NPS Form 10-900-b
(Revised March 1992)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

X New Submission ___ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Initial Development of Permanent Memorials to Civil War Soldiers Who Died in Defense of the Union - 1861 to 1881

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date ___

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 523-3895

city or town Washington, D.C. state ___ zip code 20420

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Bonne Lupek, Federal Preservation Officer — August 31, 1994
Signature and title of certifying official — Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Beth Boland — 10/14/94
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Civil War Era National Cemeteries
Name of Multiple Property Listing

State

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

		Page Numbers
E.	**Statement of Historic Contexts** (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1 through 19 Appendices A, B, C
F.	**Associated Property Types** (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	1 through 5
G.	**Geographical Data**	1 through 3 Appendix A
H.	**Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods** (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	1
I.	**Major Bibliographical References** (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	1

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: N/A **Date Accepted: 10/14/94**

Property Name **County** **State**

Civil War National Cemeteries MPS
Multiple Name

This multiple property documentation is accepted for evaluating properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the documentation.

Beth Boland — 10/24/94

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination suggests that a nomination for Alexandria National Cemetery in Virginia was submitted along with the cover documentation, but the MPS cover was submitted alone for approval.

Section F, p. 4 states that if a Meigs lodge has been destroyed, the cemetery would no long meet criterion C, but might still meet Criterion A. The sentence should state that if a lodge has been destroyed, the cemetery would no longer meet Criterion C for the architecture of the lodge, but might still meet C in the area of landscape architecture, or might meet criterion A.

This information was verified by Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this amendment to the multiple property documentation form titled "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

Karen Ronne Tupek
Federal Preservation Officer
Department of Veterans Affairs

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

This text follows, chronologically, the establishment of the cemeteries.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Civil War era national cemeteries are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Their primary significance is from their strong association with the Civil War, 1861-1865. Additionally, many contain the fine architectural examples of a prototype design of lodges that were executed in various local building materials from the same floor plan. Lastly, the prototype lodges were designed by a significant person associated with facilities during and after the war, Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General of the Army from 1861-1882.

Many national cemeteries were established on or near specific Civil War conflict sites. For each of these sixteen cemeteries, an information sheet is attached, which includes the name and date of the conflict, background information on the establishment of the cemetery, and Civil War monuments or memorials within the cemetery (Appendix A).

INTRODUCTION -- ANTE-BELLUM PERIOD

From very early times, those who died in defense of their state or nation have been deemed worthy of special commemoration for their service on the field of battle. The Mexican War of 1846-1847 marked an important advance in American burial policy. The action of the Congress in 1850 in establishing the Mexico City Cemetery as a final resting place for those who "fell in battle or died in and around the said city," furnished a precedent for the creation of permanent military cemeteries beyond the seas over a decade before legislative provision was made for a national cemeterial system.

The development of national cemeteries came about as the American Civil War was waged. This conflict between Northern and Southern citizens was brought about by sharp differences in political and economic issues between the two factions. The two major issues that brought on the war were the fight over states' rights that involved the right of secession from the Union of the states under the Constitution, and the extension of slavery to new states and territories. The immediate provocation for the secession of the states, which led to the war, was the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States in the fall of 1860, on a platform that denied the extension of slavery to new states

and territories. By this time, the controversy over slavery had become so intense, tempers so inflamed, and extremists so uncompromising that the basis for peaceful adjustment of differences was lost.

Immediately upon the election of Abraham Lincoln, the legislature of South Carolina called a convention to meet on December 17, 1860, to consider the question of secession. The convention voted unanimously on December 20 for secession, issuing at the same time a Declaration of Causes that emphasized, above all, the threat to slavery. By February 1861, six other states had joined South Carolina--Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. On February 4, 1861, a convention with representatives from six southern states, met at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize the government of the Confederacy. This convention drew up a Constitution, chose a provisional president (Jefferson Davis of Mississippi) and a vice president, and acted as a legislature pending the election of a regular Congress.

When South Carolina seceded, Major Robert Anderson, commanding the Federal forces in Charleston, South Carolina, secretly moved his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The question whether his little force should be withdrawn or supported agitated the closing weeks of the Buchanan administration and the opening weeks of the Lincoln administration. While the fate of Fort Sumter was being discussed, the Confederacy took over all but four of the forts, arsenals, and military posts in the South. Against the advice of some members of his Cabinet, Lincoln finally decided not to reinforce but to provision the fort, and this decision precipitated the crisis, and the war. On April 11, 1861, Brigadier General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, who was in command of Confederate forces in Charleston, acting on somewhat ambiguous instructions from Montgomery, demanded an immediate surrender of the fort; when this was refused, Confederate batteries opened fire on the Stars and Stripes at dawn on April 12, 1861, and the Civil War was on. For thirty hours they fired, while Major Robert Anderson, commander of the artillery company that garrisoned Fort Sumter, eked out his short supply of ammunition to reply, and the Federal relief squadron watched helplessly from beyond the bar. Major Anderson surrendered.

The tradition of nationalism in Virginia was strong and the state hesitated to join the seceding states, but the attack on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, together with geographical necessity, finally drew her into the Confederacy. On April 17, 1861, a convention voted for secession and this vote was ratified a month later by popular vote. Most of the minority vote came from the western counties, which shortly seceded and established the state of West Virginia. Nowhere in the Confederacy was Union sentiment stronger than in North Carolina, which was the last state to secede.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

On May 15, 1861, Montgomery C. Meigs was made Quartermaster General of the United States Army with the rank of brigadier general. He had attended the University of Pennsylvania before entering West Point on July 1, 1832. Graduating fifth in his class, he served for a year in the artillery before transferring to the engineers on July 1, 1837. He served as an assistant in surveying stretches of the Mississippi River with an eye to the improvement of navigation and was assigned to military engineering duties on the fortifications below Philadelphia. He joined in the building of Fort Delaware and participated in improvement of the harbors of the Delaware and completion of the Delaware Breakwater, a measure of safety from adverse tides to mariners who entered the treacherous mouth of Delaware Bay. For two years, Meigs served on the Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, serving as a Washington representative of the Delaware River projects. He then became superintending engineer of the building of Fort Delaware in May 1841 and, later that year, supervised the construction of Fort Wayne on the Detroit River. Subsequent assignments included assistant to the Chief Engineer in Washington and engineer in charge of construction at Fort Montgomery in Rouses Point, New York. In 1852, while in the Philadelphia-New Jersey area, in charge of three public works projects, Meigs was appointed to take charge of a project to survey possible sources of a public water supply for the City of Washington, D.C. Meigs recommended construction of an aqueduct all the way from Great Falls. This, known as the Washington Aqueduct, was agreed to by the Secretary of War. In 1852, Meigs was later designated as superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, of which the Cabin John Bridge would be the great monumental work, the largest masonry single-arch bridge in the world. He was also placed in charge of the extension of the U.S. Capitol and the dome, as well as the wings of the Post Office. The U.S. Capitol was much too small, had no heat, baffling acoustics, and bad ventilation. The House chamber was opened in December 1857, and the Senate chamber was opened in 1859.

In September 1860, Meigs was sent to the Dry Tortugas to assume charge of the construction at Fort Jefferson. He found what he described as a dangerous temper on his trip to the South and a strong hostility toward the Union. He then returned to public works and was subsequently named Quartermaster General of the Army.

He served as head of the department, providing the armies in the field with all kinds of supplies, except those with which they ate or fought. His responsibilities also included transportation by railroad, wagon, and ship of both the army and its supplies, including army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, cavalry and artillery horses, fuel, forage, straw, material for bedding, and stationery. His department also oversaw the operations of the Military Telegraph Corps.

The army administration was divided into seven bureaus, one of which was the Quartermaster General. The others were the Adjutant General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Chief Engineer, and Chief of Ordnance. All reported directly to the Secretary of War.

It was up to Quartermaster General Meigs to ensure the maintenance of stocks in the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department. The depot quartermasters did most of the direct contracting, but they did so in accordance with estimates of needs prepared by the Quartermaster General. It was up to Meigs to anticipate the clothing requirements of the United States Army as a whole, and to fill them. He had to assemble adequate reserves of horses, provide the armies with tents, and construct barracks and hospitals when such were needed. He had to assemble ships for ocean transport and steamers for the rivers, and he assisted in securing railroad transportation as well as collecting wagons for the use of the armies beyond the railheads. His office was a coordinating center for the activities of quartermasters from the Rio Grande to the Chesapeake. He had to submit annually to Congress an estimate of departmental expenses for the coming fiscal year. He had to maintain honesty in the supply system through a careful auditing of all quartermasters' accounts. There were also six inspectors under his supervision.

It was also the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide for interments of soldiers who died in battle. Burial grounds had been opened at troop concentration points where mortalities in general hospitals first posed the problem of military burial, and cemeteries were established in the combat zones as memorials to those Union soldiers who gave their lives in battle. The establishment of procedures of making and preserving records of deceased soldiers and of their places of burial was a problem that faced the War Department early in the conflict. War Department General Order No. 55 dated September 11, 1861, delegated to Commanding Officers of military corps and departments the responsibility for the burial of officers and soldiers who died within their jurisdictions. It also directed that in performance of this duty, they would properly execute the regulations and forms provided by the Quartermaster General for this purpose, in order to preserve accurate and permanent records of deceased soldiers and their place of burial. The Quartermaster General was also directed to provide means for a registered headboard to be placed at the head of each soldier's grave.

EARLY CEMETERY DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

It soon became obvious that the founders of the new burial policy had ignored an all-important aspect of their problem. Burial of the dead became a command responsibility of tactical officers, but no provision was made for the acquisition of burial lands. Partial expedients were sought by acquiring soldiers' plots in cemeteries near large general hospitals, where a far greater number of men were destined to die than fell on the battlefield. Many cemeterial associations performed a patriotic service by donating plots for Army burials. Wherever Army posts, such as Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, were

used as concentration points, the existing cemetery met immediate needs. The problem in Washington, D.C., which became the base and training area of the Army of the Potomac, was temporarily solved. The Board of Governors of the Soldiers' Home agreed to permit usage for cemeterial purposes of a portion of the land originally assigned to its jurisdiction in 1851. A cemetery was opened on August 1, 1861, at the Soldiers' Home. Since no compensation was ever made to the governing board of this institution for using its land, the cemetery site first occupied in 1861 is operated and maintained by the Department of the Army and is not a part of the National Cemetery System.

On April 3, 1862, the War Department attempted, in Section II of General Orders No. 33, to include all zones of active hostilities in the new burial program. Commanding generals were now assigned the responsibility to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battlefield, as soon as it was in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred, with headboards to the graves bearing numbers, and when practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial ground was to be preserved, in which would be noted the marks corresponding with the headboards.

Subsequently, initial legislation looking to the establishment of what was to become a National Cemetery System was enacted by the thirty-seventh Congress. Legislation on a variety of subjects was approved by President Lincoln on July 17, 1862. Section 18 of the Act provided: "That the President of the United States shall have power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country."

Neither the full significance nor the actual magnitude of the program initiated in 1862 was fully appreciated at the time by the government nor by the people of the United States. The original act was intended to afford a decent burial place for those who died in the service of the country. Apart from considerations of sentiment, the sites of great battles became the logical points for the location of many national cemeteries. The very coincidence of place of final burial and scene of dramatic events in the military history of the nation invested the whole cemeterial system with a memorial aspect that was neither foreseen nor perhaps intended in the Act of 1862.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1862, fourteen national cemeteries were created in the latter half of that year. The selection of sites reflected the conditions they were intended to relieve. One cemetery was established at Alexandria, Virginia, which was included in the vast encampment surrounding the national capital. The City of Alexandria was the site of one of the principal concentration camps for northern troops sent to defend Washington at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South.

The cemetery at the Soldiers' Home was made a national cemetery for purposes of administration. Two old post cemeteries, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott, both in Kansas, were incorporated into the system. Seven national cemeteries were established at troop concentration points, including Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Albany, Indiana; Danville, Kentucky; Camp Butler, Illinois; Keokuk, Iowa; Loudon Park, Maryland; and Annapolis, Maryland. One was opened at Cypress Hills, New York, for burial of the remains of Confederate prisoners and guards who perished in a train wreck. A unique feature of this program was the decision to transform the burial sites on battlefields of the war into national cemeteries. One was established near Sharpsburg, Maryland, as a memorial to the dead who fell in the Battle of Antietam. Another was located on the battlefield at Mill Springs, Kentucky. Today, the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery is operated and maintained by the Department of the Army, and the Antietam National Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

As the civil conflict continued to rage, the number of national cemeteries continued to increase. Six cemeteries were created in 1863, including Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which is now maintained by the Department of the Interior; Beaufort, South Carolina; Cave Hill in Louisville, Kentucky; Knoxville, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky; and Rock Island, Illinois. In 1864, national cemeteries were established at Beverly, New Jersey, and Mound City, Illinois. Also established that year was the Battleground National Cemetery in Washington, D.C., which is operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior, and Arlington National Cemetery, which is operated by the Department of the Army.

On July 4, 1864, a reorganization plan by Quartermaster General Meigs became law and the Quartermaster General's office was divided into nine divisions: (1) providing animals for the armies, (2) administer clothing and equipage, (3) ocean and lake transportation, (4) rail and river transportation, (5) forage and fuel, (6) barracks and hospitals, (7) wagon transportation, (8) inspection, and (9) finance.

Montgomery Meigs was brevetted Major General, United States Army, on July 5, 1864, for distinguished and meritorious service.

Meigs's only son, John Rodgers Meigs, was killed in battle near Dayton, Virginia, on October 3, 1864. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered with 27,000 men at Appomattox Court House. President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14.

Following the close of the Civil War in 1865, there was increased activity in the development of existing national cemeteries and the need to establish new burial grounds. National cemeteries were

established that year at Balls Bluff, Virginia; Florence, South Carolina; Mobile, Alabama; Raleigh, North Carolina; and Salisbury, North Carolina. The Stones River National Cemetery in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Andersonville National Cemetery in Andersonville, Georgia; and the Fredericksburg National Cemetery in Fredericksburg, Virginia, all of which are operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior, were also established that year.

In May 1865, the Quartermaster's Department commenced the task of dispersing the troops to their homes. While the armies dispersed, the Department began reorganizing itself and its holdings and disposing of its surplus property.

On April 13, 1866, by Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the establishment of new burial grounds and development of existing national cemeteries was initiated. The following national cemeteries were established that year:

Camp Nelson, Nicholasville, Kentucky
City Point, Hopewell, Virginia
Cold Harbor, Richmond, Virginia
Corinth, Mississippi
Crown Hill, Indiana
Danville, Virginia
Fort Harrison, Richmond, Virginia
Glendale, Richmond, Virginia
Hampton, Virginia
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri
Marietta, Georgia
Nashville, Tennessee
Natchez, Mississippi
Port Hudson, Zachary, Louisiana
Richmond, Virginia
Seven Pines, Richmond, Virginia
Staunton, Virginia
Winchester, Virginia
Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Virginia
Vicksburg, Mississippi
Yorktown, Virginia

Poplar Grove, Vicksburg, and Yorktown are operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior.

It is not to be supposed that the American system of national cemeteries sprang full blown from an Act of Congress. Authorization to acquire lands for cemeterial purposes had the effect of facilitating the adoption of a long-established burial system to new conditions and circumstances introduced by the War of Secession.

Far removed by distance and hazards of travel from population centers in the East, garrison commanders were compelled to bury their dead in cemetery plots marked off within the post reservations. Order books kept at these remote stations indicate that mortuary standards corresponded favorably with those maintained by civil communities of the expanding frontier. While it is difficult to derive precise conclusions in any particular situation, three general practices emerged as the frontier moved westward with its military posts and burial grounds.

Little attention was given to the problem of establishing permanent burial grounds on the battlefields in the eastern theater. The opportunity was somewhat restricted. Excepting the two great encounters at Antietam and Gettysburg, the Confederates enjoyed a series of tactical triumphs until Major General Ulysses S. Grant was invested with supreme command in the field and launched the hammer blows that destroyed the Confederate armies. Continuous combats and maneuvers during this climactic phase precluded a satisfactory performance in care of the dead.

The larger number of wartime cemeteries falls into a category that should be differentiated from those identified with battlefield sites and military centers. Acquired by the national government in immediate compliance with the Act of July 17, 1862, they were located, as a rule, within the properties owned by cemeterial associations. Some were situated near the larger metropolitan areas of the North, notably New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; others meeting the emergencies of an unplanned mobilization, were established in private cemeteries near cities such as Annapolis, Maryland; Rock Island, Illinois; and Keokuk, Iowa. The miscellany of burial places could scarcely be regarded in 1865 as an integrated system. The nucleus of a future system included only a few elements of a whole; that is, cemeteries in the Washington military area and those on the sites of great battles. It became necessary to extend the system to areas determined by distribution of the war dead.

First, quartermaster officers, acting in accordance with their responsibility for construction, repair, and maintenance at army installations, took over the management of post burial grounds. Second, the customary method of marking graves in frontier communities (a headstone fashioned of hard wood and bearing a suitable inscription) came into general usage. Third, surviving copies of old post cemetery registers, many of which are now preserved in the National Archives, indicate the existence of a fairly uniform system of recording burials. This recording system included, in some instances, the notation of assigned grave numbers in plots and name lists corresponding to those inscribed on headboards.

There is no positive evidence that either the President or the General-in-Chief were directly responsible for issuance of orders that revolutionized Army burial practices. Whatever the explanation, the revolution came with the birth of the national army. The United States felt compelled to afford a decent burial to those who gave their lives in defense of the Republic.

Thousands of scattered burial places marking the sites of great battles and innumerable actions of lesser consequence appeared to impose an all but insuperable obstacle to realization of the intent expressed by the Act of July 17, 1862, that those who gave their lives in defense of the Republic should rest forever within the guarded confines of a national cemetery. Recorded interments made and submitted to Quartermaster General Meigs listed only 101,736 graves, which was less than 30% of the total fatalities (359,528 Union dead) killed in battle, or who died of wounds, sickness, and other causes during the war. These recorded interments were of those who died in hospitals, camps, and barracks for which there was time to make a decent and orderly burial. The reports included few of the interments made immediately after battles by details of troops that were reported by commanding generals in the lists of those killed in battle. No serious effort appears to have been made toward providing an organization for executing the regulations requiring burial of the battle dead in registered graves.

It is a curious fact that army commanders at such remote points as Chattanooga and Knoxville should have been apprehensive in the matter of military burial, while War Department officials in Washington ignored the development of sites within a few hours of rail travel from the national capital. Closer examination of the problem, however, will indicate that those strategic and tactical considerations that dictated movements of the armies also controlled expenditures of time and energy for the care of the dead, since graves registration units were non-existent. Burial was, of necessity, performed by fatigue parties from the line and little or no provision could be made for any systematic interment of remains during a campaign or rapid movement. Army commanders could not be expected to jeopardize the chance of victory in the midst of intense and prolonged combat by diminishing their striking power to tend to burials.

The battlefield cemeteries as were actually operated in the combat zones did not serve the purpose commonly achieved by present-day military cemeteries in receiving bodies evacuated by an advancing field force. Neither special purpose units nor transportation was available for such a mission at that time.

BEGINNING OF MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCES

On May 30, 1864, in the little town of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, Emma Hunter a teenager, placed flowers on the grave of her father. A Union Army colonel, he was killed while commanding Pennsylvania's 49th Regiment. At the cemetery, she exchanged memories with another mourner, a Mrs. Meyers, who had brought wild flowers to the grave of her 19-year-old son, Joe, who had been a private. A year later, they met at the cemetery and were joined by many townsfolk who had also taken flowers to the cemetery. Every grave was decorated. The new custom spread and women and men of both the South and the North decorated the graves of both Southern and Northern battle dead in several states.

On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his famed Order No. 11, designating May 30 as Decoration Day. Later, Decoration Day became Memorial Day in most states and territories. General Logan's order began, "The thirtieth of May 1868 is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country (during the late rebellion) and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land....."

Rostrums of various styles have provided the platform from which honors were rendered and speeches of rededication declaimed. Styles have varied from small, classical Greek temples to simple pulpits or lecterns or bandstand style structures. Materials have included marble, granite, iron and steel and locally quarried coquina. They have been imposing focal points and modest platforms. As demands for burial space have mounted or where deterioration has been severe, some have been removed.

National cemeteries included in this nomination where the rostrum remains are as follows:

CEMETERY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED
Alexandria, Louisiana	1931
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Unknown
Beverly, New Jersey	1937
Camp Butler, Illinois	1939
Cave Hill, Kentucky	1898
Florence, South Carolina	1938
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma	1939
Fort Scott, Kansas	Unknown
Jefferson City, Missouri	1942
Lebanon, Kentucky	1932
Little Rock, Arkansas	Unknown
Marietta, Georgia	1940
Mobile, Alabama	Unknown
Mound City, Illinois	1939*
Nashville, Tennessee	1940
Natchez, Mississippi	1931
New Albany, Indiana	1931**
New Bern, North Carolina	Unknown

CEMETERY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED
Raleigh, North Carolina	1931
San Antonio, Texas	1890
Springfield, Missouri	Unknown
Wilmington, North Carolina	Unknown

*The original rostrum, constructed in 1880, was reconstructed in 1939 due to termite infestation and damage incurred by flood.

**The original rostrum was torn down in 1931 and replaced with the existing structure.

SEARCH AND RECOVERY PROGRAM

It had been determined that approximately two-thirds of the war dead needed to be recovered before final interment in national cemeteries could be accomplished. This required an extensive search and recovery program. The reburial program was initiated within two months of Lee's April 9, 1865 capitulation at Appomattox. Captain James M. Moore, the founder of Arlington and Battleground National Cemeteries, proceeded to the battlefields of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House to superintend the interment of remains of Union soldiers yet unburied and mark their burial places. Similar measures were taken in the West. On June 23, Chaplain William Earnshaw, Superintendent of the Stones River National Cemetery in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was instructed to take charge of the work of disinterring and reinterring remains in the Stones River National Cemetery. Due to excessive heat, field operations were suspended until October.

Captain Moore identified and marked, with newly inscribed wooden tablets, the graves of 700 Union soldiers. The unidentified dead were marked by tablets inscribed "Unknown U.S. Soldier." He made 800 identifications on the Wilderness Battlefield and 700 at Spotsylvania Court House; the 1,500 was only 26% of the 5,350 fatalities suffered on these fields. Captain Moore was then placed in command of a team to identify and mark the graves of those who died at Andersonville, Georgia. There were 12,461 identified and marked graves; 451 were marked as "Unknown U.S. Soldier." Meanwhile, in Tennessee, Chaplain Earnshaw took up the task of concentrating remains at the Stones River National Cemetery. Beginning with removal of remains from three known burial places on the battlefield, Chaplain Earnshaw extended his search eastward through Murfreesboro to Union University. Examination of graves in that locality led to discovery of a large burial ground identified as "the first burying place used by our brave defenders." After recovery of the battlefield dead, attention was directed to the burial sites of general and unit hospitals that were erected during the eight-month pause

of Rosecrans's army before resuming the advance on Chattanooga. Altogether, some 3,000 remains were recovered and reinterred. The search continued north and south through Murfreesboro and yielded some 600 remains. Reinterment activities extended over into the following year. Similar operations were conducted by Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne in the area assigned to Chattanooga. Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, completed the concentration of remains from the upper Tennessee Valley, Cumberland Gap, and eastern Kentucky into Knoxville. There is evidence that, at times, only parts of bodies (skeletons) were recovered with the rest of the skeleton left at the original burial site.

By the end of 1866, substantial progress had been made toward consolidating concentrations in existing burial grounds and in the development of new cemeteries. During that year, national cemeteries in Virginia received 2,442 remains and eventually contained some 15,000 burials. The program was pushed with equal vigor in the Military Division of Tennessee. A brief analysis of achievement since the termination of hostilities would indicate that the program was rapidly approaching the point of peak performance. In all areas of the continental theater, 87,664 remains had been reinterred in 41 national cemeteries. The total number of interments by June 30, 1866, was 104,528.

The Quartermaster General reported that total expenditures up to June 30, 1866, amounted to $1,144,791. Allowing $1,609,294 for all future contingencies, it was estimated that $2,609,294 would be the total cost of national cemeteries, and collection, transfer and reinterment of remains of loyal soldiers. The average cost of transfer and reinterment per body was $9.75. The largest single item in this phase of the program was the wooden coffin, costing $4 at the Washington Depot and $3 in Tennessee.

During hostilities, the cost of maintaining wooden headboards had suggested that a more durable type of marker should be provided. Quartermaster General Meigs, in his annual report of 1866, proposed an economical solution. "A design," he stated, "has been adopted for a small cast-iron monument, to be protected from rust by a coating of zinc, to have in raised letters cast in the solid, the name, rank, regiment and company of each soldier or officer. One of these will be placed at the foot of every grave and will remain when the wooden headboards decay and perish." Prompted no doubt by hopes of including a permanent marker program within regular appropriations, General Meigs stoutly resisted every proposal for marble or granite slabs in place of his unsightly design.

LODGES, HEADSTONES, AND FENCES

By an Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries, approved February 22, 1867, the Secretary of War was directed to have every national cemetery enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron

fence, to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block, to appoint superintendents, and to provide adequate housing facilities for the superintendents. This led to a construction effort that resulted in lodges, built of various materials (brick, frame, ashlar, and coursed stone) from a prototypical design by Meigs, being constructed in most national cemeteries. The Meigs lodges were of late Victorian Second Empire design with mansard roof, a story and a half over a basement in an inverted L-shape. The first floor contained the office and two other rooms. Sleeping quarters were located on the upper floor. Kitchens were originally in separate structures, but kitchen additions have been added over the years. Most roofs were mansard and many had decorative fish scale slate and hexagonal slate with patterns formed by variations in color. Patterns included the "U.S." initials. Building materials were chosen partly by what was locally available. Appendix B is a copy of the design by Quartermaster General Meigs, dated August 17, 1871, and Appendix C is an outline of the specifications which were used for construction of the lodges.

According to a Quartermaster General's report dated September 1871, permanent stone or brick lodges had been constructed, prior to the last fiscal year, in the following national cemeteries included in this nomination:

Barrancas, Florida
Beaufort, South Carolina
Camp Butler, Illinois
Florence, South Carolina
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri
Keokuk, Iowa
Little Rock, Arkansas
Marietta, Georgia
Mound City, Illinois
Natchez, Mississippi
Richmond, Virginia
Salisbury, North Carolina
San Antonio, Texas

The report also stated that during the fiscal year, permanent stone or brick lodges were erected or started at the following national cemeteries covered in this nomination:

Alexandria, Virginia	Hampton, Virginia
Annapolis, Maryland (brick)	New Albany, Indiana (brick)
City Point, Virginia	New Bern, North Carolina
Cold Harbor, Virginia	Staunton, Virginia
Cypress Hills, New York (brick)	Wilmington, North Carolina
Fort Harrison, Virginia	Winchester, Virginia

According to the same report, lodges were still needed in the following cemeteries, some of which were planned to be constructed during that fiscal year:

Alexandria, Louisiana	Grafton, West Virginia
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Jefferson City, Missouri
Camp Nelson, Kentucky	Knoxville, Tennessee
Chattanooga, Tennessee	Lebanon, Kentucky
Corinth, Mississippi	Memphis, Tennessee
Culpeper, Virginia	Mill Springs, Kentucky
Danville, Virginia	Nashville, Tennessee
Fayetteville, Arkansas	Port Hudson, Louisiana
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma	Raleigh, North Carolina
Fort Scott, Kansas	Seven Pines, Virginia
Glendale, Virginia	Springfield, Missouri

Subsequent to that report, lodges were constructed at:

Beverly, New Jersey (1879)	Mobile, Alabama (1881)
Loudon Park, Maryland (1880)	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (date unknown)

The remaining six cemeteries in this nomination have no lodge.

At three national cemeteries (Loudon Park, Maryland; Cypress Hills, New York; and Mound City, Illinois, the lodges, which were designed by General Meigs, were two-story structures of a much more simple Victorian design than the earlier one-and-one-half-story Second Empire design used by Quartermaster General Meigs as the original standard plan at the Civil War national cemeteries. The simple floor plans of the one-and-one-half-story lodge provided an office, living room, and kitchen on the first floor and three bedrooms on the upper story.

At many of these cemeteries, the original Meigs lodge was demolished and a new lodge constructed on the original foundation. Those cemeteries at which Meigs lodges still exist are as follows:

CEMETERY	YEAR	MATERIALS	ROOF
Alexandria, Virginia	1887	Stone	Mansard
Beverly, New Jersey	1879	Brick	Mansard
Camp Nelson, Kentucky	1875	Brick	Mansard
Cold Harbor, Virginia	1870	Stone	Mansard
Culpeper, Virginia	1872	Stone	Mansard
Cypress Hills, New York	1887	Brick	Gable
Fayetteville, Arkansas*	1870	Brick	Mansard
Fort Harrison, Virginia	1871	Stone	Mansard
Fort Scott, Kansas	1876	Brick	Mansard/hipped
Glendale, Virginia	1874	Brick	Mansard
Jefferson City, Missouri	1870	Ashlar stone	Mansard
Keokuk, Iowa	1870	Brick	Mansard
Lebanon, Kentucky**	1870	Brick - stone	Mansard
Loudon Park, Maryland	1880	Brick	Gable
Mobile, Alabama**	1881	Stucco	Mansard
Mound City, Illinois	1880	Brick	Gable
Port Hudson, Louisiana	1879	Brick	Mansard

CEMETERY	YEAR	MATERIALS	ROOF
Richmond, Virginia	1870	Brick	Mansard
Seven Pines, Virginia	1874	Brick	Mansard
Staunton, Virginia	1871 (circa)	Stone	Mansard

* Lodge demolished

**Cemetery already listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Meigs lodges were also constructed at other national cemeteries, including Finn's Point, New Jersey; Fort McPherson, Nebraska; and Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

The extraordinary cost of erecting permanent grave markers could only be met by a special appropriation of Congress. In his 1868 report, Quartermaster General Meigs again rejected a recommendation in favor of the stone slab, but under authority of the Act of 1867, the Secretary of War specified that the markers should be of white marble or granite. Meigs stoutly resisted every proposal for marble or granite slabs in place of his unsightly design of a small cast-iron monument, to be protected from rust by a coating of zinc, to have in raised letters cast in the solid, the name rank, regiment, and company of each soldier or officer. He made a special point in 1868 that the cost of these marble or granite markers would be a great charge upon the treasury. This argument was hard to meet. No progress was made until Congress took action on March 3, 1873, by appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a headstone, to be made of durable stone, at each grave in the national military cemeteries, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set. The Secretary of War specified that the markers should be of white marble or granite, 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, with 12 inches above ground and 24 inches underground in areas south of the latitude of Washington and 30 inches in those to the north. The top was curved and the face ornamented with a recessed shield and raised lettering. The granite or marble block for unknown soldiers should be 6 inches square by 2 feet 6 inches, with 2 feet set in the ground. The project was completed in 1877 at a total cost of $786,630. A second gravestone program was undertaken in 1879 and, by 1881, all soldiers' graves were marked, as provided by law.

Prior to June 3, 1870, stone walls had been erected around the cemeteries at: Camp Nelson, Kentucky; Lebanon, Kentucky; Little Rock, Arkansas; Mill Springs, Kentucky; New Albany, Indiana; and San

Antonio, Texas. Brick walls had been erected at Barrancas, Florida; and Mobile, Alabama; iron railings had been erected at Loudon Park, Maryland.

During fiscal year 1871, stone walls were constructed around the cemeteries at Alexandria, Virginia; Annapolis, Maryland; Ball's Bluff, Virginia; Hampton, Virginia; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; New Bern, North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Winchester, Virginia. A brick wall was constructed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and iron railings at the cemeteries at Keokuk, Iowa; and Rock Island, Illinois.

Permanent enclosures were later constructed at the remaining cemeteries included in this multiple property nomination.

The Act of February 22, 1867, also provided for a year-by-year improvement in landscaping and such facilities as became necessary for security and administration. Remarkable progress toward completing a long-range program of physical improvement characterized the third phase of development during the 1880's and 1890's. Burial grounds that first presented an unsightly appearance of bare mounded graves, wooden headboards, picket fences and frame buildings had been transformed by structures of iron, stone and marble. With landscaping projects adapted to each locality, the national cemeteries gradually assumed an aspect of stately parks, adorned with shrubs, trees, graveled paths, and driveways and vistas of shaded greensward carpeting the mounded graves. The design was left up to the cemetery superintendent, who, in his own way, expressed the typical landscaping of the area. The attraction exerted by these improvements prompted the construction of access roads to many cemeteries from nearby cities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The Secretary of War was also directed to purchase additional land for cemetery use. In 1867, the following new national cemeteries (17) were established:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Culpeper, Virginia
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Memphis, Tennessee
New Bern, North Carolina
San Antonio, Texas
Springfield, Illinois
Wilmington, North Carolina
Fort Donelson, Tennessee

Grafton, West Virginia
Jefferson City, Missouri
Lebanon, Kentucky
Shiloh, Tennessee
Brownsville, Texas

Fort Donelson and Shiloh are both operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior.

The Brownsville National Cemetery, established in 1867, was located within the confines of Fort Brown, Texas. In 1909, the Army post was abandoned. The Army contracted with a private firm to have the remains that were buried in the Brownsville National Cemetery transferred to the Alexandria National Cemetery in Pineville, Louisiana.

In 1868, national cemeteries were established at Barrancas, Florida; Fort Gibson, Oklahoma; and Little Rock, Arkansas, as well as at Chalmette, Louisiana. Chalmette is operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior. By 1870, the number of national cemeteries reached 73.

The marking of graves continued with diminishing returns each year in reinterments. In 1870 when, according to Quartermaster General Meigs, the project was virtually completed, there were 74 national cemeteries in which the remains of 299,696 Union soldiers had been laid to rest. Of the total interred by 1870, there were 173,109 positive identifications and 143,446 unknown remains; i.e., 58% of the recovered dead were identified.

CHANGES IN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR BURIAL

That same year, Congress took steps to remove burial restrictions. The Army appropriations Act of 1870 included in the general and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department an allowance "for expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who may die when in the field, or at posts on the frontier, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers." An Act approved June 1, 1872, provided that "All soldiers and sailors of the United States, who may die in destitute circumstances, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States." After a storm of criticism that denounced an attempt to transform the national cemeteries into potter's fields, Congress hastened to approve the act on March 3, 1873, providing that "honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who have served during the late war either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this Act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention of those already buried. The production of the honorable discharge of the deceased shall be authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment." Thus, national

cemeteries became burying grounds for all veterans who served during the Civil War, not merely for those who gave their lives in battle.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

By 1876, the Quartermaster General was reduced to contriving measures for eking out the stocks on hand, to foregoing the cutting of grass and the care of trees and shrubs in the national cemeteries, and to recommending the gradual suspension of nearly all civilian employees and their replacement as far as possible by specifically detailed personnel. At home, Meigs busied himself beyond his quartermaster's duties by keeping his hand in as an architect. His principal project was the designing of the National Museum behind the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the present Old National Museum.

RETIREMENT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS

Montgomery Meigs served as Quartermaster General with great distinction throughout the war and until his retirement in 1882. In the postbellum years, General Meigs traveled widely in this country. He also traveled abroad, studying the organizations of foreign military establishments, in order to compare them with those of the United States. After his retirement, he acted as architect of the Pension Office Building in Washington, D.C. and, among other scientific activities, he served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He died in Washington, D.C. on January 2, 1892, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. A tribute contained in General Orders dated January 4, 1892, was perhaps his highest accolade: "The Army has rarely possessed an officer who was entrusted by the government with a greater variety of weighty responsibilities, or who proved himself more worthy of confidence."

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

LOCATED ON OR NEAR

CIVIL WAR CONFLICT SITES

Balls Bluff National Cemetery, Leesburg, Virginia
Chattanooga National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia
Corinth National Cemetery, Corinth, Mississippi
Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia
Glendale National Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia
Knoxville National Cemetery, Knoxville, Tennessee
Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee
Mill Springs National Cemetery, Nancy, Kentucky
Mobile National Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama
Nashville National Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee
New Bern National Cemetery, New Bern, North Carolina
Port Hudson National Cemetery, Zachary, Louisiana
Seven Pines National Cemetery, Sandston, Virginia
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, North Carolina

Cemetery	Conflict
Ball's Bluff National Cemetery Leesburg (Loudoun County), Virginia	Battle of Ball's Bluff October 21, 1861

Background

The cemetery is situated on the Ball's Bluff Battlefield where, on October 21, 1861, was fought one of the Union Army's most controversial defeats. This was a local action in the campaign against Leesburg and involved the crossing of the Potomac River by various detachments of the Union forces, numbering approximately 800 men. Confederate forces attacked and, after some hours of bitter fighting, forced the Union troops back across the river to Harrison's Island. Many U.S. troops drowned in the Potomac while retreating.

Among those killed was the Honorable Edward D. Baker, U.S. Senator from Oregon, who was at the time Colonel of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. However, he is not buried at Balls Bluff. His remains are interred in the San Francisco National Cemetery. The future U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., was a Lieutenant with the 20th Massachusetts, which was known as the Harvard Regiment and formed a portion of Baker's reinforcement. He was badly wounded.

The cemetery is the burial place for Union soldiers who fell in battle on the site. There are 25 graves in which the remains of 53 unknowns and one known (James Allen of Massachusetts in Grave 13) are buried.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A Government memorial headstone marks the spot where Colonel Edward D. Baker fell. It is across the road from the cemetery on private property.

A private monument outside the wall and on Government property marks the location where Clinton Hatcher, Confederate soldier, was killed.

Cemetery	Conflict
Chattanooga National Cemetery Chattanooga (Hamilton County), Tennessee	Battle of Chattanooga November 23-25, 1863

Background

Major General Ulysses S. Grant was put in command of all military operations west of the Alleghenies (except for New Orleans-Texas area) and was ordered to Chattanooga. Plans for loosening the Confederate strangle hold had been made and Grant made certain that they were put into effect. He opened a route through which supplies could be brought to Chattanooga. By early November, the Federal force in Chattanooga had powerful reinforcements at hand and was ready to break the ring that was around it. The big fight came on November 24 and 25. Brigadier General William T. Sherman took his Army of the Tennessee units upstream and attacked the Confederate right. On November 25, Grant told Major General George Thomas to push his Army of the Cumberland forward and take the Rebel rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge. Thomas's soldiers moved forward, took the Confederate rifle pits as ordered, and went straight up the steep mountain slope without orders from Grant or Thomas, broke General Braxton Bragg's line right where it was strongest, drove the Confederate army off in complete retreat, and won the Battle of Chattanooga in one spontaneous explosion of pent-up energy and fury.

The cemetery grounds were appropriated and the cemetery established by General Orders No. 296, dated December 25, 1863, by Major General George H. Thomas, to commemorate the Battle of Chattanooga. The cemetery proper consists of a round hill with a uniform slope to a height of 90 to 100 feet. It is directly in front of Missionary Ridge on one side and of Lookout Mountain on the other. The summit of the hill was the headquarters of Major General Grant during the memorable Battle of Lookout Mountain.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A large granite monument topped by a bronze replica of a tall-stacked wood-burning Civil War locomotive, was erected in the cemetery by the State of Ohio in memory of the Ohio soldiers who were executed at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1862 for having accompanied James J. Andrews on a secret military expedition. This monument is constructed of blue westerly granite and is surmounted by a facsimile in United States standard bronze of the locomotive General, which was captured by the Andrews raiders at Big Shanty, Georgia. The graves of the executed Raiders are arranged in a semicircle around the monument.

A monument was erected in the cemetery to the memory of those of the Fourth Army Corps who lost their lives in battle.

Cemetery	Conflict
Cold Harbor National Cemetery Mechanicsville (Hanover County), Virginia	Battle of Cold Harbor May 31-June 12, 1864

Background

In early June 1864, a mighty army under Major General Ulysses S. Grant met General Robert E. Lee's forces, fewer in number but strongly entrenched, at Cold Harbor, a strategic crossroads guarding the approaches to Richmond. Grant smashed at Lee's line, was held and thrust back and then slid down the diagonal with Lee racing on a parallel line to stop him. Attack, repulse, slide attack, repulse, slide--that is the tactical story of the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. Collectively, they constituted the most costly campaign of the war and they embraced the hottest fighting of the war. Lee took position on the south bank of the Totopotomy, a branch of the Pamunkey, and not far from Mechanicsville where he had first met and defeated a Federal army. Then on June 1, the two armies shifted their positions to Cold Harbor, on the north side of the Chickahominy. On June 3, Grant decided on a head-on assault. It was probably the greatest mistake of his military career. Within a few hours, he had lost about 10,000 men. Here the security of Richmond was purchased for another ten months, but only at the cost of tremendous casualties for both Union and Confederate forces.

With the establishment of the Cold Harbor National Cemetery, an intensive search of a 22-mile area located the initial burial place of many who were killed in action and buried on the battlefield.

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Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

At the extreme north end of the plat are two large burial mounds, one containing the remains of 568 and the other of 321 unknown Union soldiers, gathered from the Battlefields of Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Gaines's Mills, and the vicinity of Cold Harbor. Between these two mounds and at the extreme northern end of the main walk, a large white marble sarcophagus, four feet, eleven inches in height, erected by the United States Government in 1877, bears the following inscription in tribute to the memory of some of the unknowns interred in the cemetery: "Near this stone rest the remains of 889 Union soldiers gathered from the Battlefields of Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Gaines's Mills, and the vicinity of Cold Harbor."

A tall granite monument bearing the figure of a soldier at parade rest was erected in 1909 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania--"To all Pennsylvania Regiments which participated in the operations from May 31 to June 2, 1864, incident to and during the Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1-3, 1864."

Another large commemorative monument erected in 1909 under the auspices of the New York State Monuments Commission bears a large bronze plaque listing the names of 219 members of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery who were killed or died of wounds received in the Battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Cemetery	Conflict
Corinth National Cemetery Corinth (Alcorn County), Mississippi	Battle of Corinth October 3-4, 1862

Background

The cemetery grounds occupy a portion of a battlefield of great significance to the Civil War. The Battle of Corinth was fought between a Confederate Army under command of Major General Sterling Price and a Union Army under command of Major General W. S. Rosecrans. The City of Corinth was regarded as the symbol of the South throughout the conflict. Into the very heart of town rushed the Confederates, driving the Federals before them from house to house. They soon passed Rosecrans's headquarters, which were at the house now occupied by Mr. Fred Elgin. Onward they swept to the Tishomingo House at the railroad crossing. The Confederates had, by this time, become badly scattered and were in no condition to meet the attack made upon them by Sullivan's fresh brigade. Broken and disordered, the Confederates began to fall back, slowly and stubbornly firing backward as they retired.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Fort Harrison National Cemetery Richmond (Henrico County), Virginia	Battle of Fort Harrison September 29-30, 1864

Background

From June 1864 until April 1865, siege operations before Petersburg commanded the chief attention of Major General Ulysses S. Grant and the Army of the Potomac. However, several attempts were made to reach Richmond from north of the James River. Forts Harrison and Gilmer, two strongly fortified positions in the outer defense of the city, were the objectives of a surprise attack made by Union forces during the early morning hours of September 29, 1864. Fort Harrison was captured before eight o'clock that morning, but the attempt to capture Fort Gilmer (one mile to the north) was repulsed with heavy losses. Confederate attempts on September 30 to retake Fort Harrison were unsuccessful and the fort remained under Union control until the evacuation of Richmond in April 1865. During this period, it was renamed Fort Burnham in honor of Union Brigadier General Hiram Burnham who was killed at Chaffin's Farm during the Federal attack on Fort Harrison.

Remains interred in the cemetery after its establishment in 1866 were recovered from the battlefields of Fort Harrison and Gilmer, and from some forty other locations within a five-mile area.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Glendale National Cemetery Richmond (Henrico County), Virginia	Battle of Glendale June 30, 1862

Background

Bitter and hotly contested rear guard action at Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, and Glendale (Frayser's Farm) marked Major General George B. McClellan's retreat away from Richmond, culminating in the final battle of the Seven Days Campaign at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862. There, McClellan's superior and well-placed artillery forces were able to withstand General Robert E. Lee's valiant attacks.

The cemetery is located on the scene of battle, within two miles of the site of the Battle of Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862) and within the area of battlefield interments of the many casualties incident to the final period of the Seven Days Campaign of 1862.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Knoxville National Cemetery Knoxville (Knox County), Tennessee	Siege of Knoxville November 17-December 4, 1863

Background

After Missionary Ridge, Major General George H. Thomas prepared to send Granger's Corps and detachments from other commands, about 20,000 men altogether, toward Knoxville. Major General Ambrose E. Burnside led the Army of the Ohio into East Tennessee. The purposes of his campaign were to cut the railroad connection between Tennessee and Virginia and to rescue the loyal Unionists of the mountainous region of eastern Tennessee. Burnside withdrew into the fortifications of Knoxville and there awaited attack.

Confederates withdrew from Knoxville in August 1863; soon after, the town was occupied by Union forces led by Major General Burnside. Confederates under Lieutenant General James J. Longstreet began a siege of Knoxville on November 19. Having heard that Brigadier General William T. Sherman was enroute to relieve Burnside, Longstreet attacked Fort Sanders on November 29, but was repulsed with heavy loss to troops and to the town. The assault was repulsed and before it could be renewed, Longstreet received word of General Braxton Bragg's defeat on Missionary Ridge. Longstreet deemed it necessary to maintain a threatening position before Knoxville until the approaching Union relief columns were but a day's march distant. On December 4, Longstreet began his retreat toward Virginia.

The cemetery was established in September 1863. The first interments were remains removed from places of original burial in the Knoxville area.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A large monument, known as the Tennessee, and locally as the Wilder Monument, was erected in memory of the Tennessee Union soldiers.

Cemetery	Conflict
Memphis National Cemetery Memphis (Shelby County), Tennessee	Battle of Memphis June 6, 1862

Background

Union gunboats came down and destroyed a Confederate river fleet at Memphis. While Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant campaigned in Tennessee, other Federal land and naval forces were loosening the Confederate grip on the Mississippi River. A month after Grant's advance forced the Rebels to evacuate their "Gibraltar of the West" at Columbus, Kentucky, the strong points at New Madrid and Island No. 10, sixty miles down river, were in Union hands, seized in dramatic fashion by Brigadier General John Pope, working in cooperation with gunboats. The Federal fleet consisted of six heavy iron-plated gunboats and the Confederate fleet consisted of eight rams with fourteen guns. The little Confederate fleet briefly halted the advance by ramming and sinking two Federal ironclads, but revenge was quick and sweet. On June 6, a squadron challenged these Rebel craft, and as thousands watched from the Memphis bluffs, the Federals made short work of them. Two fast new rams, the Queen of the West and the Monarch, both designed by Colonel Charles Ellet, an Army engineer, knocked out three Rebel gunboats, the heavy Dahlgren cannon of the Union fleet scored repeatedly and seven of the eight Confederate ships were sunk, burned, or captured. Colonel Ellet was mortally wounded in action. Memphis then surrendered.

The Union troops landed and raised their flag over the City Hall. Thereafter, for about two years, Memphis was headquarters for the Union troops in the west. Both Brigadier General Grant and Brigadier General William T. Sherman had their headquarters here.

The national cemetery was originally named the Mississippi River National Cemetery because the largest portion of burials are those originally interred at various points on the banks of the Mississippi River. Victims of the Battle of Memphis who were originally interred at other cemeteries were later reinterred in the Memphis National Cemetery. A grave of interest is the grave of Cabel Adams, ex-slave who died on July 14, 1933, at the age of 112. He was the house servant of President John Q. Adams for a number of years. He served in the 122 U.S.C. Infantry in 1864 and 1865.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

The States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, have erected large monuments to the memory of their soldiers, the largest one being the Illinois monument dedicated October 15, 1929.

Cemetery	Conflict
Mill Springs National Cemetery Nancy (Pulaski County), Kentucky	Battle of Mill Springs January 19, 1862

Background

The cemetery is situated on the site of the Battle of Mill Springs, sometimes known as the Battle of Logan's Crossroads, Fishing Creek, Somerset, or Beech Grove. On January 19, 1862, this battlefield was the scene of a brief but bloody skirmish occasioned by the invasion of Kentucky by a Confederate army led by Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer of Nashville, Tennessee. The Union forces were led by Brigadier General George H. Thomas, who was later to become famous as the "Rock of Chickamauga." General Zollicoffer was killed in the engagement and the Confederates retreated. The victorious Union soldiers, under the direction of Thomas, gathered their dead and interred them in single graves in what is presently the national cemetery.

The cemetery is located about 500 yards from the position taken in line by the Union forces at the Battle of Mill Springs. In addition to the original battlefield casualties, the remains of Union soldiers found within a radius of 30-50 miles were buried in the cemetery.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

Approximately one mile from the cemetery, a stone marks the mass grave of the Confederate casualties who were buried where they fell. Although Brigadier General Zollicoffer's body was returned to his home in Tennessee, a monument near the mass grave commemorates the spot where he was killed.

Cemetery	Conflict
Mobile National Cemetery Mobile (Mobile County), Alabama	Battle of Mobile Bay August 5, 1864

Background

With the fall of New Orleans and the conquest of much of the Tennessee-Mississippi area by Federal arms, Mobile Bay assumed a position of primary importance to Federal economy. In January 1864, Rear Admiral David G. Farragut was ordered to the Gulf and authorized to reduce Mobile. This task required the support of land forces and not until August 1864 were these available. Early on the morning of August 5, Farragut gave the signal for the attack and his flotilla steamed up the broad bay. Mobile had fallen.

The original burials in this cemetery were the remains of the deceased Union soldiers whose bodies were removed from the places of original interment at Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell, and from other places in the state.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A monument, erected in 1892 by the survivors of the 76th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment in memory of their comrades who died in the Battle of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865

A granite monument erected in 1940 by Electra Semmes Colston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to mark the Confederate fortifications

A monument, erected on July 25, 1986, dedicated to the gallant crew of the Confederate States Ship Horace L. Hunley and their Commander, First Lieutenant George E. Dixon, Company A, 21st Alabama Infantry, Confederate States Army, who perished during the attack on the USS Housatonic February 17, 1864

A monument, erected on November 11, 1989, dedicated to U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and Confederate States Navy Personnel who lost their lives in the Battle of Mobile Bay, Civil War

A group memorial monument, estimated to be erected in early 1994, to honor thirteen members of the Confederate States Ship Alabama who died and the remains were not recovered

Cemetery	Conflict
Nashville National Cemetery Madison (Davidson County), Tennessee	Battle of Nashville December 15-16, 1864

Background

Confederate Lieutenant General John B. Hood was to strike northward across the Tennessee, destroy Major General William T. Sherman's communications, advance into Kentucky and with such recruits as rallied to his banner, move eastward into Virginia. For this proposed campaign, Hood had some 40,000 effectives. After Franklin Schofield withdrew to Nashville, where Major General George H. Thomas was rapidly building up a force strong enough to take the offensive, Hood followed and, on December 2, had his army in position south and east of the city. Reinforcements which Major General Ulysses S. Grant had arranged for were coming in rapidly and within a few days, Thomas had a force of close to 50,000 men to deal with about 25,000 under Hood. On December 14, bad weather had cleared and Thomas moved out for the kill. Nashville was perhaps the most complete victory of the entire war, for it utterly destroyed Hood's army.

Many of the bodies originally buried in the cemetery were removed from burying grounds around Nashville in which were interred the dead from the general hospitals in that city; from the battlefields nearby and at Franklin; from Gallatin, Bowling Green, Cave City, and many other places in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A monument, erected in 1920, donated by the State of Minnesota, honoring Civil War veterans

Cemetery	Conflict
New Bern National Cemetery New Bern (Craven County), North Carolina	Capture of New Bern January 1862

Background

An amphibious force of three brigades and a fleet of tugboats for service along the Virginia and Carolina coasts, was entrusted to Brigadier General Ambrose Burnside. Early in January 1862, Burnside embarked his troops for an attack on Roanoke Island, off Albemarle Sound. Albemarle Sound was strategically important because it led to New Bern from which there was railway connection to Goldsboro and Raleigh. The next month, Burnside attacked and captured New Bern and Beaufort, North Carolina.

The cemetery was established in 1867. Original burials were those removed from cemeteries along the coast of North Carolina.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

Monument, erected in 1908 by the State of Connecticut, to honor the 15th Connecticut Volunteers and those who died of yellow fever in 1865 and those who fell in action

Monument, erected in 1906 by the State of Rhode Island, to commemorate the services of Rhode Island Volunteers who gave their lives in North Carolina during the Civil War

Monument, erected in 1908 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in memory of her soldiers and sailors who died in the Department of North Carolina, 1861-1865

Monument, erected in 1905 by the State of New Jersey, to honor members of the 9th Regiment Volunteer Infantry whose heroic dead lie buried in the New Bern National Cemetery

Cemetery	Conflict
Port Hudson National Cemetery Zachary (East Baton Rouge Parish), Louisiana	Siege and Surrender of Port Hudson May 21-July 7, 1863

Background

The national cemetery is near the site of the two-month siege of Port Hudson, said to be one of the bloodiest sieges of the Civil War. The Federal forces, bent on destruction of Port Hudson as a Confederate outpost, then gaining control on the Mississippi River, joining forces with General Ulysses S. Grant at Vicksburg and ultimately cutting off the rebels' sources of supplies and communications, were attempting to pass Port Hudson, when some of their gunboats were sunk at the bend of the river about one-half mile west of the cemetery. Another Federal gunboat was sunk at Proffets Island about two miles south of the bend. A siege took place, lasting from April 14 to July 7, 1863. It was a decisive victory, the Confederates surrendering on July 7, and 5,000 men with arms being taken prisoner. More than 4,000 Federals lost their lives in that battle.

Practically all the Federals killed in this battle are buried in the Port Hudson National Cemetery. Bodies were also removed from Bayou Sara, Morganza (a nearby hospital), and other locations adjacent to the battle site, and buried in the national cemetery. Confederates are buried on the battle site not far from the national cemetery.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Seven Pines National Cemetery Sandston (Henrico County), Virginia	Battle of Seven Pines May 31-June 1, 1862

Background

The grounds occupy a portion of a battlefield of great significance to the Civil War. Here was fought the Battle of Fair Oaks or the Battle of Seven Pines. By the end of May 1862, Union forces under Major General George B. McClellan had advanced from Fort Monroe up the York-James rivers peninsula. Acting on his belief that McClellan planned to stay north of the James River, General Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate commander, decided to attack. McClellan's forces were divided by the Chickahominy River, a low marshy stream bordered by swamps. Heavy rains had further complicated the situation and the area in the vicinity of the Chickahominy was almost impassable. McClellan, therefore, established his main line of defense at the junction of the Nine Mile Road and the Williamsburg Road--it was there that Johnston attacked on the morning of May 31, 1862, and the Battle of Fair Oaks began. The battle continued for two days with heavy losses on both sides. General Johnston was wounded. The march on Richmond was delayed until the end of June when the Confederates took the offensive and forced McClellan to evacuate.

An important result of the battle was Confederate President Jefferson Davis's appointment of General Robert E. Lee to succeed the wounded Johnston as commander of the forces which became the famed and valiant Army of Northern Virginia.

Battlefield burials were made in Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill areas. After the close of the Civil War, Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, selected the site for the national cemetery. Remains were removed from the battlefield of Seven Pines, Savage's Station, and from farm yards and fields within a four-mile area surrounding the cemetery.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Wilmington National Cemetery Wilmington (New Hanover County), North Carolina	Capture of Wilmington January 1865

Background

Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, was the last major port of the Confederacy and, all through 1864, it was the chief haven of blockade runners. With the advance of General William T. Sherman northward through the Carolinas, it became important to capture the Cape Fear entrance and Wilmington in order to afford a supply base for the Union armies. The mouth of Cape Fear was controlled by Fort Fisher, whose ramparts faced both the land and the sea. The first attack on Fort Fisher came on December 24, 1864, from a fleet of 60 vessels. On the morning of January 13, 1865, an armada sailed over the horizon, 60 men-of-war under Rear Admiral David D. Porter and transports carrying 8,500 troops under Major General Alfred Howe Terry. General Braxton Bragg kept his army of 3,500 men safely at Wilmington. The bombardment opened on the thirteenth and continued without pause through the fourteenth. On the fifteenth, an assaulting column attacked the fort from the river shore and overwhelmed its gallant defenders. Thus fell the last available Confederate port.

Original burials in the cemetery were remains of the Union troops originally buried at Fort Fisher, Smithville, along the Cape Fear River, and at points along the Wilmington and Manchester and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads. Some remains were transferred from the city cemetery and the Lutheran cemetery at Wilmington.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

There are no Civil War monuments or memorials in the cemetery.

Cemetery	Conflict
Winchester National Cemetery Winchester (Frederick County), Virginia	First Battle of Winchester May 25, 1862 Second Battle of Winchester June 13-15, 1863 Third Battle of Winchester September 19, 1864

Background

First Battle of Winchester - On October 28, 1861, General Joseph E. Johnston ordered Lieutenant General Stonewall Jackson to Winchester to assume command of his district. On May 25, 1862, during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Jackson chased Major General Nathaniel P. Banks's fleeing army to Winchester, where the latter made a stand, but after a sharp engagement with Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell's division on May 25, he fled again, not halting until he crossed the Potomac, congratulating himself and his Government in a dispatch that his army was at last safe in Maryland.

Second Battle of Winchester - Early in June 1863, General Robert E. Lee embarked on the most famous of his offensives. Leaving A. P. Hill temporarily at Fredericksburg to tie down Brigadier General Joseph Hooker's vast army, Lee began to move his other two corps into the Valley. Hooker suspected that something was up and sent his cavalry under Major General Alfred Pleasonton to probe out the Confederates. The clash with Major General James E. B. Stuart at Brandy Station was the largest cavalry engagement of the war, but ended in a draw. Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell was moving down the Valley toward Winchester, which Brigadier General Robert A. Milroy held with 9,000 men. Warned of the Confederate approach, Milroy decided to stay and fight it out. Ewell struck Milroy on June 14, drove him out of Winchester, bagged over 3,300 prisoners, and sent the Federals scurrying toward Harper's Ferry.

Third Battle of Winchester - On September 19, 1864, at 2 a.m., Major General Philip H. Sheridan's Union Army drove the Confederates through the town in heavy fighting. On September 22, the Confederates were again defeated in the Battle of Fisher's Hill. Many prisoners and guns were lost.

Original burials were remains removed from battlefields near Winchester, New Market, Front Royal, as well as places in West Virginia.

Civil War Monuments/ Memorials

A monument, erected in 1899, by the State of Ohio, in memory of the 123rd Regiment, O.V.I., 8th Corps, 24th Corps

A monument, surmounted by a bronze figure of a woman supporting a fallen figure of a soldier holding a flag, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, date unknown

A monument, erected by the Survivors of the 6th Army Corps, September 19, 1890, dedicated to Brigadier General David A. Russell, U.S. Volunteers. 1st Division, 6th Army Corps; Major, 8th U.S. Infantry; Brevet Major General U.S. Army

A monument, dedicated to the 8th Regiment, Vermont Infantry

A monument, erected to commemorate the Bayonet Charge of the 8th Vermont Volunteers, led by General Stephen Thomas, September 19, 1864

A monument, erected by the State of Connecticut, October 19, 1890, to pay tribute to Connecticut's fallen heroes, 12th Regiment

A monument, dedicated to the 18th Connecticut Volunteer Regiment

A monument, erected on September 19, 1888, to honor casualties killed and wounded in Sheridan's Valley Campaign, 1864

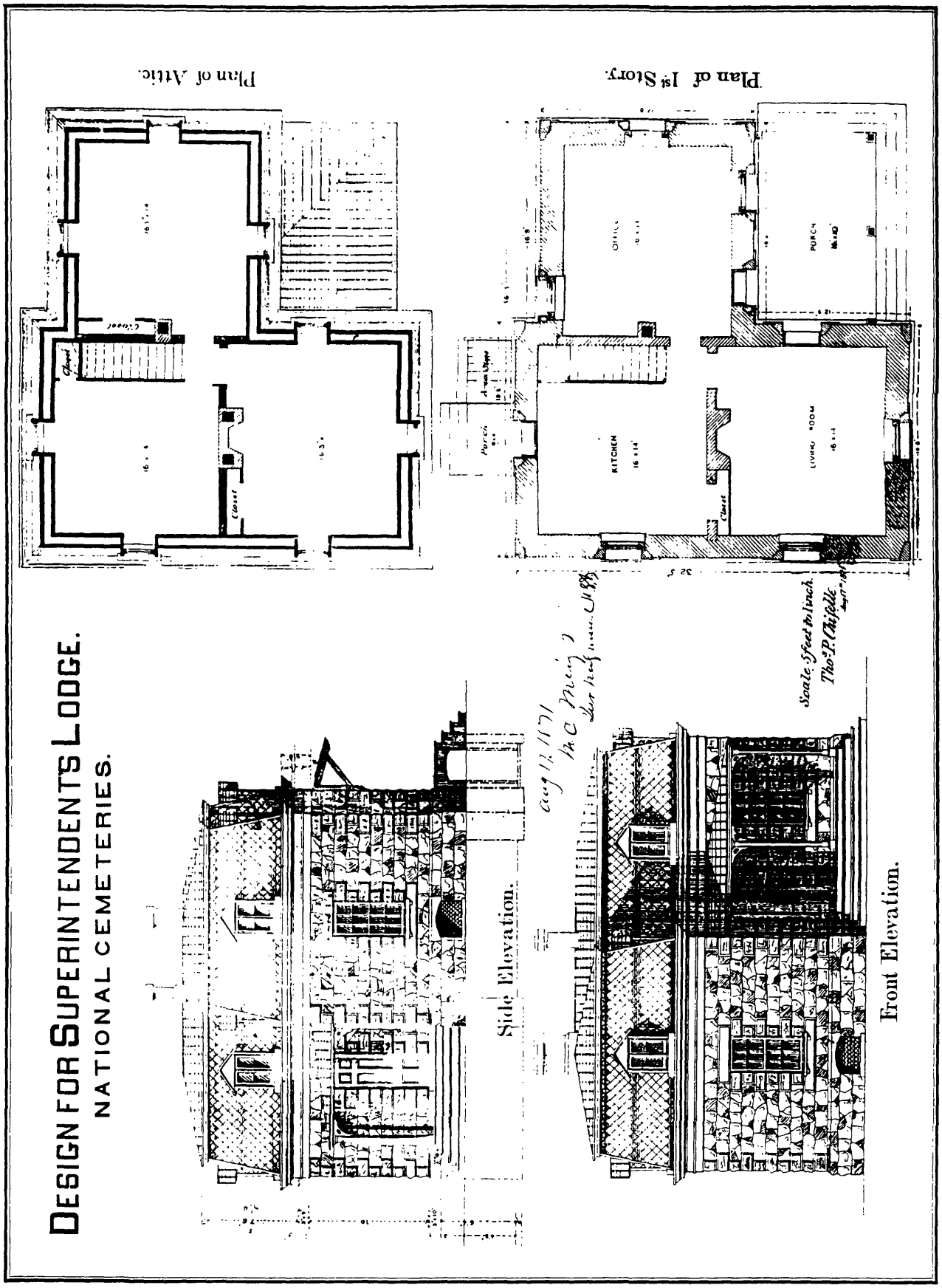
A monument to honor comrades who fell in the campaigns of 1864

A monument, honoring Colonel George D. Wells, Brevet Brigadier General, 34th Massachusetts Infantry, erected by comrades to those who fell in the valley

A monument, with a column supporting a life-size bronze statue of a soldier in field equipment of Civil War days, erected by the State of Massachusetts

A monument, erected by the State of New York, to commemorate the 114th New York Volunteer Infantry

A monument, erected by the State of New Hampshire, to the memory of her 14th Regiment who fell in battle September 19, 1864


DESIGN FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE.
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.
Plan of Attic.
Plan of 1st Story.
Side Elevation.
Front Elevation.
Scale 5 feet to 1 inch.
Thos P. Chifelle
KITCHEN
LIVING ROOM
OFFICE
PORCH
Closet
Porch

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SUPERINTENDENTS' STONE LODGES

FOR

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

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MASONRY.

The building to be of good rubble masonry laid in mortar, to conform in every respect to dimensions shown on plans. The mortar used to contain one-third (1/3) as much cement as lime; the whole mixed with a due proportion of sharp sand, to make good work.

Foundation of exterior walls to be capped with a belt-course of cut stone six (6) inches thick, to project five (5) inches from face of wall, and to have four (4) inches chamfer.

Outside door and window-sills of first story, together with area steps under rear porch, to be of cut stone, either granite or sandstone; all outside sills to have at least two (2) inches wash.

CELLAR.

Cellar under the entire building to be six (6) feet four (4) inches in the clear. The walls to commence six (6) inches below the floor, and to be twenty-eight (28) inches thick to the level of the first-story floor, three (3) feet above the ground. Flooring of cellar to be concreted with gravel and cement six (6) inches thick; if gravel cannot be obtained, fine broken stones to be used instead. Before laying this flooring, the cellar to be thoroughly under-drained with three (3) inch pipe.

Cellar partition walls to have communicating doors. An outside door, leading into area under rear porch, to be provided for.

The ground around the entire building, after its completion, to be so graded that the water will flow from it in all directions.

FACINGS.

The facing to project three (3) inches, and the window and door-facings two (2) inches, from the line of the wall.
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CHIMNEYS.

The fire-places and chimneys, each with two flues, properly pargetted, scraped, and with thimbles with flanges and plates for stove-pipes, to be as shown on drawing; to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, to be carried above the roof and capped. The topping out to be of good red brick laid in white mortar. Also provide for a flue in cellar chimney-stack.

FIRE-PLACES.

Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick, and fitted with suitable grates.

BRICK-WORK.

The brick-work will be of first-quality hard-burned brick, laid in first-quality lime and sharp said mortar.

PLASTERING.

All partitions, walls, and ceilings to be plastered with two (2) coats of best-quality lime, sharp sand and hair mortar, and hard finished. The wood and plaster partitions in second story to be plastered three-fourths (3/4) of an inch thick on both sides of the wood-work in such a manner as to form a solid partition three (3) inches thick.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

TIMBER.

Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches; for second floor to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. Ceiling joists to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers.

RAFTERS.

The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor-joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, which is framed on floor-joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope, or flat roof, to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling-joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of two (2) inch plank to be nailed on rafters for curve of roof and for cornice.

PARTITIONS.

All partitions in second story to be made of slats one and one-fourth (1 1/4) by three fourths (3/4) inches, extending from ceiling to floor, set nearly upright, but oblique enough to form a lattice-work with very elongated holes or openings. These slats to be well nailed together, one set on the outside and the other flush, with horizontal strips, three-fourths (3/4) of an inch thick, previously nailed to ceiling and flooring. At the corners, strips three-fourths (3/4) by one and one-fourth (1 1/4) inches thick must be placed to receive the ends of slats in and from the corners. Door-frames to be set in partitions, with suitable casings.

WINDOWS.

In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames and double sash one and three-fourths (1 3/4) inches thick; lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights; upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. Sash-locks to be furnished. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths (1 3/4) inches thick, hung with proper pulleys and weights, and to be four (4) inches wider and eight (8) inches higher than as shown on drawing.

Five (5) cellar windows, to be as shown on drawing, hinged and fitted with proper iron gratings.

Plate-glass lights to be placed in scuttle.

All windows to have outside venetian blinds of one and one-half (1 1/2) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.

ROOF AND CORNICES.

The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards with close joints; the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first-quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight (8) inches to the weather, and well-nailed. Valleys to be of tin, twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and in the gutters. Cornices to be as shown on elevation; that of the lower slope of roof to be lined with heavy tin sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered, to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof; vitrified pipe to conduct roof-drainage to cistern.

The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch roofs to be of first-quality one-cross tin, well-soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.

CLOSETS.

Closets to be provided for, with proper shelving, fixtures etc., wherever shown on drawing.

FLOORS.

All floors to be of best-quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch thick, well nailed, and laid in courses, to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked and smooth. All floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar.

STAIRS.

As shown on plan. The steps one and one-fourth (1 1/4) inches, and risers one (1) inch thick, all of first-quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered. Ladder from second story to scuttle in roof at head of stairs, and stairway with proper treads and risers leading from kitchen to cellar.

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

DESCRIPTION

War Department General Order No. 55 of September 11, 1861, made Commanding Officers of military corps and departments responsible for the burial of officers and soldiers who died within their jurisdiction. Since no provision was made for acquisition of burial lands, plots in cemeteries near large general hospitals were acquired for this purpose. Many cemeterial associations also donated plots, and cemeteries at Army posts met some needs. A cemetery was opened on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. Section II of General Orders No. 33 dated April 3, 1862, made Commanding Generals responsible for laying off lots of grounds near every battlefield, to be used for burial of soldiers who died in battle. By Section 18 of an Act approved July 17, 1862, the President was given authority to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as national cemeteries.

An Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries, approved February 22, 1867, directed the Secretary of War "to have every national cemetery enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence; to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block; to direct the appointment of reliable veterans as cemetery superintendents, and to erect adequate quarters to house cemetery superintendents."

In general, properties nominated in this multiple property nomination are consistent with this description. Most of the properties nominated have similar physical characteristics with regard to design, method of construction, and architectural details. Variations have occurred, due to changing cultural, chronological, and geographical influences.

All fifty-nine cemeteries included in this multiple property nomination, with the exception of Rock Island National Cemetery in Rock Island, Illinois, are enclosed with a perimeter wall or fence, as authorized by the 1862 legislation.

Lodges to be used as residences for cemetery superintendents were constructed at most of the fifty-nine national cemeteries. Those at which no lodge was constructed are:

Ball's Bluff, Virginia
Cave Hill, Kentucky
Crown Hill, Indiana
Danville, Kentucky

Lexington, Kentucky
Rock Island, Illinois

It is presumed that lodges were not constructed at these cemeteries for the following reasons: Ball's Bluff is only 4.6 acres in size and contains only 25 graves; Cave Hill and Crown Hill are located within private cemeteries; and Danville and Lexington are located within city cemeteries. The Rock Island National Cemetery is located within the Rock Island Arsenal (a military reservation).

Lodges that were constructed at the following national cemeteries have since been demolished, due to the need to accommodate changes in cemetery operations:

Chattanooga, Tennessee
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Florence, South Carolina
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Grafton, West Virginia
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri
Mill Springs, Kentucky
New Albany, Indiana
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Another provision of the Act of February 22, 1867, directed the Secretary of War to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block. The Act committed Congress to a constructive fiscal policy, with landscaping and other improvements being met by an annual appropriation. The extraordinary cost of erecting permanent grave markers required a special appropriation of Congress. During hostilities, the cost of maintaining wooden headboards had suggested the long-range economy of providing a more durable type of marker. In his annual report of 1866, the Quartermaster General stated that a design had been adopted for a small cast iron monument, to be protected from rust by a coating of zinc, to have in raised letters cast in the solid the name, rank, regiment, and company of each soldier or officer. One was to be placed at the foot of every grave and would remain when the wooden headboard decays and perishes. Although required by law, no progress was made until Congress, on March 3, 1873, appropriated $1,000,000 for the erection of a headstone at each grave in the national cemeteries to be made of durable stone and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set. Subsequent interpretation of the Act held that stones should be erected only at the graves of soldiers. The project was completed in 1877 at a total cost of $786,360. A balance of $192,000 remained and it was then recommended to Congress that this money be used to mark those graves in national cemeteries not included by the Act of March 3, 1873, and for the erection of permanent markers at all known soldiers' graves outside the national cemeteries. An act, approved February 3, 1879, authorized these expenditures and the second gravestone program was undertaken. By 1881, all

soldiers' graves had been marked with marble or granite headstones, as provided by law. The process to erect neat marble slabs at graves other than those of soldiers (those of honorably discharged veterans) was to be done as fast as means would permit.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Civil War era national cemeteries were created originally to afford a decent resting place for those who fell in defense of the Union. These cemeteries began the ongoing effort to honor and memorialize eternally the fighting forces who have and continue to defend our nation. Today, the entire national cemetery system symbolizes, in its gracious landscapes and marble headstones, both the violence of the struggle and the healing aftermath. The Civil War era national cemeteries are nationally significant under Criterion A, both for their symbolic and physical representation of that war, and for representing the origins of the National Cemetery System.

The Civil War era national cemeteries are also nationally significant under Criterion C for embodying an important and commonly recognized landscape design and for establishing certain landscape features that have been retained for over 100 years. While it was mandated that every national cemetery have a lodge, a stone or iron fence, and headstones, the actual layout of the cemetery, for the most part, was left to the discretion of the cemetery superintendent who was named during the construction of these features. These superintendents responded to the style and design thinking of that era.

Many Civil War era national cemeteries contain a superintendent's lodge built according to a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was quite significant during that period in Government and had great influence over other military architecture. His design represented the style of the period, yet was able to be used for construction of superintendents' lodges in all parts of the country for many years. A general description of the lodges is found in Section E, Statement of Historical Contexts and Appendix C to Section E is an outline of the specifications used for construction of the Meigs lodges. There is little or no distinction in the components of the lodges, but the overall design is significant by its architect, its time, its use, and its flexibility in adapting to numerous variations in local building materials. Therefore, cemeteries containing these lodges meet National Register Criterion C.

The serene national cemeteries offer perpetual testimony of the concern of a grateful nation that the lives and services of members of the Armed Forces, who served their nation well, will be appropriately commemorated. The Flag of the United States flies proudly as a symbol of this nation that forever will remember.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for this multiple property nomination under Criterion A, a national cemetery must have been established between the years 1862 and 1873 when eligibility for burial in a national cemetery was restricted to those officers and soldiers who died in performance of duty during the Civil War. By an Act of 1873, Congress provided that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who have served during the late war, either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this Act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention of those already buried.

In general, all fifty-nine cemeteries administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs that meet the date of establishment requirement, also possess the same physical characteristics, such as lodges, fences and headstones, and generally maintain integrity of the original fabric, with exceptions as noted under "Associated Property Types - Description". Method of construction was generally the same, although it varied somewhat, depending upon the geographic location and materials that were available. The most intact cemeteries have the original fabric relatively intact, including original features such as the lodge, perimeter wall, landscaping, road layout, and burial areas. Some cemeteries have an infrastructure that has changed or the cemeteries have been greatly expanded with a different character, but the original burial area of Civil War dead remains intact. Only total destruction of the original Civil War era burial areas would cause a cemetery to lose total integrity under Criterion A. It is general policy, however, not to disturb burials in national cemeteries. Interments are considered to be permanent and final. Later burial areas and cemeteries may have separate but equally important historic significance, qualifying them for the National Register of Historic Places under a different theme.

To be eligible under Criterion C for landscape design, a cemetery should always contain the original perimeter wall, the Civil War headstones, entrance gates, and original roadway, if any. A cemetery would lose its integrity under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture if the original perimeter wall has been substantially altered or demolished, or if many of the original Civil War markers have been replaced with a later design. Then, the overall appearance would not retain the historic look associated with a Civil War era national cemetery. A cemetery where the lodge has been destroyed or lost, it would no longer meet Criterion C but, by virtue of containing the Civil War burials and by virtue of its establishment date, it would still qualify under Criterion A. A Meigs lodge could be considered to have lost its integrity and significance if the original major building materials (brick or stone) have been destroyed or covered, or if roof configuration has been drastically changed. However, lodges with added wings will not have necessarily lost integrity, if the additions were built during the historic period, or if the additions do not obscure or overwhelm the original plan.

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Major military operations took place in the Eastern Theater, roughly comprising the area east of the Appalachians in the vicinity of the rival capitals of Washington and Richmond, and the Western Theater, primarily between the western slope of the Appalachians and the Mississippi River.

The national cemeteries included in this nomination are owned by the U.S. Government and operated and maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The names of the cemeteries and their locations, as shown on the map (Appendix A), are as follows:

STATE	CEMETERY	CITY	COUNTY
ALABAMA	Mobile*	Mobile	Mobile
ARKANSAS	Fayetteville	Fayetteville	Washington
ARKANSAS	Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Sebastian
ARKANSAS	Little Rock	Little Rock	Pulaski
FLORIDA	Barrancas	Pensacola	Escambia
GEORGIA	Marietta	Marietta	Cobb
ILLINOIS	Camp Butler	Springfield	Sangamon
ILLINOIS	Mound City	Mound City	Pulaski
ILLINOIS	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island
INDIANA	Crown Hill	Indianapolis	Marion
INDIANA	New Albany	New Albany	Floyd
IOWA	Keokuk	Keokuk	Lee
KANSAS	Fort Leavenworth	Fort Leavenworth	Leavenworth
KANSAS	Fort Scott	Fort Scott	Bourbon
KENTUCKY	Camp Nelson	Nicholasville	Jessamine
KENTUCKY	Cave Hill	Louisville	Jefferson
KENTUCKY	Danville	Danville	Boyle
KENTUCKY	Lebanon*	Lebanon	Marion
KENTUCKY	Lexington	Lexington	Fayette
KENTUCKY	Mill Springs	Nancy	Pulaski
LOUISIANA	Alexandria	Pineville	Rapides Parish

STATE	CEMETERY	CITY	COUNTY
LOUISIANA	Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	E. Baton Rouge P.
LOUISIANA	Port Hudson	Zachary	E. Baton Rouge P.
MARYLAND	Annapolis	Annapolis	Anne Arundel
MARYLAND	Loudon Park	Baltimore	Baltimore
MISSISSIPPI	Corinth	Corinth	Alcorn
MISSISSIPPI	Natchez*	Natchez	Adams
MISSOURI	Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis	St. Louis
MISSOURI	Jefferson City	Jefferson City	Cole
MISSOURI	Springfield	Springfield	Green
NEW JERSEY	Beverly	Beverly	Burlington
NEW YORK	Cypress Hills	Brooklyn	Kings and Queens
NORTH CAROLINA	New Bern	New Bern	Craven
NORTH CAROLINA	Raleigh	Raleigh	Wake
NORTH CAROLINA	Salisbury	Salisbury	Rowan
NORTH CAROLINA	Wilmington	Wilmington	New Hanover
OKLAHOMA	Fort Gibson	Fort Gibson	Muskogee
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
SOUTH CAROLINA	Beaufort	Beaufort	Beaufort
SOUTH CAROLINA	Florence	Florence	Florence
TENNESSEE	Chattanooga	Chattanooga	Hamilton
TENNESSEE	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox
TENNESSEE	Memphis	Memphis	Shelby
TENNESSEE	Nashville	Madison	Davidson
TEXAS	San Antonio	San Antonio	Bexar
VIRGINIA	Alexandria	Alexandria	None - Ind. City
VIRGINIA	Ball's Bluff*	Leesburg	Loudoun
VIRGINIA	City Point	Hopewell	None - Ind. City
VIRGINIA	Cold Harbor	Mechanicsville	Hanover
VIRGINIA	Culpeper	Culpeper	Culpeper

STATE	CEMETERY	CITY	COUNTY
VIRGINIA	Danville	Danville	Pittsylvania
VIRGINIA	Fort Harrison	Richmond	Henrico
VIRGINIA	Glendale	Richmond	Henrico
VIRGINIA	Hampton	Hampton	None - City
VIRGINIA	Richmond	Richmond	Henrico
VIRGINIA	Seven Pines	Sandston	Henrico
VIRGINIA	Staunton	Staunton	Augusta
VIRGINIA	Winchester	Winchester	Frederick
WEST VIRGINIA	Grafton*	Grafton	Taylor

This nomination includes national cemeteries established during the period when eligibility for burial was restricted to those who died in battle (1861-1873). All were established from 1861 to 1868 (none established between 1869 and 1873).

*National Cemetery is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Mobile, Alabama	Register No. 86003757	June 13, 1986
Lebanon, Kentucky	Register No. 75000801	June 5, 1975
Natchez, Mississippi	Register No. 80002192	October 24, 1980
Ball's Bluff, Virginia	Register No. 84003880	April 27, 1984
Grafton, West Virginia	Register No. 82004330	February 19, 1982

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The multiple property listing of those national cemeteries established for the burial of Civil War soldiers who died in the service of their country was originated by the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in conjunction with VA's Historic Preservation Officer. It was decided to nominate the 59 national cemeteries established between 1862 and 1873 as a thematic nomination. The decision was based upon the fact that, on July 17, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln approved the establishment of national cemeteries by an Act of Congress and the Act provided that national cemeteries would be used for Union soldiers who shall die in the service of the country. From 1861 to 1873, burials in national cemeteries were restricted to only those soldiers. By an Act of March 3, 1873, Congress then approved a change to the eligibility criteria for burial in a national cemetery. Eligibility was extended to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the war, and was not restricted to only those who gave their lives in battle. This nomination covers only the national cemeteries established during the time when burial was restricted to only those who died on the battlefields.

Data collection for this multiple property listing was conducted by researching many sources of information. Personnel of the National Register staff, Department of the Interior, furnished a copy of a paper titled "Shrines of the Honored Dead," written by Mr. Edward Steere, Historian, Office of the Quartermaster General, which provided a wealth of information. Records at the National Archives were researched as well as microfilm records of the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs. Many books dealing with the Civil War were also researched.

National Register Bulletin 41, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places," was used as a guide in preparation of this thematic nomination and will continue to be used, as individual cemetery nominations are prepared.

The requirements being included in the multiple property submission were derived from the criteria stated in President Lincoln's Act of July 17, 1862. Historic records show that, ultimately, these 59 cemeteries met the criteria of being established for those killed on the battlefield.

This work was conducted by Therese T. Sammartino of the National Cemetery System during 1993. Research of the 54 national cemeteries not listed in the National Register of Historic Places and preparation of their individual National Register nominations will be done as time permits.

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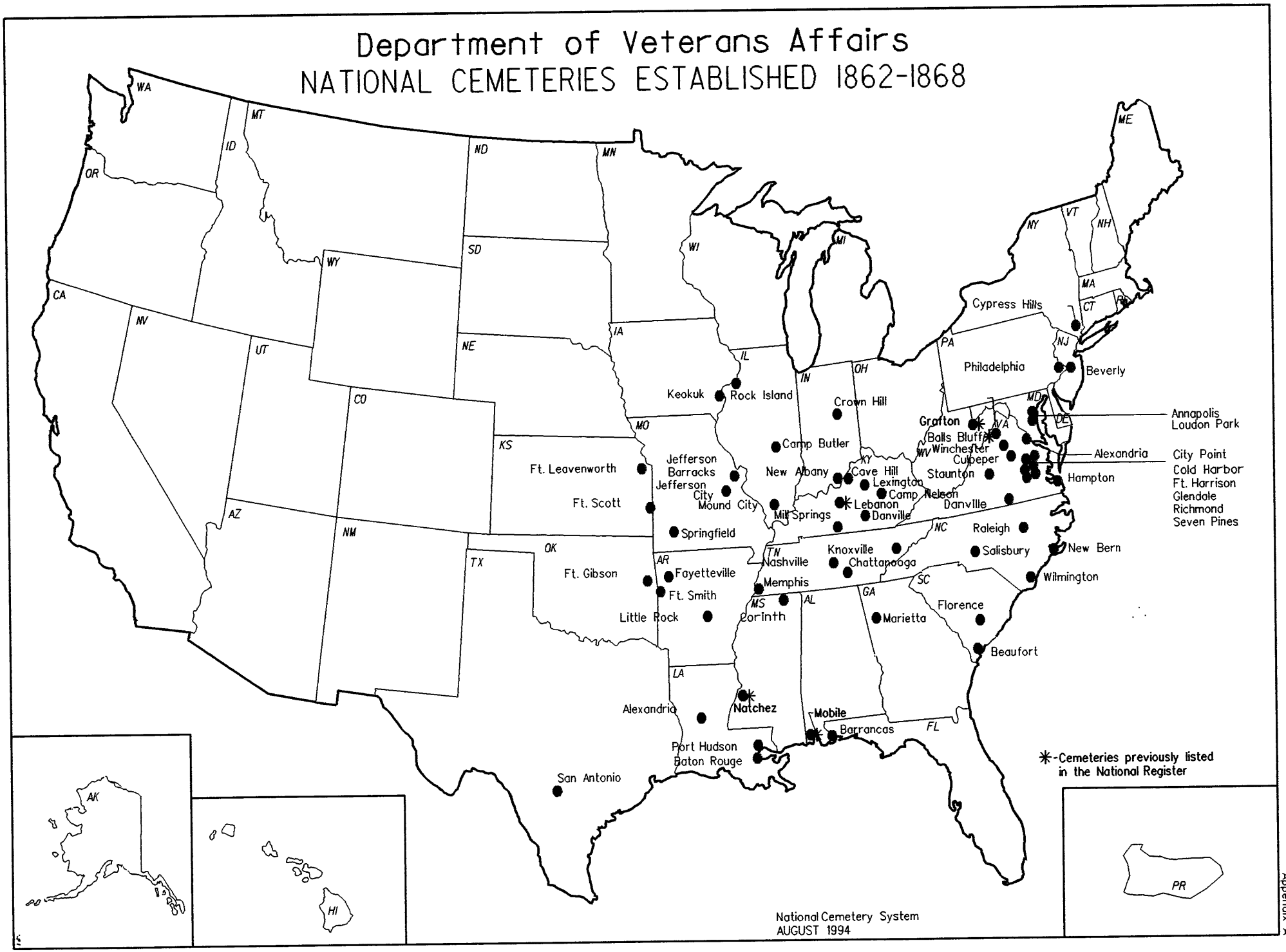
Department of Veterans Affairs
NATIONAL CEMETERIES ESTABLISHED 1862-1868
WA
OR
CA
ID
NV
MT
WY
UT
AZ
CO
NM
ND
SD
NE
KS
OK
TX
MN
IA
MO
AR
LA
WI
IL
MS
MI
IN
KY
TN
AL
OH
WV
GA
FL
SC
NC
VA
PA
NY
ME
VT
NH
MA
CT
RI
NJ
MD
DE
AK
HI
PR
Cypress Hills
Philadelphia
Beverly
Keokuk
Rock Island
Crown Hill
Grafton
Balls Bluff
Winchester
Culpeper
Alexandria
Annapolis
Loudon Park
City Point
Cold Harbor
Ft. Harrison
Glendale
Richmond
Seven Pines
Hampton
Camp Butler
Jefferson Barracks
Jefferson City
Mound City
Ft. Leavenworth
Ft. Scott
New Albany
Cave Hill
Lexington
Camp Nelson
Staunton
Danville
Lebanon
Mill Springs
Springfield
Raleigh
Knoxville
Salisbury
New Bern
Nashville
Chattanooga
Wilmington
Ft. Gibson
Fayetteville
Memphis
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Corinth
Marietta
Florence
Beaufort
Alexandria
Natchez
Mobile
Barrancas
Port Hudson
Baton Rouge
San Antonio
*-Cemeteries previously listed in the National Register
National Cemetery System
AUGUST 1994