

# Arlington National Cemetery



Arlington National Cemetery consists of 624 acres. There is an average of 27-30 funerals each day Monday-Friday and six to eight funerals on Saturday. There are now more than 400,000 active duty service members, veterans and their families buried at [Arlington](#). This image is courtesy of [Wikimedia Commons](#).



# John F. “Frankie” Riegel

## January 23, 1949-December 19, 1967



Frankie Riegel, also known as “Spanky,” far left in this picture, was born in Arlington, Virginia, but grew up in the Gettysburg area. His father died when he was very young. He attended the Hoffman Home and Gettysburg High School. Before enlisting in the Marines, he worked at Howe’s Sunoco, 61 Buford Avenue, Gettysburg, now the site of Tom Knox Auto Service. [This image was taken in September, 1967, three months before his death in Vietnam.](#) This image is courtesy of Fred Permenter.

# John F. “Frankie” Riegel

## January 23, 1949-December 19, 1967



Frankie Riegel, served along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in Vietnam. He enlisted in 1966 and arrived in Vietnam in July, 1967 and saw a lot of combat. “Spanky always complained about being point.” He was first wounded by shrapnel in the left leg on September 10, 1967. On December 12, 1967 he was wounded again with the tip of his right thumb shot off. One week later he was part of a five man patrol that was ambushed in Quang Nam. Three of the five men died, including Riegel, after he was shot in the chest. He is listed on Panel 32E, Row 27 on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This image is courtesy of Fred Permenter.



On Sunday, March 3, 1963, President John F. Kennedy made an impromptu visit to the Custis Lee Mansion at Arlington National Cemetery.



After touring the house, he came out on the front porch which overlooks Washington, D. C. According to National Park Service employee Paul Fugua, he made the remark, "I could stay here forever." This view was taken facing east at approximately 2:30 PM on Sunday, September 27, 2009. This image is courtesy of [gettysburgdaily.com](http://gettysburgdaily.com).

On Sunday, March 31, 1963, President John F. Kennedy visited the Gettysburg Battlefield.



President John F. Kennedy visited Gettysburg National Military Park on Easter Sunday, March 31, 1963. In this photograph we see the President at Hazlett's Battery on Little Round Top. From left to right are Paul Fay III leaning on the left wheel of the cannon, President Kennedy, Under-Secretary of the Navy Paul Fay Jr., "Colonel" Jacob Sheads with his back to the camera, two unknown bystanders, Mrs. Kennedy, and another unknown bystander. Out of sight of this picture but somewhere on Little Round Top, would have been Anita Fay (Mrs. Paul Fay Jr.), her daughter Sally, and Caroline Kennedy. They were probably entertaining themselves somewhere else on Little Round Top. This photograph is courtesy of Erik L. Dorr, the owner and curator of The Gettysburg Museum of History. This view was taken facing west at approximately 12:10 PM on Sunday, March 31, 1963.



Along with a guide, President Kennedy drove himself around the battlefield.



Paul Fay thought that the First Family was dressed informally (maybe for the Kennedys in 1962 this was informal), “and the Mercury convertible was not what you would normally expect a President of the United States to come driving up in...most people didn’t realize it was the President until they practically bumped into him.” This photograph was taken on West Confederate Avenue near the Virginia monument. This view was taken facing northeast at approximately 1:00 PM on Sunday, March 31, 1963. This image is courtesy of [gettysburgdaily.com](http://gettysburgdaily.com).



Their last stop was the Eternal Light Peace Memorial located on Oak Hill.



The Eternal Light Peace Memorial, located on Oak Hill's North Confederate Avenue was dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on July 3, 1938. A Pennsylvania Commission first proposed a monument with an eternal flame in 1909 in order to have it finished for the 50th Reunion of Union and Confederate veterans in 1913. This view was taken facing north at approximately 8:00 AM on Thursday, December 25, 2008. This image is courtesy of [gettysburgdaily.com](http://gettysburgdaily.com).

On top of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial is an Eternal Flame.



The Eternal Flame was first fueled by gas tanks buried in the ground. During the energy crisis of the 1970s it was turned off. It was briefly relit during the Bicentennial in 1976, and replaced with a sodium vapor light in 1978. Columbia Gas Company installed gas pipe lines, and since the 1980s, the flame has again been lit with natural gas. This view was taken by Mr. Robert Housch facing west at approximately 8:00 AM on Thursday, December 25, 2008.



On May 31, 1961, President John F. Kennedy visited an eternal flame at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, France .



The flame is at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from World War I (now also World War II). This is the first eternal flame lit in the western world since the fourth century. It was first lit on November 11, 1920. This image is courtesy of [pinterest.com](#).

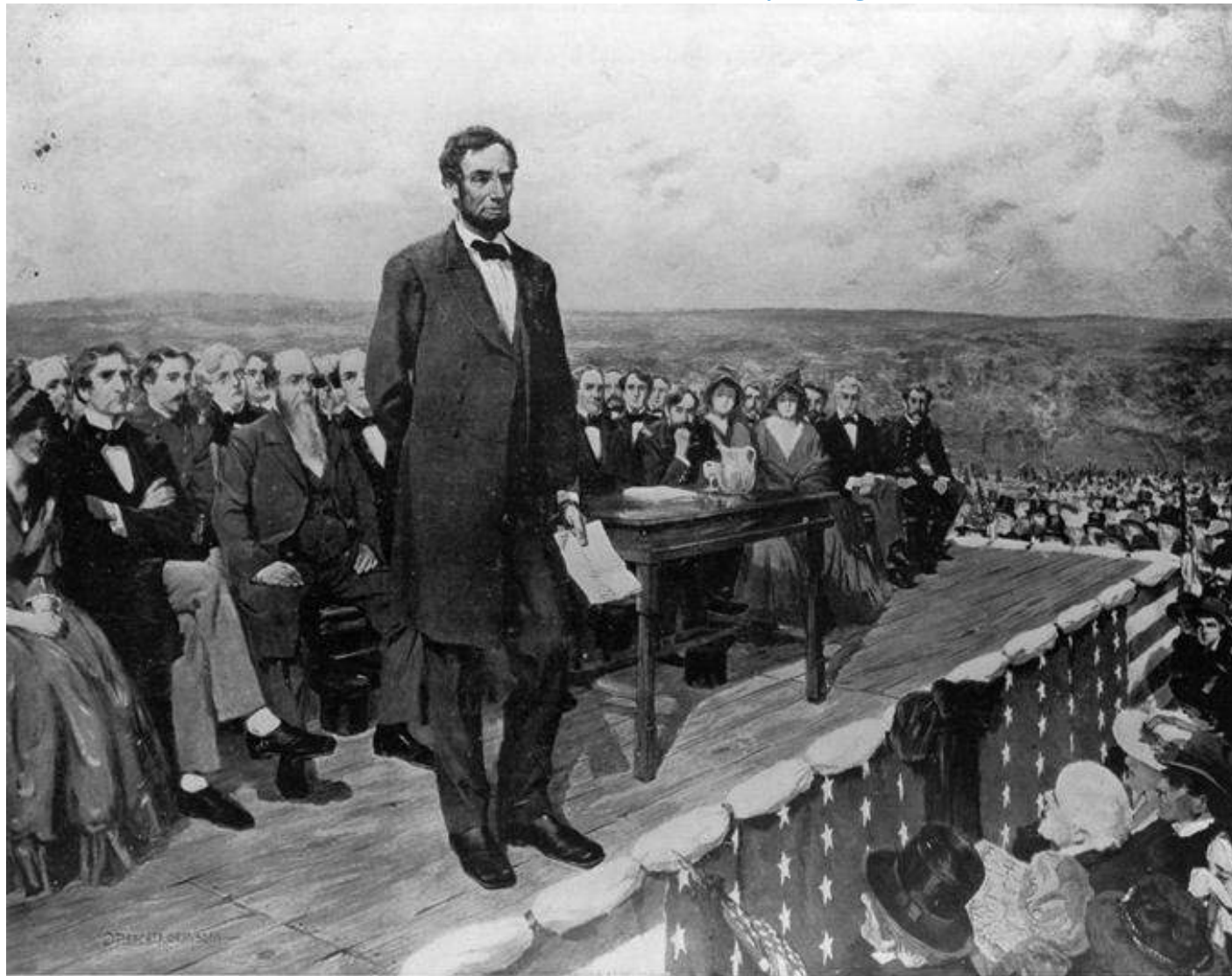
Mrs. Kennedy asked some questions about Gettysburg's Peace Light/Eternal Flame, including how it was constructed, and how the flame was kept continually lit.



This image shows the Kennedy party looking at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial (Peace Light). In the front seat from left to right are Caroline Kennedy (head visible behind the front windshield), Colonel Jacob Sheads, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy (hand and hair visible behind the President), President John F. Kennedy, Sally Fay, Under Secretary of the Navy Paul Fay Jr., and Anita Fay. Look at the two trees in the background above the windshield. Between them is visible the monument to the 9th New York Cavalry Regiment on Buford Avenue. The Peace Light Inn is on the right. This view was taken facing southwest at approximately 1:20 PM on Sunday, March 31, 1963.



President Kennedy was asked to speak at Gettysburg on November 19, 1963, the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.



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LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

Kennedy didn't want to because he thought that speaking on a Civil War battlefield could cause Civil Rights problems, and that he also had to go to Texas that week for some political fence mending. Prominent Democrats in Texas were fighting with each other. Kennedy wanted them united before the 1964 Presidential Campaign. This image is courtesy of fearlessmen.com.

President Kennedy was in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 when he was assassinated.



President Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald as he rode in an open limousine through the streets of Dallas, Texas. This image is courtesy of rap.genius.com.



That night/early the next morning, Mrs. Kennedy was talking with some of the President's advisors when she mentioned that President Kennedy needed an eternal flame on his grave, which would eventually be at Arlington National Cemetery.



This image shows the honor guard for President Kennedy as his body was placed in the East Room of the White House. This image is courtesy of [darkroom.baltimoresun.com](http://darkroom.baltimoresun.com).

The advisors and the Pentagon didn't know what Mrs. Kennedy was talking about, and she said for them to call Gettysburg, that they had one there, and they could teach them how to make it work.



The weekend of his funeral, the Pentagon and the Park Service were furiously calling each other trying to get an eternal flame working at Kennedy's Arlington gravesite. This image is courtesy of [gettysburgdaily.com](http://gettysburgdaily.com).



President Kennedy was buried at Arlington National Cemetery instead of his home in Massachusetts because Mrs. Kennedy stated that “he belongs to the people.”



Arlington National Cemetery was federal property, and it was felt that this would be a good spot to be accessible to the public. Three sites were looked at in Arlington: the area of the mast near the *U.S.S. Maine*, Dewey Circle, and the area below the Arlington Mansion. Mrs. Kennedy chose the spot below the mansion, and her choice was confirmed when National Park Service employee Paul Fugua told her about President Kennedy’s visit to the mansion, and his remark that he could “stay here forever.” This image is courtesy of [footage.framepool.com](https://www.framepool.com).

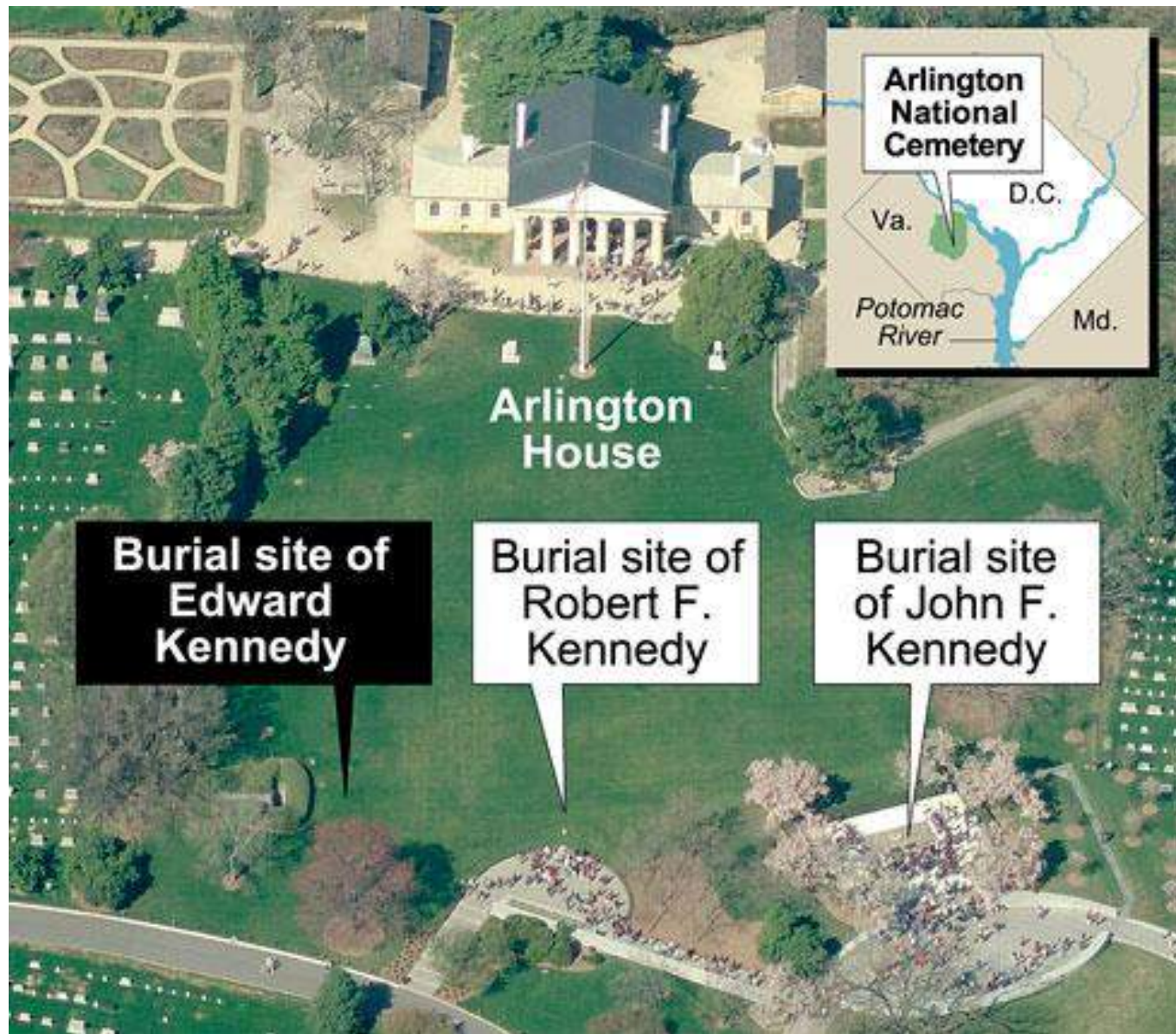
They only got the flame working the night before Mrs. Kennedy lit it on November 25, 1963, but the eternal flame at Gettysburg is one of the inspirations for the eternal flame on President Kennedy's grave at Arlington.



Mrs. Kennedy lit the flame with Robert Kennedy. This image is courtesy of [footage.framepool.com](http://footage.framepool.com).



There are now markers or burial sites for four Kennedy brothers in this area.



Not marked on this image is the stone to Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. It is to the left of the burial site of Edward Kennedy. Now there is a walkway connecting Robert Kennedy's grave to Edward Kennedy's grave and Joe Kennedy's marker. This image is courtesy of usatoday.com.

President Kennedy came from a family of 9 children (4 boys).



His father, ambassador [Joseph P. Kennedy](#), wanted one of his sons to be President of the United States. Joseph P. Kennedy was the ambassador to the UK from 1938-1940. This image shows the Kennedy family at the United States embassy grounds on Grosvenor Square in 1939. From left to right are Eunice, future President John F. Kennedy, Rosemary, Jean, Joseph Kennedy Sr., Edward, Rose Kennedy, Joseph Kennedy Jr., Patricia, Bobby, and Kathleen. Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.'s political career was finished when during the 1940 Battle of Britain, he wrote that "Democracy is finished in England. It may be here (in the United States)." Kennedy resigned under pressure shortly after these remarks. This image is courtesy of time.com.



## The oldest child was Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. “Joe”



Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. (1915-1944) left Harvard law school before his final year, and enlisted in the United States Navy. He completed 25 combat missions and was eligible to return home. Instead he volunteered for a top secret mission— his last. This image is courtesy of the United States Navy and of Wikimedia Commons.

Joe Kennedy was supposed to fly a plane like this filled with explosives towards a target. He was then to activate a remote control system and parachute out of the plane.



The plane, a B-24 Liberator, was supposed to fly towards a base for German submarines in the North Sea. However, it exploded while Kennedy and another pilot were inside, killing them instantly. This image is courtesy of Wikiwand.com.



Joe Kennedy was awarded the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart. His body was never recovered.



This memorial was placed for Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. in 2012. This image is courtesy of routard.com.



The next oldest boy, John F. Kennedy, fulfilled his father's wishes, and was elected President of the United States in 1960.



This image shows the Kennedy family on the evening following John F. Kennedy's election as President at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Seated from left to right is Eunice Kennedy Shriver, mother Rose Kennedy, father Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., JFK's wife Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, and Theodore "Ted" Kennedy. Standing from left to right are Ethel Skakel Kennedy, Stephen Smith, Jean Kennedy Smith, President-elect John F. Kennedy, Robert F. "Bobby" Kennedy, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Sargent Shriver, Joan Bennett Kennedy, and Peter Lawford. This image is courtesy of [pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com).



After President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, his family and many people in the country looked to the next eldest Kennedy male, Bobby Kennedy, to become President.



This image shows the Kennedy family leaving the United States Capitol on November 25, 1963, President Kennedy's body had been lying in state in the Capitol. From left to right are: Peter Lawford, Robert F. Kennedy, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Caroline Kennedy, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, John F. Kennedy, Jr. an unknown person, and an unknown member of the United States Navy. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

“Bobby” Kennedy ran for President in 1968. He was not the leading candidate during the Democratic primary, but he won the California Primary right before the Democratic Convention.



Kennedy hoped to win the Democratic Party's nomination in 1968 at the Chicago Convention. Some of his last public words at his victory party at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel were, "My thanks to all of you, and now it's on to Chicago, and let's win there." This image is courtesy of [lmulastories2012.blogspot.com](http://lmulastories2012.blogspot.com).



After his speech, he exited the hotel through the kitchen when he was shot three times by a Palestinian-American, Sirhan Sirhan, who disliked Senator Kennedy's strong support for Israel.



Kennedy was shaking hands with busboy Juan Romero, shown here, when he was shot. Kennedy asked Romero, "Is everybody safe, OK?" Romero responded, "Yes, yes, everything is going to be OK." Romero then placed a rosary in Senator Kennedy's hand. Kennedy died 26 hours later. This image is courtesy of [lmulastories2012.blogspot.com](http://lmulastories2012.blogspot.com).



Senator Robert Francis Kennedy died on June 6, 1968. His was the only funeral at Arlington National Cemetery to occur at night.



The plaza at the Robert F. Kennedy gravesite was completed in 1971. This image is courtesy of [arlingtoncemetery.net](http://arlingtoncemetery.net).

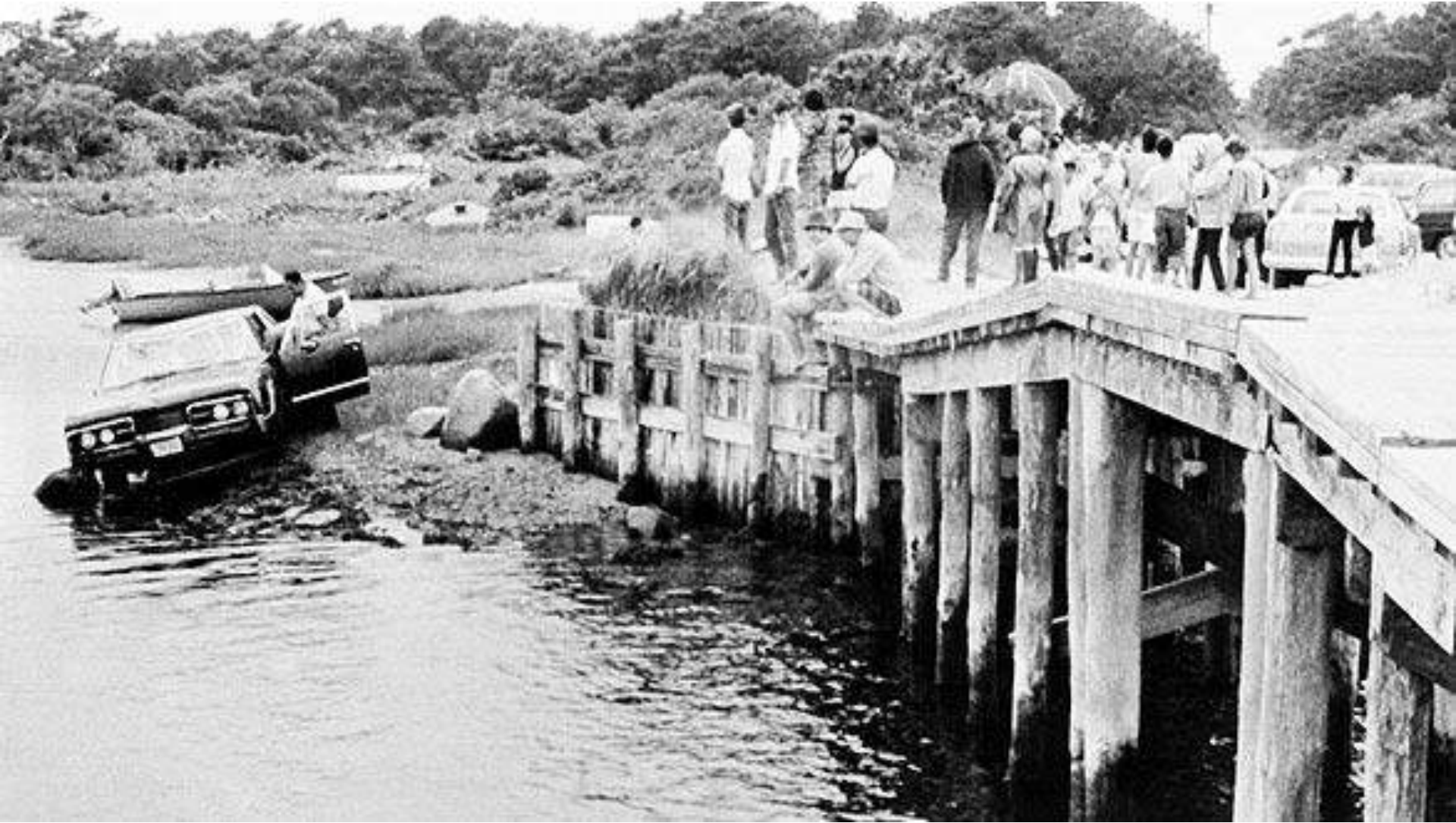


The last remaining son, Edward Moore “Ted” Kennedy had his journey for the Presidency take a wrong turn in 1969.



This image John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Theodore M. “Ted” Kennedy in July, 1960 during John F. Kennedy’s presidential campaign. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

After hosting a party on Chappaquiddick, Massachusetts, he drove off a bridge into the water. In his car was a young single woman, Mary Jo Kopechne.



Kennedy was able to escape from the car, but Mary Jo Kopechne drowned. Kennedy left the scene and did not report the accident for nine hours. Kennedy pleaded guilty to leaving the scene and causing injury. He received a two-month [suspended jail sentence](#). This image shows Kennedy's car after it was pulled from the water. This image is courtesy of [latimes.com](#).

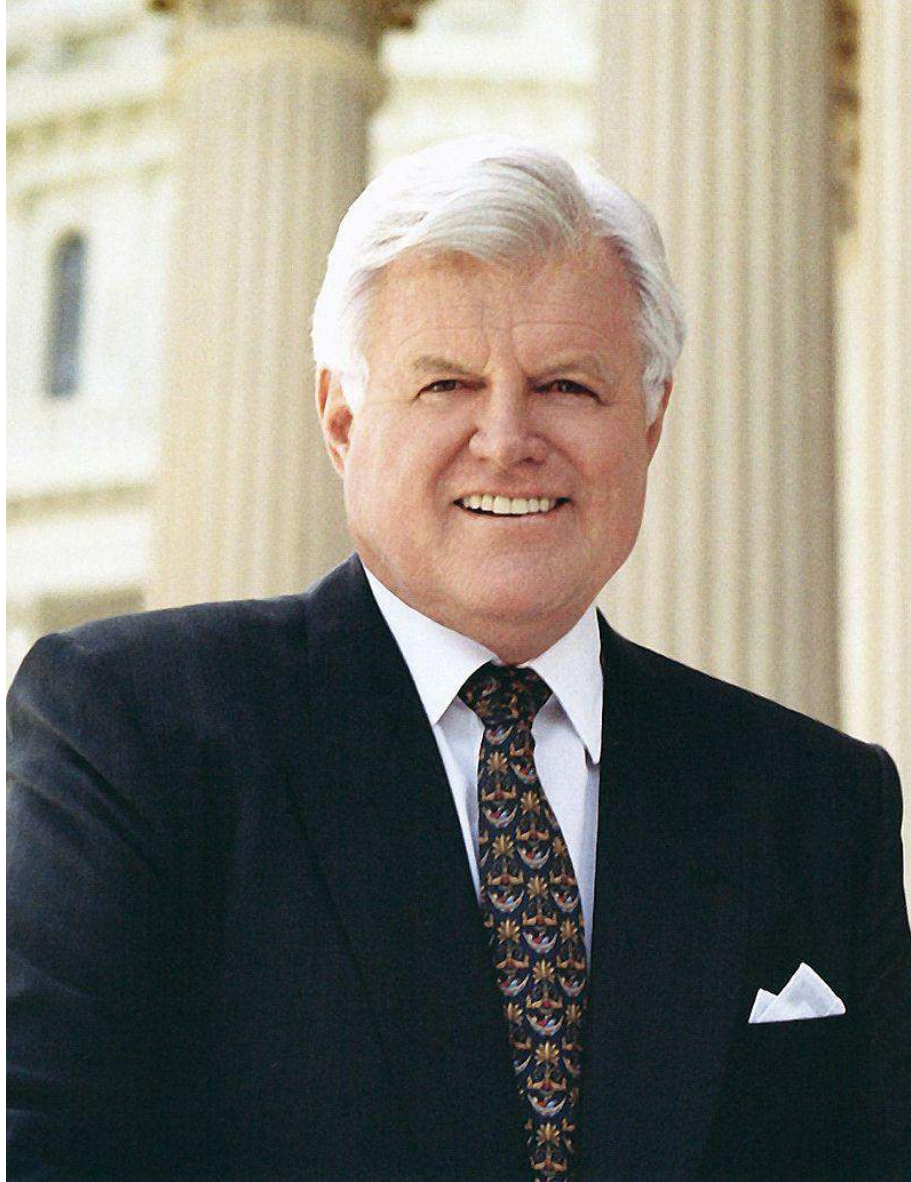


Because of the “Chappaquiddick incident,” Ted Kennedy did not run for President in either 1972 or 1976. He did challenge President Jimmy Carter for President in 1980, but lost.



This image shows President Jimmy Carter, left, shaking hands with Ted Kennedy on the podium at the Democratic National Convention in 1980. This image is courtesy of salon.com.

“The Lion of the Senate” served for almost 47 years. He was proud to be a “liberal,” and campaigned for issues such as amnesty for illegal immigrants and universal health care.



More than 300 bills written by Kennedy and his senate staff were enacted into law. He was also known for compromising with Republicans to pass laws. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Ted Kennedy died of a malignant brain tumor in 2009 and was buried with his brothers at Arlington.



Ted Kennedy was the fourth longest serving United States Senator of all time. He died on August 25, 2009. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



# Supreme Court Justices (Section 5/Justice Hill)



12 Justices of the Supreme Court are buried at Arlington, and 8 of them are buried together on "Justice Hill." The first Supreme Court Justice to be buried on "Justice Hill" was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841-1935). The last Justice buried here was Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist (1924-2005). This image is courtesy of flickr.com.



# Earl Warren (1891-1974)



Earl Warren was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court during the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that desegregated public schools in the United States, the *Miranda* decision that stated those under arrest had to be read their rights, and *Gideon v. Wainwright* that stated if one cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you. This image is courtesy of [arlingtoncemetery.mil](http://arlingtoncemetery.mil).

Warren also headed the “Warren Commission” which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



The Warren Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. This image shows Chief Justice Earl Warren (left) presenting the Warren Commission Report to President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 24, 1964. Future president Gerald R. Ford looks on in the left background. This image is courtesy of latimes.com.



# Thurgood Marshall (1908-1993)



Before he served on the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall was the lawyer who won the *Brown v. Board of Education* case that desegregated public schools. This image is courtesy of [freetoursbyfoot.com](http://freetoursbyfoot.com).



Thurgood Marshall was the first African American Justice on the Court.



Thurgood Marshall was the 96<sup>th</sup> Justice on the United States Supreme Court. This image is courtesy of biography.com.

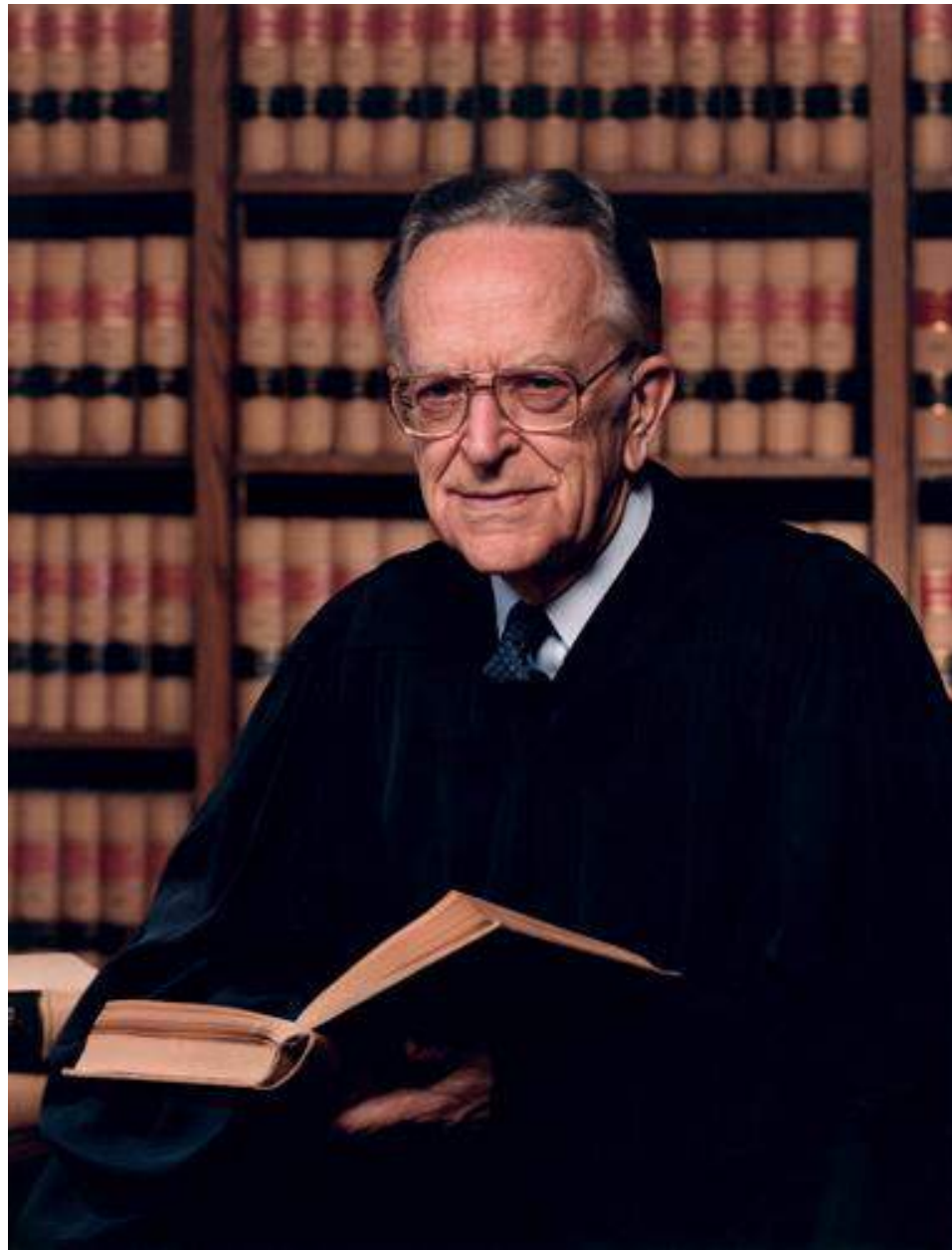


# Harry Andrew Blackmun (1908-1999)



Harry Blackmun was the author of the *Roe v. Wade* decision (1973) which made abortion legal in the United States based on the right to privacy. This image is courtesy of [riceonhistory.wordpress.com](https://riceonhistory.wordpress.com).

## Harry Blackmun



Harry Blackmun served on the Supreme Court from 1970-1994. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



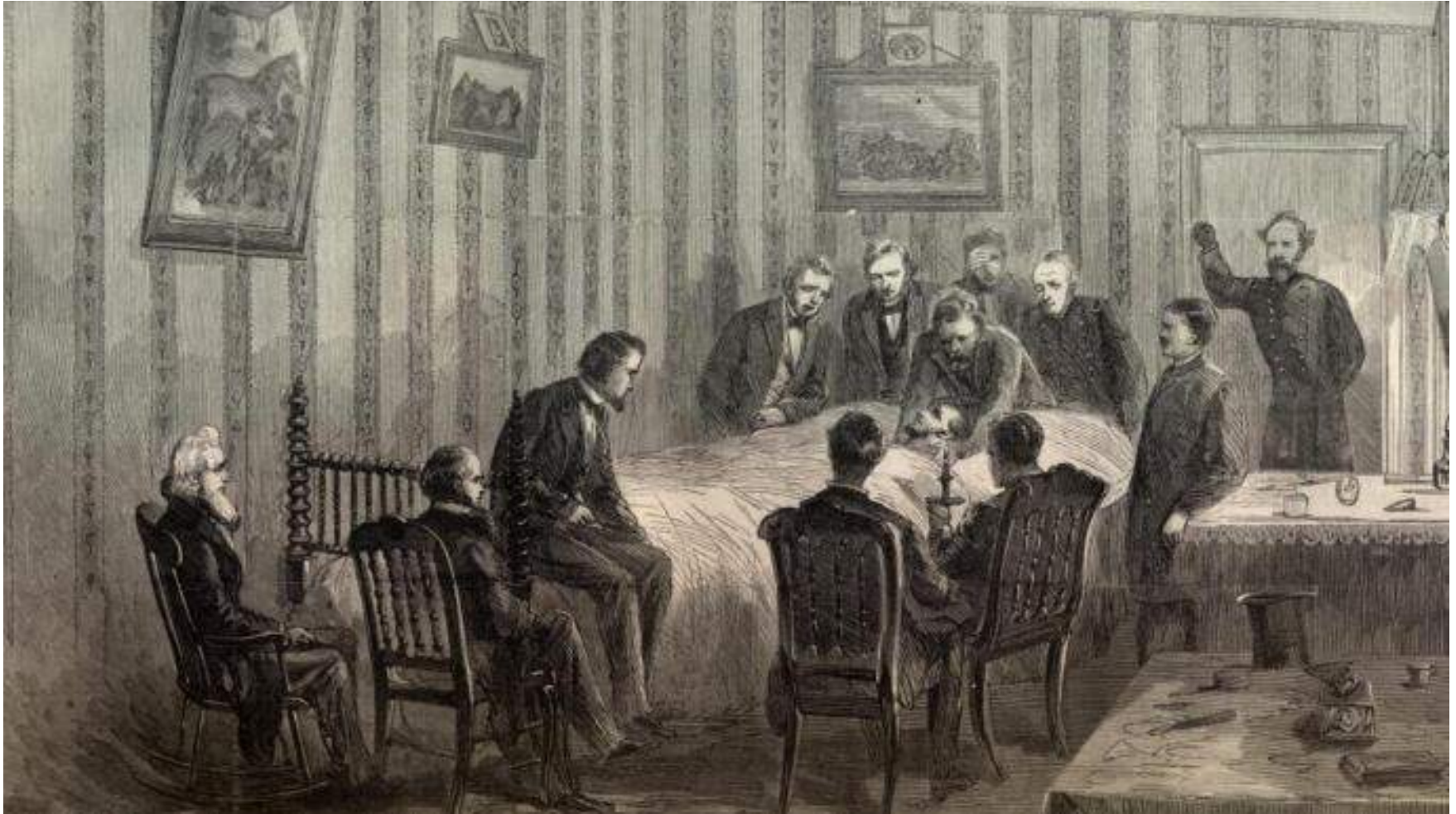
# Robert Todd Lincoln (1943-1926)



Robert Lincoln was the oldest son of President Abraham Lincoln and the only Lincoln child to live to adulthood. He was a graduate of Harvard (Class of 1864) and served on the staff of Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant during the last months of the Civil War. Thomas "Tad" Lincoln (1853-1871) died at the age of 18. William "Willie" Lincoln (1850-1862) died at the age of 11. Edward Baker Lincoln (1846-1850) died at the age of 4. This image is courtesy of panoramio.com.



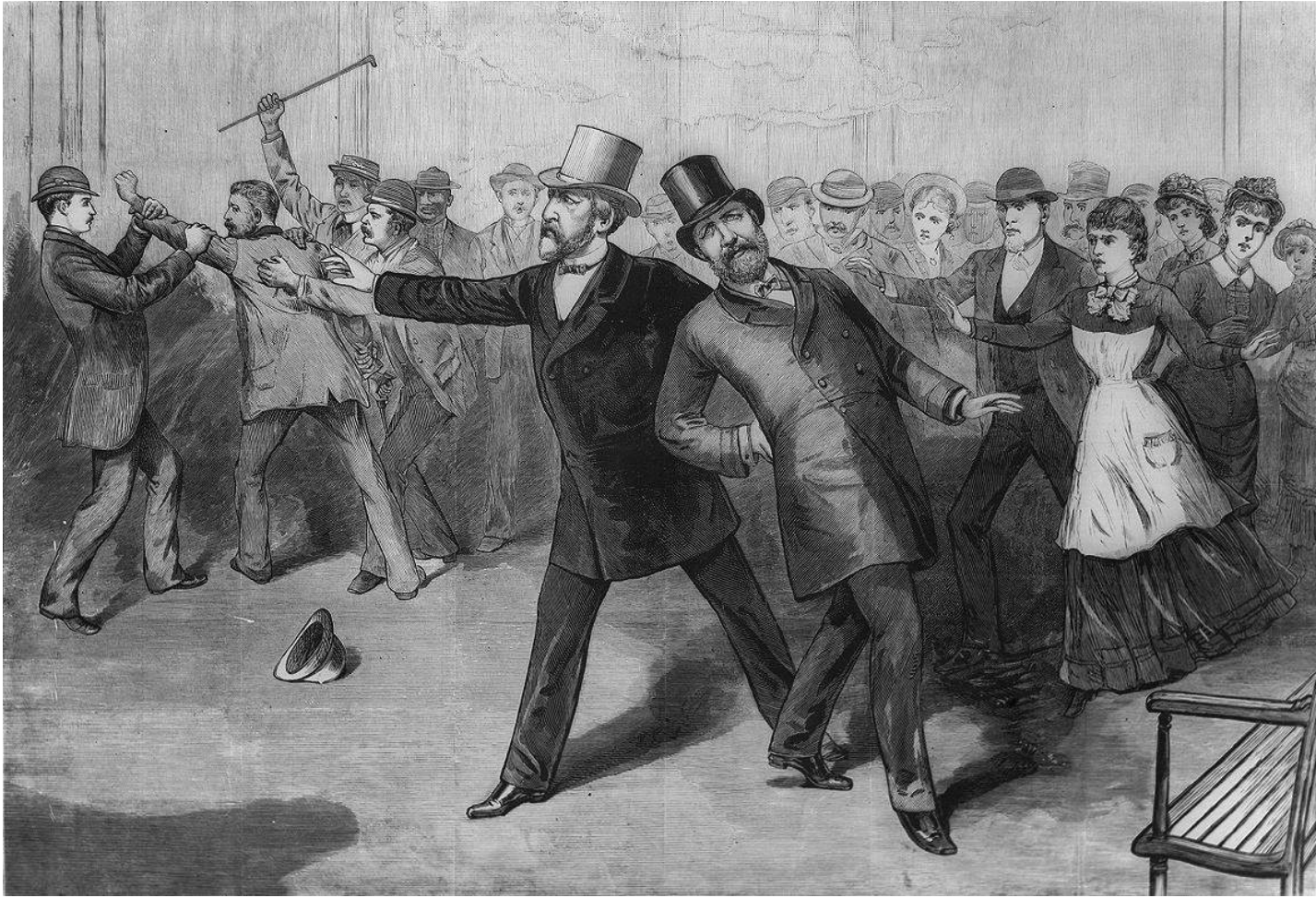
Robert Lincoln turned down an invitation to attend the performance at Ford's Theater where his father, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.



Robert was at the White House, when President Lincoln was assassinated, but he was at his father's deathbed when he died the next morning. This image is titled "Scene at the death-Bed of President Lincoln." From left to right are Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, unknown person at foot of bed, other people sitting in chairs, in the left background are: Postmaster General William Dennison Jr., Senator Charles Sumner, Robert Lincoln (hand partially covering face), Major General Henry Halleck, Lincoln's private secretary John Hay, and Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes is leaning over the president. This image was published in Harpers Weekly in May, 1865. This image is courtesy of history.com.



Robert Lincoln was Secretary of War for President James A. Garfield and was an eyewitness at Garfield's assassination (approximately 40 feet away).



On July 2, 1881, President Garfield was near Washington, D.C.'s National Mall at the Baltimore and Potomac train station. Garfield and his cabinet members and their families were going to take a trip to New England. Robert Lincoln was walking towards the President to tell him that he couldn't leave until the next day when Garfield was shot twice in the back by Charles Guiteau, a lawyer who was upset that Garfield wouldn't give him a government job. Garfield was with Secretary of State James G. Blaine (shown here to the left of Garfield) and Lincoln said he reached Garfield and Blaine "in fifteen seconds." Garfield died 80 days later, and Lincoln continued as Secretary of War under President Chester Arthur. Guiteau was hanged. This image is courtesy of [garfieldnps.wordpress.com](http://garfieldnps.wordpress.com).

Robert Lincoln arrived in Buffalo, New York soon after President William McKinley was assassinated, and talked with McKinley on his deathbed.



On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, which was promoting trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Leon Czolgosz was a Polish born anarchist who shot McKinley in the abdomen as McKinley was greeting the public in a receiving line. McKinley died of his wounds eight days later. Czolgosz was executed in the electric chair. Robert Lincoln saw McKinley twice and believed that McKinley would recover from his wounds. This image is courtesy of [garfieldnps.wordpress.com](http://garfieldnps.wordpress.com).



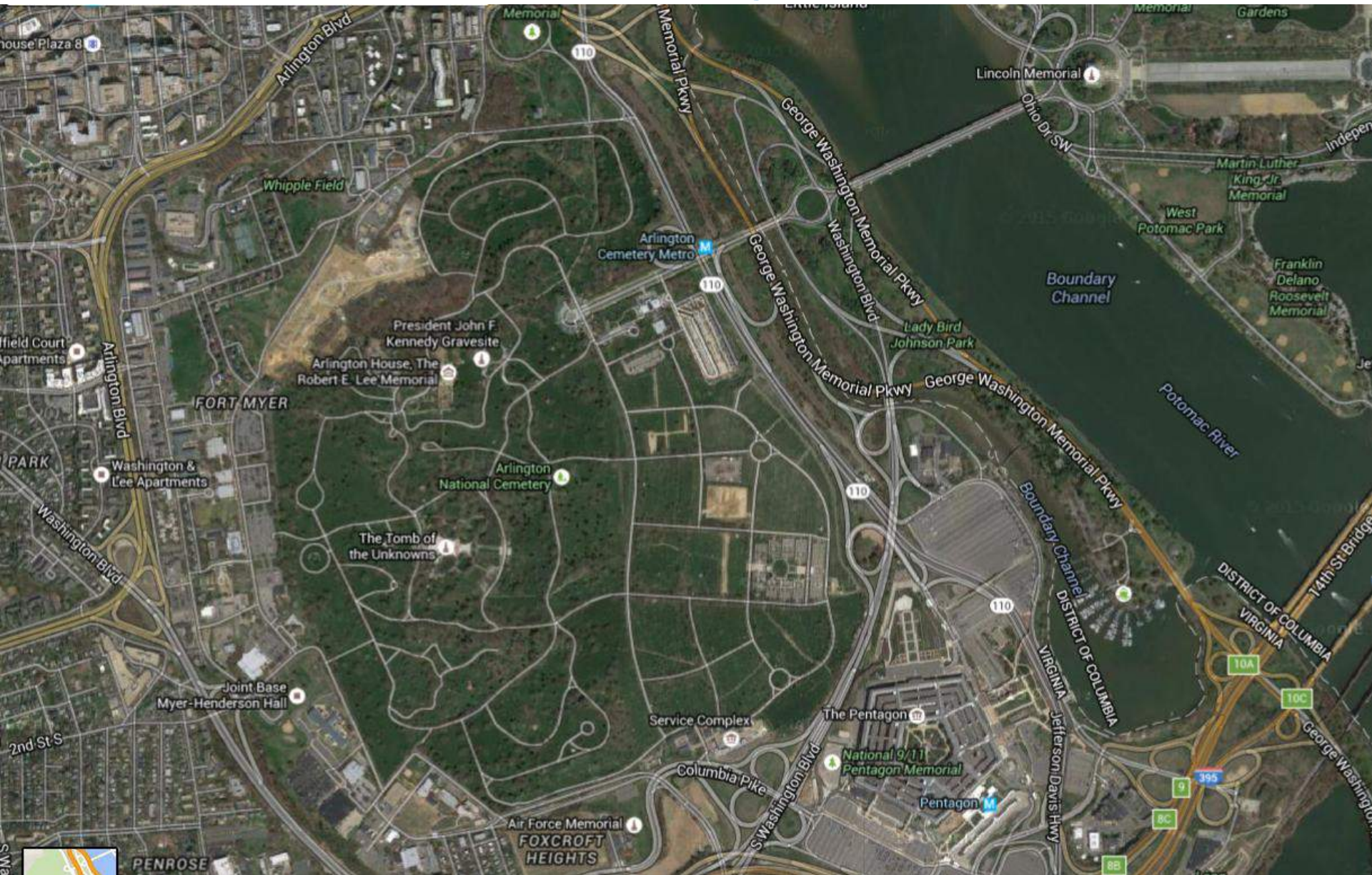
Because he was associated with three presidential assassinations, Lincoln supposedly turned down an invitation to visit the White House by saying, “There is a certain fatality about presidential functions when I am present.”



This photograph shows Robert Lincoln (right) at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial on May 30, 1922. This was Robert Lincoln's last public appearance. In the center is the next United States president to die in office, Warren G. Harding, who died 14 months after this picture was taken. On the left is former president, and at the time of the picture, Supreme Court Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who is buried not far from Robert Lincoln at Arlington. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



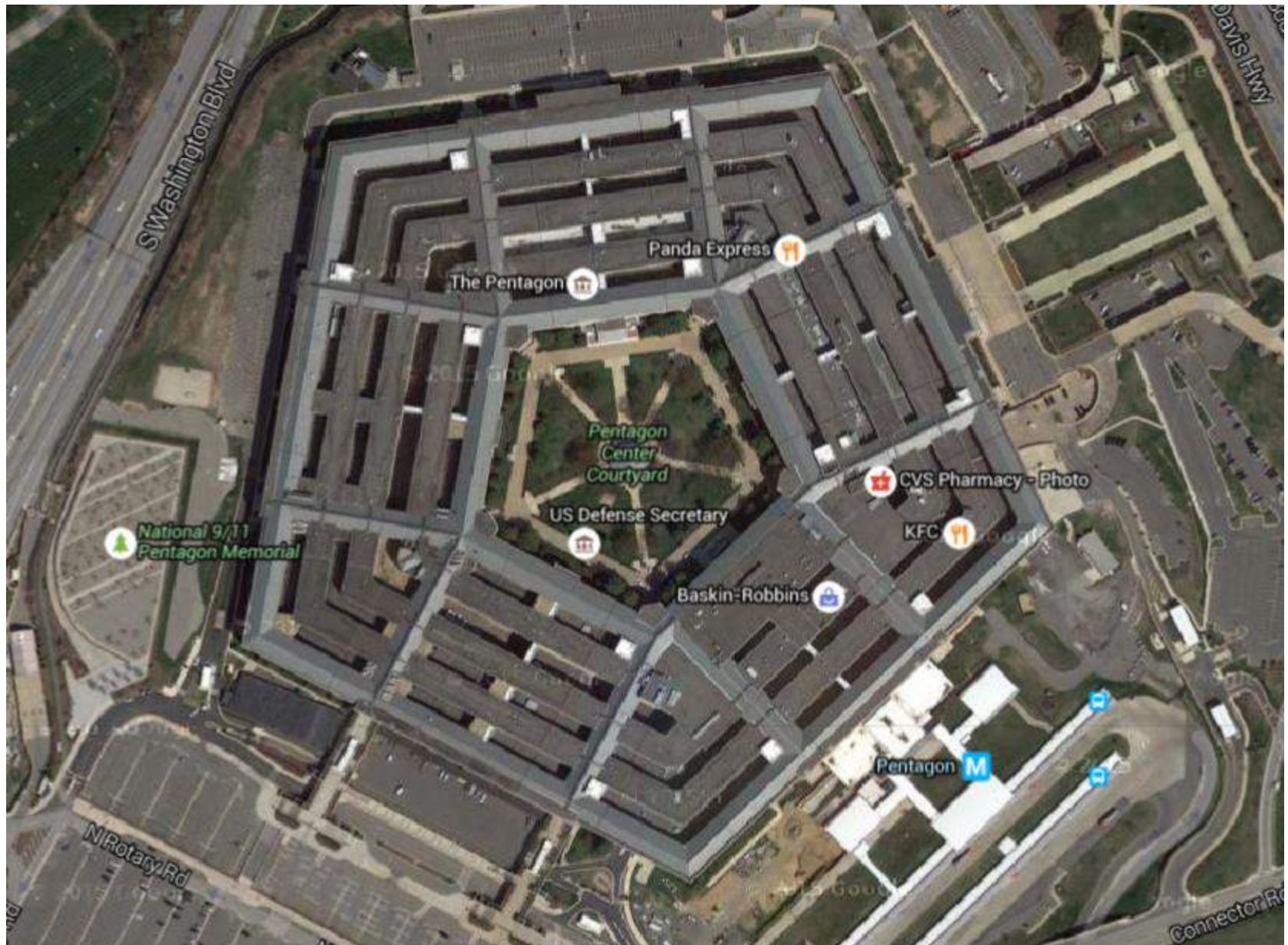
# The Pentagon



The Pentagon is the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense. It is located in the bottom right of this image. Arlington National Cemetery is the dominant green area to the left (west of the Pentagon). This image is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).



The Pentagon was constructed at the beginning of World War II.



The Pentagon was constructed in just 16 months, from September 11, 1941- January 15, 1943. It is a large office building with approximately 26,000 employees. It consists of 6.5 million square feet and 17.5 miles of corridors. This image is courtesy of googlemaps.com.

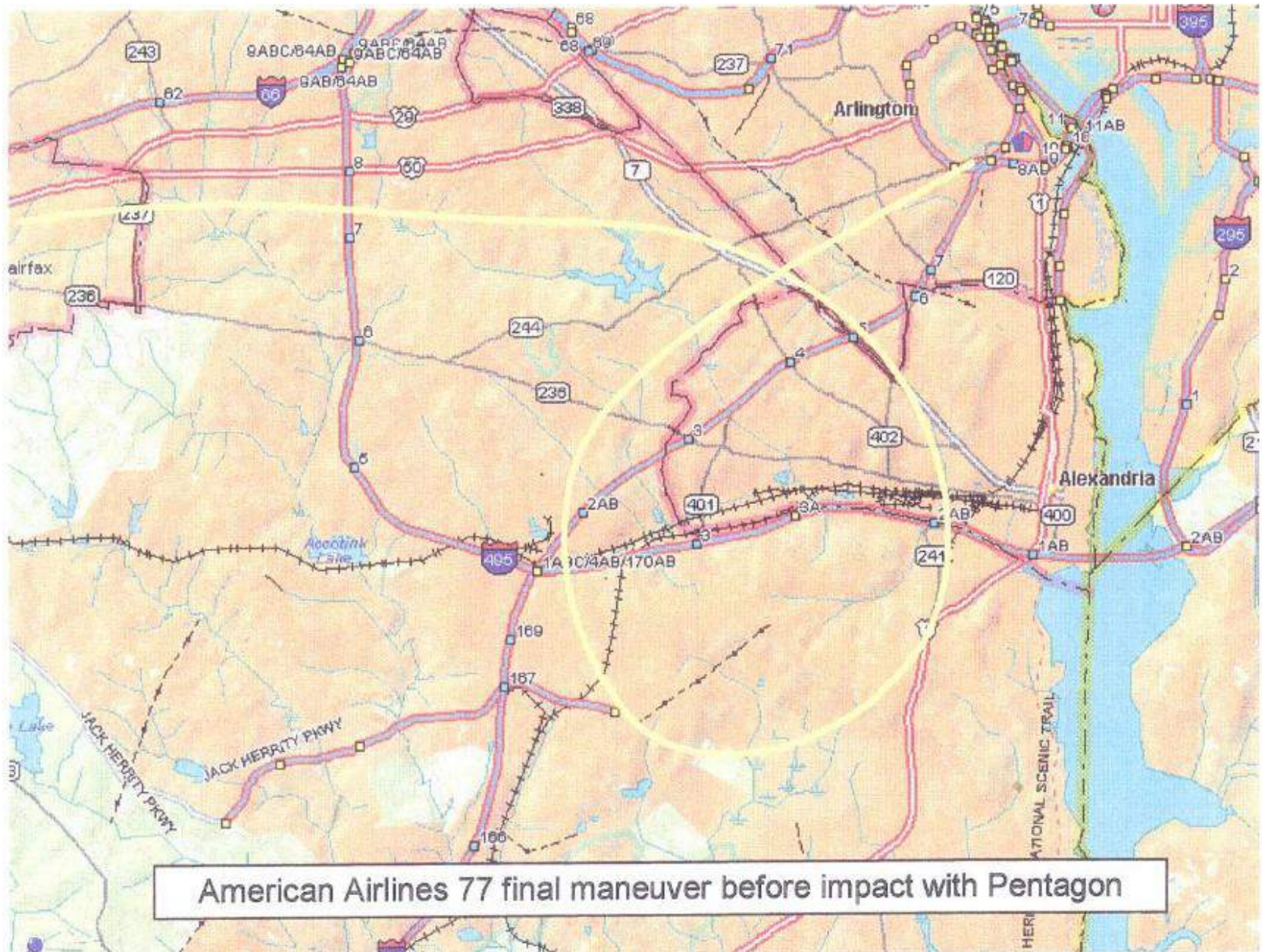
On September 11, 2001 American Airlines Flight 77 was hijacked and flown into the western side of the building.



189 people were killed including 59 victims and 5 perpetrators aboard the plane and 125 victims in the building. The airliner was enroute from Washington Dulles Airport to Los Angeles International Airport when it was hijacked. It crashed into the western side of the Pentagon at 9:37 AM Eastern Daylight Time. This image is courtesy of youtube.com.



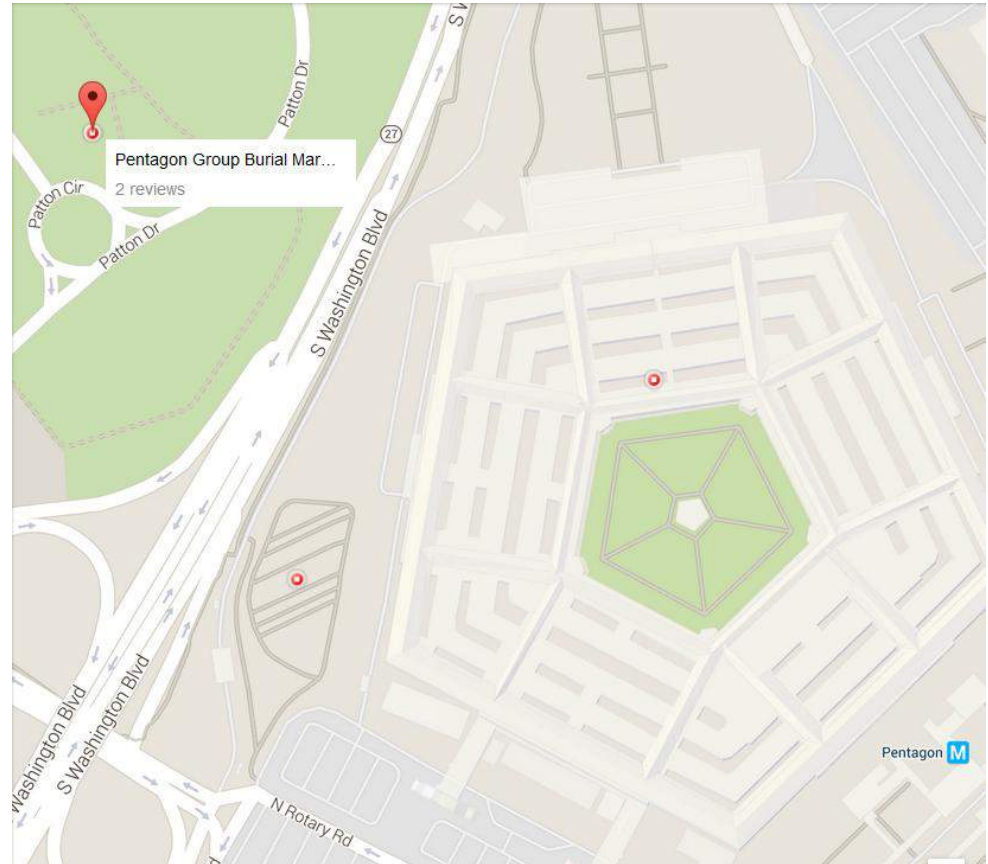
On its 330 degree turn, Flight 77 went from almost 26,000 feet to 8000 feet in approximately 7 minutes.



The turn began 5 miles west of the Pentagon. Flight 77 went from 8000 feet to hitting the Pentagon in approximately 9 minutes. It descended from 2200 feet to impact at 530 miles per hour. This image is courtesy of nsarchive.gwu.edu.



The remains of the 184 victims in the Pentagon or on Flight 77 were buried in Arlington on September 12, 2002.



A five sided granite group marker was placed over the gravesite near Patton Circle. On the five panels are the names arranged alphabetically of those that perished in the Pentagon or on American Airlines Flight 77. Five families did not receive any recovered remains of their loved ones. The photograph is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. This map is courtesy of googlemaps.com.