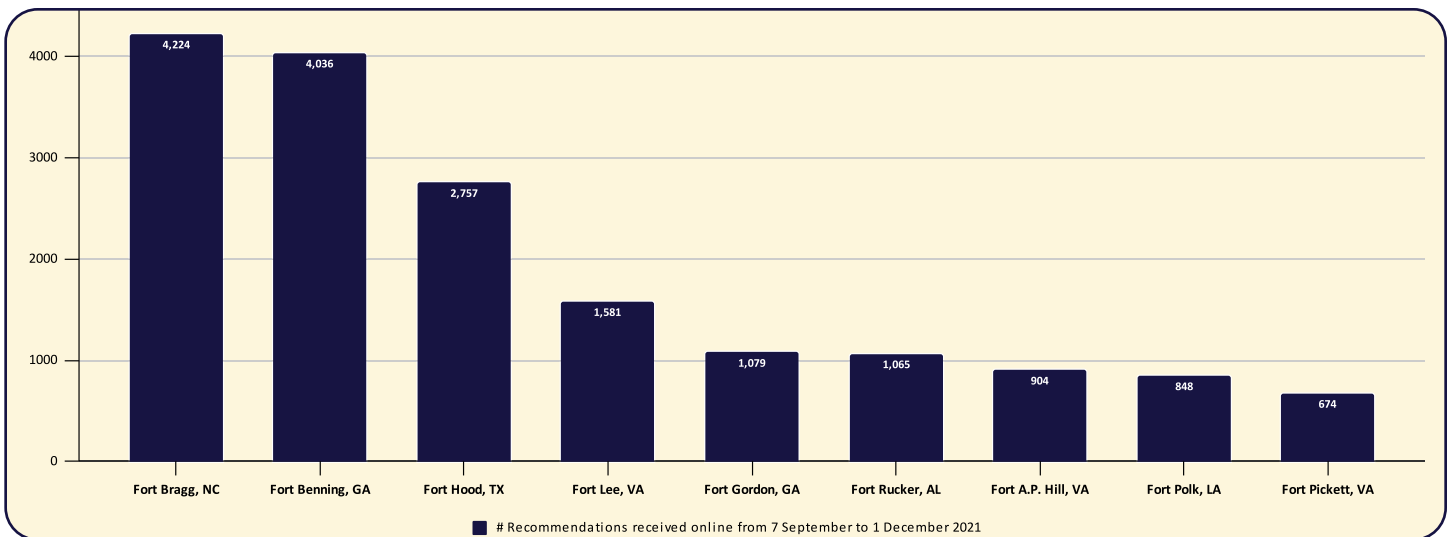
To meet the Section 370 requirement to collect and incorporate local sensitivities, the Commission decided on three ways to solicit input.⁵

First, the Commission agreed it was vital to visit every installation under consideration for renaming or that was known to possess Confederacy-affiliated assets. Between June and November 2021, Commissioners traveled to the bases (see Parts I and II) to view Confederate-named assets; learn about existing internal processes for renaming; engage with base leaders, personnel and other on-post stakeholders; and engage with local community leaders and other off-post stakeholders to provide information and collect their feedback on the renaming process, along with their specific renaming recommendations.

The Commission provided guidance on its specific desires (engagements with stakeholders, military personnel, civilian workers, and senior leaders, along with opportunities to see Confederate-named assets) and the installation leadership developed the itinerary and selected the various stakeholders to engage.

Next, in advance of installation visits, the Commission engaged with senators, representatives, and gover-

Number of Recommendations for Renaming Army Posts Received via Naming Commission Website



nors for the respective states. The purpose was to educate them on the Commission’s mandate and upcoming engagements with bases and local communities in their jurisdiction. It also provided a platform to obtain feedback from these elected officials.

While the Commission met with community stakeholders across the visited bases to get a sense of local sensitivities, they wanted to ensure those they were not able to meet – and the American public at large – were afforded an opportunity to have their voices heard in this process. The Commission established a website allowing anyone to provide installation name recommendations (or other feedback) directly to the Commission from September 4 to December 1, 2021. More than 34,000 submissions were received.

Between March and April 2022, after all the installation visits were complete, the Commission re-engaged installation commanders, military personnel, leaders and other stakeholders from each community through virtual listening sessions. During the sessions, the Commission presented candidate names for each installation (see Part I of the report). Although community feedback was non-binding on the Commission, it featured prominently in its deliberations and was instrumental to helping shape the focused lists of potential names as well for the final recommended name for each installation.

GRAVE MARKERS

Section 370 requires the Commission to further define what constitutes a grave marker since grave markers are exempt under Section 370. The Commission received a briefing from the Office of Army Cemeteries in April 2021 which provided information on definitions of markers, memorials, and monuments and relevant statutes, regulations, and

policies in order to better understand and develop what constitutes a grave marker. The Commission defined grave markers as: Markers located at the remains of the fallen. A marker, headstone, foot stone, niche cover, or flat marker containing inscriptions commemorating one or more decedents interred at that location. This definition is in line with the existing 38 U.S. Code § 2306 – Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles. Any Confederate-named grave markers located on any Department of Defense installation are not in the Naming Commission’s remit and are exempt.

MUSEUMS

The Commission decided that Confederate-named assets in installation museums fall outside the remit of the Commission, since the purpose of these museums is to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret historically significant artifacts pertaining to that installation, mission, or other focus area. As such, any Confederate-named assets maintained in any Department of Defense installation museum are exempt from the Commission’s remit.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Sec. 370(h)(2) of the FY21 NDAA (see Appendix A) authorized the Naming Commission \$2 million to complete its work. Within 18 months, the eight volunteer commissioners and their dedicated staff of six, assisted by a modestly sized Army support team, completed the Commission’s unprecedented mission using less than half the funds authorized, returning more than \$1 million of taxpayer funds back to its originating source. See Appendix G for details on costs incurred by the Commission in the course of its work.

As part of the reporting of assets, the Department of Defense reported significant numbers of readily apparent tactile assets (e.g., buildings, ships, street signs) as well as less obvious items, such as information technology systems that would require change across the Department of Defense's 4th Estate agencies and organizations. Reported items included numerous signs within multiple agencies, displays in the Pentagon in the Joint Staff section, websites, and various software applications (see Appendix C).

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize Directors of all Defense entities and organizations rename Defense assets under their control that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, and digital assets.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense establish Defense enterprise-wide process(es) for the physical and digital assets listed in the Naming Plan with the goal of gaining financial efficiencies in the removal, renaming, or modifying the designated Defense assets.

Additionally, the military Services reported hundreds of assets – mostly within the Department of the Army – both tactile and imperceptible. Examples include myriad signs; select civil works, landing craft, and ships; heraldic items, battle streamers, mapping, and databases.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of the Defense authorize all Secretaries of Military Departments and Directors of Defense entities or organizations to remove smaller defense assets under their control that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy from Defense-owned or -controlled locations. This includes assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include portraits, plaques, awards, and paraphernalia.

The Commission received current accumulated costs associated with the Department of the Air Force transitioning bases from the Air Force to the Space Force. The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense encourage base-naming lessons learned be shared between the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army.

MEMORIALIZATION AND NAMING PROCESSES

The Naming Commission discovered that the military Service policies governing the naming of assets after living and/or deceased individuals do not include language to meet the legal requirements of FY20 NDAA, Section 1749 (see Appendix A) to prohibit names related to the Confederacy. For example, current regulations predate the FY20 NDAA based on the publication dates of:

- ♦ U.S. Army Regulation 1-33, The Army Memorial Program, [October 25, 2018](#).
- ♦ U.S. Navy OPNAVINST 5030.12H, Naming Streets, Facilities, and Areas after Persons, [October 19, 2017](#).
- ♦ U.S. Marine Corps Order 5750.1H, Manual For The Marine Corps Historical Program, [February 13, 2009](#).
- ♦ U.S. Air Force Manual 36-2806, Awards and Memorialization Program, [June 10, 2019](#).

The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Defense Department to revise all memorialization and naming processes to comply with FY20 NDAA, Section 1749 language (Appendix A).

INACTIVE, DECOMMISSIONED, OR OBSOLETE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSETS

The Naming Commission's remit was for current Department of Defense assets. As part of the effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense, the Commission received briefings from the department's four military Services in April 2021, received targeted briefings on select topics (e.g., Arlington National Cemetery Confederate Memorial, heraldic items), and received answers to queries through the Army Support Team. Those briefings revealed that inactive, decommissioned, or obsolete Department of Defense assets named for the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served in the Confederacy, exist throughout the Department of Defense and military Services.

The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Department of Defense to revise all memorialization and naming processes to ensure that if assets with Confederacy associations are reactivated or recommissioned that they are appropriately renamed or modified to remove the Confederate name or symbology.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, MUSEUMS, AND VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS

During one of the early base visits, a local historical society inquired about transferring items designated for removal into their custody. During subsequent base visits, the Commissioners heard this same request.

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow installation Commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

GIFTS, AWARDS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS

During the identification of assets across the Department of Defense and in the military Services, gifts, awards, and scholarships were identified. The United Daughters of the Confederacy presents the Southern Cross of Honor to lineal descendants of Confederate veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces. Also, the Cross of Military Service, an outgrowth of the Southern Cross of Honor, is presented to veterans of World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam Conflict and the Global War on Terror who are lineal blood descendants of Confederate military personnel.

As an example of awards, at West Point, there is a display for a Robert E. Lee Memorial Award for mathematics. There are also a handful of Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps awards given to cadets in those programs named after and, in some cases, from Confederacy-affiliated organizations.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense ensure that all gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the Department of Defense comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commis-

sion recommends that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the Defense Department.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commission recommends that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense ensure that all scholarship processes comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commission recommends that scholarships for military (to include ROTC/JROTC) and Defense Department civilian personnel that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not sponsored by, received by or given to Defense Department employees.

HERALDIC ITEMS

Heraldic items identify units, recognize unit deeds and history, and foster esprit de corps. They take many forms, such as:

- ◆ Shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI)
- ◆ Combat service identification badges
- ◆ Distinctive unit insignia (DUI)
- ◆ Mottos (an element of the DUI)
- ◆ Coats of arms (COA)
- ◆ Crests (used with COA; also, on flags)
- ◆ Shoulder loop insignia
- ◆ Flags (incorporate SSI and COAs)
- ◆ Band regalia (baldric, drum, mace, tabard, tab)



Several heraldic design elements symbolize, represent, or otherwise evoke the Confederacy. Those design features can also commemorate, honor, or otherwise glorify the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. These design elements include the use of saltires, the color gray, references to Dixie, Confederate leaders/battles/campaigns, and references in mottos.

Saltires

A saltire is a diagonal cross. Saltires are a common heraldic element that appear in medieval coats of arms, national flags, and United States Army insignia. The saltire carries no universal symbolic meaning; rather, its significance comes from the subject it represents and the context of the design.

Early in the American Civil War, Confederate armies adopted unique battle flags for command and control on the battlefield. Many consisted of a square flag that featured a white-trimmed blue saltire on a red field and included twelve or thirteen white stars inside the saltire. The flags using this saltire, particularly the widely known Naval Jack version, are commonly called the Confederate battle flag. Confederate forces used many variations of this design during the war, including different color combinations and shapes. After the Civil War, versions of the Confederate battle flag continued to be used in the South after the Civil War, often with strong political and segregationist intentions.

Saltires are incorporated into more than 1,100 U.S. Army heraldic items. The majority do not commemorate, or even represent, the Confederacy. Still, saltires are the vast majority of Confederate symbolism present in Army heraldry. Some 200 Army heraldic items contain saltires that refer to the Confederate battle flag or the Confederacy in general.

Saltires are used as a direct and deliberate reference to the Confederate battle flag. Many Southern units incorporated saltires into their heraldry as direct references to the Confederacy during a time of reassertion of white supremacy in the South. The historical context of these periods – including legalized segregation (i.e., Jim Crow), civil rights struggles, and massive resistance by Southern states to desegregation efforts – show the significance of these design decisions.

For example, the official description for the heraldry of the 276th Engineer Battalion, Virginia Army National Guard, states that “the gray saltire commemorates service in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War.”⁶ Even though this description does not explicitly reference the Confederate battle flag, the



276th Engineer Bn. DUI
(Virginia ARNG)

saltire nonetheless commemorates the unit’s service fighting for the Confederacy. These items were originally authorized in 1929 at a time of legalized segregation in Virginia.

Saltires in unit heraldry commemorate the Confederacy when they are drawn from state flags that have incorporated a saltire as a Confederate symbol. Throughout much of the past 150 years and during the period that many unit insignia and symbols were created, the state flags of Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama incorporated either the entire Confederate battle flag or its saltire. During those years, state officials and state offices declared that this imagery highlighted their historical ties to the Confederacy. As such, the use of Confederate symbolism from the state flags of Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama in Army heraldry likewise represents historical ties to the Confederacy.

For example, the distinctive unit insignia of the 168th Engineer Brigade (Mississippi National Guard) states: “the saltire was taken from the state flag of Mississippi.”⁷ This item was approved in 2003, when the state flag of Mississippi still featured the Confederate battle flag. Thus, the saltire on this heraldic item represents the Confederate battle flag and commemorates the Confederacy.



168th Engineer Bde. DUI
(Mississippi ARNG)

The Color Gray

The color gray can, when used in the context of the Civil War, refer to the Confederacy. Gray was the predominant and most recognizable color of Confederate uniforms during the Civil War. It is also commonly used to refer to the Confederacy or the South during the Civil War, in contrast to the blue of the U.S. Army (for example, the 1982 TV miniseries *The Blue and the Gray*, about the Civil War, or numerous historical accounts use variations of that title).

The color gray also can be incorporated into other design elements to reference the South and the Confederate States of America, even if not explicitly stated.

Of course, the color gray by itself does not necessarily denote a connection to the Confederacy. It has been used, for example, by pre-Civil War militia units and the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy. As noted previously, the context for the adoption of each heraldic item is important.



Former 116th Infantry Bde.
SSI (Virginia ARNG)

References to Dixie

The term “Dixie” has strong historical and contemporary connotations with the American South, the Confederate States of America, and the Confederate cause, especially when used in a military context. The Confederacy adopted the popular minstrel song “Dixie” as its de facto anthem, which continued to resonate with the Confederate cause long after the war. Several



31st Chemical Bde.
Unit Patch
(Alabama ARNG)

heraldic items commemorate the Confederacy by featuring design elements referring to “Dixie.”

For example, the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 31st Chemical Brigade (Alabama National Guard), originally designed for the 31st Division in 1919, features two letter Ds that stand for “Dixie Division.”⁸

References to Confederate Leaders

Heraldic items that refer to the Civil War exploits of Confederate leaders and officers commemorate the Confederate States of America. Individuals so referenced include: GEN Braxton Bragg, COL John S. Mosby, Jefferson F. Davis, GEN Robert E. Lee, LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest, LTG Leonidas Polk, and LTG Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson.

For example, the Mosby hat with ostrich plume was worn by COL John Singleton Mosby, commander of the Civil War Mosby’s Rangers and the namesake of the Army Reserve Center at Fort Belvoir where the 55th Sustainment Brigade is located. The motto translates to “Sustain The Force, Secure The Victory.”⁹



55th Sustainment Bde.
DUI (USAR)

References to Confederate Battles and Campaigns

Stars and other design elements on heraldic items can be used to indicate battles or campaigns in which the unit fought on the side of the Confederate States of America.

For example, the heraldic items of the 161st Medical Battalion, Alabama National Guard, contain seven stars. These represent the seven major battles the unit participated in, on the Confederate side, during the Civil War.¹⁰



161st Medical Bn. DUI
(Alabama ARNG)

References in Mottos

Mottos can also commemorate the Confederacy, sometimes in Latin and often using obscure language. Mottos typically appear on units’ distinctive unit insignia.



130th Support Center
DUI (Tennessee ARNG)

For example, the motto of the 130th Support Center, Tennessee National Guard, “FORREST CRITTERS,” uses a spelling that is a reference to Confederate LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest.¹¹ This motto is written on the unit’s distinctive unit insignia.

As another example, the motto of the USS Vella Gulf is “Move Swiftly, Strike Vigorously.” The motto is adapted from a favorite military maxim of GEN Stonewall Jackson: “To move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all the fruits of victory, is the secret to successful warfare.”



USS Vella Gulf Crest
with motto

In Use, Not in Use, and Obsolete

Three terms are used to describe the statuses of heraldic items: “in use,” “not in use,” or “obsolete.”

IN USE

A heraldic item that is currently used by an active U.S. Army unit. Typically, Soldiers assigned to those units are authorized to wear these items on their uniform, and the unit flags may display heraldic items.

For example, the heraldic items of the 116th Infantry Regiment, Virginia Army National Guard, were authorized in 1924. The unit is active and the heraldic items of the regiment are currently in use. Soldiers assigned to the regiment are authorized to wear its distinctive unit insignia on their uniforms and the flags of the 116th Infantry Regiment display the coat of arms of the regiment.

NOT IN USE

A heraldic item that is not currently used by an active U.S. Army unit. Consequently, no Soldiers are authorized to wear these items on their uniforms, except possibly to indicate former affiliation or wartime service with the unit. Heraldic items for units that are not active, remain authorized and available for future use (for example, should a unit be reactivated). Other examples include:

- ◆ The heraldic item of the 390th Personnel Group, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), was authorized in 1992. As the unit is not active, the heraldic item authorized for

the group is not currently in use, but could be used again in the future if the unit were reactivated.

- ◆ The heraldic items of the 111th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Virginia National Guard, were authorized in 1955. The unit is now active as the 111th Field Artillery Regiment, so the unit and its Soldiers display and wear the heraldic items of the field artillery regiment. The heraldic items authorized for the 111th Air Defense Artillery Regiment are not in use, but could be used again.
- ◆ The heraldic item of the 31st Support Group was authorized in 1971. The unit is currently active as the 31st Support Company, which falls lower in the organizational hierarchy. Because the Army does not authorize heraldic items at the company level, the item authorized for the group is not currently in use, but it could be used again if the unit changes status.

OBSOLETE

A heraldic item whose authority for use has been rescinded by the United States Army's Institute of Heraldry, often because a new design has been issued. All such items are not in use, and are not available to be reused in the future.

For example, The Institute of Heraldry rescinded the heraldic items of the 50th Armor Regiment in 1977. They are now considered obsolete.¹²

Recommendations

The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Secretaries of the Services to address heraldry items (e.g., unit patches and crests) or symbols that commemorate the Confederacy, or individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy, using their existing processes and with the following guidance:

- ◆ For inactive or decommissioned assets, the Services should modify these assets if they are ever returned to active service.
- ◆ For heraldry or symbols that unmistakably honor the Confederacy, or honor individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy through image or motto, the Commission recommends that Confederate symbols, images, and mottos be removed, or that the items be redesigned in their entirety.
- ◆ For heraldry or symbols, where the determination concerning commemoration rests primarily in the descriptive text, the Commission recommends the text be modified to remove references to the Confederacy or individuals who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.

CIVIL WORKS

Of the multiple Army Corps of Engineers' civil works projects discussed, the Commission determined there were four assets owned or controlled by the Defense Department that require a disposition by Congress. These assets are either DoD-owned or DoD- and state-controlled, meaning overlapping control and management of the asset. The Commission believes these assets are within its remit for consideration, but not within its purview to provide a naming recommendation.

Stonewall Jackson Lake and Dam, West Virginia

The lake and dam are named after Confederate LTG Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. In his childhood, he grew up with relatives in nearby Jackson's Mill in Lewis County approximately eight miles north of the dam.

Buford Dam and Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia

Buford Dam and Lake Lanier are listed together since locations are conjoined. Buford Dam (impounds Lake Lanier) is named for the town of Buford, Georgia – the namesake of which is LTC Algernon Sidney Buford, who served in the Virginia Militia during the Civil War – while Lake Lanier is named after the poet, Sidney Lanier. Lanier served in the Confederate States Army as a private. Buford Dam was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946, but not specifically named by Congress in legislation.

Port Allen Lock, Louisiana

The lock is named due its location: Port Allen, Louisiana. Port Allen is named in honor of Henry Watkins Allen, a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and the 17th Governor of Louisiana.

LATER-IDENTIFIED ASSETS

Given the thousands of assets across the Department of Defense and inside the military Services and the significant effort to identify the assets in Appendix C, the Naming Commission recognizes that Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the Department rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future.

FUTURE ASSETS

The Commission recognizes Department of Defense assets will need to be named in the future. The Commission encourages the Department of Defense to utilize the list of Commission-vetted names in Appendix D for naming consideration.

Department of the Army

As part of the effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense, the Commission received briefings from the four military Services in April 2021 and those services submitted their Confederacy-affiliated assets. The U.S. Army identified hundreds of items throughout their service that were Confederacy-affiliated (See Appendix C). The Commission identified several categories of assets, and individual assets, deserving of specific mention in this report.

ARMY VESSELS: LANDING CRAFT UTILITY

Of the Army's 32 active landing craft utility (LCU) vessels, nine were identified as having potential Confederacy-affiliated names. The Commission determined that five of those nine vessel names are Confederacy-affiliated.

LCU-2027 Mechanicsville

Mechanicsville is the Confederate name given to the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek, Virginia, fought on June 26, 1862. This was the first major engagement of the Seven Days Battles, which were fought outside of Richmond as part of U.S. Army MG George B. McClellan's 1862 Peninsula Campaign. The battle was a tactical U.S. Army victory, as BG Fitz John Porter's V Corps held off a series of Confederate Army assaults from behind defensive works along Beaver Dam Creek. After the battle, however, McClellan ordered Porter to withdraw toward Gaines' Mill to avoid being outflanked by recently arrived Confederate Army forces. Confederate Army GEN Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks on subsequent days, ultimately convincing McClellan to abandon the Peninsula Campaign.

LCU-2011 Chickahominy

Named after the Battle of Chickahominy. U.S. Army troops under MG George B. McClellan and Confederate Army forces commanded by GEN Robert E. Lee fought the Battle of Chickahominy, Virginia, on June 27, 1862. The engagement, commonly known as the Battle of Gaines' Mill, was part of the Seven Days Battles outside of Richmond, Virginia. Chickahominy was a decisive Confederate victory, and it stifled the Union advance toward Richmond. The battle, along with the other Seven Days Battles, contributed to ultimate Confederate victory in the Peninsula Campaign.

LCU-2025 Malvern Hill

The Malvern Hill is named for the Virginia battle where U.S. forces under MG George B. McClellan clashed with Confederate forces commanded by GEN Robert E. Lee on July 1, 1862. It was the last of the Seven Days Battles and marked the end of McClellan's 1862 Peninsula Campaign to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. Malvern Hill itself was a tactical Union victory, Confederate forces suffered high casualties and failed to dislodge entrenched Union troops. However, the experience of Malvern Hill and the preceding days' battles convinced McClellan to abandon the campaign. Thus, at a strategic level, Malvern Hill contributed to the defense of Richmond and Confederate victory in the Peninsula Campaign.

LCU-2022 Harpers Ferry

During the Civil War, Confederate forces captured Harpers Ferry and 12,500 U.S. Army Soldiers after a brief siege from September 12-15, 1862 as part of Confederate Army GEN Robert E. Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign to invade the North. The battle was a tactical and strategic Confederate victory, especially the capture of war materiel stored at the armory and arsenal. U.S. Army troops reoccupied Harpers Ferry later in September after the bloody Battle of Antietam forced Lee to abandon the Maryland Campaign. The town changed hands several more times, but after July 1864 remained firmly in U.S. Army control for the remainder of the war.

LCU-2004 Aldie

Named after the Battle of Aldie. The Battle of Aldie, Virginia, took place on June 17, 1863 as part of the Gettysburg Campaign. U.S. Army BG David M. Gregg's cavalry division encountered Confederate MG J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry who were screening Confederate infantry moving north. A stubborn cavalry fight ensued and lasted until dusk. The Confederates held for most of the day, but fell back when U.S. Army reinforcements arrived. The battle was a U.S. tactical victory, but was only one engagement in a longer campaign and Stuart's cavalry had succeeded in screening the main Confederate army as it moved north. This success allowed for the advance of Confederate Army forces into Pennsylvania which set off panic in the North. This advance was finally halted at Gettysburg in July 1863.

Recommendation

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to rename all Department of Army assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints.

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS

Since 1925, the U.S. Army has recognized the Confederate service of certain Army National Guard units to establish a historical connection between pre-Civil War organized militia units and the 20th-century Army National Guard.

Current U.S. Army policy authorizes units to display campaign streamers for Federal service in a named campaign. Since 1949, some units have been authorized to display unique campaign streamers to denote *their service in the Confederacy* during the Civil War. These Confederate campaign streamers are authorized for display ***as an exception to the Army policy*** of requiring Federal service.

The campaign streamers for Confederate service differ from those for Federal service in the design and color scheme:

- ◆ Civil War streamers for Federal Service are two equally-sized horizontal stripes of blue over gray.
- ◆ Civil War streamers for Confederate service (that is, fighting against the United States) are similar, except the color pattern is reversed to gray over blue.

In addition, alternative Confederate inscriptions of First Manassas, Second Manassas, and Sharpsburg are authorized for the battles of Bull Run, Manassas, and Antietam.

There are 52 Army National Guard units that display the distinctive Confederate campaign streamers to denote Confederate service. There are no units with Confederate service in the regular Army or the U.S. Army Reserve.

Recommendation

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense direct the Secretary of the Army to REVOKE the 1949 exception to policy that facilitated the adoption of battle streamers NOT associated with U.S. Army service. As such, all battle streamers that commemorate the Confederacy should be removed.

The Naming Commission identified LCU-2022 *Harpers Ferry* and four other Army landing craft named in commemoration of the Confederacy.





29TH INFANTRY DIVISION SYMBOL

When the 29th Infantry Division was created in 1917 during the mobilization for World War I, a happenstance feature of the Army's mobilization process led it to become the first National Guard Division comprised of Soldiers from states that had fought on opposing sides of the American Civil War. While creating an easily recognizable symbol to mark divisional property, Divisional Adjutant James Ulio created an insignia based upon the Korean Taegeuk symbol of life, with Blue and Gray elements.

A year later, this symbol was subsequently adapted into one of the first shoulder patches in the Army. The majority of the 29th Infantry Division arrived in France in the summer of 1918, and wore the patch with distinction as they participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of September-October 1918. From these auspicious beginnings, both Ulio and the 29th would go on to further storied actions in the future; Ulio rose to Adjutant General of the United States Army during World War II, and the 29th Infantry Division became immortalized in military lore through its participation in the first wave of landings at D-Day and its drive through France and Germany thereafter.

As with all symbols, interpretation of the patch's meaning over the last 105 years has been a subjective exercise. In its research, the Commission found that a wide range of different descriptions have been applied to the patch, spanning the gamut of commemoration. Many of these, often from earlier decades, indicated Confederate commemoration, especially when discussing the historic meaning of the patch.

In its outreach to stake-holding parties, however, the Commissioners heard nearly unanimous feedback – from current 29th Soldiers, D-Day veterans, elected officials and everyday citizens – that the meaning of the 29th Infantry Division insignia had evolved beyond its origins. For them, the patch represents the past sacrifices made in liberation of Europe and the current service made by Soldiers responding to emergencies at home and countering threats abroad. They believe the patch represents the unifying service of many Americans, grounded in the exploits of the twentieth century, ready to meet the challenges of the twenty-first, and strengthened by their diversity.

The Commission believes that identifying the symbol of the 29th Infantry Division patch as a Confederate symbol is a subjective determination. The language used to describe the patch at its creation in 1919 established linkages to the Confederacy. See Appendix F for more about the 29th Infantry Division Patch.

The Commission is required to account for local sensitivities of communities in their work. The Commission believes the 29th Infantry Division community consists of Soldiers who are serving or have served in the 29th Infantry Division, descendants of 29th Infantry Division members, and associated family members as part of the 29th Infantry Division community.

D-Day veteran Charles Norman Shay, 98, stands in front of the Omaha Beach memorial to the 29th Infantry Division – just one of several in France. As a young Army medic with the 1st Infantry Division (“The Big Red One”) during the invasion of Normandy, which saw landing units interspersed with one another and under heavy fire, Shay recalled treating numerous wounded and dying Soldiers who wore the 29th Infantry Division patch. The experiences he recounted to a visiting Commission staff member in January 2022, and those of many other 29th stakeholders, helped inform the Commission's ultimate recommendation for the unit's symbol.

Recommendations

THE COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT:

- ◆ Whereas the remit of the Commission allows for *removal and modification* of items that honor the Confederacy,
- ◆ Whereas the community of the 29th Infantry Division indicates they view the symbol as a unifying symbol for America and is imbued with the sacrifices and service of past 29th Infantry Division members,
- ◆ The Commission recommends that the patch symbol remain unchanged but that the heraldry description change by:
 - Removing the language that implies Confederate service, and reconciliation of the North and South.
 - Modifying the language to reflect the rich history of the 29th Infantry Division, with focus on the unification of American citizens through service in the 29th Infantry Division.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL, ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Commission finds the Confederate Memorial located at Arlington National Cemetery is within its remit. The monument consists of a bronze statue, frieze, and base; atop a granite plinth and base; all resting on an underground foundation.

In 1900, Congress authorized Confederate remains to be re-interred at Arlington National Cemetery, which designated a special section for them (in what is now Section 16). In 1906, with Secretary of War William Howard Taft's approval, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a hereditary organization of Southern women, began raising funds for a memorial in that section. It was erected there in 1914. The memorial offers a nostalgic, mythologized vision of the Confederacy, including highly sanitized depictions of slavery. Standing on a pedestal, a bronze, classical female figure, crowned with olive leaves, represents the American South. The monument's pedestal features 14 shields, engraved with the coats of arms of the 11 Confederate states, plus Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. Although distinct minorities in those three states chose to support the Confederacy, the substantial majority of their respective leadership and citizenry remained within – and in overwhelming support of – the United States. The memorial's inclusion of the heraldry from those states distorts history by inflating the Confederacy's size, support and significance.

Thirty-two life-sized figures depict mythical gods alongside Southern soldiers and civilians. Two of these figures are portrayed as African-American: an enslaved woman depicted as a “Mammy,” holding the infant child of a white officer, and an enslaved man following his owner to war. An inscription of the Latin phrase “*Victrix causa diis placuit sed victa Caton*” – which means, “*The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the lost cause to Cato*” – construes the South's secession as a noble “Lost Cause.” This narrative of the Lost Cause, which romanticized the pre-Civil War South and denied the horrors of slavery, fueled white back-



An enslaved African-American woman depicted as a “Mammy” holds the infant child of a white Confederate officer in a bronze sculpting on the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, reflecting the sanitized “Lost Cause” view of the Civil War.



From meeting with President Abraham Lincoln in this iconic photograph at Antietam; to commanding divisions and corps at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Siege of Petersburg; to leading the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers after the war; Andrew A. Humphreys, the original namesake of what is now Fort Belvoir, was a prominent figure of the 19th century.

lash against Reconstruction and the rights that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments (1865-1870) had granted to African-Americans. The image of the faithful slave, embodied in the two figures on the memorial, appeared widely in American popular culture during the 1910s through 1930s, perhaps most famously in the 1939 film “Gone with the Wind.”¹³

The Department of the Army conducted a study to explore alternatives ranging from leaving the memorial in place and providing contextualization (using signage and other media to provide educational opportunities for visitors) to removal. The term removal includes:

- ◆ deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze *and* granite elements
- ◆ deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze elements and *demolishing* granite elements
- ◆ deconstructing, tagging and storing bronze elements *while leaving* the granite elements in place
- ◆ *demolishing* the bronze elements while leaving the granite elements in place
- ◆ demolishing and recycling *all* components of the memorial
- ◆ possibly shrouding the bronze elements

The Commissioners discussed at length if the proposed measures eliminated the items at issue and any disturbance to adjacent graves (there is not as the ANC has previously done work in the cemetery; in this case, the robust mitigation measures to avoid disturbing adjacent grave sites would include placing steel decking over the graves). In the case of this monument, the Commissioners assessed that contextualization was not an appropriate option.

Recommendations

After a review of options from the Department of the Army study, the Commission recommends:

- ◆ The statue atop of the monument should be removed. All bronze elements on the monument should be deconstructed, and removed, preferably leaving the granite base and foundation in place to minimize risk of inadvertent disturbance of graves.
- ◆ The work should be planned and coordinated with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historical Review Commission to determine the best way to proceed with removal of the monument.
- ◆ The Department of Army should consider the most cost-effective method of removal and disposal of the monument’s elements in their planning.

FORT BELVOIR

All historical sources agree that the 1935 renaming of Fort Humphreys to Fort Belvoir references the Belvoir plantation house that once occupied part of the installation’s grounds in Virginia. After extensive consideration, the Naming Commission decided that no conclusive evidence explicitly ties the naming of Fort Belvoir to a direct commemoration of the Confederacy. However, while concurring that Belvoir fell outside their remit, the Commissioners also decided to share their historical findings here and encourage the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army to consider renaming the base after reviewing the facts.

The findings, detailed in Appendix E, are the result of extensive research in varied archives, repeated engagements with stakeholders, and inquiries within the historical community. From this research and engagement process, several historical contexts and themes recurred.



Taken together, they show that Belvoir was re-named during a time and historical context vastly different from our own. In 1935, many Americans conceived of the Confederacy, and the plantation systems of social organization and slave labor for which Confederates fought, as one and the same. Many also saw them as positive aspects of our past. Indeed, 1935 was substantially closer to the Civil War than we ourselves are to 1935. Civil War veterans still lived. And many Americans looked to their battles and service – United States and Confederate – with the kind of historical reverence we often reserve for World War II.

As one prominent historian of Civil War memory has written, “(During the 1930s) the glories of the old South became an impregnable castle over which was flown the invincible banner of ‘the Lost Cause.’” In this era, then, renaming Belvoir reflected an appeal to “the glories of the old South” upon which “the Lost Cause” rested.

The base’s former name honoring MG Andrew A. Humphreys was chosen deliberately: Humphreys was a leader within the Army of the Potomac and one of the most famous and longest serving Chiefs of Engineers, and the Potomac-bordering base housed the Corps of Engineers. Documents circa the 1935 renaming indicate that almost all Army personnel at the post were caught off guard by the change to “Belvoir,” and that most disapproved of it.

Although George Washington visited Belvoir often in his youth, historical sources also agree that the fort was first-and-foremost named to honor the Fairfax family’s slave plantation itself; not Washington, whom contemporary accounts list as an ancillary factor. The renaming may have been due to specific political machinations, and the Belvoir name was chosen at least partly

in an appeal to powerful and influential legislators with openly avowed Confederate sympathies.

In 1935, most Americans considered Virginia as the literal and figurative capital of the Confederacy. Belvoir fit with that tradition, enshrining all the virtues Confederates fought for. Changing its name from Humphreys to Belvoir was often rationalized by the fact that the former name commemorated a Union general on Virginia soil. In this view, an Old South plantation from the Colonial Era – however archaic, loyalist, and removed from the modern United States it may have been – was a better fit. The Children of the Confederacy affirmed this idea three months afterwards when they arrived en masse at Fort Belvoir for Confederate Memorial Day to donate a portrait of Robert E. Lee in Confederate gray.

Ultimately, Fort Belvoir was renamed in a time and place awash with a pro-Confederate ethos to honor Confederate-championed causes. In that time, place, and culture of the past, a pre-American plantation was preferable to an American leader who fought to save the United States.

Despite the Commission’s determination that renaming Fort Belvoir falls outside the legislative language provided in the FY21 NDAA for making a recommendation to rename the base, it is the Commission’s decision that the historical facts recounting the renaming Fort Belvoir from Fort Humphreys in 1935 be included in this report (see Appendix E). The Commission strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army to review these historical facts and consider renaming Fort Belvoir based on existing protocols for the naming/renaming of installations and facilities.

Department of the Navy

Homeported in San Diego, the *USS Chancellorsville* is named for a battle in the Civil War that was a Confederate victory.

As part of the effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense, the Commission received briefings from its four Service branches in April 2021 and those services submitted their Confederacy-affiliated assets.

Of particular note, the U.S. Navy identified the USS Chancellorsville (CG-62) and USNS Maury (T-AGS-66). The USS Chancellorsville is named after a Civil War battle that was a victory for the Confedera-

cy. The USNS Maury is named after Matthew Fontaine Maury, the “Father of Modern Oceanography,” who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Navy to rename all Department of Navy assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints (see Appendix C).



Department of the Air Force

As part of the effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense, the Commission received briefings from the four military Services in April 2021 and those services submitted their Confederacy-affiliated assets. Of particular note, the U.S. Air Force identified the Fort Fisher Air Force Recreation Area (FFAFRA). This federal land is owned and managed by the United States Air Force, the Army National Guard, and Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point.

The property of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, FFAFRA is located at Kure Beach, North Carolina, and

named after COL Charles F. Fisher, who commanded the Confederate Army's 6th North Carolina Regiment.

The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to rename all Department of the Air Force assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Department of Defense asset inventory list to include installations (particularly the Fort Fisher Recreational area), buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints (see Appendix C).



Consolidated Findings & Recommendations

Following are all key Commission findings and recommendations included in Part III of the Final Report:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (p. 7)

- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize Directors of all Defense entities and organizations rename Defense assets under their control that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, and digital assets. The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense establish Defense enterprise-wide process(es) for the physical and digital assets listed in the Naming Plan with the goal of gaining financial efficiencies in the removal, re-naming, or modifying of the designated Defense assets.
- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of the Defense authorize all Secretaries of Military Departments and Directors of Defense entities or organizations to remove smaller defense assets under their control that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy from Defense-owned or -controlled locations. This includes assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include portraits, plaques, awards, and paraphernalia.
- ◆ The Commission received current accumulated costs associated with the Department of the Air Force transitioning bases from the Air Force to the Space Force. The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense encourage base-naming lessons learned be shared between the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army.

Memorialization and Naming Processes (p. 7)

- ◆ The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Defense Department to revise all memorialization and naming processes to comply with FY20 NDAA, Section 1749 language (Appendix A).

Inactive, Decommissioned, or Obsolete Department of Defense Assets (p. 7)

- ◆ The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Department of Defense to revise all

memorialization and naming processes to ensure that if assets with Confederacy associations are reactivated or recommissioned that they are appropriately re-named or modified to remove the Confederate name or symbology.

Local Historical Societies, Museums, and Veteran Associations (p. 7)

- ◆ The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow installation Commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Gifts, Awards, and Scholarships (pp. 7-8)

- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense ensure that all gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the Department of Defense comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commission recommends that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the Defense Department.
- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commission recommends that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.
- ◆ The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense ensure that all scholarship processes comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, the Commission recommends that scholarships for military (to include ROTC/JROTC) and Defense Department civilian personnel that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not sponsored by, received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Heraldic Items (pp. 8-11)

- ◆ The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Secretaries of the Services to address heraldry items (e.g., unit patches and crests) or symbols that commemorate the Confederacy, or individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy, using their existing processes and with the following guidance:
 - For inactive or decommissioned assets, the Services should modify these assets if they are ever returned to active service.
 - For heraldry or symbols that unmistakably honor the Confederacy, or honor individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy through image or motto, the Commission recommends that Confederate symbols, images, and mottos be removed, or that the items be redesigned in their entirety.
 - For heraldry or symbols, where the determination concerning commemoration rests primarily in the descriptive text, the Commission recommends the text be modified to remove references to the Confederacy or individuals who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.

Civil Works (p. 11)

- ◆ Of the multiple U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' civil works projects discussed, the Commission determined there were four assets owned or controlled by the Defense Department that require a disposition by Congress (Stonewall Jackson Lake and Dam, West Virginia, and Buford Dam and Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia). These assets are either DoD-owned or DoD- and state-controlled, meaning overlapping control and management of the asset. The Commission believes these assets are within its remit for consideration, but not within its purview to provide a naming recommendation.

Later-Identified Assets (p. 11)

- ◆ Given the thousands of assets cross the Department of Defense and inside the military Services and the significant effort to identify the assets in Appendix C, the Naming Commission recognizes that Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the Department rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future.

Future Assets (p. 11)

- ◆ The Commission recognizes Department of Defense assets will need to be named in the future. The Commission encourages the Department of Defense to utilize the list of Commission-vetted names in Appendix D for naming consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (pp. 12-17)

Army Vessels: Landing Craft Utility (p. 12)

- ◆ The U.S. Army maintains 32 active landing craft utility (LCU) vessels. Nine were identified as having potential Confederacy-affiliated names. The Commission determined that five of the nine vessel names are affiliated with the Confederacy: LCU-2027 Mechanicsville, LCU-2011 Chickahominy, LCU-2025 Malvern Hill, LCU-2022 Harpers Ferry, and LCU-2004 Aldie.
- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to rename all Department of Army assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints.

Campaign Streamers (p. 13)

- ◆ Current U.S. Army policy authorizes units to display campaign streamers for Federal service in a named campaign. The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense direct the Secretary of the Army to REVOKE the 1949 exception to policy that facilitated the adoption of battle streamers NOT associated with U.S. Army service. As such, all battle streamers that commemorate the Confederacy should be removed.

29th Infantry Division Symbol (p. 14)

- ◆ The Commission recommends that the (29th Infantry Division) patch symbol remain unchanged but that the heraldry description change by:
 - Removing the language that implies Confederate service, and reconciliation of the North and South.
 - Modifying the language to reflect the rich history of the 29th Infantry Division, with focus on the unification of American citizens through service in the 29th Infantry Division.



The USNS Maury is named after Matthew Fontaine Maury, the “Father of Modern Oceanography,” who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy.

Confederate Memorial, Arlington National Cemetery (p. 14)

- ◆ After review of options from the Department of the Army Study, the Commission recommends:
 - The statue atop of the monument should be removed. All bronze elements on the monument should be deconstructed, and removed, preferably leaving the granite base and foundation in place to minimize risk of inadvertent disturbance of graves.
 - The work should be planned and coordinated with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historical Review Commission to determine the best way to proceed with removal of the monument.
 - The Department of Army should consider the most cost-effective method of removal and disposal of the monument’s elements in their planning.

Fort Belvoir (p. 15)

- ◆ Despite the Commission’s determination that renaming Fort Belvoir, Virginia falls outside the legislative language provided in the 2021 NDAA for making a recommendation to rename the base, it is the Commission’s decision that the historical facts recounting the renaming Fort Belvoir from Fort Humphreys in 1935 be included in this report (see Appendix E). The

Commission strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army to review these historical facts and consider renaming Fort Belvoir based on existing protocols for the naming/renaming of installations and facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (pp. 18-19)

- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Navy to rename all Department of Navy assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Defense inventory list to include buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (p. 20)

- ◆ The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to rename all Department of the Air Force assets that commemorate the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. This includes all assets identified on the Department of Defense asset inventory list to include installations (particularly the Fort Fisher Recreational area), buildings, streets, ships and their associated digital footprints.

Cost Assessment & Final Report Total

REMAINING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSETS

<p>These are the estimated costs to address all assets identified in Appendix C of this part of the report. If any future items are identified, there would be an additional associated cost to rename, modify, or remove as appropriate.</p>	United States Army	\$16.2 \$16,198,127
	United States Army Reserve	\$0.3 \$297,785
	United States Navy	\$0.4 \$406,000
	United States Air Force	\$0.009 \$9,000
	National Guard Bureau	\$1.5 \$1,526,808
	Department of Defense 4th Estate	\$22.5 \$22,520,009
PART III TOTAL		\$41.0
ESTIMATE		\$40,957,729

TOTAL ESTIMATE (Final Report: Parts I, II & III)

<p>These are the total estimated costs to implement recommendations provided in each part of this commission's Final Report to Congress.</p>	
United States Army Bases (Part I)	\$21.0 \$21,041,301
U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy (Part II)	\$0.5 \$451,000
Remaining Department of Defense Assets (Part III)	\$41.0 \$40,957,729
FINAL REPORT TOTAL	
ESTIMATE FOR PARTS I, II & III	
\$62.5	
\$62,450,030	

APPENDIX A: SECTION 1749, FY20 NDAA

S.1790 - National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Title XVII Reports and Other Matters, Sec. 1749

Public Law No: 116-92

SEC. 1749. PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY.—

(a) PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY.—

In naming a new asset or renaming an existing asset, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may not give a name to an asset that refers to, or includes a term referring to, the Confederate States of America

(commonly referred to as the “Confederacy”), including any name referring to—

- (1) a person who served or held leadership within the Confederacy; or
- (2) a Confederate battlefield victory.

(b) ASSET DEFINED.—In this section, the term “asset” includes any base, installation, facility, aircraft, ship, equipment, or any other property owned or controlled by the Department of Defense or a military department.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed as requiring a Secretary concerned to initiate a review of previously named assets.

APPENDIX B: SECTION 370, FY21 NDAA

H.R.6395 - William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Title III Operation and Maintenance, Subtitle E Other Matters, Sec. 370

Public Law No: 116-283

SEC. 370. COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT COMMEMORATE THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED VOLUNTARILY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

(a) REMOVAL.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall implement the plan submitted by the commission described in paragraph (b) and remove all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the “Confederacy”) or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from all assets of the Department of Defense.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a commission relating to assigning, modifying, or removing of names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia to assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

(c) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(1) assess the cost of renaming or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(2) develop procedures and criteria to assess whether an existing name, symbol, monument, display, or paraphernalia commemorates the Confederate States of America or person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(3) recommend procedures for renaming assets of the Department of Defense to prevent commemoration of the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(4) develop a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from assets of the Department of Defense, within the timeline established by this Act; and

(5) include in the plan procedures and criteria for collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with naming or renaming of assets of the Department of Defense.

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of eight members, of whom—

(1) four shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense;

(2) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(3) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(4) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(5) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(e) APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its initial meeting on the date that is 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

(g) BRIEFINGS AND REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2021, the Commission shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives detailing the progress of the requirements under subsection (c). Not later than October 1, 2022, and not later than 90 days before the implementation of the plan in subsection (c)(4), the Commission shall present a briefing and written report detailing the results of the requirements under subsection (c), including:

(1) A list of assets to be removed or renamed.

(2) Costs associated with the removal or renaming of assets in subsection (g)(1).

(3) Criteria and requirements used to nominate and rename assets in subsection (g)(1).

(4) Methods of collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with the removal or renaming of assets in subsection (g)(1).

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by the Act for fiscal year 2021 for Operations and Maintenance, Army, sub activity group 434 - other personnel support is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

(i) ASSETS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “assets” includes any base, installation, street, building, facility, aircraft, ship, plane, weapon, equipment, or any other property owned or controlled by the Department of Defense.

(j) EXEMPTION FOR GRAVE MARKERS.—Shall not cover monuments but shall exempt grave markers. Congress expects the commission to further define what constitutes a grave marker.

APPENDIX C: CONFEDERACY-AFFILIATED ASSET INVENTORY

As of August 4, 2022, the Department of Defense and its Services reported these Confederate-affiliated assets for inclusion in the Final Report. While assets at the nine Army bases and the military service academies already reported in *Part I: U.S. Army Bases* and *Part II: U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy* are not listed here, this inventory does include multiple Department of Defense 4th Estate (4E) assets at those locations. These assets were not previously reported, as they are operated by Defense agencies and organizations external to the military branches (e.g., Army & Air Force Exchange Service and Defense Commissary Agency maintain Exchange and Commissary stores across the aforementioned installations).

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
4E: Army & Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES)	Fort Rucker	AL	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Benning	GA	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Gordon	GA	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Polk	LA	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Bragg	NC	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Hood	TX	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	HQ, Dallas	TX	Corporate Communications Platforms	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: AAFES	HQ, Dallas	TX	IT Systems	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: AAFES	HQ, Dallas	TX	Warehouse Systems	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: AAFES	x10 Army Locations	USA	Hours of Operations Signs	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: AAFES	x10 Army Locations	USA	Point of Sale Receipts	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: AAFES	Fort Lee	VA	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: AAFES	Fort Pickett	VA	Internal Physical Signs	Post namesake was a Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA)	Various	Various	Contract Mod	Non-Resale Contracts	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Contract Mod	Resale Contracts	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Contract Mod	Resale Ordering Agreements	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Data structures, SharePoint, websites	For DeCA HQs and 235 stores	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Interior Maintenance	Inside store maintenance to modify store branding at x9 locations	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Labor Cost	Sales Web Presence	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Various	Various	Training Curriculum	Update employee training audio-visual content over 100 courses	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Fort Lee	VA	Email Distribution Lists	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Fort Lee	VA	Mailboxes	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	Fort Lee	VA	Operational Network Equipment	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: DeCA	HQ, Indianapolis	IN	IT Systems, LAN	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: Defense Health Agency (DHA)	Fort Rucker	AL	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Rucker	AL	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/Equipment/Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Rucker	AL	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/Equipment/Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Rucker	AL	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Rucker	AL	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Benning	GA	Signage, Exterior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Gordon	GA	Signage, Exterior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Polk	LA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Polk	LA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Polk	LA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Polk	LA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Polk	LA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Bragg	NC	Signage, Exterior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Hood	TX	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Hood	TX	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Hood	TX	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Hood	TX	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Hood	TX	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
4E: DHA	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Equipment	Savannah Militia Units – Rough order of magnitude; CSA Savannah Militia Units (FS Reg 1-33)	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Printing	STRATCOM	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Lee	VA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Lee	VA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Lee	VA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Lee	VA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Lee	VA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Pickett	VA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Fort Pickett	VA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Pickett	VA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Fort Pickett	VA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Fort Pickett	VA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Websites	Cost to update websites and other internet locations	IT/Admin
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Equipment	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Supplies / Uniforms / Linens	Logistics	Rebranding/ Equipment/ Supplies
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Printing	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Signage and Wayfinding, Interior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DHA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Signage, Exterior	STRATCOM	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: Defense Innovation Unit	DIU Mountain View	CA	Cloud services, cyber-security, network hardware	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
4E: Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Sticker/Sign	Named after Confederate GEN Braxton Bragg	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DLA	Defense Distribution Center (DDC) Susquehanna, New Cumberland	PA	Old Mississippi Flag	Interior use flags (x2). Mississippi State flag was redesigned in 2020 to remove Confederate Battle Flag.	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
4E: DLA	DDC Susquehanna, New Cumberland	PA	Old Mississippi Flag	Exterior use flag. Mississippi State flag was redesigned in 2020 to remove Confederate Battle Flag presence	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
4E: DLA	Fort Hood	TX	Fort Hood signs at the North and South gate	Name after CSA GEN John Bell Hood	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)	DoDEA Fort Rucker	AL	Applications at x1 location	COL Edmund Rucker	IT/Admin

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Rucker	AL	Database (x1 location)	COL Edmund Rucker	IT/Admin
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Benning	GA	Applications (x6 locations)	Henry Lewis Benning	IT/Admin
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Benning	GA	Database (x6 locations)	Henry Lewis Benning	IT/Admin
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Benning	GA	Signage for DoDEA Warehouse	Henry Lewis Benning	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Bragg	NC	Applications (x6 locations)	GEN Braxton Bragg	IT/Admin
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Bragg	NC	Databases (x6 locations)	GEN Braxton Bragg	IT/Admin
4E: DoDEA	DoDEA Fort Bragg	NC	Signage for DoDEA District Superintendent's Office	GEN Braxton Bragg	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair National Defense University (Joint Staff)	DC	Artwork	Robert E. Lee on horseback	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Blind Pursuit by Don Stivers	Jackson's pursuit of the Federal army stalled by a unique tactic usually not associated with the American Civil War: a smokescreen	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Collapse of the Peach Orchard Line by Bradley Schmehl	Withdrawal of Union forces at Battle of Gettysburg	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Congress Burning by Tom Freeman	Destruction of USS Congress by CSS Virginia at Newport News, VA	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	CSS Shenandoah-CPT James Waddel by John Finklen	Painting of CSS Shenandoah part of CSS Navy Collection	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Defenders of the Cause by John Demott	Confederate war council at Fredericksburg: Lee, Stuart, Longstreet, Jackson	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Eyes of the Army by Joe Umble	MG JEB Stuart, Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863 National War College Seminar room, 238	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	1864: Invasion of MD – Rebels driving off cattle and plunder taken from farms	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	Charleston Harbor forts: before (union flag); after (Confederate flag)	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	Troop review by wife and daughter of Governor on South Carolina at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Night Assault by Dale Gallon	Confederate assault on Union artillery position during Battle of Gettysburg	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Night Crossing by Mort Kunstler	Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson supervise the Confederate crossing of the Potomac River following Battle of Antietam	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Peace with Honor by Don Stivers	Robert E. Lee and Grant greeting each other at Appomattox	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Pickett's Charge-Hell for Glory by Keith Rocco	Confederate GEN Richard Garnett leads 18th VA Infantry during Pickett's Charge during Battle of Gettysburg	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Point Blank by Tom Freeman	CSS Tennessee against the union forces at the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Post of Honor by Don Stivers	Confederate artillery position at Marye's Heights during Battle of Fredericksburg	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Reconnaissance at McDowell by Bradley Schmehl	Confederate GENs Stonewall Jackson and Edward Johnson confer at Battle of McDowell	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Shave that Line by Tom Freeman	CSS Arkansas fights through US Fleet at Vicksburg	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Fort McNair NDU (Joint Staff)	DC	Tomorrow We Must Attack Him by Dale Gallon	Robert E. Lee and James Longstreet confer at Gettysburg	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Norfolk NDU (Joint Staff)	VA	Lords of the Valley by Dale Gallon	MG Stonewall Jackson receives report from BG Richard Taylor during the Valley Campaign	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Norfolk NDU (Joint Staff)	VA	Portrait Collage	Collage of small portraits of seven Confederate Generals (Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Longstreet, etc.)	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
4E: Joint Staff	Pentagon (Joint Staff)	VA	Civil War	The framed display shows a \$10 bill, photo of Soldiers, and an engraved plate giving an overview of the Union and Confederate armies. The display is in room 2D943.	Displays
4E: Joint Staff	Pentagon (Joint Staff)	VA	Civil War Cavalry Pistol	The framed display shows a percussion six-shot cap and ball revolver that both the Union and Confederate officers used during the Civil War. The display is in room 2D94.	Displays
4E: Joint Staff	Pentagon (Joint Staff)	VA	Untitled	The framed display shows two rounds of expended ammunition from the Confederate army. The display is located in room 2D943	Displays
4E: Joint Staff	Pentagon (Joint Staff)	VA	The Bloody Lane	The art reproduction shows the Union and Confederate armies in battle. The art work is located between corridors 7 and 8 on the second floor of the E ring.	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
4E: Washington Headquarters Service (WHS)	WHS Pentagon, Arlington	VA	Historical Corridor Exhibit, African-Americans in the Military, Exhibit Panel for Vietnam War	Confederate flag is visible in photo illustrating racial turbulence during the Vietnam War. Caption reads, "South Vietnamese soldiers walk past an American Marine's tent flying the Confederate flag, 1968. The presence of Confederate imagery on American bases in Vietnam sowed resentment among African-American servicemen."	Heraldic Item/Symbol
4E: WHS	WHS Pentagon, Arlington	VA	Historical Corridor Exhibit, Dwight D. Eisenhower Corridor, text panels (2)	WWII-era M3 "Lee" Medium Tank named after GEN Robert E. Lee. Photo caption from North Africa invasion and label for scale model name it as "M3 Lee Medium Tank." Both can be shortened to "M3 Medium Tank"	Heraldic Item/Symbol
4E: WHS	WHS Pentagon, Arlington	VA	Historical Exhibit, Military Women's Corridor, Artifacts, CSA Forage Cap and Belt Buckle reproductions	Women serving during the Civil War. Along with the two CSA artifacts are a corresponding United States Army forage cap and belt buckle	Heraldic Item/Symbol
4E: WHS	WHS Pentagon, Arlington	VA	Historical Exhibit, Military Women's Corridor, Text Panel and photos	Women serving the Confederacy during the Civil War; nurse Sally Louisa Tompkins, spies Bella Boyd and Rose O'Neal Greenhow, and disguised soldier Loreta Janeta Velazquez. Historical narrative about women serving in the military during the Civil War. Both women serving the United States and the Confederacy are mentioned	Heraldic Item/Symbol
4E: WHS	WHS Pentagon, Arlington	VA	Historical Corridor Exhibit, African-Americans in the Military, Exhibit Panels for Civil War	Confederate flags visible in artwork depicting Civil War battles: Battle of Port Hudson, Battle of Mobile Bay, Capture of Fort Fisher, and Defeat of CSS Alabama by USS Kearsarge. Historical narrative about women serving in the military during the Civil War. Both women serving the United States and the Confederacy are mentioned	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits
National Guard Bureau	Fort McClellan	AL	Pelham Range DCSLOG / IT Systems	John Pelham, Confederate artillery officer (change supply systems, etc.; requires personnel)	IT/Admin
National Guard Bureau	Fort McClellan	AL	Pelham Range Monuments/Memorials	John Pelham, Confederate artillery officer	Markers/Monuments/Statues
National Guard Bureau	Fort McClellan	AL	x5 Pelham Range DOT Signs	John Pelham, Confederate artillery officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort McClellan	AL	Pelham Range Signs	John Pelham, Confederate artillery officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Jefferson Barracks ANG Station	MO	x3 Albert S. Johnston Road signs	Confederate general officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Jefferson Barracks ANG Station	MO	x3 Jefferson F. Davis Road signs	Confederate president	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Jefferson Barracks ANG Station	MO	x3 William J. Hardee Road signs	When Georgia seceded from the Union in January 1861, Hardee resigned his commission and assumed command of Confederate forces in northeastern Arkansas.	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Air Force	Vandenberg AFB	CA	Robert E. Lee Street	GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	New Castle ANG/Airport	DE	Robert E. Lee Street	GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Jefferson Barracks – ANG Station	MO	Albert S. Johnston Road	Confederate general officer	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Jefferson Barracks – ANG Station	MO	Jefferson F. Davis Road	Confederate president	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Jefferson Barracks – ANG Station	MO	William J. Hardee Road	When Georgia seceded from the Union in January 1861, Hardee resigned his commission and assumed command of Confederate forces in northeastern Arkansas	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Fort Fisher Recreation Area	NC	Fort Fisher Recreation Area	COL Charles F. Fisher commanded the CSA 6th North Carolina Regiment. Recreation area falls under Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.	Recreation Area/Field
U.S. Air Force	Hap Arnold AFB	TN	Camp Forrest marker	Marker located along Arnold Center Road bearing the name of the WWII Camp Forrest (1940-46), which was named after Confederate GEN Nathan Bedford Forrest.	Markers/ Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Air Force	JBSA-Fort Sam Houston	TX	John B. Hood Street	Confederate general officer	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	JBSA-Fort Sam Houston	TX	Robert E. Lee Field	GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	JBSA-Fort Sam Houston	TX	Stonewall Jackson Field	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	JBSA-Fort Sam Houston	TX	William J. Hardee Road	When Georgia seceded from the Union in January 1861, Hardee resigned his commission and assumed command of Confederate forces in northeastern Arkansas	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Lee Boulevard	Located on Fort Eustis, named after Confederate GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Air Force	Fairchild AFB	WA	Jefferson F. Davis Building	Confederate president	Building
U.S. Air Force	Fairchild AFB	WA	Robert E. Lee Street	GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Redstone Arsenal	AL	Catalog Online Logistics Tracking System (COLTS)	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	Mobile	AL	711th Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x7)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Mobile	AL	HHD, 161st Medical Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Redstone Arsenal	AL	Josiah Gorgas Laboratory	BG Josiah Gorgas	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Redstone Arsenal USASMDC	AL	Photograph of GEN Joseph Wheeler from the Spanish-American War	Image used to represent the Army's History in the Huntsville area. GEN Wheeler at this time has returned to the U.S. Army	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Talladega	AL	167th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x3)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Tuscaloosa	AL	HHD, 31st Chemical Brigade Confederate campaign streamers (x7)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Benning	GA	Land Mobile Radio	BG Henry Lewis Benning	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Benning	GA	Computer Aided Dispatch Geo-spatial Information System Mapping	BG Henry Lewis Benning	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Gordon	GA	Computer Aided Dispatch Geo-spatial Information System Mapping	MG John Brown Gordon	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	Augusta	GA	HHC, 878th Engineer Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Brunswick	GA	Battery B, 1st Battalion, 118th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x18)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Elberton	GA	214th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	CR 364 Old Hines Road, FS 51 Old Hines Road	Senator Charles Hines. Rough order of magnitude; not directly associated with Confederacy, but was a pre-Civil War slave owner. Namesake for City of Hinesville.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Duncan Avenue	Unconfirmed – Rough order of magnitude; Johnson K Duncan was a BG in the CSA, but no data to confirm if associated with this Duncan	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Alexander Circle	BG Edward P. Alexander – Rough order of magnitude; CSA Officer (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Alexander Stephens Rd	Alexander Stephens – Rough order of magnitude; Vice President of the CSA (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Anderson Street	MAJ Anderson – Rough order of magnitude; CSA Officer at Fort McAllister (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Bartow Street	COL F.S. Bartow – Rough order of magnitude; Commander 25th GA REG, CSA (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Chickamauga Street	Civil War Battle – Rough order of magnitude; Associated with Civil War Battle site, nonspecific to CSA	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Clifford Street	Nathan Clifford – Rough order of magnitude; U.S. Attorney in 1846 [Union, but pro-slavery] (FS Reg 1- 33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Crisp Avenue	Charles F. Crisp – Rough order of magnitude; Confederate Soldier and Statesman (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Davis Avenue	Jefferson Davis – Rough order of magnitude; President of CSA (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Forrest Avenue	GEN Nathan B. Forrest – Rough order of magnitude; general in CSA (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Gordon Place	GEN John B. Gordon – Rough order of magnitude; CSA officer associated with GEN Lee at Appomattox (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Hardee Place	GEN W.J. Hardee – Rough order of magnitude; Commander of Southern Confederate Forces in Savannah (FS R 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Iverson Street	Alfred Iverson – Rough order of magnitude; U.S. Senator (supported secession and State's rights to slavery (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Stewart	GA	Wheeler Avenue, Wheeler Place	GEN Joseph Wheeler – Rough order of magnitude; Cavalry Commander of Southern Forces against GEN Sherman FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Hinesville	GA	1788th Quartermaster Company Confederate campaign streamers (x9)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Emmet Rifles Drive	Savannah Militia Units – Rough order of magnitude; CSA Savannah Militia Units (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Georgia Hussars Street	Unit Type – Rough order of magnitude; Affiliated with the unit type that dates back to pre-Revolutionary War, but were also affiliated with the Civil War (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Hunter Army Airfield	GA	William Barksdale Circle	GEN William Barksdale – Rough order of magnitude; Confederate general from Mississippi (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Macon	GA	Company C, 148th Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x14)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Macon	GA	HHC, 148th Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Macon	GA	HHC, 48th Infantry Brigade Combat Team Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Marietta	GA	116th Army Band Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Savannah	GA	118th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Savannah	GA	Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 118th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x14)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Springfield	GA	Battery A, 1st Battalion, 118th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x4)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	USACE - Buford	GA	Buford Dam (SAD) and Lake Sidney Lanier (SAD)	Both Buford Dam and Lake Lanier are listed together since locations are conjoined. Buford Dam (impounds Lake Lanier) is named for town of Buford, Georgia and Lake Lanier is named after poet Sidney Lanier. Lanier served in the Confederate States Army as a private. Buford Dam authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946, but not specifically named by Congress in legislation. This asset is either DoD-owned or DoD- and State-controlled, meaning overlapping control and management of the asset. The Commission believes this asset is within its remit for consideration, but not within its purview to provide a naming recommendation.	Civil Works
U.S. Army	Winder	GA	121st Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x19)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Winder	GA	Company G, 148th Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x17)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	USAG Bavaria	Germany	Jackson Street	The road is not formally memorialized, but is likely named after GEN Stonewall Jackson	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Bavaria	Germany	Lee Street signs (x4)	The road is not formally memorialized, but is likely named after GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	Germany	Other. Street called Turner Road.	Possibly Turner Ashby Jr., Confederate officer	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	Germany	Other. Street named Buckner Road.	Possibly Confederate GEN Simon Bolivar Buckner	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	Germany	Other. Street named Walker Avenue.	Possibly Confederate GEN William H.T. Walker	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	Germany	Polk Street	Likely Confederate GEN Leonidas Polk	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	Germany	Stuart Street	Likely Confederate GEN Jeb Stuart	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	Schofield Barracks	HI	Bragg Street	Memorialized for Fort Bragg, CA for its role in serving as a staging area for troops shipping out for the Pacific posts in the early years through the Vietnam War. Fort Bragg CA, was named after CPT Braxton Bragg	Signs/Maps/Marqueses
U.S. Army	Yokohama North Dock	Japan	LCU-2022 Harpers Ferry	Possibly after a Civil War Battle with CSA victory	Vessel
U.S. Army	Yokohama North Dock	Japan	LCU-2025 Malvern Hill	Civil War Battle, part of victorious CSA 7-Days Campaign	Vessel
U.S. Army	Yokohama North Dock	Japan	LCU-2027 Mechanicsville	Civil War Battle, part of victorious CSA 7-Days Campaign	Vessel
U.S. Army	Fort Leavenworth	KS	Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame	GEN James E. B. Stuart	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Leavenworth	KS	Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame	GEN Joseph Johnston	Heraldic Item/Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Leavenworth	KS	Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame	GEN Robert E. Lee	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Stuart Hall	BG James Ewell Brown Stuart. Garrison/DPW creating rememorialization packet to rename building and update maps of Fort Riley. No exterior names on building	Building
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	A.P. Hill Drive	BG Ambrose Powell Hill. Renamed Thompson Drive in OCT 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Anderson Street	BG George Burgwyn Anderson. Renamed Durham Street in OCT 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Ashby Street	COL (or potentially BG) Turner Ashby Jr. Renamed Morelock Street in OCT 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Beauregard Place	BG Pierre GT Beauregard. Demolished	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Bragg Place	BG Braxton Bragg. Renamed Long Place in JUN 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Early Street	BG Jubal Anderson Early. Renamed McGraw Street in NOV 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Estes Rd & Estes Gate	PFC Caleb Estes. Renamed Parker Road and Parker Gate in JUL 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Ewell Street	BG Richard Stoddert Ewell. Renamed Hibbs Street in MAR 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Gordon Place	MG John Brown Gordon. Renamed Ehlers Place in JUN 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Hampton Place	BG Wade Hampton. Renamed Pinder Place in JUN 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Hood Drive (2 Parts)	BG John Bell Hood. Renamed Reese Drive in AUG 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Jackson Avenue	BG Stonewall Jackson. Renamed Leonard Ave. in FEB 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Longstreet Drive	BG James Longstreet. Renamed Bondsteel Drive on MAY 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Mosby Place	COL John Singleton Mosby. Demolished	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Pelham Street	BG Pelham. Renamed Robinson Street in APR 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Pickett Place	BG George Pickett. Renamed DeFranzo Place in JUN 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Stuart Avenue	BG James Ewell Brown Stuart. Renamed Law Avenue in FEB 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Riley	KS	Watie Street	BG Stand Watie. Renamed Stryker Street in NOV 21	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Ashland	KY	201st Engineer Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Barbourville	KY	149th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x14)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Campbell	KY	M5A 1 Stuart Tank (101st)	J.E.B. Stuart	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Campbell	KY	Forrest Road signs (x11)	Nathan Bedford Forrest	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Campbell	KY	Morgan Road signs (x16)	John Hunt Morgan	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Glasgow	KY	623d Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x11)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Lexington	KY	138th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x6)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Abbeville	LA	156th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Polk	LA	Computer Aided Dispatch Geo-spatial Information System Mapping	GEN Leonidas Polk	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Polk	LA	Joint Readiness Training Center Instrumentation System	LTG Leonidas Polk	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	Baton Rouge	LA	769th Engineer Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x12)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	New Orleans	LA	141st Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x7)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	USACE Port Allen	LA	Port Allen Lock (MVD)	Port Allen Lock, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW), Louisiana. Named after the town of Port Allen, Louisiana. This asset is either DoD-owned or DoD- and State-controlled, meaning overlapping control and management of the asset. The Commission believes this asset is within its remit for consideration, but not within its purview to provide a naming recommendation.	Civil Works
U.S. Army	Dundalk	MD	175th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x7)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Bridgeton	MO	Company B, 1st Battalion, 138th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x11)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Fort Leonard Wood	Range 8, Gettysburg, Civil War Battle	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Training Area, TA 257, Wilderness, Civil War Battle	Training Area, TA 257, Wilderness, Civil War Battle	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Training Area, TA 90, Spotsylvania, Civil War Battle	Training Area, TA 90, Spotsylvania, Civil War Battle	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	McComb	MS	155th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x7)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT)	Multiple	Digital Range Training System	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT)	Multiple	Home Station Instrumentation System	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT)	Multiple	Targetry Range Automated Control And Recording System	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT)	N/A	IDE Lab Live Training Transformation Integrated Development Environment	N/A	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Multiple	N/A	Data structures, SharePoint, websites	Confederate names of nine Army bases in IT systems	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) PEO STRI	N/A	Constructive Sims	N/A	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) PEO STRI	N/A	Program Executive Office For Simulation, Training And Instrumentation Management Center	N/A	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Bragg	NC	Computer Aided Dispatch Geospatial Information System Mapping	GEN Braxton Bragg	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Bragg	NC	Land Mobile Radio	GEN Braxton Bragg	IT/Admin

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Wilmington	NC	120th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x18)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Hamilton	NY	GEN Robert E. Lee Avenue	GEN Lee (then CPT Lee) served as an Engineer prior to the Civil War.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hamilton	NY	Stonewall Jackson Drive	GEN Jackson (then LT Jackson) served at Fort Hamilton before the Civil War. Not sure of the exact date of the name designation of this road	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Anderson	SC	263d Air Defense Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Chester	SC	679th Engineer Detachment Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Columbia	SC	132d Military Police Company Confederate campaign streamers (x2)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Eastover	SC	751st Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x20)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Early Street	Unconfirmed – Rough order of magnitude; Johnson K Duncan was a BG in the CSA, but no data to confirm if associated with this Duncan	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Magruder Chapel	MG John B. Magruder	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Magruder Transient Quarters	MG John B. Magruder	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	McCrary Training Center	MG Robert L. McCrary	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Anderson Street	Alexander Stephens – Rough order of magnitude; Vice President of the CSA (FS Reg 1-33)	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Beauregard Street	BG Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Bee Street	BG Barnard E. Bee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Bonham Street	BG Milledge Luke Bonham	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Bratton Street	BG John Bratton	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Butler Street	MG Matthew Calbraith Butler	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Cantey Street	BG James Cantey or Cantry	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Capers Road	BG Ellison Capers	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Cheatham Street	MG Benjamin Franklin Cheatham	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Chestnut Road	BG James Chestnut Jr.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Cleburne Street	Possibility - Patrick R. Cleburne	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Colquitt Street	Possibility - Alfred Holt Colquitt	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Conner Street	BG James Conner	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Daniel Circle	BG Junius Daniel	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Dearing Circle	BG James Dearing	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Drayton Street	BG Thomas F. Drayton	Signs/Maps/ Marquees

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U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Elliott Street	BG Stephen Elliott Jr.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Evans Court (ST)	Possibility – BG Nathan G. Evans	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Ewell Road	LTG Richard Stoddert Ewell	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Ferguson Street	BG Samuel W. Ferguson	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Forney Street	Horace Forney or BG William Henry Forney	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Forrest Drive	LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Gary Street	BG Martin Witherspoon Gary	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Gordon Street	BG James Byron Gordon	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Gregg Street	Possibility – BG Maxcy Gregg	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Hagood Place	BG Johnson Hagood	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Hampton Parkway	GEN Wade Hampton III	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Hill Street	GEN Ambrose Powell Hill or Daniel Harvey Hill	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Hood Street	GEN John Bell Hood	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Huger Street	MG Benjamin Huger	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Imboden Street	GEN John Daniel Imboden	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Iverson Road	GEN Alfred Iverson Jr.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Jenkins Street	BG Micah Jenkins	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Kemper Street	GEN John Lawson Kemper	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Kennedy Place	BG John Doby Kennedy	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Kershaw Road	GEN Joseph Brevard Kershaw	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Lee Road	GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Logan Street	Thomas Logan	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Loring Circle	Possibility – BG William Wing Loring	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Magruder Street	MG John Bankhead Magruder	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Manigault Avenue	BG Arthur Middleton Manigault	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	McGowan Street	BG Samuel McGowan	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	McWhorter Street	PVT Williams A. McWhorter	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Perrin Drive	BG Abner Monroe Perrin	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Preston Street	BG John S. Preston	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Scales Avenue	BG Alfred Moore Scales	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Semmes Road	ADM Rapheal Semmes	Signs/Maps/ Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Sexton Court	1LT Fred H. Sexton	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Simms Court	PVT George D. Simms	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Stuart Avenue	MG James Ewell Brown (JEB) Stuart	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Tellaferro Road	GEN William Booth Tellaferro	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Trapier Street	BG James Henry Trapier	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Villepique Street	CPL John C. Villepique	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Wallace Street	BG William Henry Wallace	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Wells Court	CPT Edward L. Wells	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Wheeler Street	GEN Earle Wheeler	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Wickham Street	Possibility – BG Williams Carter Wickham	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Wilson Court	PVT Robert M. Wilson	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Jackson	SC	Yardborough Court	1LT George Yardborough	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Mount Pleasant	SC	118th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamer (x1)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Hood	TX	Computer Aided Dispatch Geospatial Information System Mapping	GEN John Bell Hood	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Hood	TX	Land Mobile Radio	GEN John Bell Hood	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	Fort Bliss	TX	Hood Road	LTG John Bell Hood. Renamed Patriot Road May 5, 2021.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bliss	TX	JEB Stuart Road	BG James Ewell Brown (JEB) Stuart. Renamed Bradley Road May 5, 2021.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bliss	TX	Longstreet Avenue	BG James Longstreet. Renamed REFORGER Avenue May 5, 2021.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bliss	TX	Swain Street	David Lowry Swain. Renamed Roving Sands Street May 5, 2021.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Worth	TX	143d Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x2)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	San Antonio	TX	141st Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamer (x1)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Arlington National Cemetery	VA	Confederate Memorial	The Confederate Memorial is located in Section 16, also known as the Confederate Section. In 1900, Congress authorized the establishment of a section for Confederate veterans (and spouses) most who had already been buried at ANC during the Civil War between 1864 and 1865. The Confederate Memorial was authorized by the SecWar in 1906 and was erected in 1914	Markers/ Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Arlington National Cemetery	VA	Jackson Circle	Jackson Circle is a circular drive around Section 16 of the cemetery. The Section contains the burials of over 400 Confederate veterans and some spouses	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Arlington National Cemetery	VA	Lee Avenue	Lee Avenue is named for Robert E. Lee. While Lee never owned the property that Arlington National Cemetery sits on, it was his residence after he married Mary Custis and was the executor of his father-in-law's will in the years prior to the start of the Civil War. The path transverses the front of the mansion's Rose Garden and Section 26 continuing around toward the James Tanner Amphitheater	Signs/Maps/ Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	BMD (Static Material Impact) - Any internal contracts where the CHES address is referenced (2 support contracts)	Belvoir	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	ESD (Static Material Impact) - All CHES contracts need to be updated where Fort Belvoir is listed in the contract as an address (188 ID/IQ and ELA contracts)	Belvoir	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	IT E-Mart (Application Impact) - Review and validation	Belvoir	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	IT E-Mart (Database Impact) - Search for all references to CSA-associated names	Belvoir	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	IT E-Mart (Static Material Impact) includes systems such as APMS, eMASS, etc.	Belvoir	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	IT E-Mart; information assurance documentation	Confederate-affiliated names of bases in IA documents	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	ASA(ALT) Fort Belvoir	VA	IT E-Mart; website	Confederate-affiliated names of bases throughout website, drop-down lists, content, forms, etc.	IT/Admin
U.S. Army	Danville	VA	HHC, 429th Support Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Belvoir	VA	Beauregard Road	Confederate GEN Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Belvoir	VA	Johnston Road	CSA	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Belvoir	VA	Lee Road	Confederate GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Belvoir	VA	Stuart Street	JEB Stuart	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Myer	VA	Forrest Circle	GEN Nathan B. Forrest. Confederate general during the Civil War (1861-65). Known as the "Wizard of the Saddle" for his ingenious use of cavalry forces during the Civil War	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Myer	VA	Lee Road	Confederate GEN Robert E. Lee	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army	Fredericksburg	VA	229th Engineer Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x9)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Hanover	VA	Battery A, 1st Battalion, 111th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Landing Craft, Utility LCU-2004 Aldie	Named after a battle which took place in Aldie, Virginia on June 17, 1863.	Vessel
U.S. Army	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	Landing Craft, Utility LCU-2011 Chickahominy	Named after a tributary of the James River in Northern Virginia where a 7-day battle took place in 1862.	Vessel
U.S. Army	Lynchburg	VA	116th Infantry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Manassas	VA	229th Military Police Company Confederate campaign streamers (x13)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Norfolk	VA	111th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x10)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Norfolk	VA	Battery B, 1st Battalion, 111th Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army	Petersburg	VA	276th Engineer Battalion Confederate campaign streamers (x17)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/ Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Portsmouth	VA	HHT, 2d Squadron, 183d Cavalry Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Powhatan	VA	180th Engineer Company Confederate campaign streamers (x24)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Sandston	VA	224th Aviation Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x5)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Staunton	VA	HHC, 116th Brigade Combat Team, 29th Infantry Division Confederate campaign streamers (x11)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	JBLM	WA	Pickett Circle	Actions of CPT George Pickett (USA), while in the Pacific Northwest. Later, MG George Pickett (CSA).	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fairmont	WV	201s Field Artillery Regiment Confederate campaign streamers (x26)	Streamers denote campaigns fought by the unit throughout its history	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	USACE - Weston	WV	Stonewall Jackson Lake and Dam (LRD)	After his home state of Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, Jackson joined the Confederate Army. This asset is either DoD-owned or DoD- and State-controlled, meaning overlapping control and management of the asset. The Commission believes this asset is within its remit for consideration, but not within its purview to provide a naming recommendation.	Civil Works
U.S. Army Reserve	Birmingham	AL	5th Medical Brigade Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	The crenelated cross symbolizes medical strength and defense. The red saltire (Cross of St. Andrew) refers to the flag of Alabama, the unit's home, and is a traditional symbol of independence and defiance against tyranny.	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Birmingham	AL	5th Medical Brigade Unit Crest	The hometown and state of the unit are represented by four elements; namely, the scarlet saltire from the state flag of Alabama, the mound at the base of the cross which refers to Red Mountain where Birmingham is located, the flames of industry which light the skies of the city by night, and the encircling scroll representing Birmingham	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	AL	3343th U.S. Army Hospital Unit Crest	The colors white and maroon are for the Medical Department. The hospital's location in Alabama is indicated by the scarlet saltire adapted from the state's flag, and the heart, a symbol of strength and vitality also alludes to Alabama's sobriquet "The Heart of Dixie."	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Montgomery	AL	926th EN BDE Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	Official Symbolism. Scarlet and white are the colors traditionally used by the Engineer Corps. The scarlet saltire refers to the Cross of St. Andrew of the Alabama State Flag, signifying the unit's ties with their home state. The four white squares highlight the following primary missions of the Army Engineers: mobility, counter mobility, survivability, and sustainment. The gold castle tower is adapted from the branch insignia of the Army Corps of Engineers.	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Montgomery	AL	926th EN BDE Unit Crest	The colors are for the Corps of Engineers. The star and the heart-shaped wings stand for Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, where the headquarters of the organization is located. The star refers to the star on the portico of the State Capitol building which indicates the place where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederacy. The shape of the wings alludes to Alabama's nickname: "Heart of Dixie."	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Sheffield	AL	GEN Joseph Wheeler Army Reserve Center	Confederate Soldier. After the Civil War, GEN Wheeler served as a general in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/ COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	GA	3297 US Army Hospital Unit Crest	Official Symbolism. Maroon and white are the colors used for the Army Medical Department. The cross, a traditional symbol for medical aid and assistance, refers to the basic mission of the Hospital. The four blue points suggesting a saltire in the background allude to the flag of Georgia, and the Hospital's location in the capital city, Atlanta, is indicated by the circled star. The blossom is a reference to Atlanta's nickname, "The Dogwood City."	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Brookville	PA	PA011 – Brookville Memorial USAR Center	Painted Mural: A Confederate soldier facing a Union Soldier. Murals on the drill hall doors depict the evolution of the Army Soldier.	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	PA, MD, VA, DC	62 Cavalry Division Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	Official Symbolism. The territory of this Division embraces the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	PA, MD, VA, DC	62 Cavalry Division Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	Official Symbolism. The territory of this Division embraces the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. The saltire cross appeared on the Virginia Confederate Flag and the fess upon the arms of Pennsylvania (From the Arms of William Penn). The cross bottony appears on the Arms of Maryland (From the Arms of Lord Baltimore), and the District of Columbia is represented by the blue of the cross and of the border	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Army Reserve Center, Seagoville, Texas/176 MED BDE	TX	Painting of CSA general on horseback	Confederate Army general sitting on a horse watching medics carry a wounded Soldier	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Army Reserve Center, Seagoville, Texas/176 MED BDE	TX	Painting of Union Soldiers fighting Confederate Army	Painting of Union Soldiers fighting Confederate Army (Confederate Battle Flag in background)	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Army Reserve Center, Seagoville, Texas/176 MED BDE	TX	Painting of Union Soldiers fighting Confederate Army	Painting of Union Soldiers fighting Confederate Army (Confederate Battle Flag in background)	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Douglas/807th MC(DS) HHC	UT	Battle of Antietam Painting	Battle of Antietam, Confederate Flag in background	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Douglas/807th MC(DS) HHC	UT	Painting of Confederate BG John Hood fighting the Union	Painting of Confederate BG John Hood fighting the Union. Painting removed from the wall to be returned to donor	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Douglas/807th MC(DS) HHC	UT	Painting of Confederate Generals on horseback	Group of Confederate Army Generals riding horses	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Douglas/807th MC(DS) HHC	UT	Painting of GEN Robert E. Lee riding a horse	Painting of GEN Robert E. Lee riding a horse. Painting removed from the wall for return to donor.	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Douglas/807th MC(DS) HHC	UT	Painting of Union Soldiers fight Confederate Army	Painting of Union Soldiers fight Confederate Army (Confederate Battle Flag in background)	Paintings/ Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army Reserve	Blackstone	VA	VA029 – Fort Pickett USAR Center	Confederate Army MG George Pickett	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Belvoir	VA	310th ESC Unit Crest	The plumed gray Confederate cavalry hat alludes to COL John Singleton Mosby, CSA, and his Rangers after whom the Mosby USAR Center in Alexandria, Virginia, was named and where the unit was formerly located. The saltire is a symbol of support that also appeared on the Confederate Battle Flag; in this instance it refers to Virginia where Mosby and his Rangers operated.	Heraldic Item/ Symbol

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Belvoir	VA	398th Finance Group Unit Crest	Silver gray and golden yellow/gold are the colors traditionally associated with the Finance Corps. Gold signifies excellence; black is indicative of strength and stability, and red stands for bravery and valor. The diamond is adapted from the Finance Corps insignia of branch and the gold disc alludes to coinage and the Group's mission. The sword signifies military strength and preparedness. The Confederate hat is for Colonel John S. Mosby and his Rangers, alluding to the Northern Virginia location of the unit's peacetime headquarters and its affiliation with, and support	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Belvoir	VA	55th Sustainment Brigade Unit Crest	The colors and images depict the organizational lineage combined to form the 55th Sustainment Brigade. The Mosby hat with ostrich plume was worn by Confederate COL John Singleton Mosby, commander of the Mosby's Rangers and the namesake of the Reserve Center where the 55th Sustainment Brigade is located. The motto translates to "Sustain The Force, Secure The Victory."	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Belvoir	VA	John Singleton Mosby hat on display	Confederate COL and Commander of 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. The center on Fort Belvoir is named for "The Gray Ghost" and Commander of Mosby's Rangers	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Fort Belvoir	VA	VA020-John S. Mosby Army Reserve Center	Confederate Army COL and Commander of 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. This center is on Fort Belvoir and named for "The Gray Ghost" and the Commander of Mosby's Rangers. Estimate is to remove name and ensure new monument sign is installed IAW UFC 3-120-01	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	VA	390 Personnel Group Unit Crest	Dark blue and scarlet are the colors traditionally associated with Personnel units.	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army Reserve	Inactive	VA	390 Personnel Group Unit Crest	Dark blue and scarlet are the colors traditionally associated with Personnel units. Red, white and blue are our national colors.	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Navy	Naval Base San Diego	CA	USS Chancellorsville Ship Store Graphics NEXCOM	USS Chancellorsville is named after Civil War battle that was a victory for the Confederacy	IT/Admin
U.S. Navy	Naval Base San Diego	CA	USS Chancellorsville (CG-62)	USS Chancellorsville is named after Civil War battle that was a victory for the Confederacy	Vessel
U.S. Navy	Submarine Base New London	CT	USS Hunley Street	Named after USS Hunley (AS-31); submarine tender named for H.L. Hunley; decommissioned in 1994.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Support Activity Washington	DC	Buchanan Street	Named after Franklin Buchanan; Creator and 1st Supt at U.S. Naval Academy; street is now part of a parking lot and is unmarked; does show up on some maps	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Support Activity Washington	DC	Maury Street	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy; considered the "Father of Modern Oceanography and Naval Meteorology"	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	New Naval Observatory Naval Support Activity	DC	Maury Avenue	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	New Naval Observatory Naval Support Activity	DC	Maury Place	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West	FL	Mallory Street	Named after Stephen Mallory; Confederacy SECNAV	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	NAS Key West	FL	Maury Street	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	NAS Key West	FL	Stephen Mallory Street	Named after Stephen Mallory; Confederacy SECNAV	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Navy	Submarine Base Kings Bay	GA	Ewell Street	Named after Richard Ewell; Confederate general	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE/ORG	LOCATION	STATE/COUNTRY	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE / REMARKS	CATEGORY
U.S. Navy	Submarine Base Kings Bay	GA	Hunley Street	Named after the H. L. Hunley, a Confederate submarine named after its inventor that was the first combat submarine to sink a warship.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Submarine Base Kings Bay	GA	Lee Street	Named after Confederate leader	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Submarine Base Kings Bay	GA	USS Stonewall Jackson Street	Named after submarine USS Stonewall Jackson (decommissioned in 1995) after Confederate General	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Yokosuka Naval Base	Japan	USS Shiloh (CG-67)	The crest of USS Shiloh, named after the bloodiest U.S. battle up until 1862 and U.S. Grant's first major victory, features crossed and furled U.S. and Confederate battle flags. The Navy plans to decommission Shiloh in FY24	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Navy	NAS Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	LA	Raphael Semmes Street	Named after Confederate Navy Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, also a professor at LSU after the war	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	NASA Stennis Space Center	MS	Maury Oceanographic Library	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy	Building
U.S. Navy	No Homeport Assigned	N/A	USNS Maury (T-AGS-66)	Named after Matthew Maury, who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy	Vessel
U.S. Navy	Veterans Park, Buffalo	NY	USS Little Rock (LCS-9)	Named after the capital of Arkansas, the ship's crest incorporates the state flag's center feature, in which one blue star represents the C.S.A. The Navy recommended decommissioning the ship in its budget submitted to Congress earlier this year and plans to do so in FY22.	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Navy	Naval Station Newport	RI	Buchanan Street	Named after Franklin Buchanan; first superintendent at U.S. Naval Academy	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Station Newport	RI	Maffitt Street	Probable Match, John Newland Maffitt; CSN Officer	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Station Newport	RI	Warley Street	Probable Match, Alexander Warley, CSN Officer	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story	VA	Kemper Street	Probable Match, James L Kemper served in Conf. Army of Northern Virginia; 37th Governor of Virginia. Fort Pickett site controlled by VNG; named after GEN George Pickett	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	VA	Lee Street	Road located on owned land by Lee Family from 1649 to 1918 (direct relatives of Robert E. Lee). Land was owned by Lee family for nine generations.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	NEXCOM	VA	Navy Exchange Service Command	USS Chancellorsville and USS Gulf ship stores	IT/Admin
U.S. Navy	Norfolk Naval Station	VA	Navy Gateway Inn and Suites Maury Hall	Named after Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Father of Modern Oceanography," who resigned from the U.S. Navy to sail for the Confederacy	Building
U.S. Navy	Norfolk Naval Station	VA	USS Vella Gulf (CG-72) Crest	Named after a battle in the Solomon Islands in August 1943, contains its motto "Move Swiftly, Strike Vigorously." As the ship's website notes, the motto "is adapted from a maxim of GEN Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson, CSA. The Navy plans to decommission Vella Gulf in FY22	Heraldic Item/ Symbol
U.S. Navy	Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton	WA	Hunley Street	Named after H. L. Hunley – a Confederate States submarine and the first combat submarine to sink a warship. Named after the submarine's inventor.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees
U.S. Navy	Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton	WA	Lee Street	Named after USS Robert E. Lee (SSBN-601). Decommissioned in 1983.	Signs/Maps/ Marquees

APPENDIX D: COMMISSION-VETTED NAMES

Adams, Charity	Bong, Richard	Conde-Falcon, Felix M.	Erevia, Santiago	Halyburton, William D.
Adams, John M.	Bordelon, William H.	Contreras-Bozak, Carmen	Espinoza, Victor H.	Hampton, Kimberly N.
Adams, Lucian	Bourne, Thomas	Coolidge, Charles H.	Eubanks, Ray E.	Hanna Jr., Roy M.
Adams, William E.	Bowen, Hammett	Cooper, John L.M.	Evans, Ernest E.	Hart, William
Adkins, Bennie G.	Bowman, Edward R.	Co-Rux-Te-Chod-Ish	Evans, Rodney	Harvey, Carmel B.
Aheam, Michael	Bozak, Carmen C.	Costin, Henry G.	Faith, Don C.	Hayashi, Joe
Ames, Adelbert C.	Bradley, Omar N.	Crandall, Bruce P.	Ferguson, Frederick E.	Hayashi, Shizuya
Anderson, Aaron	Bradley, Ruby	Crandall, Bruce P. & Freeman, Ed W.	Fleetwood, Christian A.	Hays, Anna Mae
Anderson, Beauford T.	Brady, Patrick H.	Crilly, Frank W.	Fleming, James	Hernandez, Rodolfo
Antolak, Sylvester	Bragg, Edward S.	Crump, Jerry K.	Fluckey, Eugene B.	Herrera, Silvestre S.
Antrim, Richard N.	Breault, Henry	Cushing, Alonzo Hereford	Foley, Robert	Higgins, Andrew
Appling, Daniel	Bronson, James H.	Custer, Thomas W.	Forsyth, Thomas H.	Hill, Edward
Ashley, Eugene	Brown, Benjamin	Daly, Daniel J.	Fournet, Douglas B.	Hilton, Alfred B.
Aston, Edgar R.	Brown, Bobbie Evan	Dance, Lawrence R.	Fox, John R.	Hobby, Oveta C.
Atkins, Travis W.	Brown, Edward	Davis Jr., Benjamin O.	Freeman, Ed W.	Hogan, Henry
Attucks, Crispus	Brown, Wilson	Davis Sr., Benjamin O.	Freeman, Henry B.	Hoisington, Elizabeth
Austin, Oscar P.	Bryant, William M.	Davis, George F.	Funk, Leonard A.	Holcomb, John
Ayers, John G.K.	Burke, Nimrod	Davis, Raymond G.	Gallegos, Justin	Holland, Milton M.
Baker, Addison	Burnham, William P.	Davis, Rodney M.	Gandara, Joe	Hooper, Joe R.
Baker, Vernon J.	Burt, James M.	Day, George E.	Garcia, Fernando L.	Howard, Oliver Otis
Baldwin, Frank D.	Butler, Benjamin F.	De Castro, Joseph H.	Garcia, Marcario	Howard, Robert and Megellas, James
Banker, Grace D.	Butler, Smedley D.	Dean, William F.	Gardner, James D.	Howard, Robert L.
Barfoot, Van T.	Byers, Edward C.	DeBlanc, Jefferson J.	Garza, Emilio	Howe, Orion P.
Barkley, David B.	Byrd, Richard E.	DeGlopper, Charles N.	Gaujot, Julien V.	Howze, Hamilton H.
Barkley, John L.	Callaghan, Daniel J.	Delany, Martin R.	Gavin, James M.	Hudner Jr., Thomas J.
Barnes, John	Calugas, Jose	Dervishian, Ernest H.	George, Charles	Huff, Paul B.
Barnes, Will C.	Canley, John L.	di Cesnola, Luigi P.	Gibson, Eric G.	Hughes, Lloyd
Barnum, Barney	Cano, Pedro	Diamond, James H.	Gilmore, Howard W.	Humphreys, Andrew A.
Barrow, David D.	Capodanno, Vincent R.	Dias, Ralph E.	Giunta, Salvatore	Ingram, Robert R.
Basilone, John	Carney, William H.	Dilger, Hubert A.C.	Goethals, George W.	Inouye, Daniel K.
Batts, Frank	Carpenter, W. Kyle	Ditzenback, John	Gomez, Eduardo C.	Izac, Edourd
Bazaar, Philip	Cartagena, Modesto	Donlon, Roger H.C.	Gonzalez, Alfredo C.	James, Miles
Beaty, Powhatan	Carter, Edward A.	Donovan, William J.	Gordon, Gary I.	Jenkins, Robert H.
Beaufort, Jean J.	Carter, Mason	Doolittle, James	Gordon, Gary I. and Shugart, Randall D.	Jiménez, José F.
Bell, Bernard P.	Carter, Ty	Dorsey, Decatur	Grant, Ulysses S.	Joel, Lawrence E.
Bell, Dennis	Cashe, Alwyn C.	Doss, Desmond T.	Greaves, Clinton	Johnson, Henry
Bellavia, David G.	Cavazos, Richard E.	Dunwoody, Ann E.	Greely, Adolphus W.	Johnson, Leroy
Benavidez, Raul P. "Roy"	Chamberlain, Joshua L.	Durham, Harold B.	Green, John	Johnson, William Henry
Bennett, Thomas W.	Chapman, John Allan	Dyess, Aquilla "Jimmie"	Gregg, Arthur J.	Johnson-Brown, Hazel
Bennion, Mervyn S.	Charlton, Cornelius H.	Earley, Charity A.	Gregory, Earle Davis	Johnston, Donald R.
Bishop, Francis	Childers, Ernest	Ebbs, Jane C.	Groberg, Florent	Johnston, Gordon
Black, Delbert	Chiles, Marcellus H.	Edgerton, Nathan	Gross, Samuel	Jones, John E.
Blackwell, Robert L.	Clark, Francis J.	Eichelberger, Robert	Guillén, Vanessa	Jones, Lawrence
Blake, Robert	Clarke, Mary E.	Eisenhower, Dwight D.	Hajiro, Barney F.	Jordan, George
Blanchfield, Michael R.	Cohen, Harold	Enderlin, Richard	Hall, Prince	Kaho'ohanohano, Anthony T.
Bolden, Paul L.	Cole, Robert G.			

Kane, Thomas	McBride, Morris R.	Patterson, Robert M.	Schmidt, Jonathan P.	Tillman, Patrick D.
Kapaun, Emil	McBryar, William	Patton, George S.	Schofield, John M.	Tolan, Frank
Karpeles, Leopold	McCain, John S.	Payne, Thomas "Patrick"	Schowalter, Jr., Edward R.	Treadwell, Jack L.
Kedenburg, John J.	McCleery, Finnis D.	Pease, Joachim	Scott, Winfield	Trinidad, Telesforo
Keeble, Woodrow W.	McGinnis, Ross A.	Peregory, Frank D.	Seach, William	Truman, Harry S.
Keith, Miguel	McGovern, Robert M.	Perez, Emily	Sebille, Louis J.	Tubman, Harriet M.
Kelly, Charles L.	McKibben, Ray	Pershing, John J.	Serna, Marcelino	Turner, William B.
Kelly, Colin	McKinney, John Randolph	Petry, Leroy A.	Shaw, George C.	Urell, Michael E.
Kelly, John D.	McNerney, David H.	Piestewa, Lori A.	Shea, Joseph H.	Valdez, Jose F.
Kelly, John J.	Megellas, James	Pike, Emory J.	Shea, Richard T.	Vandegrift, Alexander A.
Kelly, Mildred	Meigs, Montgomery C.	Pitts, Riley L.	Shelton, H. Hugh	Veale, Charles
Kerrey, Joseph R. "Bob"	Merritt, Kenneth	Pitts, Ryan	Shepard Jr., Alan	Versace, Humberto R.
Kettles, Charles S.	Meyer, Dakota L.	Powell, Colin L.	Shepherd, William M.	Vessey, John W. "Jack"
Kilbourne, Charles E.	Miles, Nelson A.	Puckett, Ralph	Sherman, William T.	Vittori, Joseph
King, Martin Luther	Miller, Franklin D.	Pulliam, Robert L.	Shields, Marvin	Voelz, Kimberly A.
Kravitz, Leonard M.	Miller, Gary L.	Rascon, Alfred V.	Shughart, Randall D.	Wai, Francis
Lafayette	Miller, Robert J.	Ratcliff, Edward	Shurer, Ronald J.	Walker, Mary Edwards
Laffey, Bartlett	Millett, Lewis L.	Ray, Ronald E.	Sickles, Daniel E.	Walker, Walton H.
Lane, Morgan D.	Minue, Nicholas	Reasoner, Frank S.	Sidman, George D.	Ware
Langhorn, Garfield M.	Miyamura, Hiroshi	Red Cloud, Mitchell	Sisisky, Norman	Warner, Henry F.
Lawson, John H.	Monsoor, Michael A.	Restrepo, Juan S.	Skardon, Beverly	Warren, John E.
Lee, Daniel	Monteith, Jimmie W.	Rickenbacker, Eddie	Slabinski, Britt	Watson, George
Lee, Fitzhugh	Monti, Jared C.	Ridgway, Matthew B.	Smith, Andrew Jackson	Webb, Alexander S.
Lee, John C.H.	Moore, Hal	Riley, Thomas	Smith, Charles H.	Weisbogel, Albert
Lee, Milton	Moore, Hal & Julie	Ripley, John W.	Smith, Paul R.	Wetzel, Gary G.
Leland, George W.	Morbitzer, Christopher G.	Rivers, Ruben	Somervell, Brehon B.	White, Kyle J.
Leonard, Matthew	Moreno, Jennifer M.	Robais, Johann von (Baron De Kalb)	Sprayberry, James M.	Whitely, Eli L.
Lewis, Robert Lee	Morris, Charles B.	Roberts, Gordon R.	Springs, Sandy	Whitmore, John W.
Lindsay, James J.	Morris, Melvin	Robinson Jr., Roscoe	Spruance, Raymond A.	Whittington, Hulon
Lindsey, Jake W.	Munemori, Sadao	Rocco, Louis	Stance, Emanuel	Wilbanks, Hillard A.
Littrell, Gary L.	Murphy, Audie L.	Rodgers, Charles C.	Starry, Donn A.	Wiley, James
Lockett, Milton	Murphy, Michael P.	Rodriguez, Cleto L.	Steindam, Russell	Williams, Cathay
Lopez, Baldomero	Murray, Charles P.	Rodriguez, Joseph C.	Stevens, Hazard	Williams, George C.
Lopez, Jose M.	Negron, Juan	Rogers, Charles C.	Stockdale, James	Williams, Matthew O.
Loring, Charles J.	Nett, Robert B.	Romesha, Clinton	Stone, James L.	Williams, Moses
Lozada, Carlos J.	Nininger, Alexander R.	Roosevelt Jr., Theodore	Story, Luther H.	Wilson, William
Lucas, Jacklyn H.	Nisperos, Jose	Rose, Mike	Stowers, Freddie	Wise, Homer L.
Luke, Frank	Novosel, Michael J.	Ross, William K.	Swanson, Jon	Woodfill, Samuel
Mabry, George L.	O'Hare, Edward "Butch"	Rosser, Ronald	Swearer, Benjamin	Wyche, Ira T.
MacArthur Jr., Arthur	Ohata, Allan M.	Rubin, Tibor "Ted"	Sweeny, Robert A.	Yano, Rodney J.T.
MacArthur, Douglas	Olive, Milton L.	Rudder, James Earl	Tackaberry, Thomas H.	York, Alvin C.
Mackenzie, Ranald S.	Osborne, John	Ruiz, Alejandro R.	Taylor, Bernard	Young, Charles D.
Mackie, John F.	Ott, Elsie S.	Salomon, Benjamin L.	Taylor, Maxwell D.	Young, Marvin R.
Magrath, John D.	Page, John U.D.	Sampson, Deborah (Gannett)	Thomas, Charles L.	Young, Rodger W.
Manning, Sidney	Paige, Emmett	Sargent, Rupert L.	Thomas, George H.	
Marshall, George C.	Parker, George M.	Sasser, Clarence	Thompson, Max	
Martinez, Joseph P.	Parker, Samuel I.	Sayers, Foster J.	Thompson, William	
Mason, Elihu	Parrott, Jacob W.		Thorne, Horace Marvin	

APPENDIX E: FORT BELVOIR



By the time the Army acquired the lands of Fort Belvoir in the 1910s, all that remained from former times were ruins of the foundations and disused outbuildings, like this tobacco barn.

All historical sources agree that the 1935 renaming of Fort Humphreys to Fort Belvoir references the Belvoir slave plantation house that once occupied part of the installation's grounds.

Yet though the slave plantation provides the name, it does not explain what that act of renaming commemorated. In the course of its research, the Naming Commission found that many historical actors have seen the name of Belvoir as a celebration of the past societies of enslavement and subordination that Confederates fought for. They also concluded that this celebration of a pre-modern slave plantation is incongruous with many of our nation's current aims as a society where equal protection of the law is promised to all.

This appendix outlines relevant historical contexts, facts, and arguments surrounding Fort Belvoir's 1935 renaming. Over the course of several months' research in varied and extensive archives, repeated engagements with local and historical stakeholders, and inquiries within the historical community, several main themes recurrently emerged. Each is explained with more detail in the sections that follow below.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The 1935 renaming of Fort Belvoir happened in a historical context vastly different from our own time. Whenever one considers historical context, author L.P. Hartley's words are instructive, and though stylized, they are important to remember. "The past is foreign country," Hartley wrote. "They do things differently there."¹⁴ In this "foreign country" of the past, many Americans glorified both the Confederacy and the plantation systems of societal organization for which it fought as one and the same. As one prominent historian of Civil War memory has noted, "(During the 1930s) the glories of the old South became an impregnable castle over which was flown the invincible banner of 'the Lost Cause.'"¹⁵

When considering the historical context of the politics of the era, the culture of the region, and reactions to the name change, it is evident that Belvoir reflected an appeal to "the glories of the old South" upon which "the Lost Cause" rested. This is the same "Lost Cause" tradition that led to the creation of many of the Department of Defense installations and items that fell under the Commission's remit.

An important aspect of Fort Belvoir's renaming concerns the installation's former namesake of Fort Humphreys. Andrew A. Humphreys was both a distinguished U.S. Army general during the Civil War and prominent chief of the Corps of Engineers afterwards. In 1917, his name was chosen for the fort in a deliberate, if hasty, process – the same process that named Fort Lee, Fort Bragg, Fort Benning, and others. Strong links between the Humphreys name and the installation's purpose existed – he was an engineer and prominent leader of the Army of the Potomac, and the fort trained engineers on the Potomac.¹⁶

Removing the Humphreys name from the fort and replacing it with Belvoir was often rationalized by the fact that the initial name commemorated a Union General on Virginian soil. Proponents of this view argued that an Old South plantation from the Colonial Era – however archaic, loyalist, and separate from American history it may have been – was a better fit for Virginia.¹⁷ One surviving will from 1757 shows that the Fairfax Family enslaved close to 20 people at and around Belvoir, and they claimed rights to enslave their descen-

dants forevermore.¹⁸ Some of the names given to the enslaved – like Pompey and Scipio – intentionally juxtaposed their low condition with great Roman statesmen.¹⁹

During its research and outreach to stakeholders from Fort Belvoir and the greater Fairfax County community, the Commission benefited from hearing many historical interpretations on the meanings and motives behind the 1935 name change. Some of these focused on how pacifism had prevailed in the immediate Belvoir locale during the Civil War years, with neighboring villages and communities largely disapproving of the Confederacy. Others discussed the more everyday associations that the name “Belvoir” had with the installation’s lands during the early 20th century as a local nomenclature referential to but removed from the historic plantation. Some highlighted the history of the Fairfax and Washington families, articulating their role in the formation of Northern Virginia as a British colony, and demonstrating that future Fairfax descendants would eventually emancipate the people they and their ancestors had enslaved. Arguments were also made focusing on Franklin Roosevelt’s broader interest in historic preservation and renewed interest in the colonial past during the 1930s; one astute observer pointed out that Roosevelt owned and displayed a painting of Belvoir Castle in England, which had little relation to the Virginia plantation but was a site his parents had once visited. All of these perspectives mattered: they helped fill out the picture of the past, and helped show the Commission the varied ideas and interests that existed at that time and place. They serve as a reminder that at many levels, our past has always been just as complicated as our present.

In studying and investigating this complicated past, however, the Commission’s historians were able to establish certain historical trends that proved wide-ranging, politically potent, and possessing of the power to influence issues of policy and decision making. In looking into the many potential motivations behind Roosevelt’s choice – which he characteristically but frustratingly wrote little about – they sought to use historical context to establish not just what explanations were possible, but also which were most plausible. In this pursuit, the relative stature of historical actors mattered, as did the context and timing. They did not seek to only answer why Roosevelt *might* have renamed Fort Humphreys in 1935. Instead, they sought to find the major cultural and political forces at work during the days and weeks leading up to his almost unprecedented decision – hitherto not hinted at and surprising to most – to rename a major U.S. Army installation after the ruins and idea of a long defunct slave plantation. This research brought them to consider the importance of Virginia in the politics of the age, as well as its culture of commemoration.

Indeed, in 1935, many considered Virginia to have been the literal and figurative capital of the Confederacy.²⁰ Belvoir fit with that tradition, and enshrined many of the virtues Confederates fought for. The Children of the Confederacy affirmed this idea three months afterwards when they arrived en masse

at Fort Belvoir to donate a portrait of Robert E. Lee in Confederate gray.²¹ In the context of 1935, an 18th century plantation was preferable to a Northern leader who had fought to put down Southern rebellion and save the United States.²² Belvoir commemorated the cause Confederates had fought for while Humphreys had been instrumental in defeating them.

This was the society from which the name Belvoir was reborn. The fort was renamed to honor the Fairfax family’s slave plantation – most contemporary accounts listed George Washington as an important, but ancillary factor.²³ The renaming may have been due to specific political machinations, and Belvoir was at least partly named with the endorsement of some powerful pro-Confederate legislators.

Ultimately, in their historical research, the Naming Commission affirmed time and again that 1935 was vastly different from our own time. The Second World War had yet to unfold. Jim Crow was the rule throughout much of the country, and Pulitzer Prize winning-biographies of Robert E. Lee extolled his virtues to audiences nationwide.²⁴ Indeed, 1935 was substantially *closer* to the Civil War than *we ourselves* are to 1935. Many Civil War veterans still lived; three years later, close to 2,000 of them would gather for the 75th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. And many Americans looked to their battles and service – United States *and* Confederate – the way many of us today look toward the men and women who fought fascism in Europe and the Pacific.

In short, in 1935 Americans lived and loved Civil War memory with degrees of passion and proximity that are difficult for any of us to immediately understand. Fort Belvoir was renamed in a time and place awash with a pro-Confederate ethos, and in honor of causes the Confederacy championed. From a strictly historical standpoint, none of these motives seems appropriate to recommend maintaining the name Belvoir in our present or commemorating it for our future.

I. THE NAME CHANGE TO FORT BELVOIR

On or around February 9, 1935, Franklin Roosevelt employed his authority as Commander in Chief and directed Secretary of War George Dern to change the name of Fort Humphreys to Fort Belvoir. No direct copy of that order by President Roosevelt has been found. No press releases included any statements by President Roosevelt. Indeed, no public statements from President Roosevelt on the matter seem to exist. The official Army Order in General Orders No. 1 for 1935 simply directs the change without context or comment.²⁵ The sparse contemporary newspaper accounts acknowledged that the act of the name change honored the Fairfax family and Virginia’s colonial past. George Washington’s neighborly affiliation to Belvoir was a secondary point of interest.²⁶ Indeed, the *Washington Post* story made no mention whatsoever of Washington’s affiliation with Belvoir.²⁷

The name change caught most off guard.²⁸ Only one other installation had ever been renamed in the modern era, and that name change was criticized, with the change reverted a year later.²⁹ No other Army installation in American history had been

named after houses or plantations. The recent commandant of Fort Humphreys was caught off guard – indeed, in the winter of 1935 he was writing a song about Fort Humphreys, and suddenly needed to change the words to match the new name.³⁰ Most of the Corps of Engineers (based at Fort Humphreys) disapproved of the name change.³¹ Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who was involved in conservation and restoration efforts of the old manor house ruins, was also unaware of the name change for more than a week, and seemed to be playing catch-up throughout most of the process.³² No War Department issuances surrounding the name change exist in the National Archives, nor did the Adjutant General of the Army retain any records.³³

Several explanations for the name change – and what it commemorates – follow below. But all begin with the facts that the name change itself was done hastily, surprised many, was disapproved of by most men stationed at the fort, and was largely embraced by individuals with Confederate sympathies.

II. VIRGINIA AND THE ‘LOST CAUSE’ CULTURE OF 1935

On the broad issue of commemoration, strong arguments exist that – in common parlance – by 1935 a vote for the “Old Virginia” of Belvoir was a vote for the Confederacy. By 1935, pro-Confederate “Lost Cause” ideology had become national among many white Americans, especially in Virginia. Margaret Mitchell was outlining *Gone With the Wind*. Douglas Southall Freeman published his epic pro-Confederate biography of Lee in 1934 and 1935, winning the Pulitzer Prize.

Freeman’s cause was personal as well as professional: his father had fought in Lee’s Army. The Ku Klux Klan had been prominent in Northern Virginia and throughout the nation only a decade earlier: four to five million American men had joined the Klan nationwide, and Virginians had formed more than 60 robust chapters throughout the state.³⁴

In 1935, Southern Democratic politicians – sustained by Jim Crow and declaring the righteousness of the Confederacy – constituted the pivotal voting blocs in both houses of Congress.³⁵ They ensured funding for Confederate sites and frequently evoked Confederate history to appeal to their constituents. Confederate affinity groups sustained them and campaigned for Confederate memory in their own right as well.³⁶ Tellingly, only three months after Belvoir’s name change occurred, the United Daughters of the Confederacy donated a portrait of General Lee in Confederate gray to Fort Belvoir. While the band played “Dixie,” the Commandant assured the

crowd that the painting would be “an inspiration” to his men. The inscription made it clear that the gift was not a national one, but rather specifically “from the Children of the Confederacy.”³⁷ Clearly, these groups understood there to be many connections between Belvoir’s renaming and the Confederacy.

Local papers tell a similar story, and depict a Northern Virginia landscape of 1935 far removed from the politics of its present 2022 incarnation. In 1935, local newspapers faithfully reported every United Daughters of the Confederacy meeting as front-page news, while their editors and publishers used every op-ed page to celebrate Confederate heritage and attack the New Deal.³⁸ In quick succession, the *Fairfax Herald* defamed military leadership as the “arbitrary authorities at Fort Humphrey (sic)” and celebrated their local opposition as “very properly resisting the latest attempt of outsiders to take jurisdiction over the land.”³⁹ It attacked A.A. Humphreys himself as “some more or less obscure northern Army officer, who was in no way connected with Virginia or Fairfax County.”⁴⁰ And it argued against New Deal spending by evoking a speech by Senator Harry Flood Byrd remembering the Civil War as a time when “Virginia was devastated by the Northern hordes, and a large part of her territory seized by brute force.”⁴¹ These were the editors’ thoughts during the six-week span surrounding the renaming of Belvoir.

Similarly, in the same week in which Fort Belvoir was renamed in 1935, the editors of Arlington’s *Commonwealth Monitor* devoted substantial time to supporting Howard W. Smith,

Harry Byrd and Carter Glass in their Congressional actions against President Roosevelt, citing that the congressman and senators had rendered “distinguished service to the nation” in the eyes of “thousands of Virginians.”⁴² The paper reprinted Smith’s speech alleging the unconstitutionality of Roosevelt’s initiatives. On the same page, the paper baldly declared that Abraham Lincoln’s birthday would not be celebrated in Virginia, refusing to recognize the slain president’s service or sacrifice.⁴³

A few weeks later, *The Commonwealth Monitor* further lamented the fact that President John Tyler’s recently deceased son Lyon Tyler should die on Lincoln’s birthday – indicating that association of any sort with the murdered President was a stain on Mr. Tyler. “No president,” Virginian Lyon

Tyler had argued, “should be less regarded in the South than Abraham Lincoln.” Instead, the paper continued, “[Tyler] taught the present generation to revere the valiant men who lost the war but gained establishment of the honored precepts for which they fought.”⁴⁴ This “Lost Cause” celebration of the



By 1935, George Washington had almost as much a role in Confederate celebration as he did in American heritage. Confederates had put Washington on their seal, and Virginians traced lines of lineage from Washington’s life to the Confederate cause.

Confederacy was completed by a lengthy treatise published without irony in that very same month extolling the virtues of three Confederate horses, treating their service with far more approval than either Abraham Lincoln or Franklin Roosevelt.⁴⁵

During that time, and even decades afterwards, Fairfax County histories still examined the entire history of the region as inimically tied to the Confederacy; in their account of the past, Northern Virginian life progressed naturally from the Colonial Era to the Founding Fathers to the Confederacy, with only occasional and oblique references to the countless and unnamed “servants” – enslaved people – upon which those societies rested.⁴⁶ This followed the same line of logic that had, in 1862, put George Washington on the Great Seal of the Confederacy. Pan-historical postcard-sized maps of the region intertwined the Belvoir and Mount Vernon colonial region with Robert E. Lee’s birth at Stratford Hall, scenes of enslaved workers picking tobacco, and cannons commemorating the Confederate victories at Fredericksburg and Bull Run; the latter was listed under its Confederate name of Manassas.⁴⁷

III. LOUIS HERTLE’S ROLE AND THE COLONIAL CONNECTION

Washington socialite Louis Hertle features in this story through his advocacy for the fort’s renaming. He owned the neighboring Gunston Hall manor, where he frequently entertained politicians seeking a quick retreat from Washington. By 1935, he had possessed the opportunity to complain to five Presidents and many more politicians across 17 years about the Humphreys name.⁴⁸ Reminiscences of Hertle relate that he “chortled with rage” when he reflected that Fort Humphreys was named for “some obscure engineer,” and thought it “nothing short of sacrilege” that the name Belvoir was gone.⁴⁹ Hertle apparently raised this issue again during a lunch party with President Roosevelt in April 1934, recording in his diary that “(Roosevelt’s) last word in waving goodbye was that he would change Fort Humphrey (sic) to Fort Belvoir.” Roosevelt also recorded the lunch in his own calendar, but made no note of any promise to change the name, nor did he make note of any conversation regarding the fort’s name whatsoever.⁵⁰

Roosevelt did change the name, although not for almost 300 days. His two-sentence letter to Hertle contained 31 simplistic and close-lipped words. “It took some time to do it but at last ‘Belvoir’ had its rightful name restored,” Roosevelt wrote. “I hope all goes well with you and that I shall see you this spring.”⁵¹ The only other communications between the Roosevelts and Hertle from this time period are periodic thank you notes from Eleanor Roosevelt for lavender sachets that Hertle sent her throughout the remainder of the decade.⁵² These notes were

equally brief and similarly typewritten, almost certainly by one of the 50 clerks who handled the 5,000 to 8,000 pieces of mail received by Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt each and every day of their dozen years as President and First Lady. Understandably, Hertle saved these letters on White House stationary as prized possessions. But for the President and First Lady, sending them seems to have simply been a typical part of answering the mail.

So, while Hertle perhaps provides a prompting and a pretext for the change, it is exactly this long and complex timeline that may invite a shrewder look at the issue. Since Hertle had been asking so many men for so long, why did *only* the liberal New Yorker Franklin Roosevelt finally change the name, and why did he *only* choose to do it 700 days into his term, and close to 300 days after Hertle’s request?



In early 1935, a group of Southern Democrats led by Virginian Senators Carter Glass and Harry Byrd (pictured here), and Congressman Howard W. Smith resisted Social Security and other public works projects of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s agenda. “Pensions Appall Virginia,” was one *New York Times* headline at the time.

IV. HOWARD W. SMITH, CARTER GLASS & THE ‘BYRD MACHINE’

After reviewing the evidence, whether or not the renaming was done as a direct and negotiated favor to “unreconstructed” white supremacist Virginia Congressman Howard W. Smith or to Virginia’s Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd remains unknown. Smith’s politics were clear from both his papers and his peers. His fellow Democrat and Speaker of the House Carl Albert remembered that “by birth and by choice [Smith] was an unreconstructed

19th century Virginian ... he had all the attributes, including all the prejudices, of his native state ... believing that Yankees, carpetbaggers, Republicans, and foreigners were enemies of his people and of the way of life they enjoyed. He was a white supremacist who fought racial integration to the bitter end.”⁵³ Among other historical interests, Smith kept clippings of his grandfather’s Confederate service and devoted time later in his career to securing federal pensions for Confederate widows.⁵⁴ As Chair of the Rules Committee, he led struggles *against* integration, and argued against admitting Hawaii as a state on abjectly racial terms.⁵⁵ Fort Humphreys sat in Smith’s district. Two days after the name change, Smith re-introduced a bill to have the Belvoir plantation house rebuilt.⁵⁶

Nor was Smith isolated in his politics or passions. Leading the Virginia Delegation on which Smith sat were Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd. Born in Virginia *before* the Civil War, Carter Glass had been in Congress since 1902, served as Secretary of the Treasury, and yielded tremendous influence as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Glass frequently viewed politics through a Confederate lens, answering questions about party loyalty through long reminiscences about perceived wrongs by so-called “Carpetbaggers” during Reconstruction.⁵⁷ Franklin Roosevelt called Glass an “unreconstructed rebel,” albeit one he needed on his side politically. While Fort Humphreys was being



MG Andrew A.
Humphreys

renamed in 1935, Glass and Smith also collaborated on ensuring Federal funding to protect, preserve, and commemorate the Confederate victory at nearby Manassas.⁵⁸

Harry F. Byrd was born later, but to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Virginia – indeed, the Democratic political establishment in Virginia was referred to as “the Byrd Machine.” As both Virginia’s Governor and Senator, Byrd frequently gave stump-style speeches like “Lee, The Man” and “The Three Swords of Lee” praising Robert E. Lee and the Confederacy.⁵⁹ Standing in Arlington House in 1934, Byrd praised “the chivalrous man making noble decisions and doing great deeds.”⁶⁰ In his speech broadcast across the nation in 1935 just three weeks before Belvoir’s renaming, Byrd celebrated Lee’s decision “to secede with his courageous state at the beginning of the war,” rendering Lee as a Christ-like figure.⁶¹ As a legislative matter, by 1935 Byrd had taken to arguing against the New Deal with examples drawn from Civil War memory of Virginia’s devastation.⁶² In 1935, Byrd also sponsored a historic buildings’ bill similar to Smith’s (but larger in scope) that would also have rebuilt the Belvoir plantation house.⁶³

Their break with Roosevelt directly preceded the renaming of Fort Belvoir. Sitting on the powerful Rules Committee of the House, Smith spoke against the New Deal on January 22, 1935, testified against Social Security on February 6, 1935 and voted against expediting the “Relief Bill” (later the Works Progress Administration) that week as well.⁶⁴ Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd both also fought against this “Second New Deal” through several channels and joined Smith in oppositional votes. Some newspapers listed Byrd and Glass as the leaders of this new conservative Democratic resistance to the New Deal agenda.⁶⁵

Three days afterwards, Roosevelt changed the name of Fort Humphreys to Fort Belvoir. No explicitly documented quid-pro-quo has yet to be found, but the timeline contains enough correlation to doubt mere coincidence. Smith, Glass, and Byrd all held lifelong passions for Southern history, Virginia history, and Confederate history – Belvoir checks all these boxes, and was in Smith’s district. Roosevelt was often willing to invoke the Confederacy to secure support from Southern Democrats.⁶⁶ And any Confederate apologist would have vastly preferred Belvoir to A.A. Humphreys, a valorous U.S. Army Soldier who helped defeat Lee.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF A. A. HUMPHREYS IN ARMY HISTORY

One common conclusion frequently lobbied in favor of changing the name to Fort Belvoir in 1935 – and also made for keeping the name of Fort Belvoir in 2022 – is that the fort was originally incorrectly named to ignore the local history of Belvoir and to instead give undue honor to “some obscure engineer.”⁶⁷ Others claim that Humphreys had no connection to the area. Both assertions are incorrect.

When the Army chose to name the installation Camp Humphreys in 1917, they did so with the same “local sensitivities” process that initiated six of the Confederate-named installations under the Commission’s remit.⁶⁸ They could have chosen any Virginian for the name, but declined to do so, instead choosing MG Andrew A. Humphreys. This constituted a strong choice: Humphreys was a prominent United States Army officer who had risen to be a Corps Commander in the Civil War.

The Corps – approximately 36,000 men – constituted a major command, second only to an entire army. Humphreys was frequently credited by contemporaries and historians alike as an impactful and effective commander, leading from the front and providing key leadership in pivotal battles. In the doomed attack at Fredericksburg – about 30 miles from Fort Belvoir – Humphreys’ men made the furthest advance of any unit against Confederate defenses. Humphreys led his troops throughout the assault, losing five of his fellow officers along the front lines.⁶⁹ He did the same at Gettysburg, holding Confederates back for as long as possible before retreating from the ill-chosen position he had been ordered to defend.⁷⁰ After the war, Humphreys served as Chief of Engineers for 13 years – the second longest tenure in the history of the Corps.

In West Point’s Cul- lum Hall (built and dedicated in 1900), Humphreys holds one of the largest and most formal memorial plaques, with a litany of battle credits beneath his bas-relief encompassing virtually every major battle of the Eastern Theater. Several of the regiments under his command may have wintered on the Belvoir peninsula, or “neck” in 1862 and 1863. And most importantly, in naming the site where Army Engineers would train for the nation’s next great war in 1917, the Army honored a long-serving Chief of Engineers who had also honorably served his nation in its last one.

Given this history, General Humphreys’ exemplary service to the United States made him a strong candidate for memorialization, whether in 1917 or 1935. The only objections – as indicated in several criticisms made by his detractors – fell along Confederate lines of argument that somehow a U.S. Army general was unfit for memorialization on Virginian land.

CONCLUSION: THE IDEA OF ‘BELVOIR’ IN 1935 AND IN 2022

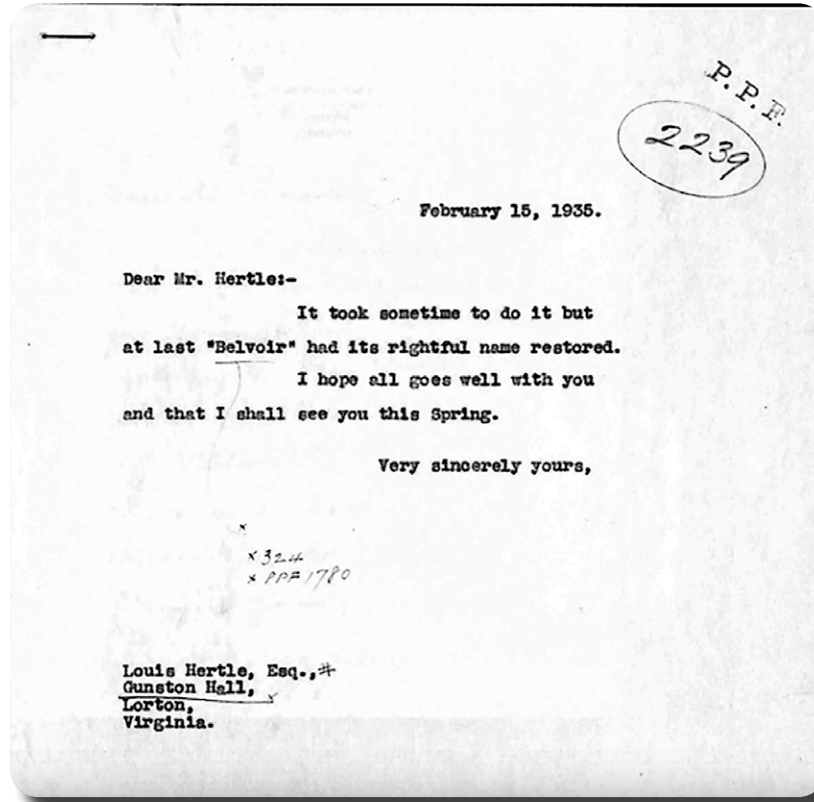
As either an artifact or an institution, the Belvoir plantation holds virtually no connection to the history of the United States or its military. At best, it represents the house built

by George Washington’s sister-in-law’s brother, William Fairfax, in the service of its often-absentee owner, British Lord Sir Thomas Fairfax. If Washington did perhaps learn country manners, develop affection for a Fairfax woman, and learn how to survey at Belvoir while growing up at nearby Mount Vernon, the Belvoir Fairfaxes were nevertheless loyalists who left Virginia in 1773 and never returned to the U.S. They were never Americans, nor did they wish to be. Washington acted as property manager for a decade, but the house burned in 1783, four years before the Constitution

was written. By the time that Camp Humphreys was constructed and named in 1917, the area had been overgrown for almost a century and used for pasturage and small farming plots. Locals still called the geographic region “Belvoir,” but paid little attention to its historical past.

Yet, though it has nothing to do with the nation the United States has become, Belvoir had every association with the nation Confederates imagined and desired as they fought.⁷¹ Belvoir was a plantation where men, women, and children worked in perpetual slavery without hope of freedom. Their labors fed

a hierarchical system in which a few elites lived aristocratic lives free from the concerns of working people. Economic change was impossible. Social mobility was discouraged. And the physical, mental, and sexual abuse of slaves was routine. As a society today, we commemorate men like Washington and Jefferson at Mount Vernon and Monticello, celebrating their commitments to liberty, freedom, and republicanism while regretting and contextualizing the abuse, enslavement and aristocracy in our national heritage. But Belvoir is not a storied site of national heritage: no Americans ever even lived there. In the dichotomy between liberty and slavery discussed above, Belvoir features all of the latter and possesses none of the former. As a historic site and a namesake, Belvoir represents everything the Confederates fought for, and little that our contemporary nation strives for.



A White House copy of Franklin Roosevelt’s letter to Louis Hertle informing him of the name change to “Fort Belvoir.” While Hertle understandably preserved the copy he received on White House stationery, evidence suggests that to President Roosevelt, this constituted a typical part of the day’s mail.

APPENDIX F: 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION SYMBOL

THE BACKGROUND OF THE UNIT

At the start of the twentieth century, the Militia Act of 1903 dramatically changed the nature of the National Guard. The recent 1898 Spanish-American war had laid bare several problems with the old methods of mobilizing and deploying state militia. In response, this new legislation required that National Guard units be trained and deployed in similar quality and form as the Regular Army. Each state was required to provide a number of guardsmen proportionate to its size, and in times of war they would be organized into units where ability, efficacy, and utility took precedence over any particular local affiliations.

A little over a dozen years later, United States entry into World War I proved the first great test of this plan.

As the nation began mobilizing close to four million Soldiers for that war, the Army planned for 25 Divisions of Regular Army volunteers and draftees, and 25 Divisions composed of National Guardsmen. When mobilizing the National Guard, demands of time and efficiency led military leadership to adopt a regional and geographical process. Starting in the Northeast and moving southward along the coast, they drew the 26th Division from New England, the 27th Division from New York, and the 28th Division from Pennsylvania. By happenstance as much as design, the 29th comprised of men from the Mid-Atlantic region, including New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Virginia.⁷²

Thus, by geographical situation and administrative sequencing, the 29th Infantry Division came into existence. As a result, it also became the first Division that combined men from regions that had fought each other in the American Civil War. Though some of its component units had trained and deployed in smaller numbers and formations in previous conflicts (especially the Punitive Expedition against Mexico in 1916), the formation, training, and deployment as the 29th Division marked the first time they all worked in concert as part of the same organization.⁷³

As the 29th Infantry Division trained at Camp McClellan in 1917 and 1918, Major James Ulio created the Blue/Gray Yin-Yang symbol to easily identify the Division's property and gear during transport and deployment.⁷⁴ A year later, it was subsequently adapted into one of the first shoulder patches in the Army. The majority of the 29th Infantry Division arrived in France in the summer of 1918, and wore the patch with distinction as they participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of September through October 1918. They sustained an approximately 30 percent casualty rate during that period, and only ended their push in conjunction with the November 1918 armistice.

From these auspicious beginnings, both Ulio and the 29th Division would go on to further storied actions in the future. Ulio rose to Adjutant General of the United States Army during World War II. The 29th Division became immortalized in military lore through its participation in the first wave of landings at D-Day and its drive through France and Germany thereafter.⁷⁵

HISTORIC MEANING OF THE SYMBOL

By all testimonies – including James Ulio's own – the patch represents the re-unification of men whose ancestors had fought each other in the American Civil War.⁷⁶ The Taegeuk design in which they are linked symbolizes the coming together of equal and opposing forces to form life, and represents the re-integration of the North and South into a “harmonious unity.”⁷⁷

The “opposing” aspect of this symbol is certainly true: Virginia provided the most Confederate soldiers of any state, and about 20,000 men from Maryland also fought for the Confederacy. The violence caused by their fierce opposition during the four years of the Civil War outpaced the American deaths of World War I and World War II combined. As United States Army Soldiers fought to preserve the nation, Confederates fired the shots and formed the resistance that killed them. That some of the

grandchildren of those opposing soldiers could fight in the same army a half century later – albeit a segregated army – did demonstrate reunification between the progeny of once bitter enemies.

Yet the historical issue lies with the way the symbol might confer “equal” status to each side of the struggle. It is alluring to think of the American Civil War as an equal struggle between two equal parts of the United States, both fighting for their ideal version of America. It is equally alluring to think that the war ended with their immediate reunion and prompt collaboration to make a stronger nation.⁷⁸ Though alluring, this is historically inaccurate across many aspects. Confederates proclaimed that they were fighting for their own nation, wholly and forever independent of the United States. They declared that they had dissolved the union throughout the land – not just in the eleven states that seceded. During the Civil War, Confederates desired no association with the United States or its future.⁷⁹ They killed United States Army Soldiers, destroyed United States property. They threatened several times – and at one point attacked – the capital of the United States.

Similarly, Confederates constituted a regional movement, not a semi-national one. Demographically, no more than one in six Americans willingly participated in the Confederate movement. Three U.S. cities – New York, Boston, and Philadelphia – contained more free Americans than six Confederate states combined. Traditional numbers that list U.S. and Confederate populations at 22 million and nine million respectively are accurate in terms of manpower. But they too often obscure that three and half million of the Confederate population – or approximately four out of 10 – were enslaved Americans forced to support the Confederacy. Indeed, perpetuating this system of enslavement forevermore lay at the foundations of the Confederate movement.⁸⁰

This equality also imparts a false sense of continuity. During the Civil

War, Soldiers of the United States Army were parts of an institution that dates back to George Washington and forward to our present. They were – and remain – the Soldiers of America’s Army. Confederate armies have no antecedent or descendant. Their rebellion lasted four years, and was decisively and powerfully defeated. The Civil War did not end with a peace treaty and reunification on shared terms – it ended with the overwhelming victory of the United States over the Confederates, and their unconditional surrender to the United States. The Confederates fought against our nation and lost. The United States had also permanently abolished enslavement, which was the “cornerstone” of the Confederacy.⁸¹ Though the U.S. made the generous decision to pardon or parole Confederates and welcome them back into the body politic, it was clear that America’s policy was that of the outright victor.

Therefore, this argument goes, by elevating the Confederate gray to a position of equal esteem and respect to the United States blue, the design of the patch goes far beyond an emblem of geographic unity and instead creates a historical fallacy. To some extent, the patch is a product of its times – 1917 marked not only the beginning of United States involvement in World War I, but also the height of Lost Cause sentimentality within the nation. This was an era when a narrative of reunification amongst white Civil War veterans – many of them then in their late 70s – was promoted, and the war’s underlying issues of enslavement omitted. This reunification came at the expense of African Americans, who suffered under Jim Crow and were omitted from many Civil War reunions, including the iconic gathering at the 50th anniversary of Gettysburg.

HISTORIC INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SYMBOL

As with all symbols, interpretation of the patch’s meaning over the last 105 years has been a subjective exercise. In its research, the Commission found a wide range of different descriptions of the patch that spanned the gamut of commemoration.

Many of these, often from earlier decades, indicated Confederate commemoration. This proved especially true when they discussed the historic meaning of the patch. One historic song of the Division, for example, featured the following lines. “Here’s to the Gray of the sun-kissed South, as they meet

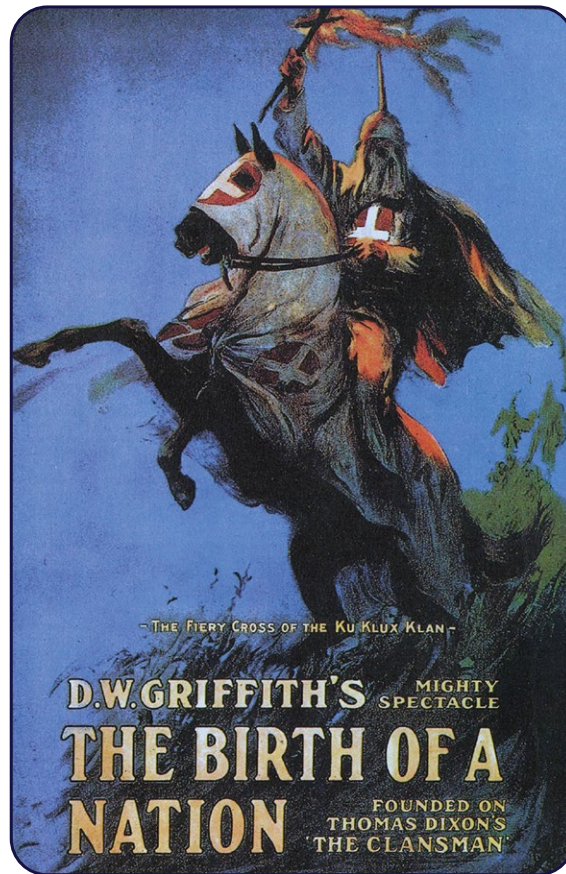
in the fields of France: may the spirit of Lee be with them all as the Sons of the South advance.”⁸² In 1958, the *Second Army Sentinel* newspaper described the patch as “a symbol of everlasting union between its component units, some of

whom had worn the Union’s *Blue* and the Confederacy’s *Gray* in earlier times.⁸³ In 1984, the Maryland National Guard’s *Freestate Guardian* wrote that the patch “represents the blood shed by brothers fighting on different sides in the Civil War.”⁸⁴ In September 2000, the Center for Military History listed on its website that the “colors represent the tradition of the division, composed of men of both North and South, whose forefathers fought in the Union (blue) and Confederate (gray) armies during the Civil War.”⁸⁵ In 2008, a former 29th Assistant Division Commander described the patch as “blending the two Civil War adversaries into one cohesive fighting unit.”⁸⁶ All of these denote commemoration of the Confederacy as an equal and component part of divisional history.

In its outreach to stake holding parties, however, the Commissioners were struck by the large number of varied individuals – from current Soldiers and D-Day veterans to elected officials and everyday citizens – who were clear in their communications that the meaning of the 29th Infantry Division insignia had evolved beyond its origins. For them, the patch represented its past sacrifices made in

liberation of Europe, and the current service made of Soldiers responding to emergencies at home and countering threats abroad. Time and again, these letters, phone calls, and statements by Americans from all different backgrounds made it clear that they found little meaning or motivation from any historical references to the Confederacy. Instead, the patch represented the unifying service of many Americans, grounded in the exploits of the twentieth century, ready to meet the challenges of the twenty-first, and strengthened by their diversity.

Hearing their viewpoints, and agreeing that the meaning of a symbol can evolve over time, the Naming Commission unanimously voted that while the design fell under its remit, the patch should remain unchanged. Aware of the history surrounding the insignia, however, the Commissioners also unanimously agreed that the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry should modify the heraldic description to remove language that implies Confederate service and reconciliation of the North and South.



The design of the patch occurred in a time very different from our present. In 1917, Blue-Gray reunion was a phenomenon strictly between white men. *The Birth of a Nation* – the highest-grossing American film of all time until *Gone With the Wind* – was entering its third year of national tour. The popular film actually celebrated the Ku Klux Klan, while praising Blue-Gray reconciliation because “the former enemies of North and South are united again in common defense of their Aryan birthright.”

APPENDIX G: COMMISSION OPERATING COSTS

During FY21 and FY22, Congress provided the Naming Commission \$2,328,502 to complete its work. The eight volunteer commissioners and their dedicated staff of six – assisted by a modestly sized Army support team – completed the Commission’s unprecedented mission in less than two years, spending little more than one-quarter of the available funding.

Approximately \$1,716,000 in taxpayer funds was returned.

These are the costs the Naming Commission incurred to meet its Congressional remit between March 2021 and September 2022.

Commissioner Pay	\$0
Support Personnel / Staffing	\$368,944
Official Travel	\$201,136
Website	\$21,870
Government Zoom License	\$5,925
Office Supplies	\$4,642
Miscellaneous	\$9,985
Support Staff Pay	\$0
Total Expenses	\$612,502
Taxpayer Funds Provided	\$2,328,502
Total Returned	\$1,716,000

NOTES

- 1 Updated to comply with the FY20 NDA, Section 1749 (Appendix A) prohibition on naming any Department of Defense asset with a name or term that refers to the Confederacy.
- 2 The Office of Army Cemeteries briefed the Commission in April 2021 on the definitions of markers, memorials, and monuments; and relevant statutes, regulations, and policies to help its members develop an understanding of what constitutes a "grave marker." Subsequently, the Commission defined "grave markers" as: "Markers located at the remains of the fallen. A marker, headstone, foot stone, niche cover, or flat marker containing inscriptions commemorating one or more decedents interred at that location." This definition aligns with 38 U.S. Code § 2306 – Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles.
- 3 See Part I of the report for more details.
- 4 The 4th Estate is a term for the portions of the Department of Defense that are not the military Services or intelligence community agencies. The Fourth Estate includes the Defense Acquisition University, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Contract Management Agency, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Defense Health Agency, Defense Human Resources Activity, Defense Information Systems Agency, Defense Legal Services Agency, Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Media Activity, Defense Technology Security Administration, Missile Defense Agency, Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and Office of Economic Adjustment.
- 5 See Part I of the report for more details.
- 6 U.S. Army, The Institute of Heraldry website.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 Source: Arlington National Cemetery website, www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Monuments-and-Memorials/Confederate-Memorial.
- 14 L.P. Hartley. *The Go-Between*. New York: The New York Review of Books; 1953; (2002 Reprint). Page 17.
- 15 Nina Silber, *This War Ain't Over: Fighting the Civil War in New Deal America*. (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 2018). Pages 124-125.
- 16 For more on Andrew Humphreys, see Matthew T. Percy, "'No Heroism Can Avail': Andrew A. Humphreys and his Pennsylvania Division at Antietam and Fredericksburg." *Army History* (Summer 2010), Pages 7-26. Also Matthew T. Percy, "'Nothing but the Spirit of Heroism:' Andrew A. Humphreys at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," *Army History* (Summer 2013), pages 6-37.
- 17 "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 15, 1935. Also see "Reminiscences of Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday." Folder titled *Correspondence Regarding Mrs. Eleanor Hertle*. From the Louis Hertle Papers. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives.
- 18 *The Last Will and Testament of Bryan Fairfax*. From Box titled "Installation Historical Files: Memorializations, archaeology, and site history, 1914-2014 (Container 6 of 8). Courtesy of Fort Belvoir Department of Cultural Resources.
- 19 Ibid
- 20 For more on the centrality of Virginia to Confederate memory, see Ty Seidule, *Robert E. Lee and Me: A Southerner's Reckoning with Myth of the Lost Cause*, (New York: St. Martins Press, 2020), pages 43-74. Evidence from the 1935 era shows this as well, including letter-writing campaigns by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to stop naming the Harper's Ferry National Historic Site after John Brown. (Folder titled "Harpers Ferry Park Name Change," in The Carter Glass Papers. Box 76, Folder 2. Carter Glass papers, Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.
- 21 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, "Fort Belvoir to Be Given Lee Portrait," May 26, 1935. Also *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, "Lee's Portrait Presented to Fort Belvoir," June 1, 1935.
- 22 "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 15, 1935. Also see "Reminiscences of Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday." Folder titled *Correspondence Regarding Mrs. Eleanor Hertle*. From the Louis Hertle Papers. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives.
- 23 "Historic Belvoir as Fort Name is Requested by Roosevelt." *The Washington Evening Star*, February 10, 1935. Also "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 15, 1935. Ft. Humphreys to Be Renamed: Post Will Be Called Belvoir for Old Plantation at Roosevelt's Request," *The Washington Post*, February 10, 1935.
- 24 Released in four volumes over the course of 1934 to 1935, Douglas Southall Freeman's "R.E. Lee: A Biography" won the Pulitzer Prize, and began a major movement in Civil War Scholarship that focused on Virginian history and Confederate apology.
- 25 "General Orders No. 1, February 14, 1935." War Department. *Index to General Orders and Bulletins, 1920-1935*. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1936.
- 26 "Historic Belvoir as Fort Name is Requested by Roosevelt." *The Washington Evening Star*, February 10, 1935. Also "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Fairfax Herald*. February 15, 1935. Also, "Historic Name Restored." *The Fairfax Herald*, February 15, 1935.
- 27 Ft. Humphreys to Be Renamed: Post Will Be Called Belvoir for Old Plantation at Roosevelt's Request," *The Washington Post*, February 10, 1935.
- 28 Letter, Secretary of War George Dern to Colonel Edward Schulz, dated. March 10, 1935. Filed under *870-56 Belvoir Manner (sic) History from University of Oregon Archives*. Courtesy of Fort Belvoir Department of Cultural Resources.
- 29 United States Army Center for Military History. *Naming of U.S. Army Posts*. Web. <https://history.army.mil/faq/naming-of-us-army-posts.htm>.
- 30 Letter, Colonel Edward Schulz to Colonel George Spaulding, dated February 21, 1935. Filed under *870-56 Belvoir Manner (sic) History from University of Oregon Archives*. Courtesy of Fort Belvoir Department of Cultural Resources.
- 31 Letter, Secretary of War George Dern to Colonel Edward Schulz, dated. March 10 1935. Filed under *870-56 Belvoir Manner (sic) History from University of Oregon Archives*. Courtesy of Fort Belvoir Department of Cultural Resources.
- 32 Letter, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes letter to Louis Hertle, dated February 21, 1935. Filed Under *Correspondence Regarding Louis Hertle*. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives.
- 33 Many thanks to Archives II in College Park, Maryland for their research assistance in these and related archives.
- 34 For more information on the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s, see Linda Gordon, *The Second Coming of the KKK: The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s and the American Political Tradition*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co.; 2017. For evidence of local Klan activity in Fairfax County, see Ross and Nan Netherton, *Fairfax County: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1986).
- 35 For more information on the Southern Democratic voting bloc in the 1930s, see "Jim Crow Congress" in Ira Katznelson, *Fear Itself, The New Deal and the Origins of Our Time*, New York: New York: W.W. Norton and Co.; 2013.
- 36 Silber, *This War Ain't Over*, pages 123-153.
- 37 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, "Lee's Portrait Presented to Fort Belvoir," (June 1, 1935).
- 38 For further evidence, see *The Fairfax Herald*, *Herndon News-Observer*, *Manassas Journal*, *Commonwealth Monitor*, and other Northern Virginia Newspapers. Courtesy of the Library of Virginia and the Fairfax County Public Library.
- 39 "Weekly Editorial for January 25, 1935." *The Fairfax Herald*, (Wm. F Carne, Editor). Courtesy of the Library of Virginia and the Fairfax County Public Library.
- 40 "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Fairfax Herald*. February 15, 1935.
- 41 "Weekly Editorial for March 8, 1935." *The Fairfax Herald*. March 8, 1935. Also a speech by Harry F. Byrd titled "Public Works," dated February 26, 1935. The Harry Flood Byrd Papers, Box 397. (Harry Flood Byrd Papers, 1911-1965, Accession #9700, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.)
- 42 "An Editorial Faux-Pas." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 2, 1935. Courtesy of the Library of Virginia.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 "Lyon G. Tyler." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 16, 1935. Courtesy of the Library of Virginia.

- 45 "Three Noted War Horses of the Confederacy." *The Commonwealth Monitor*. February 2, 1935. Courtesy of the Library of Virginia.
- 46 See Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, *Historic, Progressive Fairfax County in Old Virginia*. (Alexandria: Newell-Cole Co., 1928). Also Jean Geddes, *Fairfax County, Historical Highlights from 1607* (Middleburg, VA: Denlingers, 1967), Dorothy Muir, *Potomac Interlude: The Story of Woodlawn Mansion* (Washington: Mount Vernon Print Shop, 1943), Trevor Owens, *Fairfax County (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010)*, Ross and Nan Netherton, *Fairfax County: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1986), and *The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Yearbook*, (Fairfax, VA: The Virginia Press, 1951). All courtesy of The Library of Virginia.
- 47 "A Map of Stratford on the Potomac." From the Papers of Louis Hertle. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives.
- 48 Gunston Hall's close proximity to Washington, D.C. and its historic nature made it an accessible and attractive retreat for many high-ranking members of the U.S. Government, as well as visiting dignitaries, and Louis Hertle and his wife issued invitations frequently and generously. The guestbook features prominent names from almost a half-dozen administrations, all of whom Hertle hosted.
- 49 "Reminiscences of Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday." Folder titled *Correspondence Regarding Mrs. Eleanor Hertle*. From the Louis Hertle Papers. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives.
- 50 Bill Huntington and Kevin Culhane, *The Roosevelts and Gunston Hall*. (The Gunston Grapevine, n.d.) Courtesy of Ms. Tammy Mannarino. Also "April 29th, 1934." *Franklin D. Roosevelt Day by Day*. Web: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/daybyday/daylog/april-29th-1934. (The Pare Lorentz Center at the FDR Presidential Library).
- 51 Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to Louis Hertle. February 15, 1935. Folder titled *Letters from Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1932-1940*. From the Louis Hertle Papers, courtesy of Gunston Hall Library and Archives.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 Bruce Dierenfield, *Keeper of the Rules: Congressman Howard W. Smith of Virginia*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press; 1987. Page vii.
- 54 Folder titled "Confederate Widow's Pensions." Papers of Howard W. Smith, Accession #8731, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. Box 31, also Series C, Box 3.
- 55 Speech titled "Hawaii Should Not Be Admitted to Statehood." Papers of Howard W. Smith, Accession #8731, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. Series C, Box 2.
- 56 U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. *A Bill Authorizing the restoration and occupation of the houses and grounds known as "Belvoir" on the former Lord Fairfax estate upon the Fort Humphreys Military Reservation in Fairfax County, Virginia, appropriating \$40,000 for such uses, and for other purposes. HR 5612, 74th Congress, Introduced in House February 12, 1935.*
- 57 Letter, Carter Glass to A. W. Kelly. December 14, 1935. The Carter Glass Papers. Box 121, Folder 8. MSS 2913, Carter Glass papers, Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.
- 58 Letter, Carter Glass to Howard W. Smith, 1935. The Carter Glass Papers. Box 163, Folder 8. Carter Glass papers, Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia. Howard Smith also introduced further bills in support of Confederate history later in his career, such as HR 3297, 81st Congress.
- 59 A speech by Harry F. Byrd titled "The Three Swords of Lee," dated April 1934. Also a radio address by Harry F. Byrd, titled "Lee, the Man," Jaded January 19, 1934. Both from the Harry Flood Byrd Papers, Box 359. (Harry Flood Byrd Papers, 1911-1965, Accession #9700, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.)
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Speech by Harry F. Byrd titled "Public Works," dated February 26, 1935. The Harry Flood Byrd Papers, Box 397. (Harry Flood Byrd Papers, 1911-1965, Accession #9700, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.)
- 63 Letter, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to President Franklin Roosevelt, Dated 14 March 1935. From Official File #324, "Army Posts and Reservations." Courtesy Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY.
- 64 Dierenfield, *Keeper of the Rules, pages 52-57*. For Smith's direct testimony against Social Security, see *Economic Security Act: Hearings Before the Committee on Ways and Means (HR 4120, 74th Congress)*. Pages 973-979.
- 65 Many contemporary news clippings show the prominent role that Byrd and Glass played in Democratic opposition to the New Deal; February 10, 1935 *The New York Times* article "Pensions Appall Virginia" is representative in the way it signals Byrd and Glass as leaders of the opposition. (Harry Flood Byrd Papers, 1911-1965, Accession #9700, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.) S.19-January-May 1935.
- 66 See Nina Silber, *This War Ain't Over: Fighting the Civil War in New Deal America*. Pages 137-139.
- 67 See Reminiscences of Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday." Folder titled *Correspondence Regarding Mrs. Eleanor Hertle*. From the Louis Hertle Papers. Courtesy of Gunston Hall Archives. Also "Weekly Editorial for February 15, 1935." *The Fairfax Herald*. February 15, 1935.
- 68 United States Army Center for Military History. *Naming of U.S. Army Posts*.
- 69 William Marvel, *The Battle of Fredericksburg: National Parks Civil War Series*. Web. www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/civil_war_series/15.
- 70 The American Battlefield Trust. *A.A. Humphreys*. Web. www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/humphreys.
- 71 For more on the Confederate secession movement, see Stephanie McCurry, *Confederate Reckoning: Power and Politics in the Civil War South*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2010.
- 72 Presentation by Mr. Al Barnes, Virginia National Guard Command Historian, Delivered at the Virginia War Memorial on 26 January 2022.
- 73 Ibid. Also *History of the Twenty-Ninth Division: "Blue and Gray." 1917-1919*. Philadelphia: MacCalla and Co., Inc.; 1921. Pages 6-16.
- 74 Ibid, page 16.
- 75 For a detailed account of the 29th Infantry Division at D-Day and in Europe, see Joseph Balkoski, *Beyond the Beachhead, the 29th Infantry Division in Normandy* (Harrisburg: Stackpole Publishing, 1989), *Omaha Beach* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole, 2004), *From Beachhead to Brittany: The 29th Infantry Division at Brest* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole, 2008), *From Brittany to the Reich: The 29th Infantry Division in Germany* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole, 2010), *Our Tortured Souls: The 29th Infantry Division in the Rhineland* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole, 2013) and *The Last Roll Call: The 29th Infantry Division Victorious* (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole, 2015).
- 76 *History of the Twenty-Ninth Division: "Blue and Gray." 1917-1919*, page 16.
- 77 The Institute of Heraldry, *Shoulder Sleeve Insignia: The 29th Infantry Division*. Web. <https://tiqh.army.mil/Catalog/Heraldry.aspx?HeraldryId=6457&CategoryId=3648>. Also Joseph Ewing, *29 Let's Go! A History of the 29th Infantry Division in World War II* (Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948), page xii.
- 78 Indeed, much of the past literature, cinema and sentimentality surrounding the Civil War promotes this argument including major literature and film adaptations like *Birth of a Nation*, *Gone With the Wind*, and *Gettysburg*.
- 79 During the last year of the war, Jefferson Davis repeatedly refused offers for a negotiated peace, claiming that he would only accept peace that recognized Confederate independence. James McPherson, *Tried by War: Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief* (New York: Penguin Press, 2008), pages 231-263.
- 80 *The Constitution of The Confederate States: March 11, 1861*. The Avalon Project: Documents in Law, History, and Diplomacy (Digital Resource). Yale University Law School. Accessed 9 November 2021. Access courtesy Yale University and the National Constitution Center.
- 81 Alexander H. Stephens, "Slavery is the Cornerstone of the Confederacy." Quoted in William E. Gienapp, (Ed.) *The Civil War and Reconstruction: A Documentary Collection*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 2001, 71-72.
- 82 From folder titled "U.S. Army: 29th Infantry Division." Courtesy of National D-Day Memorial Foundation Archives.
- 83 Ibid.
- 84 "29th Infantry Division Reactivated On 40th Anniversary of D-Day." *Freestate Guardian*, June 6, 1984. Courtesy of National D-Day Memorial Foundation Archives.
- 85 "29th Infantry Division." Web. www.army.mil/cm-gp/documents/eto-ob/29ID-ETO.htm (site since defunct). Paper printout, Courtesy of National D-Day Memorial Foundation Archives.
- 86 Theodore G. Shuey, Jr. *Ever Forward: The Story of One of the Nation's Oldest and Most Historic Military Units* (Staunton, VA: Lot's Wife Publishing, 2008), page 148.

THE NAMING COMMISSION



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