Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

already on NR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAR 19 1980
DATE ENTERED approved 4/4/80

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Battleground National Cemetery

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
6625 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Washington

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
D.C.

CODE
11

COUNTY

CODE
001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER: Cemetery

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Capital Region, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN
Washington

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
D.C. 20242

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
D.C. Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER
515 D Street, N.W.

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
NPS List of Classified Structures

DATE
1975

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
National Capital Region, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Battleground National Cemetery occupies 1.03 acres of level ground on the east side of Georgia Avenue approximately one-half mile north of Fort Stevens, where its 40 Civil War interments met their fate.

The cemetery measures approximately 220 feet on its east and west sides by 210 feet on the north and south. It is surrounded by a two-foot-thick stone wall. On the north, east, and south the wall is of bluestone random rubble four feet high with a three-inch sandstone coping; on the west the wall is of bluestone coursed rubble five feet high with three-inch limestone coping. Ten-foot piers connect the differing walls at the northwest and southwest corners. Stone steps between curved, dressed Seneca sandstone wall sections at the center of the west wall rise from the Georgia Avenue sidewalk to a double iron entrance gate capped by decorative scrollwork. Flanking the gate are elevated stone piers bearing "U.S. National Cemetery" shields and topped by smoothbore Civil War cannon approximately four feet long mounted on wooden carriages.

A straight concrete walkway extends from the entrance eastward and forms a circle in the middle of the cemetery. At the center of the circle is a 50-foot metal flagpole with a decorative cast iron base. Surrounding the walk is a circle of 32 headstones of the standard segmentally-topped military design; 12 additional stones in two groups comprise segments of an outer circle. The stones for the 40 original burials are replacements for wooden markers placed initially.

Four granite commemorative monuments face the west wall of the cemetery in a rank north of the entrance walkway. Furthest left and north is the Company K, 150th Ohio National Guard Infantry monument, erected in 1907. Approximately five feet high on a one-foot pedestal, it has polished flat surfaces front and rear and rough sides rounding at the top. To its right is the 122nd New York Volunteers monument, erected in 1903. This decorated obelisk bearing the names of the unit's killed and wounded at Fort Stevens stands ten feet tall on a one-foot pedestal. Next in line is the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument, placed in 1891. This modified obelisk, eight feet tall on a one-foot base, also bears the names of the regiment's casualties at Fort Stevens below relief crosses on each face. Last is the 25th New York Volunteer Cavalry monument, erected in 1914. It features a life-size portrait statue of a Union cavalryman atop a six-foot pedestal.

The cemetery superintendent's lodge or residence stands opposite the rank of monuments on the south side of the entrance walkway. It was built in 1871 as a one-story, L-shaped Seneca sandstone structure of three rooms, replacing a small wooden cottage nearby. In 1873 it was enlarged by a frame second story within a steep mansard roof surfaced with slate in a hexagonal pattern. A covered porch fronts the house to the right of the "L" projection. A later one-room brick addition with gable roof, chimney, and a small covered porch extends to the rear opposite the

(continued)

front "L." The ground floor windows in the original portion have sandstone lintels and sills and six-over-six double-hung sash; the wood gabled dormers in the mansard second story contain two-over-two-over-two casement windows. Shutters formerly on the sandstone section are no longer present. Two standard national cemetery plaques are mounted on the front of the house: a 2-1/2-by-4-foot plaque bearing the text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and a smaller plaque identifying the cemetery and the number of interments. The house remains occupied.

Directly opposite and facing the entrance gate, on the east side of the cemetery, is a Doric-style rostrum erected in 1920-21 for Memorial Day ceremonies. It measures approximately 25 feet long (north-south) by 15 feet deep by 21 feet high. Eight 15-foot columns rising from the concrete base three steps above grade support the roof. The base, columns, and cornice at the front (west) of the rostrum are bowed outward in a curve. A seven-foot marble block wall runs between the columns on the ends and rear. The rostrum is designed to seat 20 people.

A rectangular brick maintenance building stands at the northeast corner of the cemetery. Built in 1906-07, it was subsequently extended seven feet at its east end and now measures approximately 15 by 33 feet. A parapet wall on the south stepped down on the east and west conceals a shed roof sloping to the north. The south side is broken by two doors and two windows; the west end contains another door and window. Two wider openings have been filled in.

Two cast iron War Department plaques bearing national cemetery regulations are angled atop three-foot posts on the north side of the entrance walkway. Three other plaques bearing lines from Theodore O'Hara's poem "The Bivouac of the Dead" are similarly mounted around the east side of the headstone circle. All are standard national cemetery issue and measure two feet by 2-1/2 feet.

The cemetery once contained some 40 trees and a boxwood hedge flanking the entrance walkway, creating a richly vegetated appearance. The boxwood is gone and only about a dozen trees remain. Large stumps testify to the tree loss.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1864-1921 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Battleground National Cemetery is significant for its association with the only military engagement ever fought in the District of Columbia. It is the District's only national cemetery for Civil War casualties, and it is the Nation's smallest national cemetery in number of burials.

On July 11-12, 1864, a Confederate force under Lt. Gen. Jubal Early advancing on Washington from the northwest confronted Union defenders at Fort Stevens, one of the earthworks forming a defensive perimeter around the Nation's Capital during the Civil War. Faced with Union reinforcements, the Confederates withdrew after an exchange of fire that left 59 Union soldiers dead and 145 wounded. Forty of these dead were carried to a field one-half mile north of Fort Stevens and interred in what was established as Battleground National Cemetery.

The Federal Government acquired title to the one-acre cemetery tract in 1867. The War Department developed and maintained the cemetery until 1933, when it was transferred to the administration of the National Park Service. The 40 Civil War interments were augmented by those of four civilian relatives of a cemetery superintendent in the 1870s and a 92-year-old veteran of the Fort Stevens engagement in 1936. The cemetery has since been closed to further burials.

With Fort Stevens, also administered by the National Park Service, Battleground National Cemetery stands as a physical reminder of the most direct military threat to Washington since the British invasion of 1814. (Fort Stevens is listed in the National Register as part of the Civil War Fort Sites district.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Benjamin F. Cooling. Symbol, Sword, and Shield: Defending Washington during the Civil War. Hamden, Ct.: Archon Books, 1975.

National Park Service. Battleground National Cemetery List of Classified Structures Field Inventory Reports. Historic Resource Services Division, 1975.

_____. Battleground National Cemetery Files. Historic Resources Services Division, National Capital Region.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.03

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	324400	4315260	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Battleground National Cemetery encompasses all that 1.03-acre tract of land owned by the Federal Government on the east side of the 6600 block of Georgia Avenue, N.W.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Capital Region, National Park Service

DATE
February 15, 1980

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE
(202)426-6660

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C. 20242

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

NOT APPLICABLE--FORM CONSTITUTES DOCUMENTATION OF EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ✓ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE F. A. Hollande Jr.

TITLE Assistant Director, Cultural Resources

DATE MAR 7 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

for DATE 4/4/80

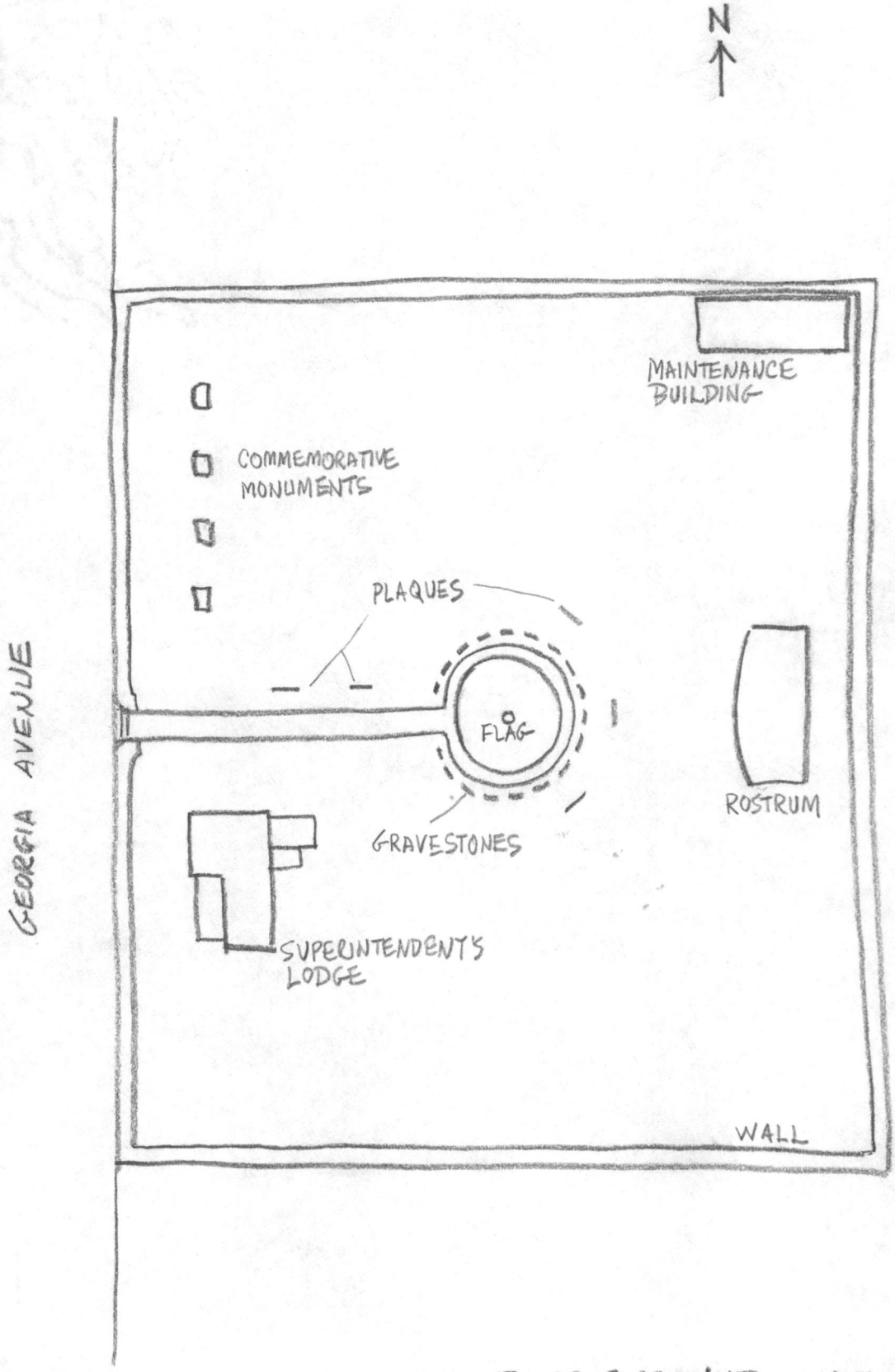
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Lynn D. Deeke DATE April 2, 1980

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214



BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY

SKETCH PLAN - NOT TO SCALE

MAR 1 9 1980

Property Battleground National Cemetery

State DC - Washington Working Number

already listed in in N.R 66000032

TECHNICAL

Photos 3

Maps 1, I

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

The Battleground Nat'l Cem., as succinctly stated in the form, "is significant for its association with the only military engagement ever fought in the Dist. of Col. It is the District's only national cemetery for Civil War Casualties...". The 40 soldiers buried there were killed at nearby Ft. Stevens in 1864. The Seneca sandstone Superintendent's house dated 1871, 1873 is an example of late 19th century vernacular construction with Second Empire stylistic influences. P. Reed 3/31/80 ACCEPT

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept L. Rieke 4/2/80

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

approved 4/4/80

INT:2106-74

Calla 4/17/80

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7

Wash, DC

Battleground National Cemetery (from northwest). Left to right: 150th Ohio N.G.I. mon., 122d N.Y. Volunteers mon., 98th Pa. Volunteers mon., 25th N.Y. Volunteer Cavalry mon., superintendent's lodge. NPS 2/80

approved 4/4/80 10/73 Wash DC

MAR 19 1980

Battleground National Cemetery (from west). Left to right: 122d N.Y. Volunteers mon., maintenance bldg., 98th Pa. Volunteers mon., 25th N.Y. Volunteer Cavalry mon., rostrum, superintendent's lodge. Wash DC

MAR 1 9 1980 NPS 2/80

approved 4/4/80 Wash DC 2043

S

Battleground National Cemetery. Superintendent's lodge (from southwest). Monuments and grave circle in left and right background.

Nash. Dr.

Washington D.C. approved 4/4/80 3073

MAR 19 1980

NPS 2/80

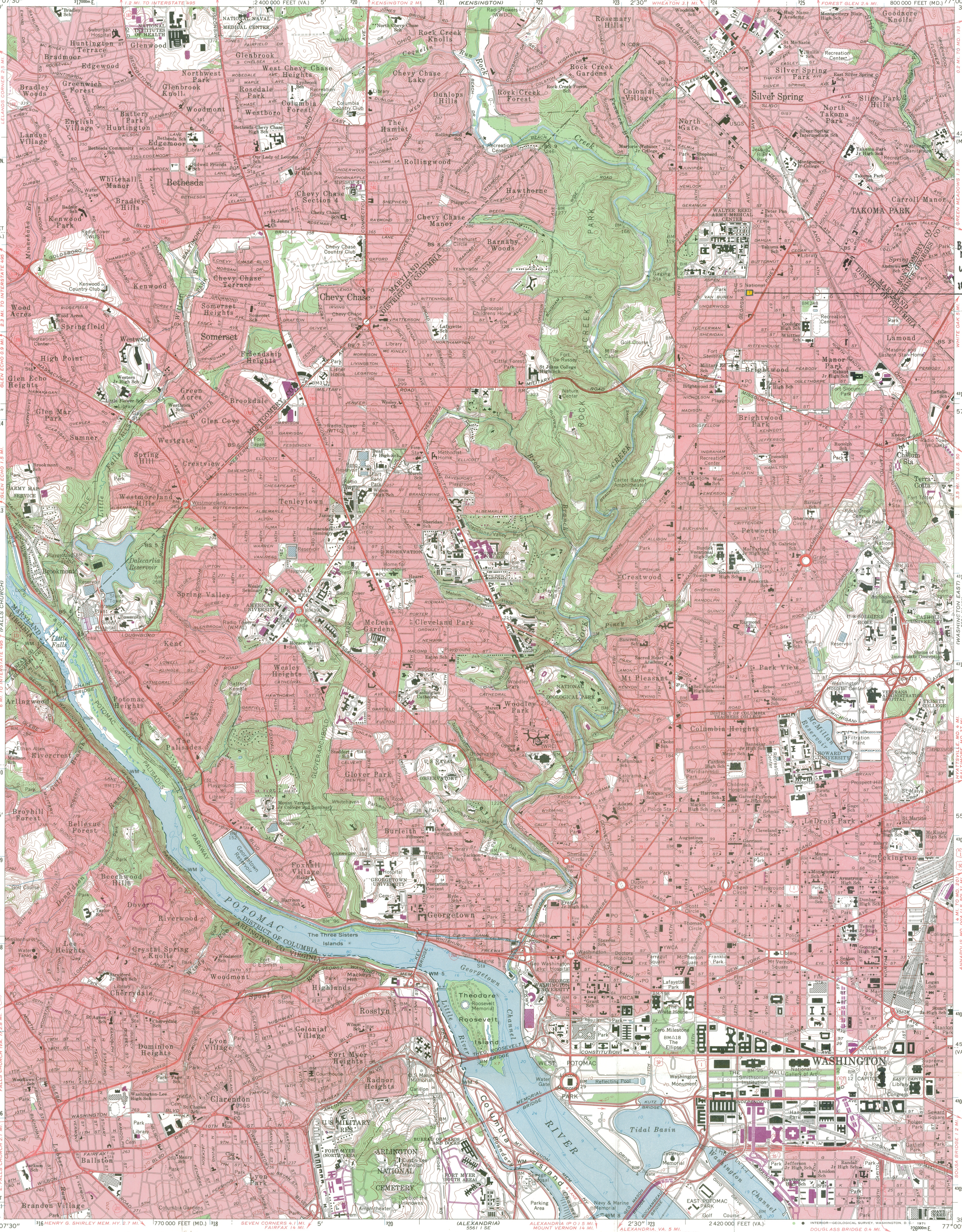
Σ


U.S.
NATIONAL
CEMETERY

BATTLEGROUND NAT. CEMETERY
WASH., DC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA–MARYLAND–VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



BATTLEGROUND
NATIONAL CEMETERY
UTM REFERENCE:
18/324400/4315260

/324400/4315260

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, NCPS, and WSSC

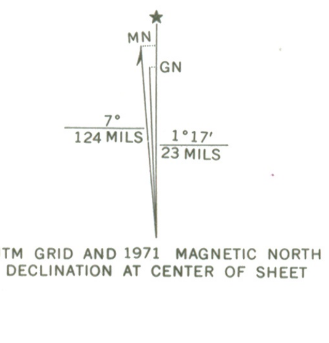
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 560 (1965)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

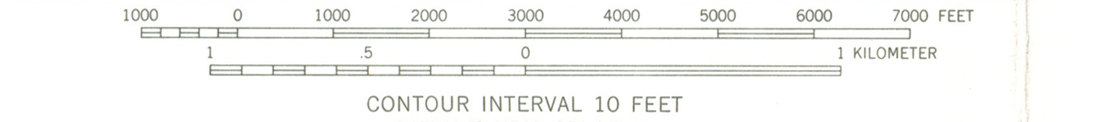
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	═	Light-duty	═
Medium-duty	╌	Unimproved dirt	╌

Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WASHINGTON WEST, D. C.—MD.—VA.
N3852.5—W7700/7.5

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 5561 I NE—SERIES V833

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

H32-NCR(PHR)

MAR 4 1980

Mr. Robert L. Moore
State Historic Preservation Officer
9th Floor
1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Moore:

Enclosed are copies of the form, maps, and photographs that we are submitting to the National Register on Battleground National Cemetery.

This submission constitutes documentation of an existing Register property rather than a nomination and thus does not require your signed recommendation. The enclosures are provided for your information and files.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Stanton

Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures

Year of the Visitor

MAR 19 1980

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

H32-NCR(PHR)

565

MAR 4 1980

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Cultural Resources

From: Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Subject: National Register documentation, Battleground National Cemetery

Enclosed are a National Register form, U.S.G.S. map, sketch plan, and photographs documenting the listing of Battleground National Cemetery in the National Register of Historic Places.

Since this property is already listed in the Register, we have sent an informational copy of this documentation to the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Officer but have not requested his signed concurrence. The enclosed copy of our letter to him should be forwarded to the Register office with the documentation.

Please call Barry Mackintosh of this office (426-6660) if you have any questions regarding this submission.

Robert Stanton

Enclosures

Year of the Visitor

MAR 19 1980

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAR 7 1980

H32(565)

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Documentation Approval

Enclosed is the documentation for "Battleground National Cemetery," National Capital Region of the National Park Service, submitted in confirmation of its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

Enclosure

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D. _____

_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

_____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

66000032

NPS Form 10-900 ~~OMB No. 1024-0018~~ (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
JUN 10 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED 2280
JUN 10 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Battleground National Cemetery (expanded nomination)

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 6625 Georgia Avenue, N.W. ☐ not for publication

city or town Washington ☐ vicinity

state District of Columbia code DC county District of Columbia code 001 zip code 20012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility 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.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national **__ statewide** **__local**

DAVID MALONEY, DC SHPO 12/23/2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

X other (explain:) Accept Additional Documentation

Patrick Andrus 7/25/2011
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Battleground National Cemetery (Updated Documentation) Washington, DC

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility 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.
In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_x_ national **__ statewide** **__local**

Robert K. Sutton Chief Historian, Designated FPO
Signature of certifying official/Title Date June 6, 2011

National Park Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
	public - Local
	public - State
X	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
	district
X	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	2	object
0	2	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Civil War Era National Cemetery MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

16

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery
VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Sandstone
walls: BRICK; STONE: Sandstone
roof: STONE: Slate; METAL: Standing-Seam
other: BRONZE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Battleground National Cemetery, located at 6625 Georgia Avenue, N.W. in Washington, D.C., is sited on a grassy, level parcel marked by mature maple and evergreen trees. The cemetery is set on the east side of Georgia Avenue. It measures approximately 220 feet on its east and west sides and is 210 feet on the north and south sides, comprising 1.03 acres in total. A low random-rubble stone wall, approximately four to five feet in height, encloses the entire property. The wall is finished with ten-foot piers at the northwest and southwest corners. Two flights of dressed bluestone steps, located at the center of the western wall, provide access to the cemetery from the public concrete sidewalk. Cannons flank the gates. Proceeding eastward from the steps, a concrete walkway extends to the center of the property, where it encircles a flag pole. Thirty-two headstones surround the circular walkway with twelve additional headstones forming two outer segments of the circle. Three cast-iron tablets, forming an outer arc behind the soldier burials, bear several stanzas of the poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." An interpretative wayside, located north of the headstones, bears a roll call of the soldiers interred at the cemetery. The Superintendent's Lodge anchors the southwest corner and a tool shed is located in the northeast corner of the property. Centered along the eastern wall, an imposing rostrum faces the flag pole and headstones. Four granite commemorative monuments and two cast-iron tablets are located north of the main walkway within the northwest quadrant of the property. An interpretative wayside depicting a brief history of the cemetery has been installed between the concrete walkway and Superintendent's Lodge.

Narrative Description

SITE DESCRIPTION

The 1980 National Register Nomination for Battleground National Cemetery noted that the cemetery was originally shaded by approximately 40 trees and had a boxwood hedge flanking the entrance walkway, though only a few mature trees remained and the boxwood hedge had since been removed. According to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory,

> Vegetation at Battleground National Cemetery currently consists of grass lawn[s], several trees and a few flowering plants. Most of the trees are mature, but two red maples have been planted recently in the northeast and northwest sections of the cemetery. The majority of the trees are red maples, but two sugar maples, a red oak, cedar (Plume Retinospora) and a green ash (Fraxinum pennsylvanica) are also present. Groups of trees are located throughout the cemetery, including a mixture of red and sugar maple and oak in the southeast section of the site. Two red maples and a cedar provide shade for the lodge and the southeastern corner of the cemetery. Additional groups include, three red maples surrounding the monuments to the northwest and sugar and red maples between the north wall, the gravestone and the maintenance building. There are no longer any hedges at the cemetery. Individual mature American boxwood is located to the northwest, but was not one of the groups that historically ornamented the main walk. Seasonal blooming plants, including tiger lilies, daffodils and roses are planted on the south side of the lodge. Daffodils are also found on the east side of the building. In the circular bed around the flag pole, tulips emerge

> in the spring and appear as a regular addition since the early 1970s. Small growths of English ivy are located on the southwest section of the wall and on the center sections of the north and south walls. A mulberry tree is growing against the wall in the southeast corner of the cemetery.[1]

The Inventory continues its discussion about the existing circulation, which dates from the 1930s,

> The cemetery's earliest circulation pattern consisted of gravel paths measuring eight feet wide which extended from the middle of each wall and met at the center of the site. There they intersected with a four foot wide gravel path circling the perimeter of the graves. An additional circular walk surrounded the flag pole at the center of the headstones. It is unclear when the crisscrossing walks were removed, but by the end of the nineteenth century only the central walk from the entrance to graves remained and did not extend beyond the flag pole. By the early twentieth century the circular path at the perimeter of the graves was no longer present. Also by this time, walks surrounding the lodge were in place. Through they underwent some changes during the period of significance, by the 1930s walks were located on the west, south, and east sides of the building.
>
> Following the addition of public restrooms to the maintenance building in 1935, a brick walkway was added to the north and west sections of the building.[2]

CEMETERY

Following the Battle of Fort Stevens in July 1864, forty fallen Union soldiers were buried a short distance from the fort at the newly dedicated Battleground National Cemetery. By 1875-1876, the original wooden markers had been replaced with marble headstones with rounded tops. All are inscribed with the name, abbreviated rank (for those above the rank of Private), grave number, and the State of origin from which the soldier hailed. Four original headstones were replaced in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries as indicated by their "shield" design. The final battle-related burial, Fort Stevens veteran Major Edward R. Campbell, occurred in 1936. Due to the timing of his interment, Campbell's headstone reflects the "shield" design.

Thirty-two headstones form a circle around a flag pole at the center of the property. An outer arc, produced by nine headstones, is located east of the inner circle and three more headstones are sited outside the southwest quadrant of the circle. The three headstones outside of the southwest quadrant mark the interment of the four family members of Augustus Armbrecht, the second Superintendent of the cemetery. In total, 44 headstones represent 45 interments at the cemetery.

A central concrete walkway extends eastward from the dressed bluestone steps and proceeds towards the center of the cemetery, where it encircles the flag pole. Prior to reaching the flag pole, a second concrete walkway branches to the south and bounds the façade (west elevation) and south (side) elevations of the Superintendent's Lodge. Mature maple trees and evergreen trees mark the cemetery grounds.

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[1] National Park Service-Battleground National Cemetery, Rock Creek Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 85-86.
[2] Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 78.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE

Parts of the following detailed architectural description of the Superintendent's Lodge can be found in *Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment* (sentences have been added and certain sections have been omitted or rearranged for clarity).

EXTERIOR

The Superintendent's Lodge at Battleground National Cemetery, designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, is a diminutive, one-story Seneca sandstone building constructed in 1870-1871, to which a steep mansard was added as a second story in 1872-1873. Its exterior features evoke the exuberance of late-nineteenth-century architecture, particularly the ornate Second Empire style, but also reveal the concern for economy and easy replication that prompted the use of a simple standardized design for this and other national cemetery lodges. One wing of the building's original L-shaped plan extends westward, toward what is now Georgia Avenue, while the other wing faces south. Set between the two wings, on the west (or principal) façade, is a one-story porch, or "piazza" as it was known in the 1870s. A brick addition, built in 1929-1930, extends to the east (or rear) of the building. The most prominent features of the façade are its heavy entablature, the mansard roof clad in hexagonal slate shingles, and the reddish-brown sandstone, dressed in distinctive ways on different parts of the building.

A distinctive exterior feature of the building is the Seneca sandstone of the original building's exterior walls. A soft, easily worked stone, Seneca sandstone was quarried in Maryland and is readily identified by its distinctive red color. The building's sandstone foundation has a two inch protruding water table at a foot to two-and-a-half feet above the varying grade.... The height of the foundation becomes more pronounced toward the rear of the building due to the slope of the site.

The stone is laid in a random-coursed ashlar pattern, also known as "broken rangework," and is dressed in various fashions. Most of the stone is quarry-faced, and a number of the stones display grooves relating to the quarrying process. The quarry-faced stones display a considerable variation in texture, from stones with sharp, rugged faces to others with a smooth appearance. Some of this variation is due to weathering and delaminating of the stone. Sills, lintels, and quoins are dressed distinctively to distinguish these features. While the sandstone lintels and sills are dressed-faced stone, the quoins at the corners and flanking the windows have a pointed surface with tooled margin drafts. The brickwork on the 1929-1930 addition is laid in a common six-course American bond, and projects slightly at the base and sides of each wall to form a water table and corner pilasters.

While the original sandstone sills and lintels remain, with the exception of a basement window lintel replaced in concrete, the window sashes of the main building are not original. The windows except for one wood 1930s window on the rear east elevation are recent vinyl replacements, retaining the original 6/6, double-hung, sash configuration. Additional fenestration consists of single-leaf paneled wood doors with lights. A pair of narrow double-hung windows with 6/6 sashes, divided by a mullion, are on the north side of the kitchen addition, while the east end of the addition has a single, off-center 6/6 sash window. All windows on the addition have concrete

sills and flat brick lintels. There is no evidence of shutters on the kitchen windows. A single-leaf paneled wood door pierces the south elevation of the kitchen.

The front porch has square supports with small capitals and no bases. These supports are probably not original as there is very little paint accumulation on them, in contrast to clearly originally fabric like the cornice. Also, wood porch posts, vulnerable to rot, are frequently replaced. The concrete porch floor is not original either. The posts support a half-hipped roof, which features overhanging eaves. A one-story, one-bay porch shelters the entry on the south elevation of the kitchen. This porch also has very modest supports, with bases and capitals that are slightly more articulated than those on the front porch. The posts support a shed roof.

Another distinctive feature of the lodge is its cornice. This heavy, modest cornice has features similar to a Tuscan entablature, consisting of a beaded architrave and frieze topped by a molded cornice. The cornice provides a visual break between the rough stone surface of the first story and the smooth, geometric slate shingles that clad the mansard.

The mansard is punctuated by gabled dormers with very modest window surrounds. The dormer window openings hold 6/6 vinyl sashes. The tops of the dormers are clad in shingles. The main portion of the building, like that of the porches and the kitchen addition, still has a standing-seam metal rooftop.

Two chimneys extend from the roof, with a single chimney at the low-pitched metal gable roof of the addition. The chimneys on the main portion of the building are in their original locations. The two do not match, as one chimney has a corbeled cap while the other is much taller and has a very modest profile. The chimney on the addition has a corbeled cap.

Two metal plaques, both standard features at national cemeteries, are mounted on façade (west elevation) of the lodge. One, about 30 by 48 inches, contains the embossed text of Abraham Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address* in block letters and was in place sometime between 1907 and 1914. The cast-iron plaque is edged in egg-and-dart molding. The second (date unknown) is the Cemetery Dedication plaque, which measures about 16 by 28 inches and is decorated with national and military symbols. The most prominent of the bas-relief symbols on this bronze plaque is an eagle, wings spread wide, bearing a shield with thirteen stars and stripes on its breast. This image is similar to the Great Seal of the United States, designed in 1782, that appears on the one-dollar bill. The other two symbols on the plaque are two clusters of weapons. The plaque gives the name of the cemetery and lists the number of interments as forty, all of them identified. However, despite what is listed on the plaque, all but one of the interments has been correctly identified. Moreover, the National Park Service assumes that all four members of the Superintendent's family are buried at Battleground, although only three markers are present for the four bodies located.

INTERIOR

When compared to the exterior, the interior of the lodge at Battleground National Cemetery does not retain the same degree of integrity. Its current condition represents three distinct periods of construction: the original, one-story building built in 1870-1871; the addition of the second story (mansard) in 1872-1873; and extensive work done in the 1930s. Due to the proximity of the first

and second periods of construction, features dating to either phase are referred to as "original." The original features, characterized by deeper and more complex molding profiles, include two original exterior doors and several door and window surrounds. Other door and window surrounds have a much more modest, unmolded profile that dates either to the construction of the second story or to the 1930s remodeling. The upper portions of most of the exterior second-story walls angle inward to accommodate the slope of the mansard. Features that date to the 1930s include the kitchen addition and cabinets, the second-floor bathroom, the oak strip floors throughout the building, the stairs, much of the hardware, and the radiators.

The interior is finished in flat-painted plaster throughout with wood floors in all rooms (except the kitchen and bath). In some cases, the floors are covered by carpet. The original wood flooring has recently been uncovered in the kitchen. Doors and windows are trimmed in wood throughout and the floor/wall joint consistently has wood baseboard, ranging in height from seven inches in the 1930 kitchen to between 9¼" and 9½" in the rest of the building.

The door and window trim in the living room and office is a robust, complex profile, ranging in size from four to five inches. This same type of trim is used at the window of the historic kitchen. The rest of the historic kitchen is flat stock, approximately one by three inches.

The trim in the 1930s kitchen is the same size and profile as the flat trim in the rest of the building but is mitered at the top corners instead of lapped.

First Floor Interior

The first floor retains its original layout: three rooms of equal size in an L-shaped plan. All three versions of the Meigs plans for cemetery lodges identified the original uses of the first floor rooms as an office, a kitchen, and a living room. The office and living room have separate doors leading off the front porch, signifying the distinction between the public function of the office and the more private role of the living room. Both the original heavy moldings and later flat trim are present on the first floor.

Kitchen Addition

The addition to the first story was built in 1929-1930 to house a kitchen and can be entered from the original kitchen or from a door on its exterior south wall. The room is 14' by 11' with an 8'8" ceiling height. While some features, including one of the cabinets and the beaded board wainscoting, date to the 1930s, others, such as the sink and refrigerator, are more recent. The floor of the kitchen addition is covered in gray and red tile in a checkerboard pattern. A flue rises along the east wall, indicating the presence of the boiler in the basement below.

Second Floor Interior

The second floor rooms have similar attributes to those on the first floor: flooring and hardware dating to the 1930s; radiator heating; and windows with latches, flashing, and hardware from casement windows. The original second floor plan, as seen in the Meigs designs for two-story lodges, mirrored that of the first floor: three rooms in an L-shaped plan. The floor plan of the room above the original kitchen has been altered to accommodate a bathroom, while the

remainder of the room has been converted into a narrow hallway and closet. All the door and window surrounds on the second floor are modest and flat, as seen on the door surrounds in the original kitchen. The primary walls are canted inward near the ceiling to accommodate the slope of the mansard.[3]

ROSTRUM

Constructed between 1920 and 1921, the classically inspired rostrum was dedicated during Memorial Day festivities on May 30, 1921. Imposing in size, the rostrum is approximately 25 feet in length (north-south), 15 feet deep, and 21 feet high. The dais, utilized as an elevated orator's platform, is large enough to seat 20 people and is approached via three concrete steps spanning the length of the west side. Eight Doric columns rise 15 feet from the above-grade concrete foundation to the prominent cornice and flat roof. All architectural components bow outwards in a gentle curve on the west side of the rostrum. Forming a backdrop, a seven-foot marble wall runs between the columns and spans the east, north, and south sides of the rostrum.

TOOL SHED

Erected in 1906-1907, the one-story, four-bay tool shed was enlarged on the east (side) elevation with a seven-foot extension in 1935. Having a rectangular form, the building now measures approximately 15 by 33 feet. Constructed of five-course, American-bond brick, the building is set on a solid foundation that is hidden by a molded brick water table. A sloping roof, with a corbeled brick cornice, caps the building and is obscured on the east and west (side) elevations by stepped brick parapets. Standing-seam metal (a 2009 in-kind replacement) covers the roof. Exposed rafter ends are visible along the (north) rear elevation. The south elevation reads as the façade and is pierced by four openings. The two window openings, single-leaf entry opening, and vehicular garage opening are boarded with plywood from the exterior. The window openings have concrete sills and the garage opening is framed with wood surrounds. The east (side) elevation is fenestrated with double-leaf, battened wood doors. All openings on the north (rear) elevation have been covered with plywood from the exterior.

PERIMETER WALL

Constructed in 1870-1871, this bluestone coursed-rubble wall encloses the entire cemetery as decreed by the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries of 1867. The north, east, and south sections of the wall are four feet in height with a three-inch sandstone coping. The western wall, due to the lower-grade along Georgia Avenue, is five feet high and is topped by three-inch limestone coping. Bluestone piers, ten feet in height, anchor the northwest and southwest corners of the wall. At the central point of the west wall, dressed bluestone steps rise towards the cemetery and are flanked by curved walls. The west wall was altered in 1900-1901 due to road-widening and construction along Brightwood (Georgia) Avenue. At the time of its reconstruction, the wall was relocated back between four and five feet to allow not only for the widening of the road but to ensure it no longer encroached on city property.[4]

[3] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," Prepared by architrave p.ca., architects for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rock Creek Park, March 2005, 44-68.
[4] Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 42.

GATES/URNS

Double-leaf, cast-iron entrance gates, sited at the landing of the dressed bluestone steps, provides entry to the cemetery from Georgia Avenue. Dating from 1916-1920, the gates are surmounted by decorative scrollwork and are flanked by squat bluestone piers. The present gates replaced the original gates, which dated to the 1870s. Supported by photographic documentation, the gates were located in the 1890s "at the top of the cemetery steps where they connected with the iron fence located atop the cemetery wall." The Cultural Landscapes Inventory describes the changes to the gates:

> Presumably once the wall was taken down and rebuilt in 1900, and the iron fencing was not reinstalled, the gates moved to street level. A 1904 photograph shows them in this location. Following reconfiguration of the steps between 1916 and 1920, the gates were moved back to the top of the stairs. It is likely that at this time the gates were reduced in size. Initially, the gates consisted of four sections: the two latching gates at the center surrounded on either side by fencing mounted to the cemetery walls. Once moved to the top of the stairs only the latching gates remained. By the 1930s, the gates were attached to the cannon piers adjacent to the entrance.[5]

The urns flanking the entrance gate were installed by 1938, replacing large round planters set on either side of the entrance steps that were noted in an 1896 photograph. The concrete urns are bowl-shaped and measure approximately 24 inches wide by 24 inches high with modest square bases.[6]

CANNONS

The two smoothbore cannons were installed at the entrance in 1904. The cannons measure approximately four feet long and are mounted on wooden carriages. Initially, the cannons pointed west, but were redirected to face north and south by the 1930s. When first installed, the cannons were supported by elevated stone piers of brick with stone coping. By the 1930s, stone covered piers similar in appearance to the cemetery walls replaced them. A U.S. National Cemetery iron shield is located on the west side of each pier.

98TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS MONUMENT

This granite monument, erected by the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1891, is eight feet in height and set on a one-foot-high plinth. On the west face of the plinth, "96th REG'T. R.V. / 1st BRIG. 2nd DIV. 6th Corps," is portrayed in relief letters. The west face also bears a bronze bas relief of the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, which is comprised of a shield crested by an American bald eagle, flanked by horses, and adorned with symbols of Pennsylvania's strengths. An olive branch and cornstalk cross limbs beneath the shield and the state motto, "Virtue Liberty and Independence" appears festooned below. Engraved on all sides of the monument, under relief crosses, the monument lists the regiment's wounded and casualties at Fort Stevens.

122ND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS MONUMENT

Placed in 1904 by the 122nd New York Volunteers, this decorated granite obelisk is ten feet high and stands on a one-foot pedestal. Beneath a relief cross on the west face, relief letters read, "TO THE GALLANT

[5] Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 71.
[6] Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 73.

SONS/OF/ONONDAGA COUNTY, N.Y./WHO FOUGHT ON THIS FIELD/JULY 12, 1864, IN DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON/AND IN THE PRESENCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN." A bronze bas relief of the Great Seal of New York and "122 N.Y.V" in relief letters are also on the western face. The north and south faces of the monument are engraved with names of those men killed or wounded at Fort Stevens. In relief letters on the eastern face are the words "SERVED THREE YEARS/IN THE/SIXTH ARMY CORPS." Below, a bronze plaque notes all Civil War battles in which the 122nd N.Y. Volunteers fought.

COMPANY K, 150TH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY MONUMENT

The Company K, 150th Ohio National Guard Infantry Monument, which was erected in 1907, is the northernmost in the line of four monuments. Carved from granite, this five-foot-high monument is set on a one-foot plinth. It has polished, flat faces on the east and west. The sides and rounded top are rough cut. Beneath an etching of the Great Seal of Ohio, the words "MEMORIAL/TO/CO. K. 150TH O.N.G.I./WHICH TOOK PART/IN THE DEFENSE OF/FORT STEVENS, D.C./JULY 12, 1864," are engraved.

25TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY MONUMENT

Erected in 1914, the 25th New York Volunteer Cavalry Monument is the southernmost in the line of four monuments. Constructed of granite, the monument is composed of a six-foot pedestal and plinth surmounted by a life-size statue of a Union cavalryman. Upon the western face of the pedestal, the words, "SACRED TO/THE MEMORY OF/OUR COMRADES/WHO GAVE THEIR/LIVES IN DEFENCE/OF THE/NATIONAL CAPITOL/JULY 11, 1864," are written in relief letters. Beneath the inscription, a bronze plaque reads, "ERECTED BY THE/STATE OF NEW YORK/IN HONOR OF THE/25TH N.Y. VOL.CAV," also in relief letters.

FLAG POLE

Within the circular concrete walkway stands a regulation 50-foot metal flag pole, which was a gift from Arlington National Cemetery in 1897 and is surmounted by a gilded orb. Painted white, the flag pole has a decorative cast-iron plinth featuring upside-down torches (symbolizing lives tragically extinguished), festoons (the symbol of saintliness and glory; victory in death), acanthus leaves (the symbol of enduring life), and eagles. The four eagles, each with outstretched wings and a shield on its breast, are placed in such a way so that each soldier will always be facing the national emblem.

TABLETS

Angled on posts and approximately three feet in height, five cast-iron tablets mark the property. Two tablets, north of the walkway near the gated entrance, are impressed with War Department national cemetery regulations. These tablets, dating to ca. 1881, are visible in a 1907-1914 historic photograph of the cemetery. Three additional cast-iron tablets, also dating to ca.1880-1890, form an arc around the outer segment of headstones. These three tablets bear the first stanza and first quatrain of the eleventh stanza of Theodore O'Hara's elegiac poem, "Bivouac of the Dead." According to the Department of Veterans Affairs, O'Hara wrote the poem for the 1850 dedication of a monument to the soldiers killed during the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848); the monument was located in the cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky.[7]

[7] Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 40.

The northernmost tablet at Battleground National Cemetery reads, "THE MUFFLED DRUM'S SAD ROLL HAS BEAT/THE SOLDIER'S LAST TATTOO,/NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE SHALL MEET/THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW." The easternmost tablet bears the second quatrain of the first stanza, "ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND,/THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD,/AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND/THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD." The final tablet, located towards the south of the headstones reads, "REST ON EMBALMED AND SAINTED DEAD,/DEAR AS THE BLOOD YE GAVE,/NO IMPIOUS FOOTSTEP HERE SHALL TREAD/THE HERBAGE OF YOUR GRAVE."

INTERPRETATIVE WAYSIDES

Two aluminum interpretative waysides, angled on posts and approximately four feet in height, were installed on the property in 2009. A "Roll Call" wayside is located north of the headstones, facing southeast. The second wayside, giving brief histories of the battle and cemetery, is located between the concrete walkway and the Superintendent's Lodge, also facing southeast.

INVENTORY

NAME	DATE	TYPE	CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING
Cemetery	1864	Site	Contributing
Lodge	1870-1873	Building	Contributing
Rostrum	1920-1921	Structure	Contributing
Tool Shed	1906-1907	Building	Contributing
Perimeter Wall	1870-1871/ 1900-1901	Structure	Contributing
Gates	ca. 1916-1920	Object	Contributing
98th Penn. Vol. Monument	1891	Object	Contributing
122nd N.Y. Vol. Monument	1904	Object	Contributing
Co. K, 150th Ohio National Guard Infantry Monument	1907	Object	Contributing
25th N.Y. Vol. Cavalry Monument	1914	Object	Contributing
Urns	Pre 1938	Object	Contributing
Cannons	1904	Object	Contributing
Flag Pole	1897	Object	Contributing
War Department Tablet	ca. 1880-1890	Object	Contributing
War Department Tablet	ca. 1880-1890	Object	Contributing
"Bivouac of the Dead" Tablet (north)	ca. 1881	Object	Contributing
"Bivouac of the Dead" Tablet (south)	ca. 1881	Object	Contributing
"Bivouac of the Dead" Tablet (east)	ca. 1881	Object	Contributing
Interpretative Wayside	2009	Object	Non-Contributing
Interpretative Wayside	2009	Object	Non-Contributing

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[X] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[X] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[X] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[X] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

ARCHAEOLOGY (Historic, Non-Aboriginal)

Period of Significance

1864-1936

Significant Dates

1864

1867-1868

1871-1873

1933

1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Meigs, Montgomery C.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Meigs, Montgomery C.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Battleground National Cemetery will extend from 1864 to 1936. This seventy-two-year period captures the Battle of Fort Stevens and the resulting establishment of Battleground National Cemetery, the growth of the National Cemetery System with the involvement of Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, the elaborate early-twentieth-century commemorative ceremonies. It ends with the final interment in 1936 of Major Edward R. Campbell.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Battleground National Cemetery, created in 1864 and officially established in 1868, is eligible under Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery. It derives its primary significance from its association with the Battle of Fort Stevens, the only Civil War engagement fought within the bounds of the District of Columbia. Forty Union casualties were interred at this newly created cemetery one-half mile from the fort following an attack by Confederate soldiers led by General Jubal A. Early.

The cemetery is also eligible under Criteria Consideration F as a Civil War-era national cemetery. Serving as a memorial to the fallen Union soldiers, the cemetery has hosted numerous commemorative services, most often on Memorial Day of each year.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Battleground National Cemetery stands at the forefront of the development of the National Cemetery System, which was greatly influenced at its creation by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. The cemetery is distinct as one of the smallest Civil War-era national cemetery with 40 original burials. Commemoration of the nearby Battle of Fort Stevens and its dead may have begun with President Abraham Lincoln, who is said to have dedicated the site shortly after coming under first during this, the only Civil War conflict fought within the District of Columbia. The remains of the soldiers who gave their lives for the Union were interred soon after the July 1864 battle on a site personally chosen by Meigs, who was engaged in the conflict. Battleground National Cemetery is easily identified as a national cemetery, reflecting the standardized architectural and landscape features that were created—and often adjusted—under the supervision of Meigs. He is known to have visited the burial site and subsequently altered the landscape arrangement and high-style Superintendent's Lodge—an identifiable landmark of national cemeteries. Unlike most traditional graveyards where markers are placed in uniform rows, the graves of the Federal soldiers who gave their lives at the nearby Battle of Fort Stevens are placed around a flag pole at the center of Battleground National Cemetery. The cemetery exhibits all of the characteristics and register requirements set forth in the "Civil War Era National Cemeteries" Multiple Property Submission and is significant because it has remained virtually unchanged since its establishment. Retaining its original stone enclosing wall, lodge, and headstones, the preserved cemetery has the historic look associated with a Civil War-era national cemetery. Differentiated from other national cemeteries in the Washington metropolitan area by its small size, immediate post-battle establishment, and associations with Montgomery C. Meigs, Battleground National Cemetery is significant for its close adherence to the acts laid out by Congress during the tumultuous years of the Civil War for an orderly system of burial for Union casualties. Nationally significant, Battleground National Cemetery is eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D with a period of significance extending from 1864 to 1936.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Battleground National Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D and is significant in the areas of **Military, Architecture, Landscape Architecture,** and **Archeology (Historic Non-Aboriginal)**.

As an example of **Military**, Battleground National Cemetery is inextricably linked with the Battle of Fort Stevens (July 11-12, 1864), the only Civil War battle fought within the District of Columbia. Created immediately following the battle, Battleground National Cemetery served as the final resting place for 40 of the 59 fallen Union soldiers. The Battle of Fort Stevens was the only time President Abraham Lincoln came under enemy fire. Following the retreat of Confederate General Jubal A. Early and his troops, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs personally selected the land on which the national cemetery was to be sited and President Abraham Lincoln dedicated it upon the interment of the soldiers.[8] Because of Battleground National Cemetery's location just one-half mile north of Fort Stevens, it can be ascertained that Confederate troops passed through the Brightwood area and over the future site of the cemetery during their assault on the fort. Due to the twentieth-century suburban development of the Brightwood area, Battleground National Cemetery, remaining virtually unchanged since 1864, is one of the few remaining physical reminders of the battle.

Battleground National Cemetery is significant in the area of **Architecture** for its extant Superintendent's Lodge, designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, and other associated buildings and structures that reflect the standardized plans of the National Cemetery System. Meigs, a noted officer with the Army Corps of Engineers prior to the Civil War, had previously distinguished himself by engineering the Washington Aqueduct and the U.S. Capitol dome. He would later follow those achievements with the notable Pension Building in Washington, D.C. By 1870, Meigs had designed two prototypes for a lodge to house the superintendent of the cemetery: a one-story hipped roof option and a two-story Second Empire-inspired option, both L-shaped forms built of stone or brick. A one-story, Seneca sandstone lodge was constructed in the southwest corner at Battleground in 1870-1871, but following a visit in 1871, Meigs personally requested that a mansard roof be added. Constructed in 1872-1873, the mansard addition gave the lodge the appearance it retains today and is indicative of the popularity of the Second Empire style during that time period. The lodge, with the added mansard, has not been significantly altered since the 1870s with the exception of the construction of the kitchen addition in 1929-1930. Kitchen additions were a common and appropriate twentieth-century alteration. The addition does not affect the integrity of Battleground's design.

Also significant for its **Landscape Architecture**, as an identifiable landscape common to Civil War-era national cemeteries, Battleground's original landscape features—including the lodge, perimeter wall, marble headstones, rostrum, cast-iron tablets, and circulation pattern—remain virtually unchanged since the establishment of the cemetery and strengthen its Civil War associations. Characteristically, marble headstones at national cemeteries were often set in rows. However, Battleground is significant because it is one of the few cemeteries that implemented a design centered on a flag pole. This nontraditional placement of the headstones encircling the flag pole produces a strong visual focal point with the high-style rostrum in the background. Typically, the landscape design of the national cemeteries was left open to the interpretation of the Superintendent. Battleground was known to have been visited by Meigs on several occasions. Following one

[8] Hoyt Barnett, "Three Days – Veteran Reviews Battle," *The Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), July 14, 1935.

visit, he directed a "sylvan hall," a common element implemented at national cemeteries, in addition to numerous trees and shrubs, be added to the landscape of Battleground. Meigs believed the settings of national cemeteries like Battleground were intended to effect a bucolic feel with connotations of patriotism and glory, proven by his emphasis on vegetation and landscaping. The architectural and landscape elements that Meigs envisioned and implemented at Battleground can also be found at a variety of other Civil War era national cemeteries.

Battleground National Cemetery is also significant in the area of **Archeology**. The Battle of Fort Stevens occurred one-half mile to the south of Battleground National Cemetery; thus Confederate troops camped and traveled throughout the Brightwood area. In 1934, workmen digging a ditch in the northeast corner of the cemetery came upon several three-inch shells and a hand grenade that dated to the Civil War. It has not been verified if the shells were Confederate or Union or even how the shells came to be at this location. It is possible the ordnance is from the actual battle or may have been an ammunition dump of some kind. Although twentieth-century suburban development has destroyed a majority of this Civil War-related landscape, Battleground has remained undisturbed and could possibly yield additional information pertinent to the understanding of the battle and the interments at the cemetery.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR, THE FORMATION OF A DEFENSE SYSTEM & THE BATTLE OF FORT STEVENS

With the commencement of hostilities in April 1861, the city of Washington was vulnerable to attack. The city was surrounded to the north, east, and south by Maryland, a slave state sympathetic to the Confederate cause. To the west lay Virginia, which had seceded from the Union and whose capital city housed the Confederate government by June 1861. Only Fort Washington—an antiquated War of 1812 (1812-1815) fortification located 12 miles south of the city on the Potomac River in Maryland—stood prepared to repel an attack on the seat of the Federal government. The safety of the city, which served as a training ground, supply depot, and arsenal for the Union forces, was vital. However, the Union army did not act upon the pressing need for a strong defensive system for Washington until after the First Battle of Manassas (also known as the Battle of Bull Run) on July 21, 1861. Quickly following the Union defeat at Manassas, Major General George McClellan, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, appointed Major John G. Barnard of the Corps of Engineers to address the issue. Barnard swiftly selected sites, most on high ground and at critical junctures, for a series of forts and batteries designed to protect shipping lanes, turnpikes, and railroads from attack and disruption. Additional fortifications were constructed upriver from the city, where natural fords in the Potomac River offered the Confederate Army potential invasion routes. Gaps between forts and batteries were filled with rifle pits. By 1865, the city of Washington was heavily protected, surrounded by a ring of 68 forts and 93 batteries.[9]

Fort Massachusetts, one of the newly constructed fortifications and named for the men of the state who built it, was erected in 1861 to "defend the approaches to Washington from the 7th Street Pike."[10] During the time of the Civil War, the turnpike, known presently as Georgia Avenue, was a crucial artery from the north into the heart of the city. Soldiers stationed at the fort, sited on the rise of land originally owned by the Emory Chapel, soon commandeered the surrounding grove of trees and the church itself, as well as any other materials deemed

[9] "Civil War Defenses of Washington," Brochure, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 2006.
[10] "Fort Stevens," National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/cwdw/historyculture/fort-stevens.htm (accessed July 6, 2010)

useful to the army.[11] Later enlarged, Fort Massachusetts was renamed Fort Stevens on April 1, 1863 in honor of Brigadier General Isaac Ingalls Stevens. The first governor of Washington Territory and later a delegate to Congress hailing from the same, Stevens was killed on September 1, 1862 at the Battle of Chantilly in Virginia.[12]

With a ring of forts in place around the city by 1863, Washington's security, although seemingly assured, had not yet been tested. As Confederate losses mounted, a complete Union victory seemed near at hand. However, General Ulysses S. Grant, the new general-in-chief and commander of the Army of the Potomac, continued to drain men and resources from the forts. In his belief that an offensive drive was more important than the defense of the capital, Grant reinforced his army in the field, leaving a mix of experienced and inexperienced troops behind in the forts. Capitalizing on this perceived weakness, Confederate General Robert E. Lee ordered Lieutenant Jubal A. Early to lead 14,000 soldiers on a raid. Early's mission was to capture the capital if possible, cut rail lines and telegraph communications to Baltimore, and proceed to Point Lookout, Maryland, to free Confederate prisoners. The raid was also an attempt to divert attention away from Lee's besieged forces around Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia.

Traveling quickly through the Shenandoah Valley, Early's force crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on July 5, 1864. Encountering Union forces on July 9 along the Monocacy River at Frederick in Maryland, Early's men prevailed, but by now had lost the element of surprise. The skirmish at Frederick, its casualties, and mid-summer temperatures slowed the advancement of the Confederates enough to allow for hastily assembled Federal reinforcements to arrive around Washington from City Point, Virginia. Skirmishes took place on July 10, and as Federal reinforcements continued to arrive, the Confederates encamped around Silver Spring, Maryland. On July 11, Confederate hesitation proved key as skirmishes and artillery fire persisted. Because it was an "all hands on deck" situation, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs traveled to Fort Stevens to take command of the Provisional Division and a sector of the trenches. Placing two brigades on the line, Meigs then retired to his command post in a nearby orchard and waited out the battle.[13] By July 12, heavy fighting had broken out and Early, realizing that his assignment was near impossible, prepared to withdraw. On the same day, President Abraham Lincoln arrived at Fort Stevens. Standing on the parapet to view the ongoing fighting, Lincoln became the second sitting President to come under fire from an enemy force during battle.[14] Buying time with sustained skirmishes and artillery fire, the Confederates escaped after darkness fell and the battle ceased.[15]

During the battle, Union casualties coming from the field hospital and battlefield were identified and hastily buried in graves marked by wooden headboards at the foot of Fort Stevens. A first-hand recollection of the first

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[11] "Bore Brunt of War: History of Church Rebuilt on Site of Fort Stevens," *The Washington Post* (1877-1922), October 25, 1902, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 6, 2010).

[12] Lucy Salamanca, "When Washington was Fort-Girdled," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), January 25, 1931, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 6, 2010).

[13] Edward Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General, 11.

[14] President James Madison, positioned on a hill overlooking the town, viewed the Battle of Bladensburg in Maryland, on August 24, 1814, thus becoming the first sitting president to come under fire. Only Presidents Madison and Lincoln hold the distinction of being a sitting president fired upon by enemy fire.

[15] B.F. Cooling and Wally Owen, "Washington's Civil War Defenses and the Battle of Fort Stevens," Civil War Preservation Trust, http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/fortstevens/fort-stevens-history-articles/washingtons-civil-war.html (accessed July 6, 2010).

interment at Fort Stevens by George T. Stevens, a surgeon with the 77th Regiment New York Volunteers, reads as a sober account of the event:

> We gathered our dead comrades from the field where they had fallen, and gave them the rude burial of soldiers on the common near Fort Stevens. None of those high in authority, who had come out to see them give up their lives for their country, were present to pay the last honors to the dead heroes. No officer of state, no lady of wealth, no citizen of Washington was there; but we laid them in their graves within sight of the capital, without coffins, with only their gory garments and their blankets around them. With the rude tenderness of soldiers, we covered them in the earth; we marked their names with our pencils on the little boards of pine, and turned sadly away to other scenes.[16]

Within hours of the battle's conclusion, Quartermaster General Meigs, acting on General Orders Nos. 75 and 33, selected a site for a permanent battlefield cemetery. Deeming the newly established National Soldiers' Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia, too far, Meigs chose a small parcel of land owned by James Mulloy that was approximately one acre in size. Meigs instructed Captain James M. Moore to exhume the buried soldiers and remove others from the field. The 40 deceased casualties of the Battle of Fort Stevens were from Brigadier General Frank Wheaton's First Division. The bodies were identified and interred at the new cemetery located just off of the 7th Street Turnpike in the Brightwood area of the city.[17] Noting the new cemetery in his annual report, Meigs wrote:

> The bodies of the loyal officers and men who fell at the sortie [were] buried in a piece of ground selected for the purpose in the midst of the battlefield and in sight of Fort Stevens. It is hoped that Congress may see fit to cause a monument to be erected to the memory of these patriots who fell in defense of the Capital itself.[18]

Immediately replacing the exhumed Union soldiers in the graves around Fort Stevens were some of the Confederate deceased.[19] In an account of the aftermath of the Battle of Fort Stevens, James Cannon of Company K, 150th Ohio Infantry wrote, "Alongside the barracks on the morning of the 13th was a long row of the enemy dead and dying. Before noon, 28 dead were buried in their uniforms, uncoffined, under a sycamore tree."[20] It is likely that the Confederate remains were removed at a later date and reinterred at Grace Episcopal Church, off of Georgia Avenue, in northwest Washington, D.C.

Although the Battle of Fort Stevens was in many aspects a minor military event that occurred towards the end of the Civil War, a Confederate victory and/or the capture or death of President Abraham Lincoln could have been proven disastrous for the Union. The battle's distinction as being the only Civil War engagement fought within the District of Columbia, under commanders Alexander M. McCook and Horatio G. Wright, is further amplified by President Lincoln's visible presence at the fort on July 12, 1864. In total, 59 Union soldiers and

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[16] George Thomas Stevens, *Three Years in the Sixth Corps: A Concise Narrative of Events in the Army of the Potomac,* (Albany, NY: S.R. Gray, Publisher, 1866), http://books. google.com/ (accessed July 13, 2010).
[17] In 1999, it was discovered that five soldiers buried at Battleground National Cemetery were misidentified, an incident that has roots dating to the initial interment.
[18] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 11.
[19] Ron Harvey, Jr., phone interview by Maria Dayton, July 19, 2010, Washington, D.C.
[20] James CA. Cannon, *Record of Service of Company K, 150th O.V.I, 1864*, http://www.archive.org (accessed July 19, 2010).

approximately 500 Confederates died in the fighting. Forty of the Union soldiers, from Wheaton's Division, were interred at the newly created cemetery, later dedicated as Battleground National Cemetery.[21] Located one-half mile north of Fort Stevens, just inside District lines, the cemetery's significance lies with its association with the Battle of Fort Stevens. It also lies in the actions of Captain James M. Moore and his men, who functioned "much as a graves registration platoon in support of combat" and "performed the unprecedented feat of completing the evacuation of dead from the battlefield, identifying each body and interring the remains in a cemetery established at a site selected by the Quartermaster General."[22]

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS: ENGINEER AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

The establishment of Battleground National Cemetery was personally initiated by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs and closely followed recent orders enacted by the War Department to regulate the interment of Union casualties. Appointed to the position on May 15, 1861 with the rank of Brigadier General, Meigs was already an accomplished engineer and would prove integral to the war effort, the implementation of a national cemetery system, and the establishment of Battleground National Cemetery itself.

Born on May 3, 1816 in Augusta, Georgia, Meigs first studied at the University of Pennsylvania before transferring to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1832 to study engineering and architectural design.[23] Ranked fifth in his class upon graduation in 1836, Meigs left West Point as a commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Artillery.[24] After resigning his commission on July 31, 1837, Meigs accepted an appointment as a Brevet Second Lieutenant with the Army Corps of Engineers. Interestingly, Meigs's first assignment was to as aide to First Lieutenant Robert E. Lee on projects related to improving navigation along the Mississippi River and the Port of St. Louis. Between 1837 and 1853, Meigs worked on a variety of projects, many of which were public works and defensive fortifications. Such projects included the repair of Fort Mifflin (1771/rebuilt 1794) and the construction of Fort Delaware (1859), both along the Delaware River.[25]

Meigs continued his career rise and, in 1849 and 1850, he served as assistant to the Army's Chief Engineer, General Joseph G. Totten. Spending time at the Washington, D.C. office of the Engineer Bureau gained Meigs valuable exposure. Totten soon recommended him to the Secretary of War to lead the water supply studies that Congress had authorized in 1852.[26] Meigs's report exceeded expectations. Accordingly, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and charged by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis in 1853 with the construction of the aqueduct that would supply water to a rapidly growing Washington, D.C.[27] The Cabin John Bridge, in Cabin John,

[21] "The Battle of Fort Stevens," Brochure. Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
[22] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 11.
[23] Harry CA. Ways, *The Washington Aqueduct, 1852-1992*, (Baltimore, MD: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District), 1996, 4.
[24] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 22.
[25] Sherrod E. East, "The Banishment of Captain Meigs," In *Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C.,* Vol. 40-41, ed. Maud Burr Morris, (Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, Inca., 1940), 98.
[26] Ways, *The Washington Aqueduct, 1852-1992*, 5.
[27] Construction on the Washington Aqueduct began in 1853. Partial operations began in 1859 and the full pipeline was finished in 1864. Still owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the fully operational aqueduct was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Maryland, constructed as part of this project, was at the time the longest masonry arch in the world, a distinction it held until the twentieth century.[28]

During this same time, Meigs was charged with overseeing construction of the addition to the U.S. Post Office and, as Engineer-in-Charge, supervised the extensions to the U.S. Capitol and construction of its dome. Conflicts with architect Thomas U. Walter and Secretary of War John B. Floyd hampered their collaboration however. Although several of Meigs' ideas were incorporated into the final designs for the Capitol, Meigs was reassigned to the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, in September 1860.[29]

The impending collapse of the Union ended Meigs's exile, prompting him to be recalled to Washington, D.C. in February 1861. Soon after, he was appointed Quartermaster General of the United States Army, a position he would hold until his retirement in 1882. The Quartermaster General was one of seven bureaus that comprised the army administration. Meigs – along with the Adjutant General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Chief Engineer, and Chief of Ordnance – reported directly to the Secretary of War.[30] His vast responsibilities 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 stationary [*sic*]."[31] In short, he was charged with handling the collection and distribution of all supplies, excepting arms, ammunition, and rations. "His department also oversaw the operations of the Military Telegraph Corps."[32] As Meigs described it, "the Q.M. Genl. Supplies the means of moving [the] army, & his command extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific [and from] the Lakes to the Gulf."[33] Meigs' strong administrative ability and rapport with congressional members served him well in this position.

A month prior to the Battle of Fort Stevens, Meigs had figured heavily in the establishment of the National Soldiers' Cemetery (now Arlington National Cemetery) across the Potomac River from the city of Washington. With burial space rapidly dwindling at the Soldier's Home and Alexandria cemeteries, Meigs examined a section of the Custis estate on Arlington Heights as a possible burial site. He then asked Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton on June 15, 1864 that "the Arlington Mansion, now understood to be the property of the United States, be appropriated as a national military cemetery, to be property inclosed [*sic*], laid out and carefully preserved for that purpose."[34] The mansion had once been home to Robert E. Lee and his wife, Mary Randolph Custis.

Stanton immediately replied with his approval to Meigs's request, writing that, "the Arlington Mansion and the grounds immediately surrounding it are appropriated for a military cemetery," and that the Quartermaster General "is charged with the execution of this order…he will cause the grounds, not exceeding two hundred acres, to be immediately surveyed, laid out, and inclosed [*sic*] for this purpose, not interfering with the Freedmen's Camp." Meigs was aided in the survey by Brevet Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, of the

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[28] Linda Brody Lyons, *A Handbook to the Pension Building: Home of the National Building Museum*, (Cheverly, MD: Peake Printers, Inca.), 1989, 11.
[29] Therese T. Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Multiple Property Documentation Form, August 1994, Section E: 3. (Listed October 1994).
[30] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 4.
[31] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 3.
[32] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 3.
[33] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 23.
[34] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 8.

Washington Depot, R.M. McMath, and Captain James M. Moore.[35] A month later, Moore would also undertake the burials at what was to become Battleground National Cemetery.

BEGINNINGS OF A NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM, 1861-1866

Prior to the Civil War, the United States maintained no large, standing national army. Therefore, military casualties were often limited to frontier outposts. However, the far-flung battle sites and unprecedented number of high casualties that marked the Civil War required a methodic and orderly system to streamline the burial process of deceased Union soldiers.

On September 11, 1861, the War Department issued General Orders No. 75, which in essence determined that commanding officers were held responsible for the proper burial of any soldier or officer who died within their jurisdiction. In fulfilling this duty, the commanding officer was also directed to complete the forms provided by the Quartermaster General. The orders further implied that:

> For the purpose of preserving accurate and permanent records of deceased soldiers and their place of burial, it is hereby ordered that the Quartermaster-General of the U.S. Army shall cause to be printed, and to be placed in every general and post hospital of the Army, blank books and forms corresponding with the accompanying duplicate forms for preserving said records. The Quartermaster will also provide proper means for a registered headboard, to be secured at the head of each soldier's grave, as directed in the following special order to commanding officers in reference to the interment of deceased soldiers.
>
> It is also ordered that any adjutant or acting adjutant (or commander) of a military post or company, immediately upon the reception of a copy of any mortuary record from a military company, shall transmit the same to the Adjutant-General at Washington.[36]

After the issuance of General Order No. 75, the establishment of procedures to make and preserve records of dead soldiers and their places of burial came under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs as well. Although responsibility for proper burials now rested in the hands of commanding officers, it was quickly realized that a provision had not been issued allowing for the purchase of land for those interments. In several instances established cemeteries donated land for army burials. However, it became essential that an official process be implemented. Legislation approved by President Abraham Lincoln on July 17, 1862 included in Section 18, noting, that "the President of the United States shall have the 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."[37] The War Department attempted to rectify another barrier with the earlier issuance of General Orders No. 33 on April 3, 1862 to include active hostility zones within the new burial program. Within Section II:

> In order to secure, as far as possible, the decent interment of those who have fallen, or may fall, in battle, it is made the duty of Commanding Generals to lay off lots of ground

[35] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 8.
[36] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 4.
[37] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 5.

> in some suitable spot near every battlefield, so soon as it may be in their power and to cause 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 will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the headboards.[38]

General Orders Nos. 75 and 33 provided concrete perimeters upon which a national system of cemeteries was constructed. With the added legislation of July 1862 authorizing the purchase of lands for burial, 14 national cemeteries were established by the end of that year.[39] An additional 16 national cemeteries, including Battleground National Cemetery, had been established officially by the close of the Civil War.

Following the end of hostilities in April 1865, it was determined that approximately two-thirds of the war dead needed to be recovered and identified before their final interment in national cemeteries could be accomplished. Many of the reinterments were carried out by officers of the Quartermaster Department, and the national cemetery system expanded with the flood of new burials. The operation proved successful and, by June 1866, 104,528 interments had been completed in 41 national cemeteries.[40] Search and recovery programs continued through the late 1860s in an effort to identify and inter the thousands of Union casualties. By 1870, General Meigs reported that 299,696 soldiers had been laid to rest in 73 national cemeteries. When added to those buried in private plots and post cemeteries, the total came to 315,555 interred. This figure is remarkable because it is just 26,175 shy of the official total number of Union dead.[41] Of the soldiers interred, 173,109 had been positively identified and 143,446 remained unknown.

Legislative Acts and the Expansion of the National Cemetery System

With the country at peace and the widening scale of the cemetery system, it became apparent that a reorganization of the chain of command was necessary. Much of the authority originally vested to President Lincoln was better suited if granted to the Secretary of War. To remedy this, the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries was approved by President Andrew Johnson on February 22, 1867. The act read:

> That in the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence; and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party, in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the quartermaster-general, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of the officer or soldier; or, if unknown, it shall be recorded.[42]

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[38] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 5.
[39] The original fourteen national cemeteries are: Alexandria (Alexandria, VA), Annapolis, (Annapolis, MD), Antietam, (Sharpsburg, MD), Camp Butler (Springfield, IL), Cypress Hills (Brooklyn, NY), Danville (Danville, KY), Fort Leavenworth (Fort Leavenworth, KS), Fort Scott (Fort Scott, KS), Keokuk (Keokuk, IA), Loudon Park (Baltimore, MD), Mill Springs (Nancy, KY), New Albany (New Albany, IN), Philadelphia (Philadelphia, PA), and Soldiers Home (Washington, D.C.).
[40] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 12.
[41] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 16.
[42] "An Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries, February 22, 1867," National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/legal/laws/PV/Sec6final.pdf (accessed July 20, 2010).

The act further authorized the construction of a "porter's lodge" at the entrance of all national cemeteries, the appointment of a superintendent to oversee the care and maintenance of the cemetery, annual inspections completed by an officer of the army, and a provision that allowed the Secretary of War to purchase or take any real estate necessary for national cemeteries with owners paid the appraised value. This act provided the legal basis for the growing cemetery system and allowed Congress to plan an appropriate fiscal policy.[43]

The requirement of annual inspections greatly improved the appearance of the cemeteries in the decades that followed the passage of the act. Originally, the cemeteries were often stark and the dirt burials were clearly visible. Conditions gradually improved for the better following the 1867 act. After examining a cemetery, the inspector was required to submit a report to Congress detailing the condition of the cemetery, its needed improvements, and the anticipated expenditures. Further, the appointed cemetery superintendent was charged with the landscape design of his cemetery. Therefore each cemetery exuded an individuality that was achieved by gravel walkways, mature trees, shrubs, and plantings, as well as other landscape features.

Several other legislative acts were approved in the ensuing years that decisively dealt with issues as they arose. On March 3, 1873, Congress passed legislation appropriating $1,000,000 "for the erection of a headstone at each grave in the national military cemeteries, to be made of durable stone and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set." Regarding this act, Secretary of War William Worth Belknap exercised his authority and determined that the "markers should be of white marble or granite, four inches thick, ten inches wide, with twelve inches above ground."[44] Additionally, the top of the slab was to be curved and the face was to be "ornamented with a recessed shield and raised lettering."[45]

Expansion of the cemetery system continued with the removal of burial restrictions at national cemeteries. Previously, only soldiers who had died during active service were allowed burial in the national cemeteries. However, Congress sought to enlarge the system with a new act that was approved on June 1, 1872. It 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." Severe criticism followed the announcement because of the implication that the national cemeteries would be transformed into potter's fields. Congress quickly broadened this act with a second one approved on March 3, 1873. The new act allowed for "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."[46]

As the national cemetery system expanded and became organized, an unexpected benefit was realized. As Captain James M. Moore reported on the cemetery at Arlington, "the improvement of the national cemeteries has been a source of great gratification to all who visit them, and entirely dissipated the prevailing opinion of those living remote from Washington that soldiers were irreverently or carelessly buried."[47]

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[43] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 16.
[44] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 17.
[45] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 16.
[46] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 18.
[47] Steere, *"Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System,"* 8.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE AND THE EMERGENCE OF MILITARY STANDARDIZATION

Pursuant to the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs drew up plans for Superintendent Lodges to be constructed near the entrance of each national cemetery. These permanent lodges were to replace temporary wood-frame structures that had been erected in the cemeteries during and immediately following the Civil War. Although standardization of plans was not general military practice at this time, Meigs had dabbled with the process and began to "produce and promote the use of standardized plans for barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings at army posts."[48] The primary goal was to defray overall costs, create a uniform image at each post, and to ease construction of these buildings. These same concerns most likely influenced Meigs to personally draft standardized plans of the requested lodges for the national cemeteries.

By 1870, after taking into consideration that the lodge was to serve as public space as well as living quarters for the cemetery superintendent and his family, Meigs created two L-shaped prototypes. The first version was a one-story building with a hipped roof, kitchen, office, living room, and porch. A second version, designed in the popular Second Empire style, was one full story with a second story created by the mansard roof. The layout was similar, although the second story added three bedrooms to the building. Specifications were created by the office of the Quartermaster General for both brick and stone lodges, with precise directives for the masonry, carpentry work, painting, and materials that were entailed for each lodge.[49] Additional standardized plans were drawn up by Meigs for iron railings, a woodshed, tool house, stable, and privy.[50] Of the 59 Civil War-era national cemeteries administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, 53 had lodges constructed from the standardized plans Meigs produced. By 1994, only nineteen of the original lodges, including the one at Battleground National Cemetery remained. Sixteen of these final nineteen are representative of the more popular Second Empire-style prototype, while the additional three cemeteries had simpler, gable-roofed lodges constructed during the 1880s.[51]

BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

The development of Battleground National Cemetery closely adhered to the trends corresponding to the growing national cemetery system. In pursuance of General Orders Nos. 75 and 33, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, due to his unusually close proximity, had the distinction of selecting the burial site himself for 40 casualties of the Battle of Fort Stevens. He then directed Captain James M. Moore, who gained experience in the creation of the National Soldiers' Cemetery (Arlington Cemetery), to remove, identify, and inter the men. However, although the cemetery was created in 1864, it was not considered officially established as it was not yet under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The private land chosen by Meigs was owned by James Mulloy, who unfortunately found the siting of the cemetery on his property highly objectionable. Mulloy claimed that the interred bodies were poisoning his well, and decried the government's "arbitrary Stretch of power, unheard of in the history of any Country even the most despotical."[52] In one letter to Meigs, Mulloy

[48] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 24.
[49] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 24-25.
[50] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 28.
[51] Sammartino, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E: 13-15.
[52] James Mulloy to Quartermaster Meigs, November 14, 1864, Record Group 92, Entry 225, Box 117, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

stressed that, "The land you took from me without even consulting me on the subject and on which you located the present graveyard, is the very center and on the highest part of the lot, and the very part which I had arranged to build my families homestead on…."[53] On August 1, 1868, ownership was settled by Secretary of War John McAllister Shofield when in accordance with the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries and a court order, Mulloy was fairly paid $2,600 for his land.[54]

After the cemetery came under the ownership of the War Department, several improvements were executed. In the 1868 Quartermaster General's report to the Secretary of War, it was noted that a wooden lodge, a picket fence, and headboards now marked the property. The report further indicated the layout and landscaping of the cemetery, describing it as such:

> There are four avenues, eight feet wide, leading from the centre of each side to a walk of four feet around the burial spot, dividing the ground into four large spaces for ornamentation. A seven-foot border for shrubbery extends around the ground within the fence, also a walk four feet wide. There are a number of rose bushes and evergreens over the ground. The avenues and walks are all graveled. The graves have headboards, and are sodded. A temporary lodge has been erected near the gate…[55]

During the first quarter of the 1871 fiscal year, the War Department contracted for the construction of a one-story Seneca stone lodge, based on Meigs's design, at four national cemeteries, including Battleground. Additionally, an enclosing stone wall was to be erected around five cemeteries, including Battleground.[56] The lodges were to cost $1,690, a price much less than the $2,525 required for the construction of the bluestone wall enclosing the property.[57]

When Battleground was inspected on October 18, 1871 by Major and Brevet Colonel Oscar A. Mack, he noted that "it is inclosed [*sic*] by a stone wall, built this season, of blue stone, laid in mortar, with exterior buttresses every twenty-five feet. The coping has not been put on yet, but when completed the wall will be very substantial and look well."[58] He also went on, "Near this entrance is the new lodge, erected during the past season. It is built of Seneca stone, is one story high, with low roof, and contains three rooms; one for the office, and open to visitors; one for a kitchen, and one for 'living room.' This is the general arrangement in all the lodges. The old lodge, a small wooden cottage, remains on the grounds." Mack further described the flag-staff, graves, graveled walkways, and especially the thriving landscape, including an "Osage-orange" hedge along the inside of the wall. The total expenditures up to August 31, 1871 amounted to $7,890.62.[59]

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[53] James Mulloy to Quartermaster Meigs, October 10, 1864, Record Group 02, Entry 225, Box 117, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[54] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 33.
[55] National Park Service-Battleground National Cemetery, Rock Creek Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2010, draft, 33-34.
[56] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 30.
[57] *Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, for the Year 1871.* Record Group 92, Entry 205, Annual Reports, 1850-1880., National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[58] "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries,* 1870-1871, U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 22 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).
[59] "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries*, 1870-1871, U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 23 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).

Following a regrading project along 7th Street Turnpike in May 1872, which required the construction of a low retaining wall and reconstruction of the front steps, Meigs made a visit to the cemetery on August 23, 1872. Thoroughly focused on the landscape of the property, his memorandum of the visit expressed disappointment with the failure of many planted trees and shrubs. The newly constructed lodge also made an impression on Meigs and he continued in his memorandum, "There is a one story lodge. When money can be spared I wish it to have an attic added, (mansard)."[60] The requested mansard roof was built during fiscal year 1873 and increased the size of the lodge by three bedrooms. Its presence was noted in the 1874 inspection report in which the lodge was described as "built of red sandstone, and was originally one story high, with flat roof, but last season a Mansard roof was put on, giving now three chambers over the three rooms on the ground floor."[61] Other comments regarding the condition of the cemetery made by Mack included, "it would be an improvement now to replace the upper wall on the front by an iron fence, so that the cemetery could be seen in passing by."[62]

Several interments, not related to the Battle of Fort Stevens, took place in the mid- to late-1870s. Augustus Armbrecht, previously of the Annapolis National Cemetery, became Superintendent of Battleground around 1871 when he replaced the deceased Andrew Macartney. Unfortunately, the 1870s proved to be a trying decade for Armbrecht because his wife, Sarah A. Armbrecht, died in July 1873. Soon thereafter, his children John B. (d. January 24, 1875), Kate E. (d. January 25, 1877), and Gus T. (d. January 12, 1878) were all buried in the cemetery as well. Three headstones mark the four graves of the Armbrecht family and the interments are located in the southwest quadrant of the cemetery.[63]

Marble headstones, although mandated by Congress after sufficient appropriations were made in 1873, were not in place at Battleground until approximately 1875. During his annual inspection of the cemetery in September 1874, Major and Brevet Colonel Mack remarked that the, "graves are mounded up and sodded, and the grass is neatly cut. They are marked by head-boards, painted and lettered, but old and faded."[64]

In the years that followed the establishment of Battleground National Cemetery, minor improvements were made, alterations were recorded, and a Superintendent continued to care for the property. In 1876, an inspection report detailed that the cemetery was in "beautiful order," and the 1904 inspection report remarked on the presence of a tool house, privy, woodshed, iron flagstaff, and gun monuments, in addition to the lodge.[65] Between 1906 and 1907, the still-present tool shed was constructed in the northeast corner of the property and a brick kitchen addition, estimated to cost $2,930, was constructed on the rear or east elevation of the lodge in Fiscal Year 1930. Part of a larger trend of kitchen additions, as both Alexandria and Soldiers' Home National cemeteries received similar extensions to their lodges. It is apparent that the extensions were related to New

[60] Memorandum by M.CA. Meigs, August 24, 1872, Record Group 92, Entry 225, Box 117, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[61] "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874-1875,* U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 25-26 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).
[62] "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874-1875,* U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 25-26 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).
[63] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 34.
[64] "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874-1875,* U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 25-26 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).
[65] Inspection Report, October 4, 1876, Record Group 92, Entry 649, Vol. 2, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; "Battleground National Cemetery," *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1904*, U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs Files, 577 (provided by Alex Bennett of the National Cemetery Administration).

Deal projects.[66] Additional interior remodeling occurred in 1934 and 1935, resulting in the installation of new floors and windows, a new heating system, and a new bathroom.[67]

ROMANTICIZING DEATH: LANDSCAPE AND COMMEMORATION

Based on his contact with eminent landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, General Meigs became cognizant of the fundamental importance of the landscape and its ability to romanticize places of mourning as symbols of patriotism. In 1870, Olmsted suggested to Meigs that the appearance of the national cemeteries be "studiously simple…the main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility…a sacred grove-sacredness being expressed in the enclosing wall and in the perfect tranquility of the trees within."[68] He suggested that the hiring of gardeners would prove beneficial and discouraged the planting of "cottonwoods, poplars, maples, evergreens, and balsam fir."[69] Olmsted also recommended the use of excess artillery for ornamental display, such as "gun monuments" on the grounds of the national cemeteries. The idea of "gun monuments" was effectively implemented at Battleground with the installation of two cannons at the entrance gates.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Meigs envisioned that "wherever there is sufficient space, and circumstances of climate and soil permit, it is the design of the Quartermaster General to plant, on the plan of a Gothic cathedral, a 'sylvan hall' or 'temple' of elm or maple trees, making arched avenues for the protection of people assembled on Decoration day, and for the ornamentation of the grounds."[70] Meigs further initiated plans for the planting within the fence or wall of hedges of either osage-orange or honey locust. It was with these plantings that Meigs believed would become one of the "chief ornaments of the resting-places of the nation's dead."[71] Though a "sylvan hall" was supposed to have been planted at Battleground around 1872, upon Meigs' visit that year it was not yet constructed and he expressed disappointment, noting that "there should be a Sylvan Hall here, of such size as the place will contain, I think one was planted, but I could not trace it. If planted, many of the trees must have failed."[72] According to the 1871 Report of the Secretary of War, 1,910 linear feet of osage-orange had been planted, as well as 44 trees and 26 shrubs and the 1874 report described the walks leading to and surrounding the graves:

> From the entrance a graveled walk eight feet wide extends to and around this circular plot containing the graves and then continues on the centre of the east side. A similar walk crosses the lot from the centre to the north and south sides, dividing it into four equal

[66] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 31.
[67] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 32.
[68] National Cemetery Administration, "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration," U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history.pdf (accessed July 12, 2010).
[69] Kelsey R. Cass, "None Else of Name: The Origin and Early Development of the United States National Cemetery System" (PhD dissertation), 41.
[70] *Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War,* 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 205, Annual Reports, 1850-1880, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[71] *Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War* 1870. Record Group 92, Entry 205, Annual Reports, 1850-1880, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[72] Memorandum by M.CA. Meigs, August 24, 1872, Record Group 92, Entry 225, Box 117, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

sections. Another graveled walk extends around the lot a few (two or three) feet inside the hedge. These walks are kept clean. [73]

In May 1935, a *Washington Post* article touted Battleground's landscape, which was lauded for its "sylvan intimacy" and considered more "impressive" than its larger and better known neighbor, Arlington National Cemetery.[74] Landscaping would continue to serve as a prominent characteristic of national cemeteries like Battleground as they underwent a transformation to become commemorative landmarks of the Civil War.

The devastation of the Civil War, with its unprecedented death toll of over 600,000 on both sides, greatly influenced nineteenth-century attitudes towards death. Willingly accepting the possibility of the ultimate sacrifice, Federal soldiers were romanticized for their selfless decision to uphold the American ideals of freedom and democracy. According to Drew Gilpin Faust in her book *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*, "Men in Civil War America went to war talking of glory and conquest, of saving or creating a nation, and of routing the enemy. But at the heart of the soldier's understanding of his duty rested the notion of sacrifice."[75] With the establishment of national cemeteries, often near the fields of battle like Battleground was, mourners gained closure by commemorating those who had suffered the "Good Death."[76] National cemeteries were orderly spaces, both permanent and cared for, and quickly became symbolic of the glorious war effort as well as the Christian values associated with it.[77] As author Keith Eggener states in his book, *Cemeteries*, military cemeteries "...made manifest the loss of life suffered in domestic and foreign conflicts, while endeavoring to honor, reconcile, and justify the sacrifices involved."[78] In an address to Yale alumni in July 1865, Horace Bushnell honored all of the Union dead and encouraged the now unified nation to acknowledge its "debt to the fallen." Faust analyzes Bushnell's address, "Our Obligations to the Dead," as an effort to "define the war's meaning as inseparable from its human cost. In effect, he submitted to the reunited nation a bill on behalf of those who had paid the ultimate price during four years of conflict. In a language of gain and loss, of earning buying, paying, and owing, Bushnell called Americans to account, demanding that the hundreds of thousands of lives lost be rendered purposeful, worth their expense of blood and suffering."[79] Under the direction of Meigs, national Civil War cemeteries like Battleground were quickly considered sacred ground that needed to reflect this overtly nationalistic imagery. These cemeteries became steeped in emotions, which included, "reverence for the dead, patriotism, and respect for the sacrifice the dead had made for a moral cause."[80]

War memorials became common and appropriate means to honor the dead. Following the war, veteran's organizations either raised money themselves or requested funding from legislators to erect monuments to their fallen comrades. The intent of the memorials was to "honor the wartime deeds of valor" or as one soldier prayed at the dedication at Antietam, "I beseech Almighty God that this and all similar monuments may teach our

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[73] "*Annual Report of the Quartermaster General for the Fiscal Year 1871,*" Annual Report of the Secretary of War, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1871), http://books. google.com/ (accessed July 13, 2010); Cultural Landscape Inventory, 39.
[74] "Capital's Rites For Dead Take Political Turn," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), May 31, 1935, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 13, 2010).
[75] Drew Gilpin Faust, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War,* (New York: Vintage Books, 2008), 5.
[76] Faust, 6.
[77] Keith Eggener, *Cemeteries*, (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 2010), 113.
[78] Eggener, 113.
[79] Faust, 211.
[80] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 18.

children's children lofty lessons of American Patriotism."[81] Battleground was not an exception and in 1891, the first monument was dedicated in honor of the men of the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers who had died or were wounded at the Battle of Fort Stevens. A second monument, honoring the 122nd New York Volunteers, was dedicated on July 12, 1904. It was erected by the survivors of that regiment.[82] The 150th Ohio National Guard, Company K Monument (1907) and the 25th New York Volunteers Monument (1914) later followed. The dedication of this final monument occurred on September 19, 1914, 50 years after the battle, and was attended by several hundred onlookers. Fundraising was primarily attributed to the New York Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), and many G.A.R. units were in attendance. Approximately 20 surviving 25th New York Volunteers and veterans of the Battle of Fort Stevens also attended, as well as a number of Confederate veterans. These two groups, once foes, now stood together in a display of solidarity and forgiveness. Daniel J. Griffin, a representative from New York, orated at the ceremony and spoke of the re-unification of the country, "A half century has rolled by since those brave New York lads went gallantly to their death. No scars remain from that fratricidal strife. North, South, East, and West are united inseparably under the starry emblem of freedom and humanity."[83]

By 1865, the practice of decorating soldier's graves had become fairly widespread in the North as a way to memorialize and pay tribute to the sacrifice made by the soldiers. Officially sanctioned on May 5, 1868 by General John A. Logan, the commander of the G.A.R., "Decoration Day" was dedicated via Order No. 11. 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…Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains, and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved …"[84]

Led by the Brightwood Citizens Association, the community rallied around Battleground National Cemetery, and annually held commemorative services on Decoration Day that were often filled with speeches from local dignitaries, a reading of the Gettysburg Address, bugling of "Taps," and children singing patriotic songs. The 1904 ceremony, recorded by the *Washington Post,* was hailed as "most impressive," with the school children "strewing the graves with blossoms as the old soldiers stood about with uncovered heads." District of Columbia Commissioner Henry B.F. MacFarland put into words what many felt when he said, "it is an honor to stand on this sacred ground and to attempt to say what can never be said by poet or orator of the memories which it brings to our minds…. The beauty of the Capital all around us, the memory of the mighty sacrifice and of the men and women who made it, rising before us from these graves, the glorious flag which cheered our heroes in

[81] "War Memorials," National Civil War Memorial, http://www.nationalcwmemorial.org/warmemorials.php (accessed July 9, 2010).
[82] "Unveiling at Battleground," *The Washington Post* (1877-1922), June 28, 1904, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 9, 2010).
[83] Kathryn Allamong Jacob, *Testament to Union: Civil War Monuments in Washington, D.C.,* (Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 1998), 140-141.
[84] "Memorial Day Order, General Orders No. 11," U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, http://www.cem.va.gov/hist/memdayorder.asp (accessed July 9, 2010).

life and caught the last light out of their eyes as they smiled in the face of death stir us with an irresistible appeal."[85]

Following the trend of other national cemeteries, an imposing marble rostrum was dedicated at Battleground on May 30, 1921.[86] Platforms for public speaking often used for elaborate Memorial Day services or other commemorative occasions, rostrums were being constructed in national cemeteries as early as 1882. Typically stylized, they were often octagonal or rectangular in shape. Most surviving rostrums at national cemeteries date from the 1920s to the 1940s. The Office of the Quartermaster General's plans for rostrums often followed a classical revival-style prototype, and the rostrum at Battleground reflected this general aesthetic.[87] The Doric-style rostrum at Battleground seats approximately 20 people. A highly visible landmark, it is sited just east of the circle of headstones.

With the passage of time, a sense of urgency permeated the memorial services. As veterans of the Civil War aged and passed on, the heroic myths surrounding their feats grew in stature as the physical reminders faded. Veterans continued to band together in remembrance and often paraded, but their era was slowly coming to an end. As early as 1907, a newspaper reported a parade in the District of Columbia in saddened terms:

> Grizzled veterans, whose silver hair, scarred faces, and bowed forms are silent testimonials to their valor, will walk slowly along Pennsylvania Avenue in parade, keeping step to the martial airs, as if following once more the leaders of long ago…Thousands will plod through the dust of the roads to the cemeteries on their pilgrimage of loyalty to decorate the graves of those with whom they fought so long ago. With each Memorial Day the line becomes thinner and thinner, and the bands play slower and slower, as if not to outdistance the bent and halting marchers.[88]

Major Edward R. Campbell, the lone surviving veteran of the Battle of Fort Stevens, died in March 1936 and became the final veteran laid to rest at Battleground National Cemetery. Campbell had served with the Company G of the First Vermont Volunteers as a private and had been part of Moore's burial detail following the Battle of Fort Stevens. Campbell, who was not wounded during the Civil War, had often participated in memorial services at Battleground to honor his fallen comrades. In July 1935, several months prior to his death, Campbell shared his remembrances of the Battle of Fort Stevens and the founding of Battleground National Cemetery with Hoyt Barnett of the *Evening Star.* Campbell stated:

> I was in the party sent back to bury the dead. We picked them up from where they lay scattered over the field – most of them killed by sharpshooters. We had about finished the job, and who do you suppose came driving up? It was Lincoln again. I'll always remember what Lincoln looked like and what he said. He looked sad. He didn't say anything for a minute. We all stopped working. Mr. Lincoln held up his hand and said 'I

[85] "Where Lincoln Saw Battle," *The Washington Post* (1877-1922), May 31, 1904, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 9, 2010).
[86] "Brightwood Pays Tribute to Heroes," *The Washington Post* (1877-1922), May 31, 1921, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 9, 2010).
[87] Veteran Affairs Property Highlights "Rostrum," U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, http://www.cfm.va.gov/historic/rostrum.htm (accessed July 9, 2010).
[88] "Pay Homage to Dead," *The Washington Post* (1877-1922), May 30, 1907, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 9, 2010).

dedicate this spot as the Battle Ground National Cemetery.' Then the President and his aides rode away.[89]

Campbell's personal recollection to Barnett is the only known documentation stating President Lincoln was ever at Battleground National Cemetery. By the time of his death, Campbell had been elevated to the rank of major, a promotion stemming from his service with the Fourth Battalion of the District National Guard.[90] With no other veteran eligible for interment, Battleground National Cemetery was subsequently closed to burials.

CONSOLIDATION, CHANGING POLICY, AND CONTINUAL CHALLENGES, 1933-PRESENT

The War Department entered a period of consolidation and realignment in the 1930s. In accordance with Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2, implemented on June 10, 1933, eleven national cemeteries associated with National Park Service-administered battlefields or national military parks were transferred from the War Department and Army to the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior. Included with Battleground National Cemetery in the transfer were Antietam (Maryland), Chattanooga (Tennessee), Fort Donelson (Tennessee), Fredericksburg, (Virginia), Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), Poplar Grove (Virginia), Shiloh (Tennessee), Stones River (Tennessee), Vicksburg (Mississippi), and Yorktown (Virginia). Other national cemeteries left the jurisdiction of the War Department in the 1930s after the creation of the Veterans Administration, the result of the merged National Homes and Veterans Bureau.[91]

In 1934, the Battle of Fort Stevens almost claimed several more victims. In February of that year, a handful of workmen were digging a ditch in the northeast quadrant of Battleground National Cemetery and struck a three-inch shell and an unexploded hand grenade. Additional digging exposed three more shells three feet below the surface. After inspection by park officials, it was determined that, except for the hand grenade, the shells were "live" and still retained their caps and fuses. At the time, it had not been verified if the shells were Confederate or Union or even how the shells came to be at this location.[92] It is possible the ordnance is from the actual battle or may have been an ammunition dump of some kind.

Decreasing visitorship became a trend as the passing of time dulled first-hand memories of the conflict. In 1933, Battleground Superintendent Captain Herbert Turner recollected, "No, we don't have many visitors. Except on Decoration Day."[93] In the 1940s, the role of the Superintendent had become obsolete at many cemeteries, including Battleground. On July 3, 1942, the Department of Interior's Acting Solicitor decreed that if a cemetery no longer needed a superintendent, then that position could be eliminated by the National Park Service. Further, the lodge would no longer be restricted for use as a visitor's center and the National Park Service could determine a new, appropriate use. This freed the Superintendent's Lodge for occupancy by a carpenter and his wife, who lived at the lodge for approximately twenty-five years, beginning in the 1950s. Other tenants resided

[89] Hoyt Barnett, "Three Days – Veteran Reviews Battle," *The Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), July 14, 1935.
[90] "Campbell, Last Of City's 1865 Defenders, Dies," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), March 11, 1936, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 9, 2010).
[91] National Cemetery Administration, "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration," U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history.pdf (accessed July 12, 2010).
[92] "Workmen Almost Victims of Battle Fought 70 Years Ago," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), February 25, 1934, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 13, 2010).
[93] "Captain Turner Recalls Visit of Mrs. Hoover, Justice Holmes," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), December 17, 1933, ProQuest Historical Newspapers, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 12, 2010).

briefly in the lodge during the 1980s. In November 1996, the lodge became home to the Rock Creek Park Archives after their removal from Peirce Mill.[94]

In 1981, Battleground again changed overseers when the cemetery was transferred from National Capital Parks-East to Rock Creek Park, another unit of the National Park Service. Over the course of time, the Superintendent's Lodge suffered gradual deterioration as the building stood vacant in the waning years of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first. Deferred maintenance led to increasing damage to the buildings on site. Although repairs were made to the interior in 1996-1997, almost no work was completed on the exterior of the lodge or to the additional structures on the property. In 2005, the D.C. Preservation League named Battleground National Cemetery as one of their "Most Endangered Places" for that year.

During this time frame, several feasibility reports and interpretative plans were generated to settle on a solid course of action for the lodge and cemetery. Beginning in 1999, Interpretative Ranger Ron Harvey, Jr. embarked upon an exhaustive project that uncovered several startling discoveries. The project was intended to expand the interpretative opportunities of Rock Creek Park and its Civil War-era resources for the general public by telling the story of those who died at the Battle of Fort Stevens. However, in 2006, it was discovered in the process of reseating them, that thirty-seven stones had additional inscribed names on the undersides. It could not be determined why these headstones were reused for Battleground National Cemetery burials and not for their original intended soldier. Most significantly, five of the headstones had been mislabeled. In these cases, either the soldier's name had been misspelled or the interred soldier had been misidentified completely. Several of these misidentifications date from the initial interment at Fort Stevens in 1864 and the first "Official" interment list of 1869.[95] After studious research, the remains and burial sites of Private Wilhelm Frei, Corporal Edward Garvin, Private Thomas McIntyre, and Sergeant Richard Castle have been positively identified at Battleground. Unfortunately, the fifth interment has not been identified. It is believed to be E.S. Bavett, although he was a civilian and there are no records to confirm his burial at Battleground or his affiliation with the New York regiment. Additionally, the four members of the Superintendent's family are believed to be buried at the cemetery and four bodies have been located, although there are only three markers.

With the upcoming 150th anniversary of the Battle of Fort Stevens in 2014, Rock Creek Park was granted $1.2 million of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds to rehabilitate both the Superintendent's Lodge and the rostrum. Maintenance work for the rostrum includes repairs to the ceiling and roof, repainting of the columns and wood cornices, repointing of the marble, redesign of the drainage system, and replacement of sections of the concrete slab and stairs. Work to the Superintendent's Lodge includes the removal of non-historic features; rehabilitation of the interior with restoration of paint colors; replacement of the slate and metal roofs, gutters, downspouts, and drainage system; repair of the sandstone; and the repointing of the mortar.[96]

National Cemeteries in the Washington Metropolitan Area

Battleground National Cemetery is not the lone Civil War-era national cemetery within the greater Washington metropolitan area. A sampling of the similar cemeteries includes Loudon Park National Cemetery (Baltimore, Maryland), Annapolis National Cemetery (Maryland), Soldiers' Cemetery (now Alexandria National Cemetery,

[94] "Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment," 40.
[95] Ron Harvey, Jr., e-mail message to Wally Owen, April 2009.
[96] "Battleground National Cemetery Restoration Project," National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/cwdw/parknews/upload/BNC Restoration Project.pdf/ (accessed July 12, 2010).

Virginia), and Soldiers' Home National Cemetery (District of Columbia). All of these national cemeteries were established in 1862, representing four of the original 14 national cemeteries. During the Civil War, Baltimore, Annapolis, Alexandria, and Washington all served as major gathering centers for the recruitment, training, and deployment of Union regiments. Numerous hospitals were located around these cities, treating ailing and injured soldiers, as well as those returning wounded or dying from the battlefront. As the war escalated, burial grounds were sorely needed as the volume of dying soldiers dramatically increased. Upon passage of the Act of July 17, 1862, fourteen cemeteries were created. These cemeteries formed the foundation of the National Cemetery System. By 1864, Alexandria National Cemetery was almost full to capacity, thus in part serving as a catalyst for the establishment of Arlington National Cemetery. Another cemetery, Ball's Bluff National Cemetery, located in Leesburg, Virginia, was founded in 1865. Different than the other area national cemeteries, this battlefield cemetery was created for the interment of 54 Union men who had perished at the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861.

Generally small in size, these early cemeteries ranged from one-half acre at Ball's Bluff to four to five acres at Annapolis, Loudon Park, and Alexandria. Arlington, in a class of its own, was an exceptionally large Civil War-era national cemetery originally set on 200 acres. Although other cemeteries received burials of veterans of the Civil War after the war's end and even a few of the dead of later conflicts, Arlington has grown the most, as not only the resting place of fallen Civil War soldiers (both Union and Confederate), but also casualties of all subsequent conflicts, in addition to a president and other notable figures, most if not all of whom were veterans, and has become recognized as perhaps the principal national war memorial. The number of interments in the region's other national cemeteries vary greatly, ranging from 54 at Ball's Bluff to more than 3,600 at Alexandria. Remarkably, relatively few soldiers at these cemeteries were unknown upon interment, aside from Ball's Bluff where 54 Union soldiers, only one positively identified, were interred in 25 graves in 1865, four years following the original battle. Only James Allen from the 15th Massachusetts Infantry was positively identified. Battleground National Cemetery, about twice the size of Ball's Bluff, has 41 interments from the Battle of Fort Stevens; most interments have been positively identified and buried in individual graves.

All national cemeteries have similar characteristics stemming from the 1867 Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries. In 1870, work began on the construction of enclosing walls and lodges and, by 1873, the marble-headstone initiative was underway. Enclosing walls were constructed at all the sample cemeteries, generally of local bluestone, as seen at Battleground, or sandstone, as seen at Alexandria and Ball's Bluff. Parts of the stone wall have since been removed from Annapolis. Meigs-designed lodges were constructed at Annapolis, Alexandria, and Soldiers' Home the same year as Battleground (FY 1871). A simpler, two-story lodge, designed by Meigs, was constructed at Loudon Park in 1880. Given its diminutive size, Ball's Bluff does not have a lodge. The original lodge at Alexandria was destroyed by fire in 1878 but was replaced in 1887 by a mirror image of the Second Empire-style lodge at Battleground. The original lodge at Annapolis was demolished and was replaced in 1940 by a one-and-one-half-story lodge. Finally, a wood-frame second story was added to the sandstone lodge at Soldiers' Home, and although the original layout is still visible, the historic look has been irrevocably altered. By comparison, the original lodge still stands at Battleground. Although a kitchen addition was constructed on the rear in 1929-1930, it has the same appearance as it did in the 1870s when Meigs personally ordered its enlargement.

Landscape features are common to national cemeteries and can be found at most of the sample sites. Flag poles, rostrums, maintenance sheds, and monuments, as well as cast-iron tablets can typically be found. The landscape

design, essential to the tranquility and grace of the property, continues to play an integral role in the composition of each cemetery.

Battleground National Cemetery and Ball's Bluff National Cemetery are most closely related as having both evolved from the Union casualties of one particular battle. They are also both small, and almost square in size, and enclosed by their original stone walls. Most distinctive about these two cemeteries is the placement of the marble headstones. Unlike many other national cemeteries, the headstones are arced around a central flag pole instead of laid out in long, uniform rows. However, the two differ in several noteworthy ways, as previously mentioned. With 45 total burials, Battleground National Cemetery is one of the smallest Civil War-era national cemeteries in the United States. Created immediately following the Battle of Fort Stevens and according to Major Edward R. Campbell, is said to have been blessed personally by President Abraham Lincoln, Battleground retains its original lodge, enclosing wall, marble headstones, rostrum, and landscape design. Unlike most national cemeteries, 40 of the 41 soldiers buried have been positively identified and the marble headstones are arranged in an arc around a flag pole rather than the traditional, uniform rows.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
X previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
X recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # DC-839-A
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ___
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # ___

Primary location of additional data:
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
X Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: **National Park Service-Rock Creek Park**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.03 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	NA			3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Battleground National Cemetery, located on the east side of Georgia Avenue in the Brightwood neighborhood within the Northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C., is composed of a 1.03-acre (almost-square) parcel. The property is enclosed by a random-rubble bluestone wall that is approximately four to five feet in height. Ten-foot bluestone piers at the northwest and southwest corners of wall frame the property.

This boundary corresponds with that of the previously listed Battleground National Cemetery National Register Nomination (listed 1980).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Battleground National Cemetery is composed of a 1.03-acre parcel conveyed to the War Department by James Mulloy in 1868. The boundaries were established in 1864 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs following the Battle of Fort Stevens and the interment of forty Union casualties. A bluestone wall, constructed between 1870 and 1871, outlines the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maria S. Dayton, Architectural Historian and Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian

organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date October 2010

street & number 1121 5th Street, N.W. telephone (202) 393-1199

city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

e-mail ltrieschmann@traceries.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Context, View looking East
1 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Context, View looking Northeast
2 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Context, View looking Northeast
3 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Rostrum and Tool Shed, View looking Northeast
4 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main Entrance, View looking Northeast
5 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Superintendent's Lodge, View looking Southeast
6 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Superintendent's Lodge, View looking Northeast
7 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Lodge, First Floor, Historic Kitchen, View looking Southeast
8 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Lodge, First Floor, Historic Office, View looking North
9 of 10.

Name of Property: Battleground National Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington **State:** District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Traceries
Date Photographed: December 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Lodge, Second Floor, Historic Bedroom, View looking Southeast
10 of 10.

Battleground National Cemetery
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name National Park Service – Rock Creek Park

street & number 3545 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. telephone 202-895-6004

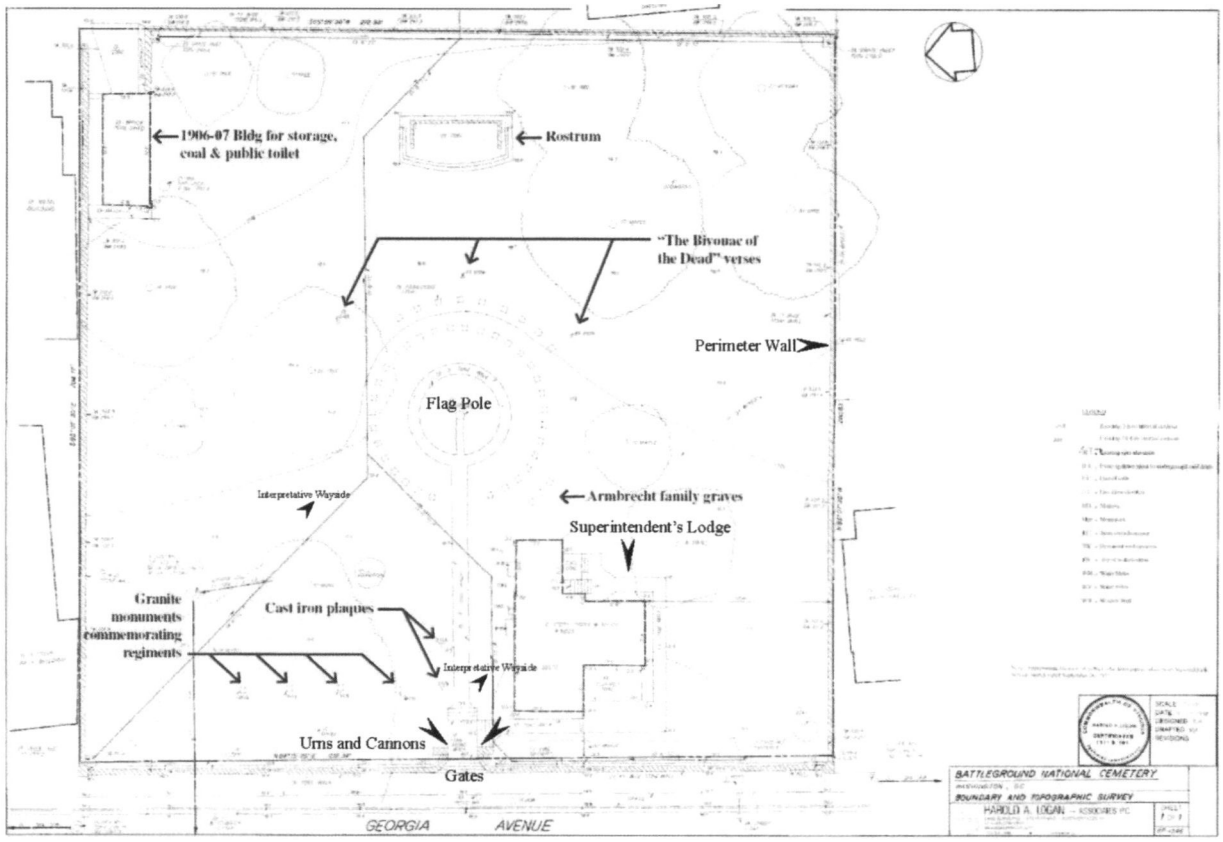
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

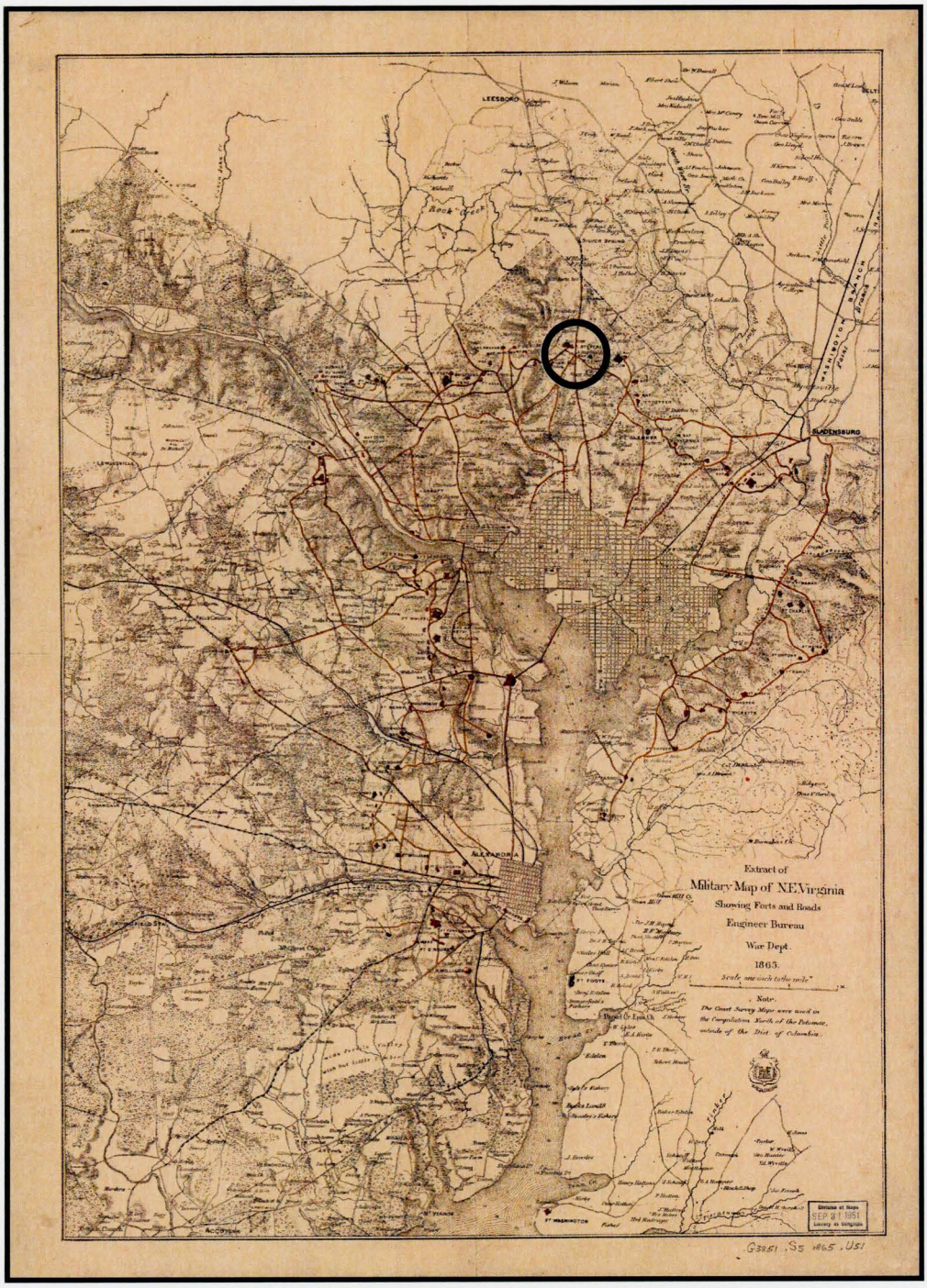
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Battleground National Cemetery
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Civil War Era National Cemetery MPD
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

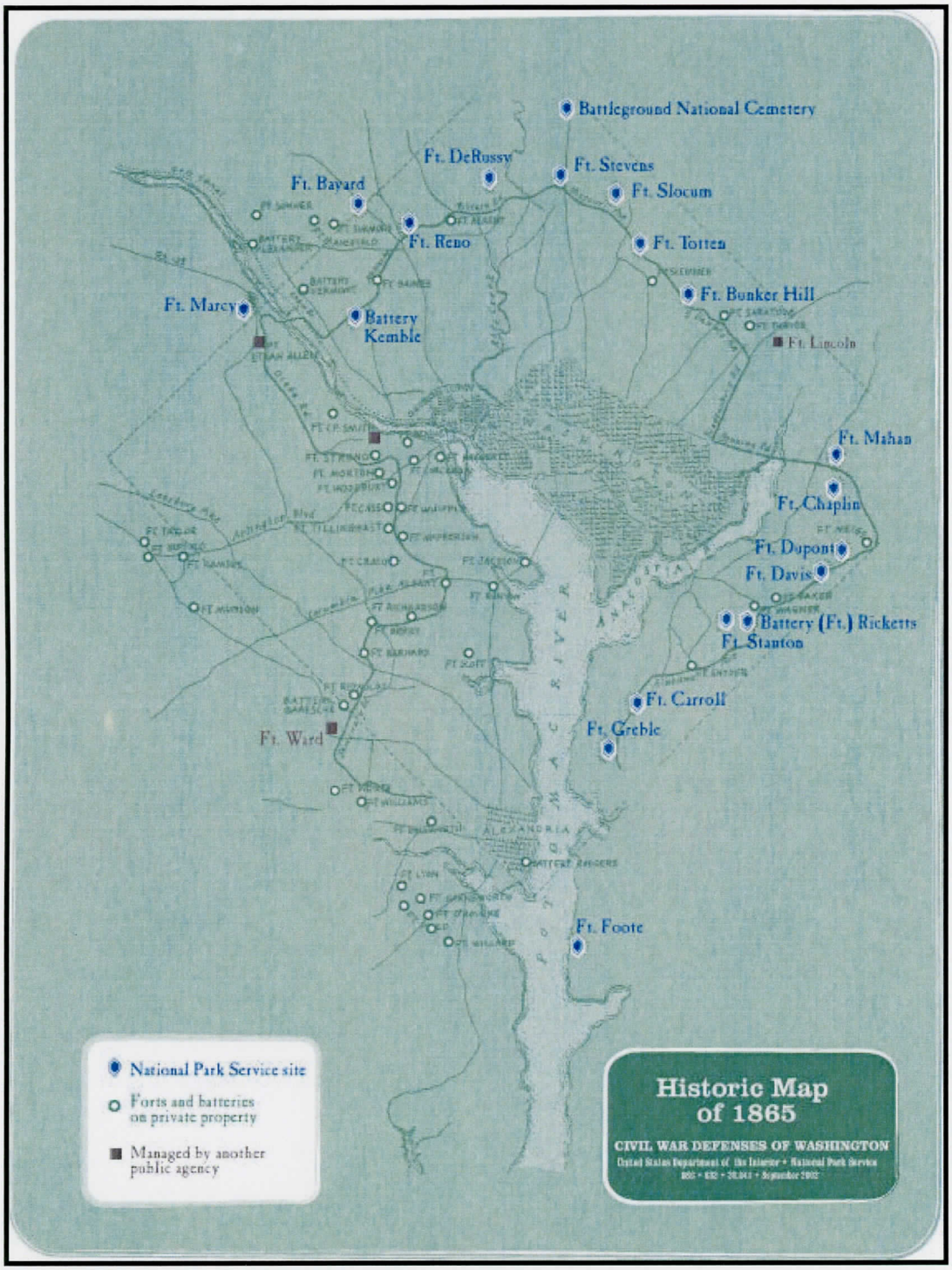
Section number 8 Page 1



Battleground National Cemetery Site Map
Source: Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment



Extract of Military Map of N.E. Virginia Showing Forts and Roads, 1865
Source: "Civil War Defenses of Washington," National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

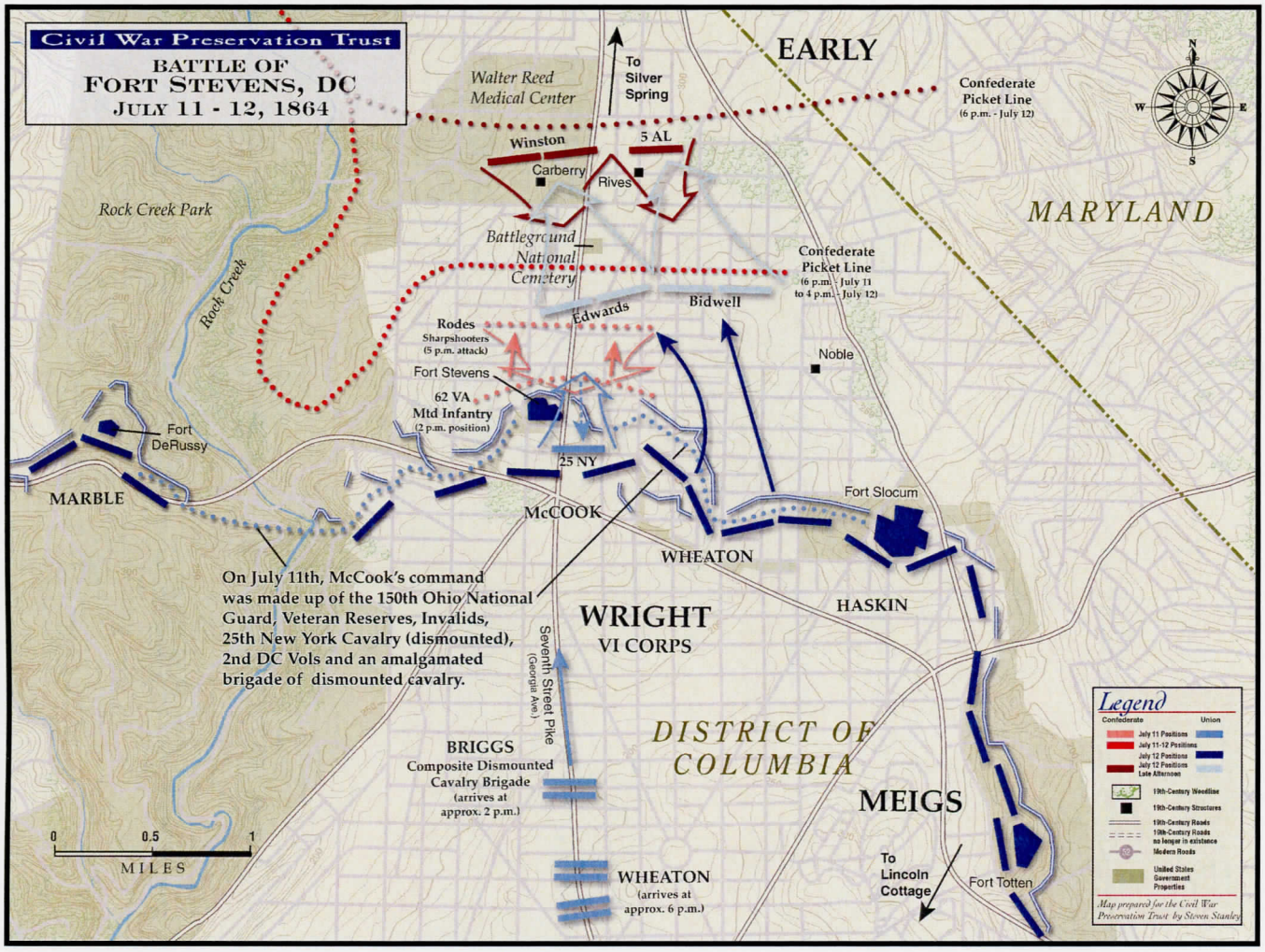


Civil War Defenses of Washington With National Park Service Sites Highlighted, 1865
Source: "Civil War Defenses of Washington," National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

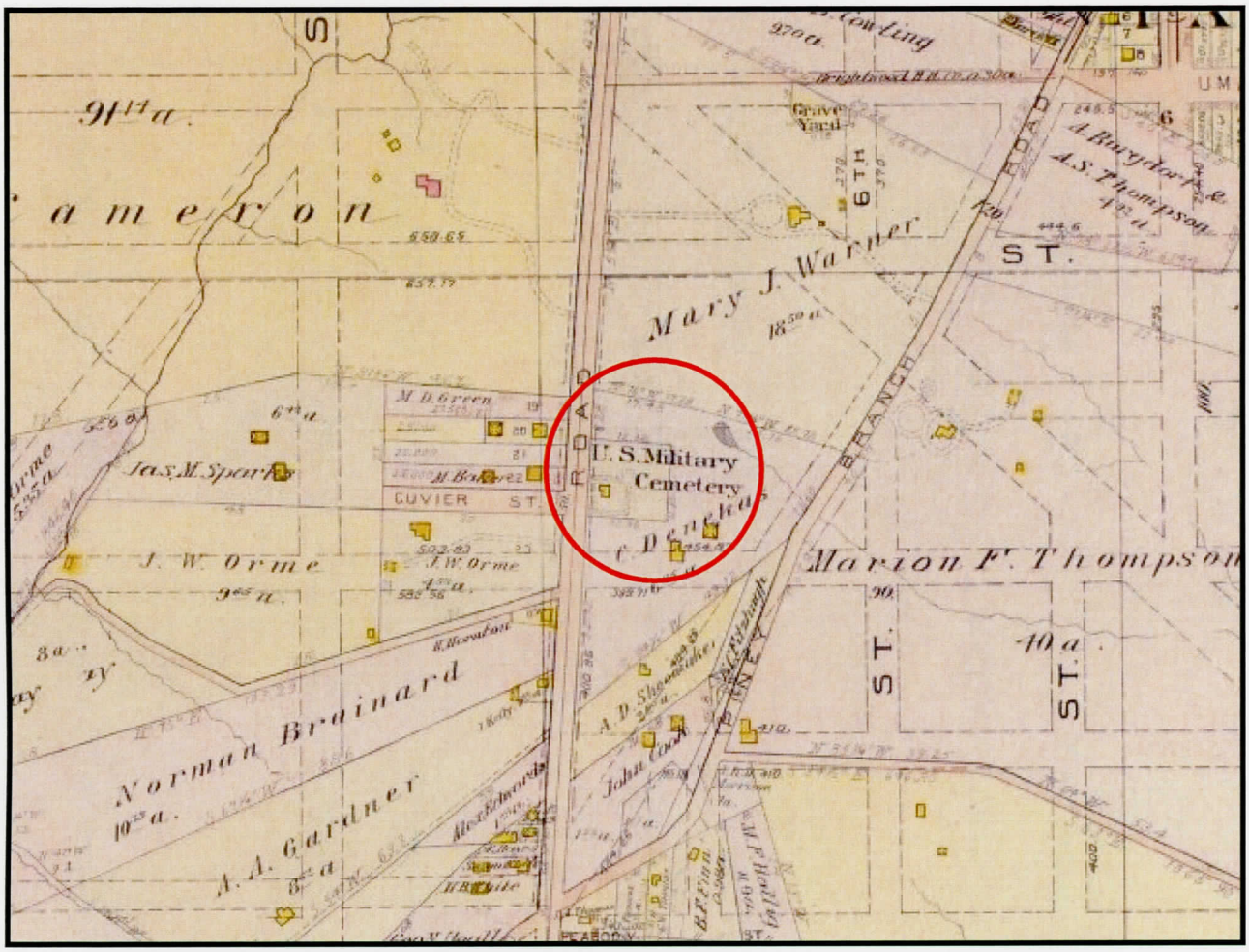
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

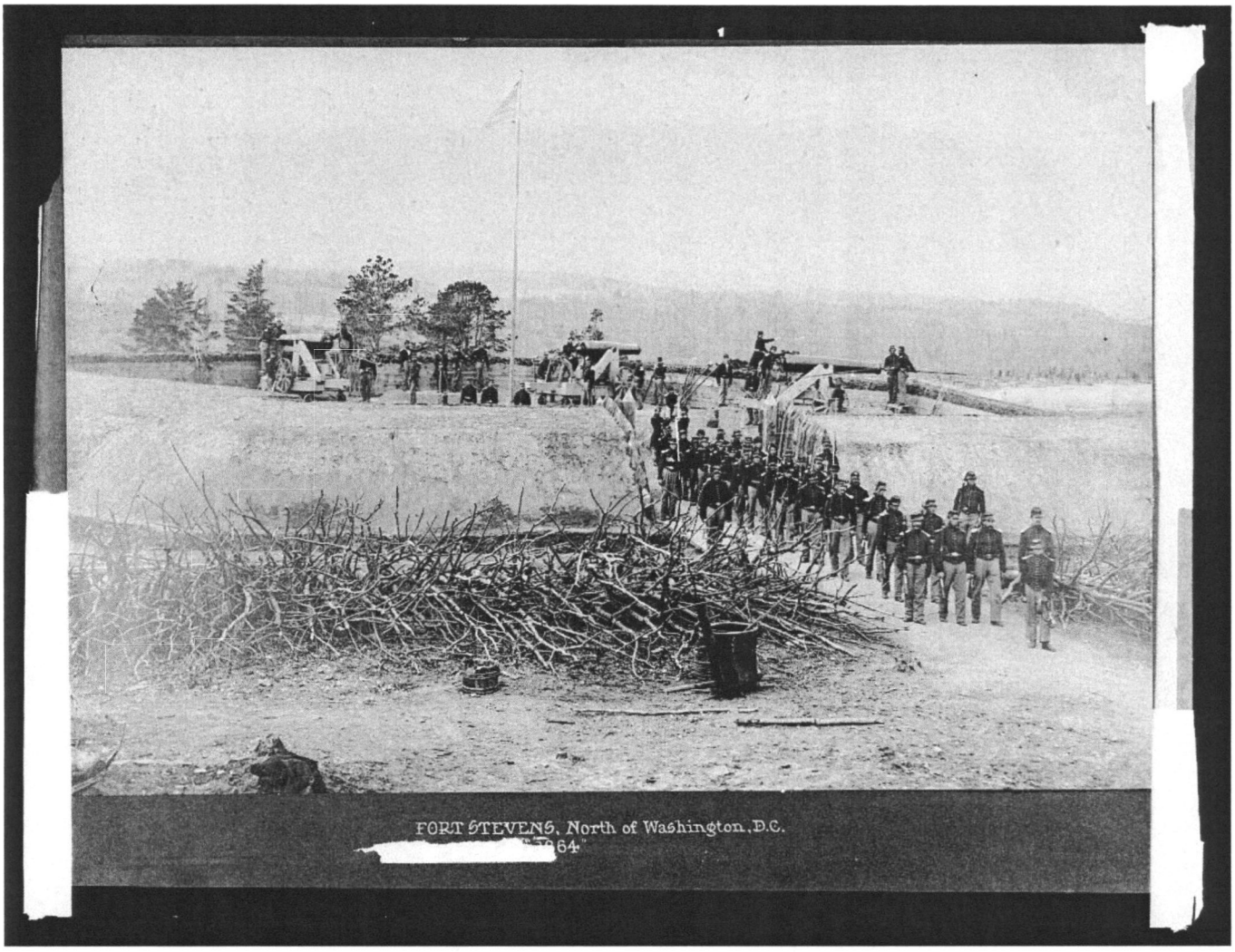
Battleground National Cemetery
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Civil War Era National Cemetery MPD
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



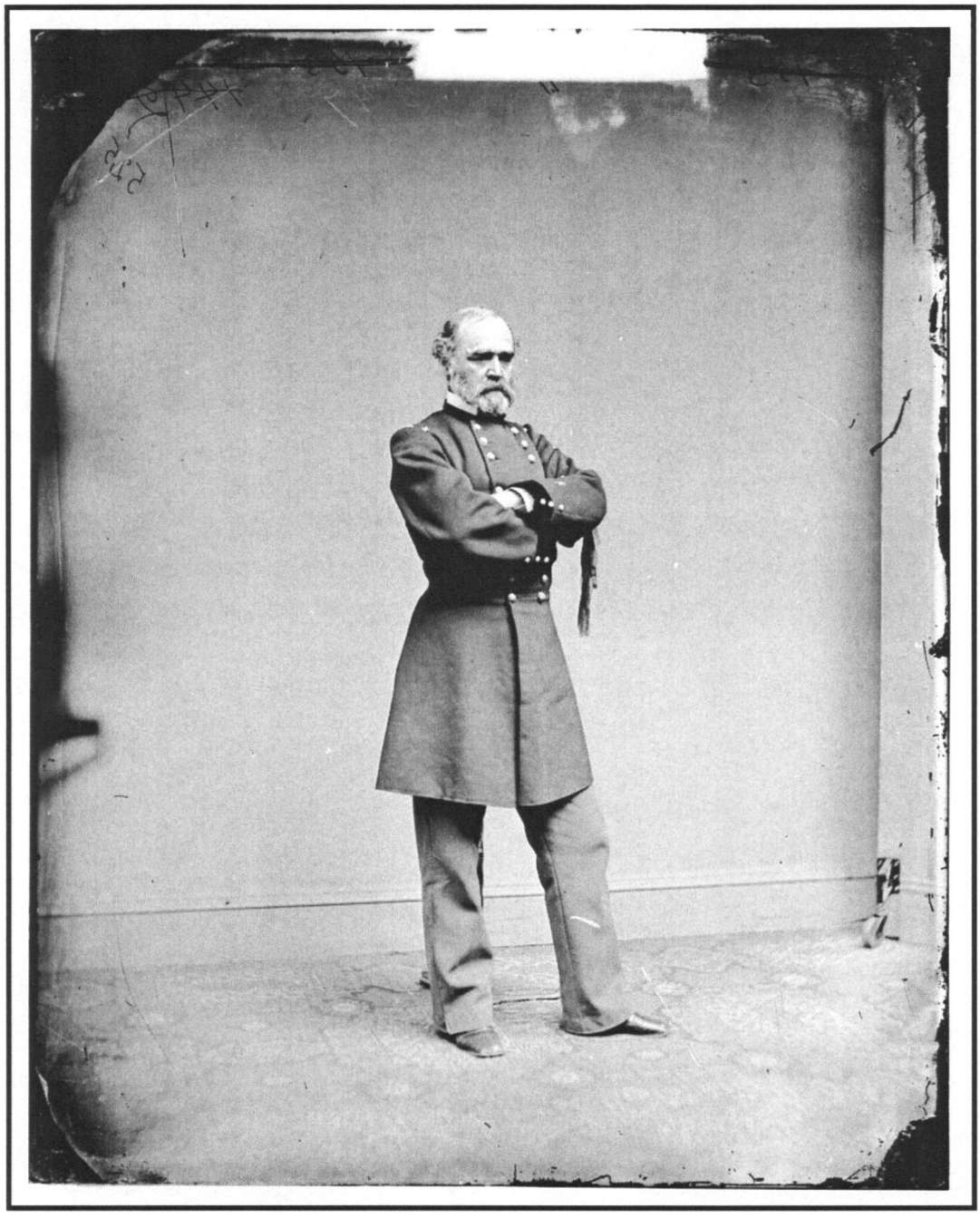
Battle of Fort Stevens, Washington, District of Columbia, July 11-12, 1864
Source: Civil War Preservation Trust, http://www.civilwar.org



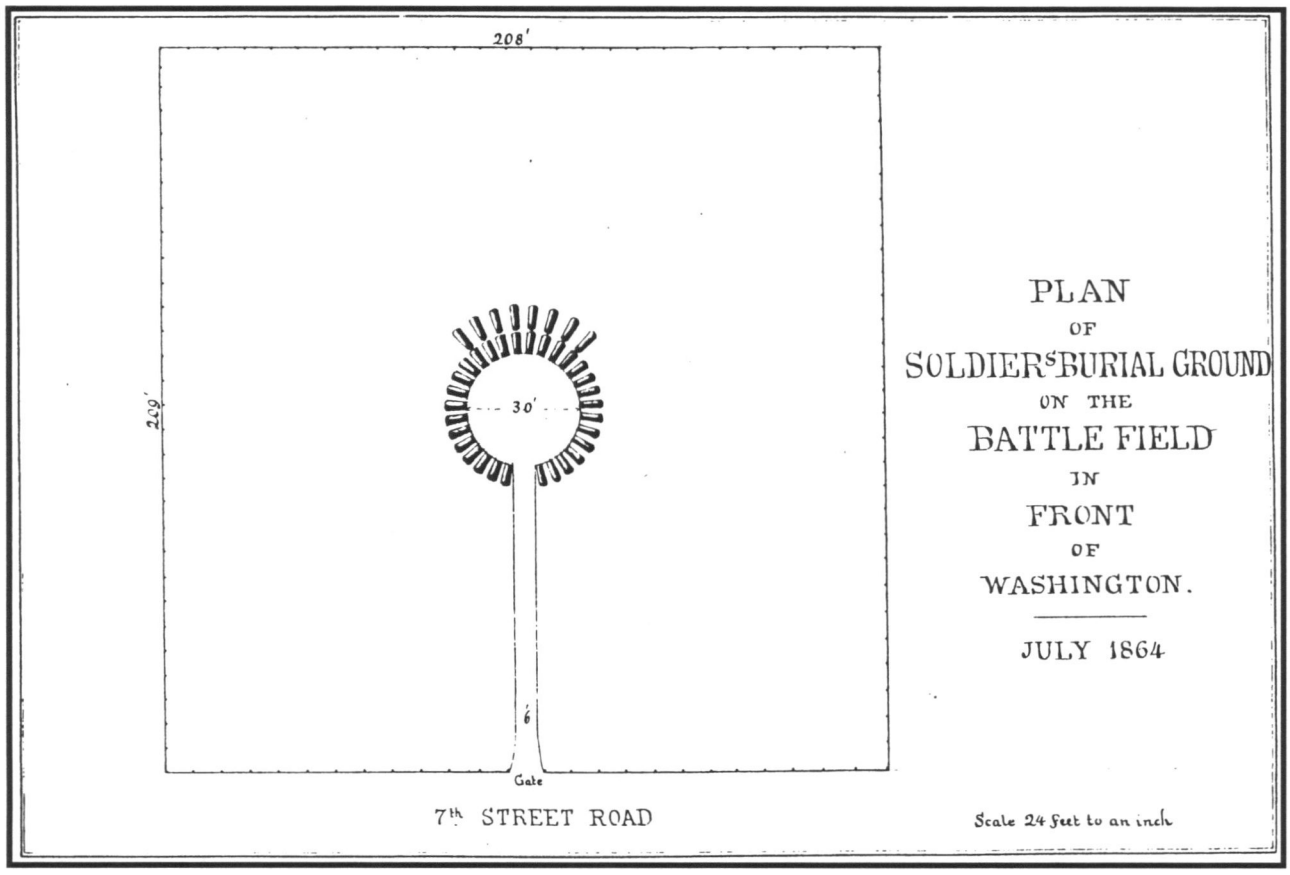
1903 Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, D.C., Volume 3, by G. William Baist
Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division



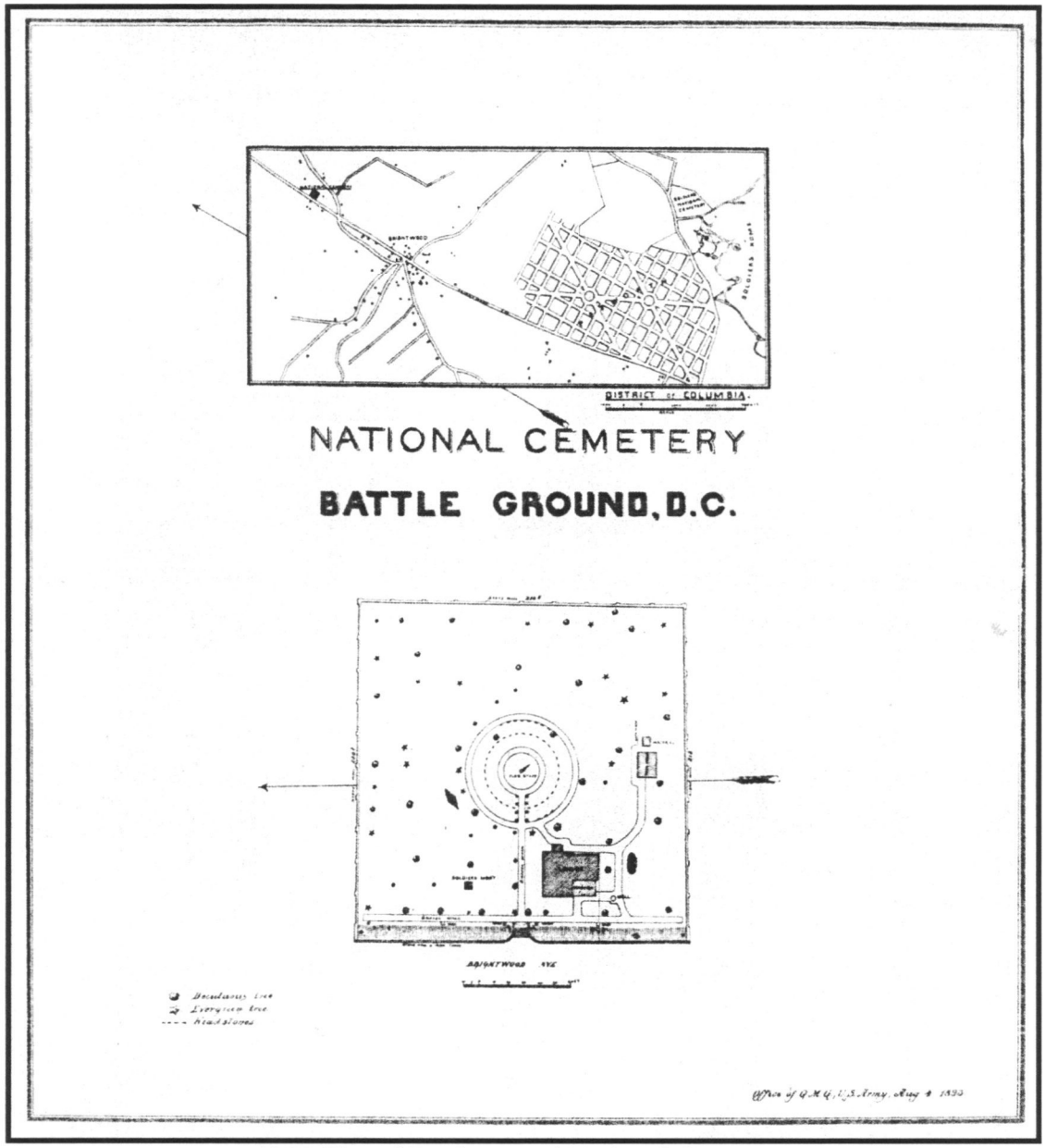
Fort Stevens, 1864
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographic Division



General Montgomery C. Meigs, U.S.A., ca. 1860-1865
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

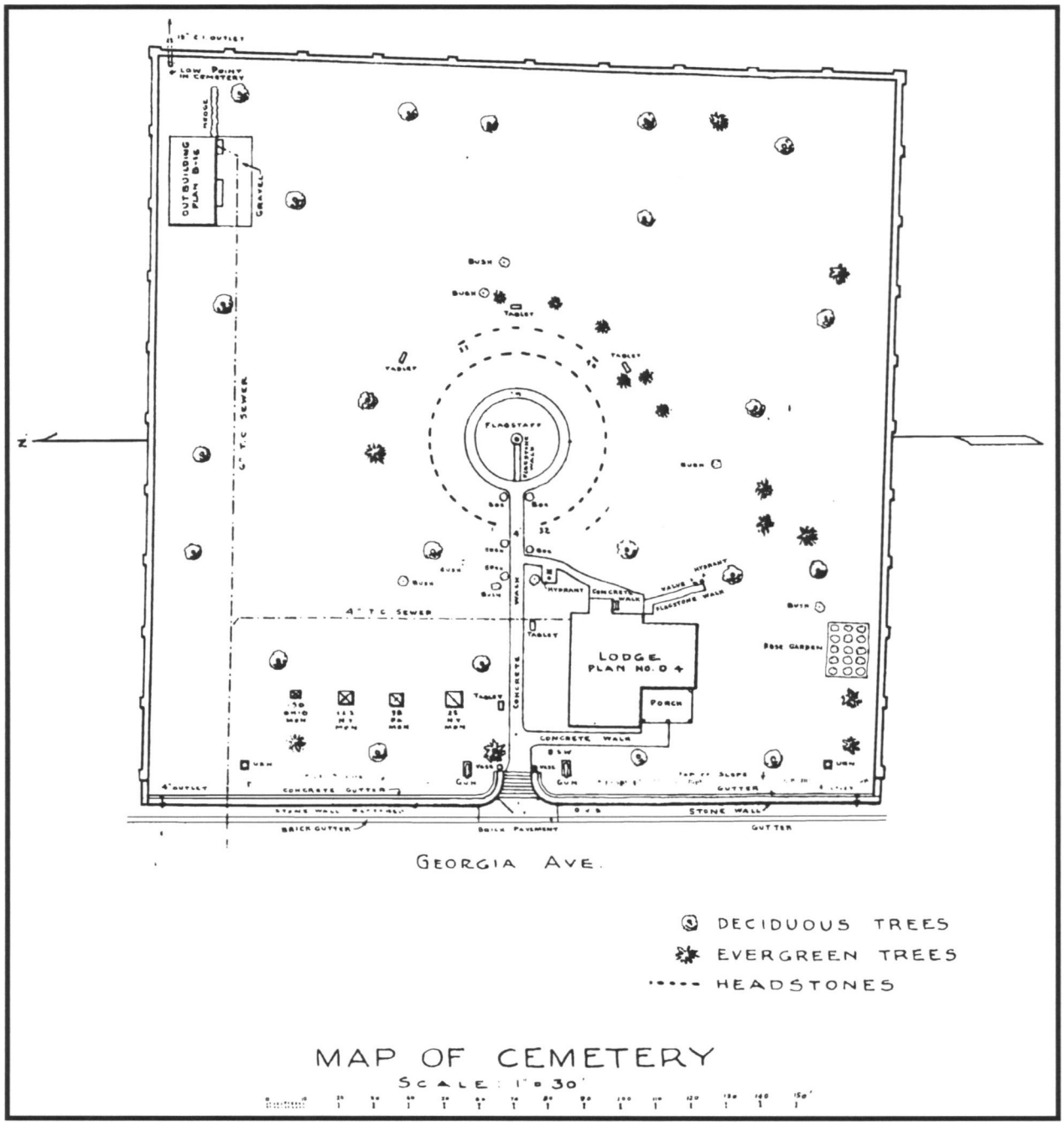


Original Plan of Battleground National Cemetery, July 1864
Source: National Archives, Cartographic Division, Record Group 92, Records of the Quartermaster General's Office

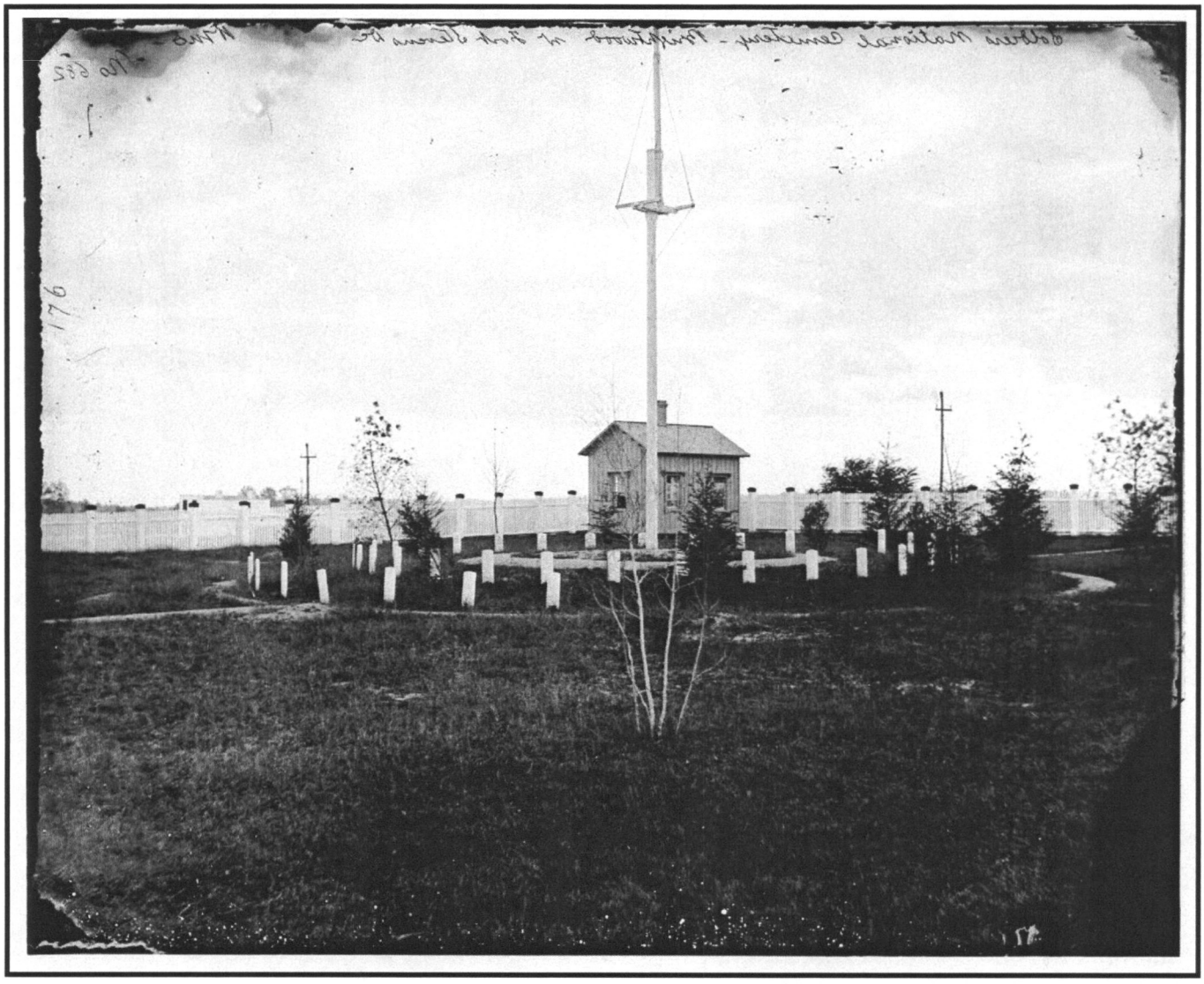


1893 Plat of Battleground National Cemetery

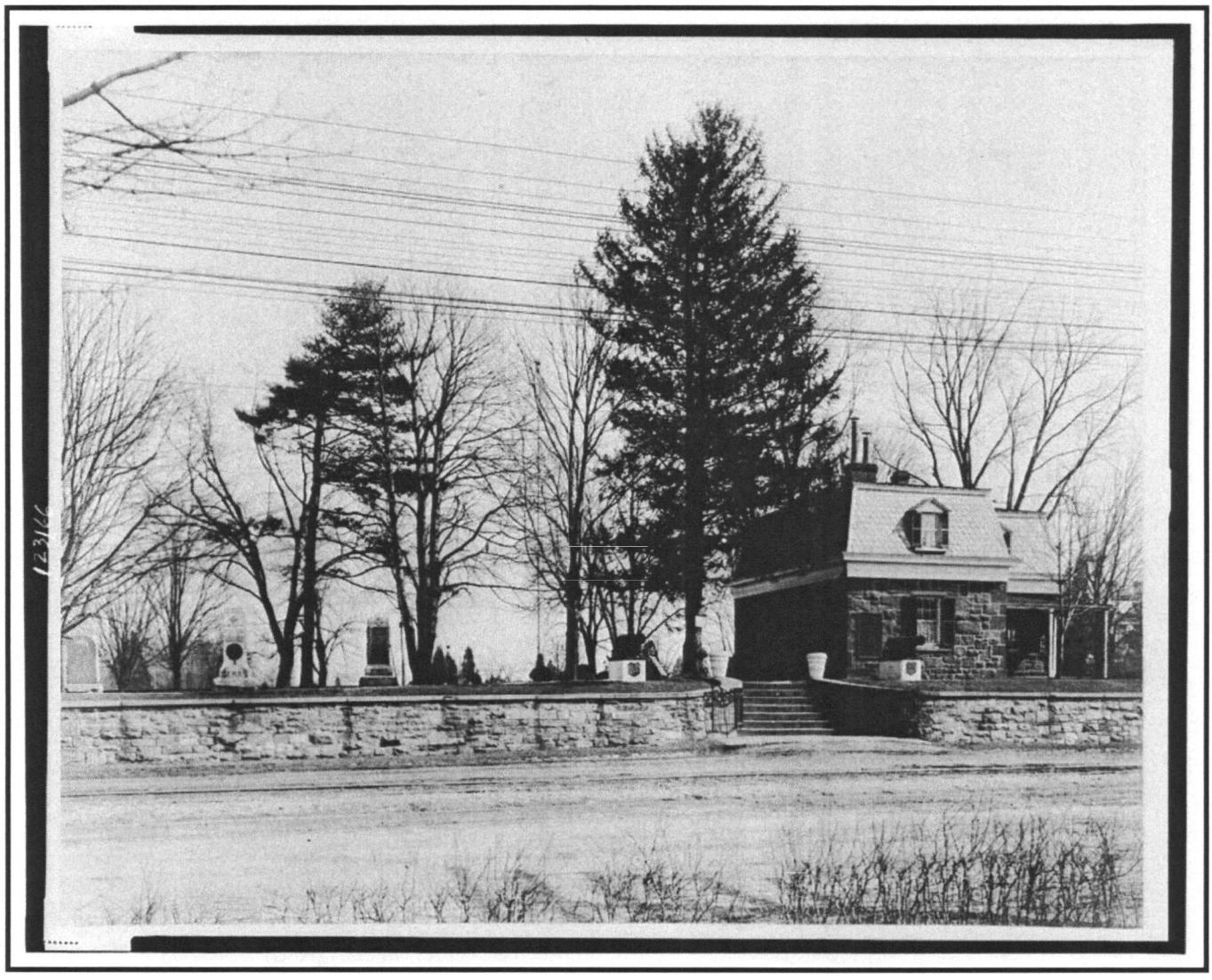
Source: "National Cemeteries in the United States" in Plans of National Cemeteries, 1892-93, National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 691, Records of the Quartermaster General's Office



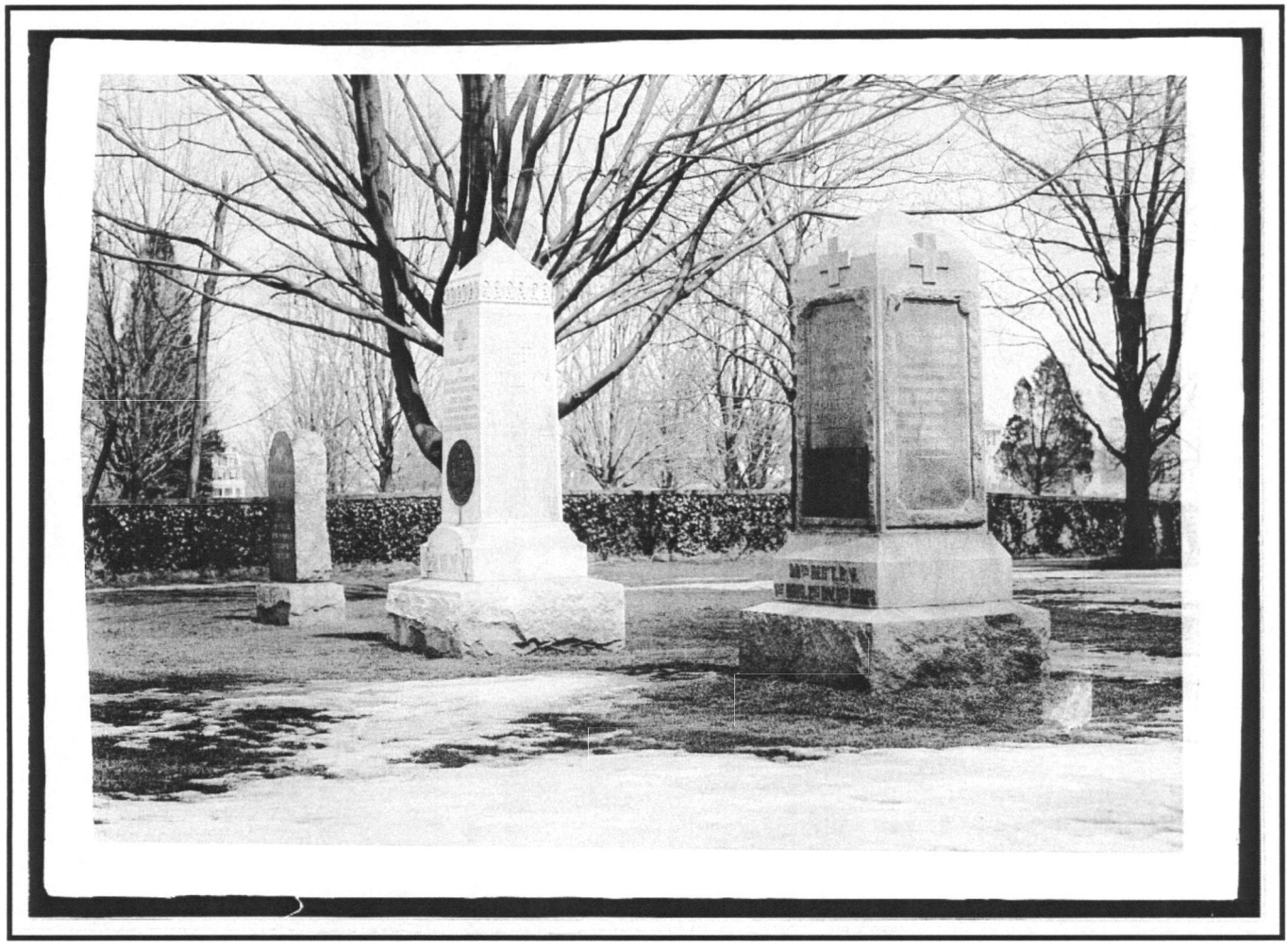
1916 Plan of Battleground National Cemetery
Source: National Archives, Record Group 79, Central Classified File, Box 2700



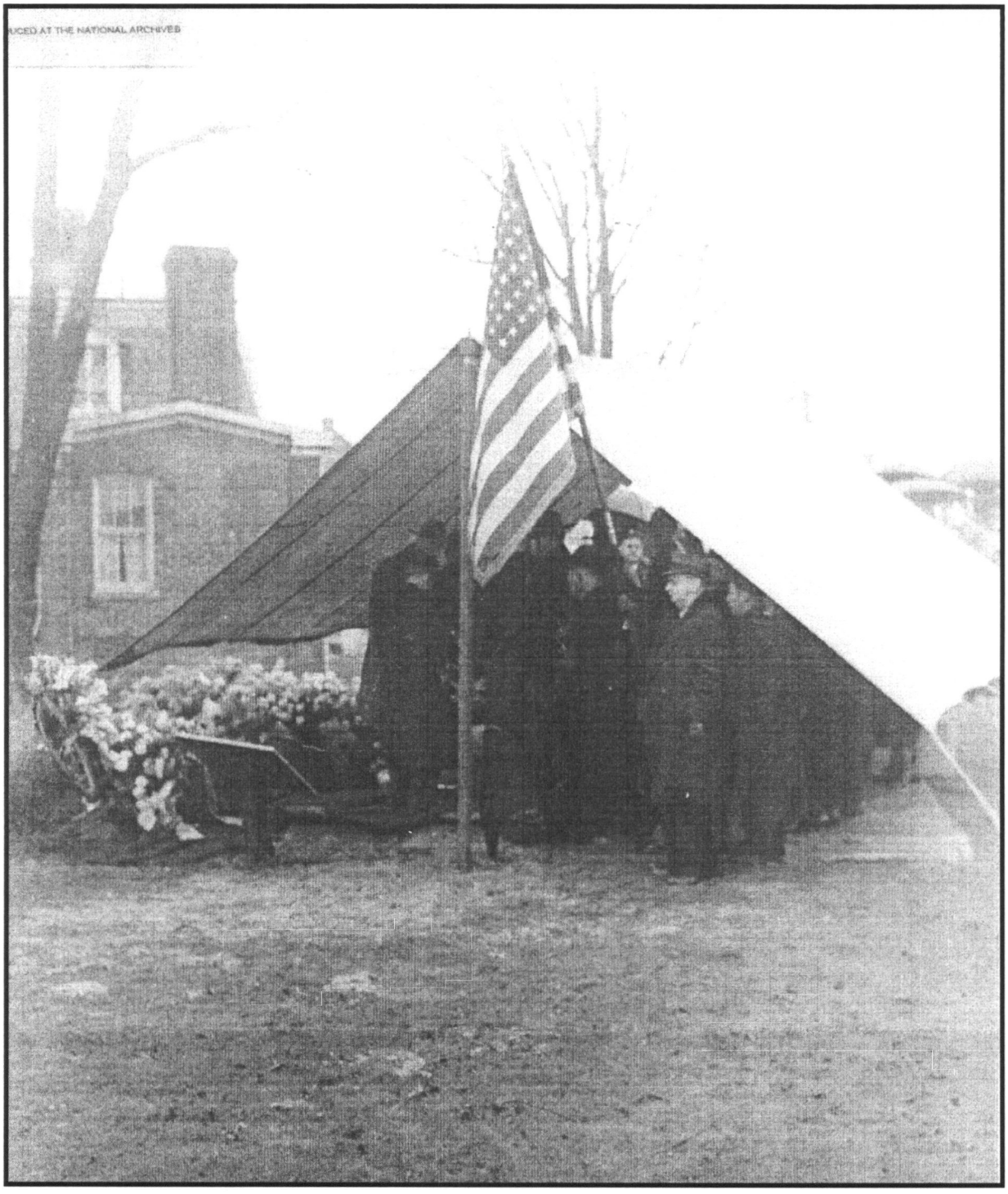
Battleground National Cemetery, August 1865 (looking southwest to original lodge)
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division



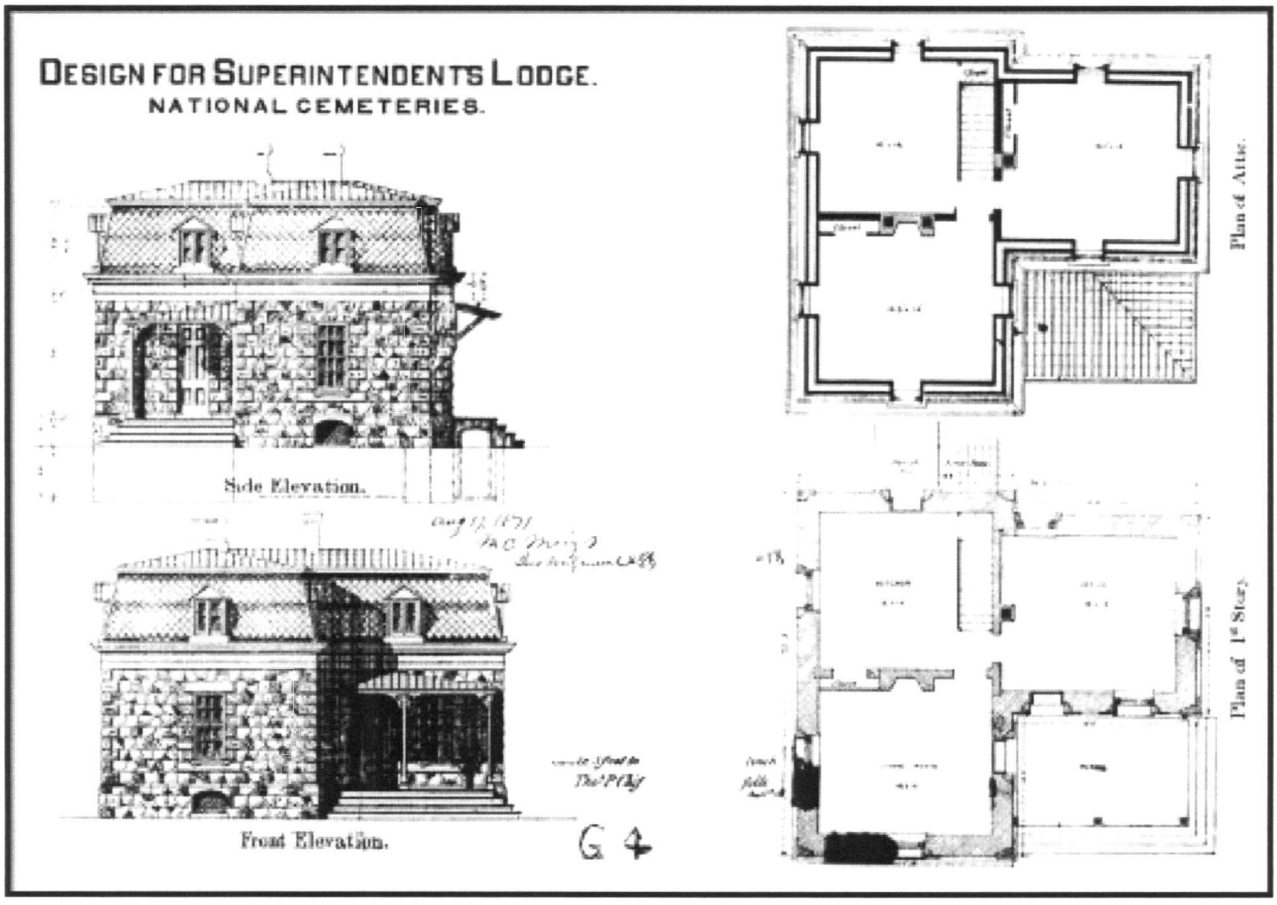
Entrance to Battleground National Cemetery, ca. 1907-1914 (looking southeast)
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division



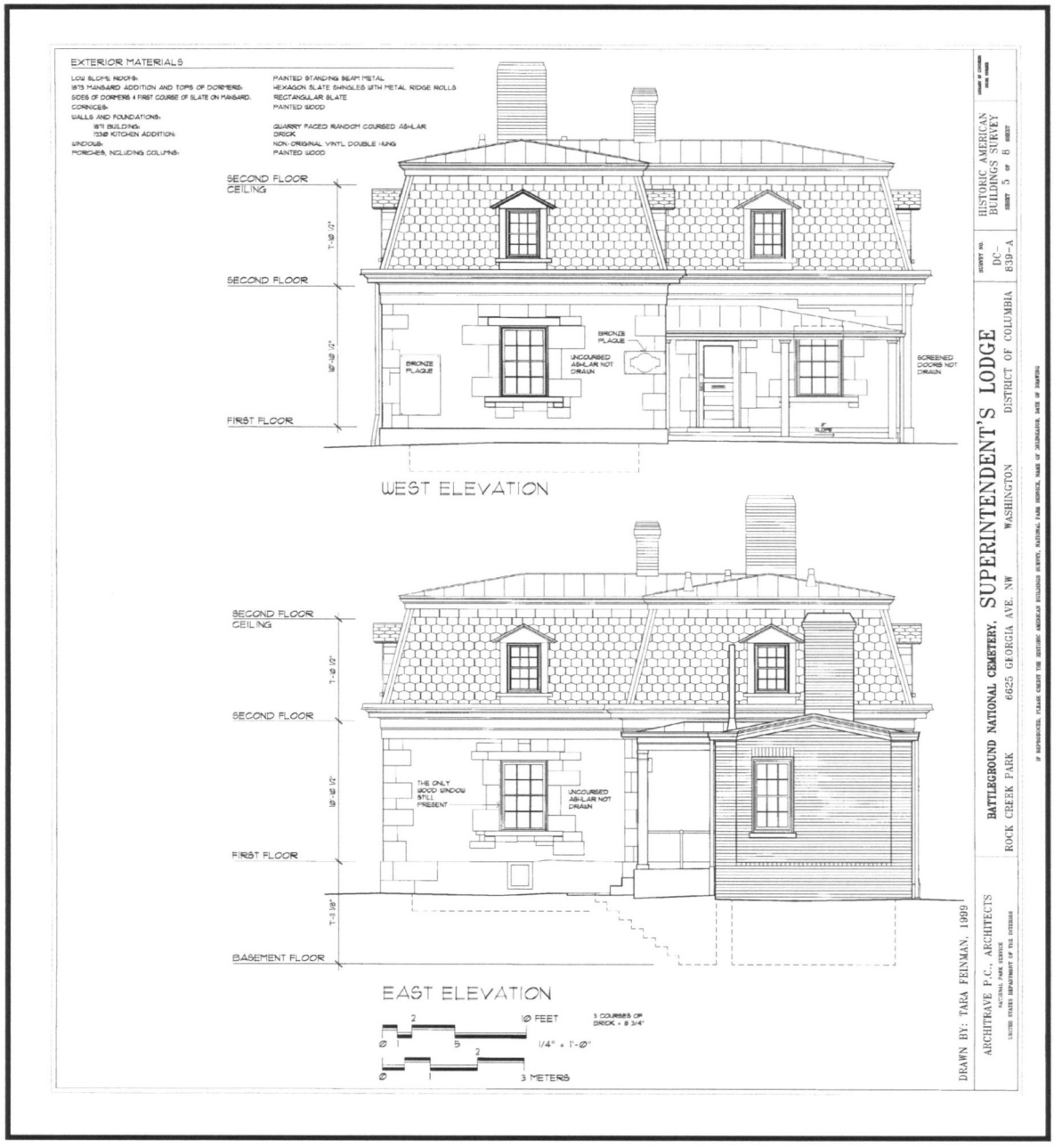
Monuments at Battleground National Cemetery, ca. 1909-1919 (looking northeast)
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division



Funeral of Major Edward R. Campbell, March 1936 (looking northwest)
Source: Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment
Original Source: National Archives, RG 79, entry 7, Central Classified File, 1933-39, Box 2700

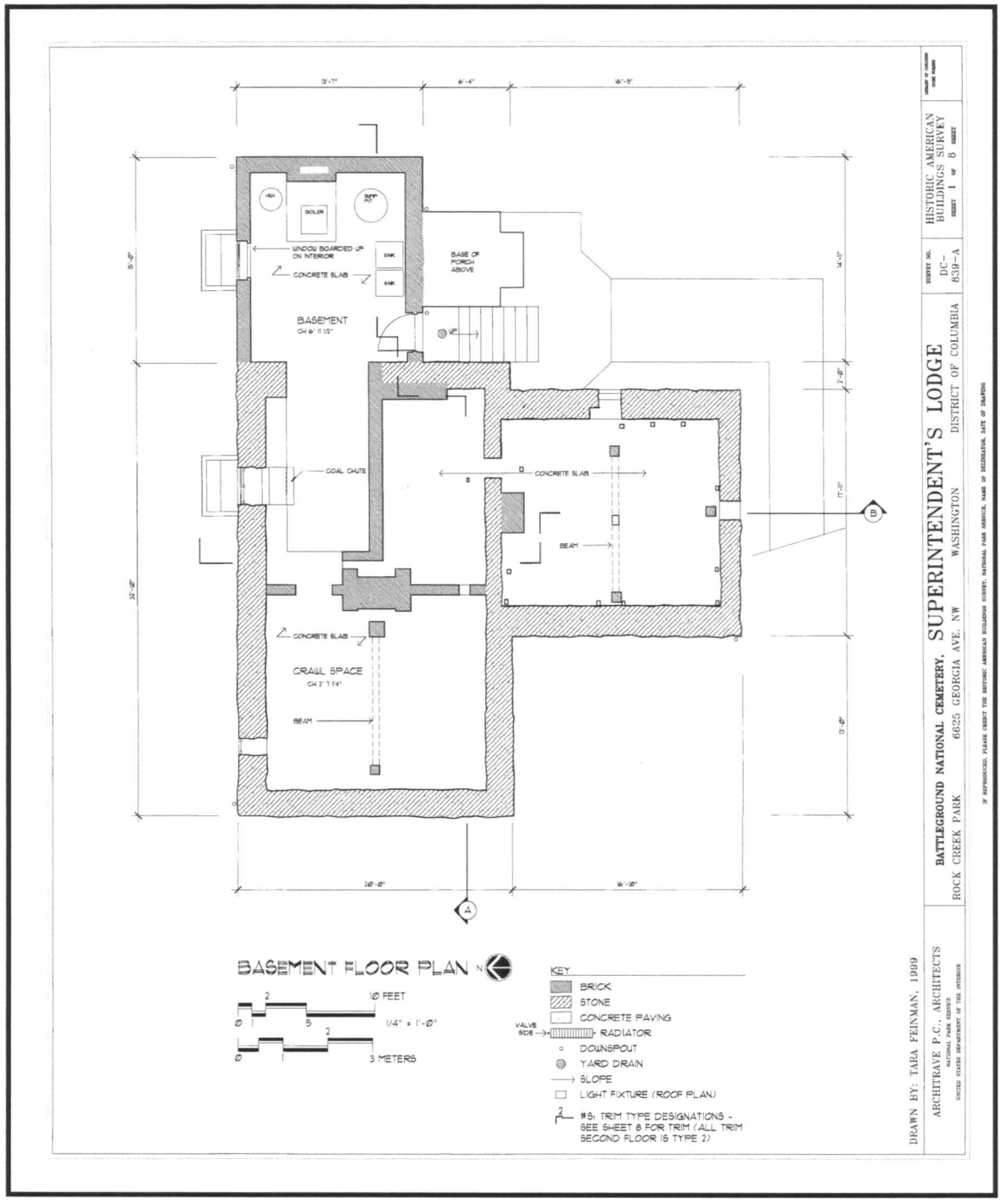


Original Drawing by Montgomery Meigs of Prototype Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge, August 17, 1871
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs

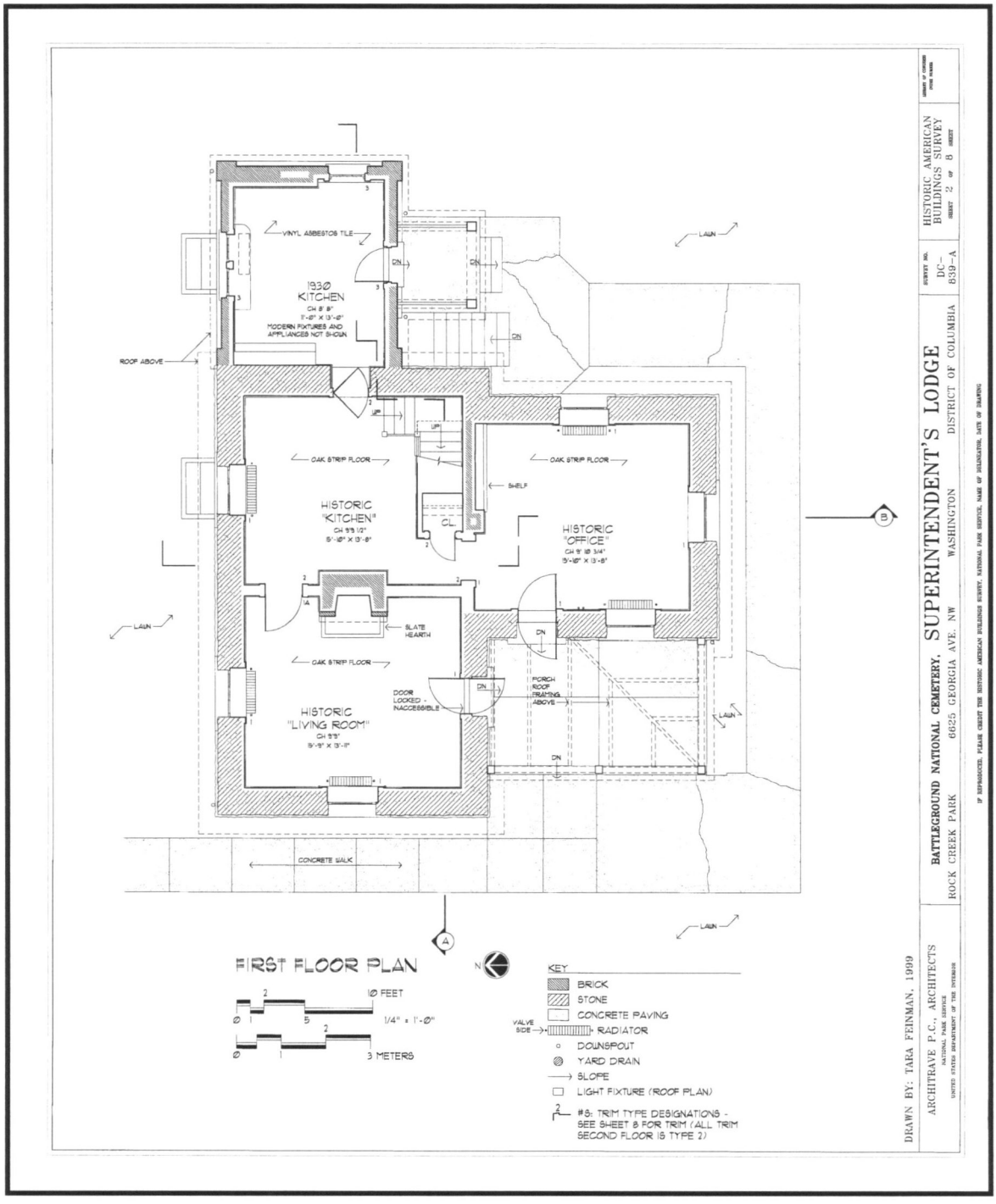


Superintendent's Lodge, East & West Elevations, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections

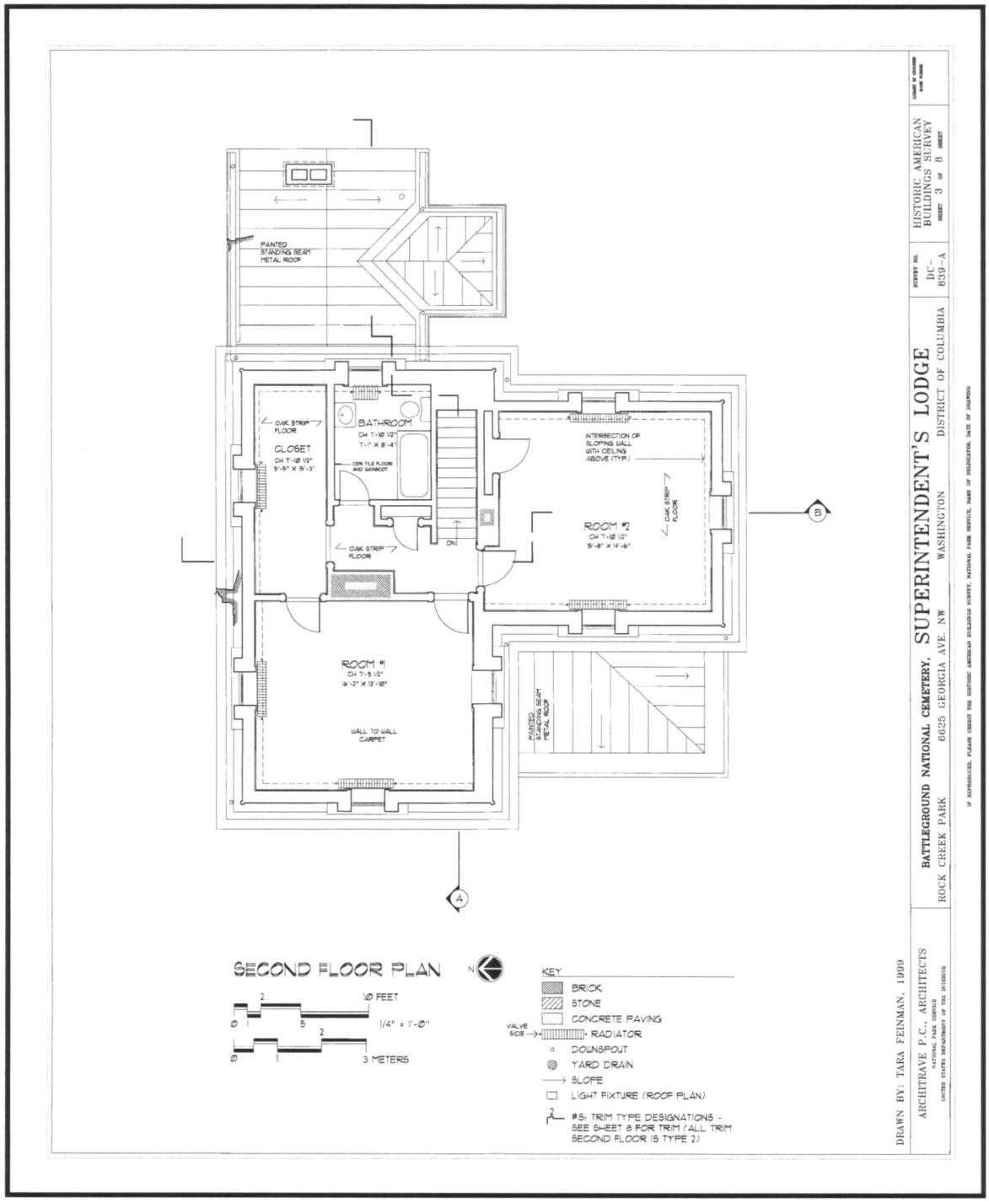
Superintendent's Lodge, North & South Elevations, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



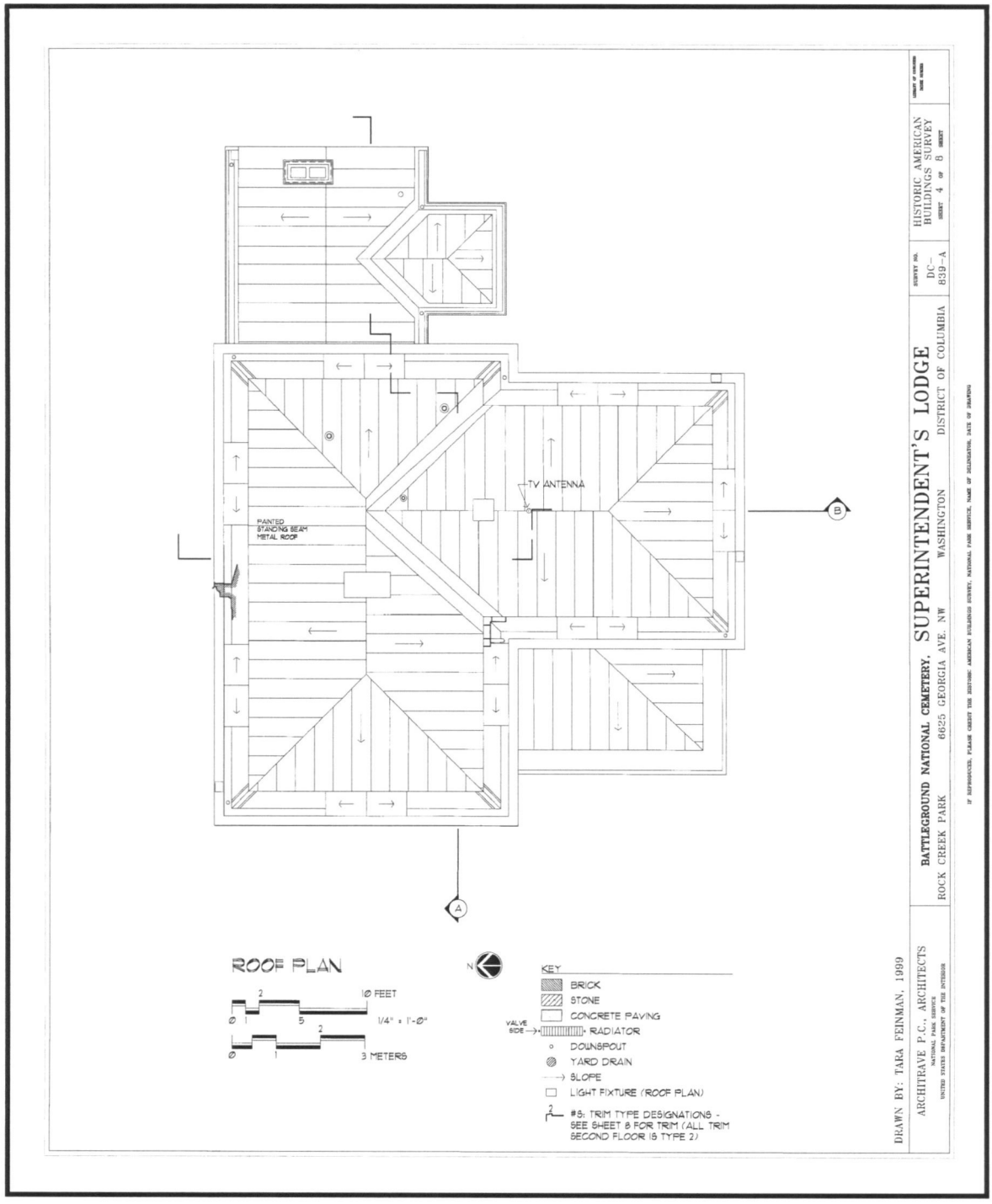
Superintendent's Lodge, Basement Floor Plan, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



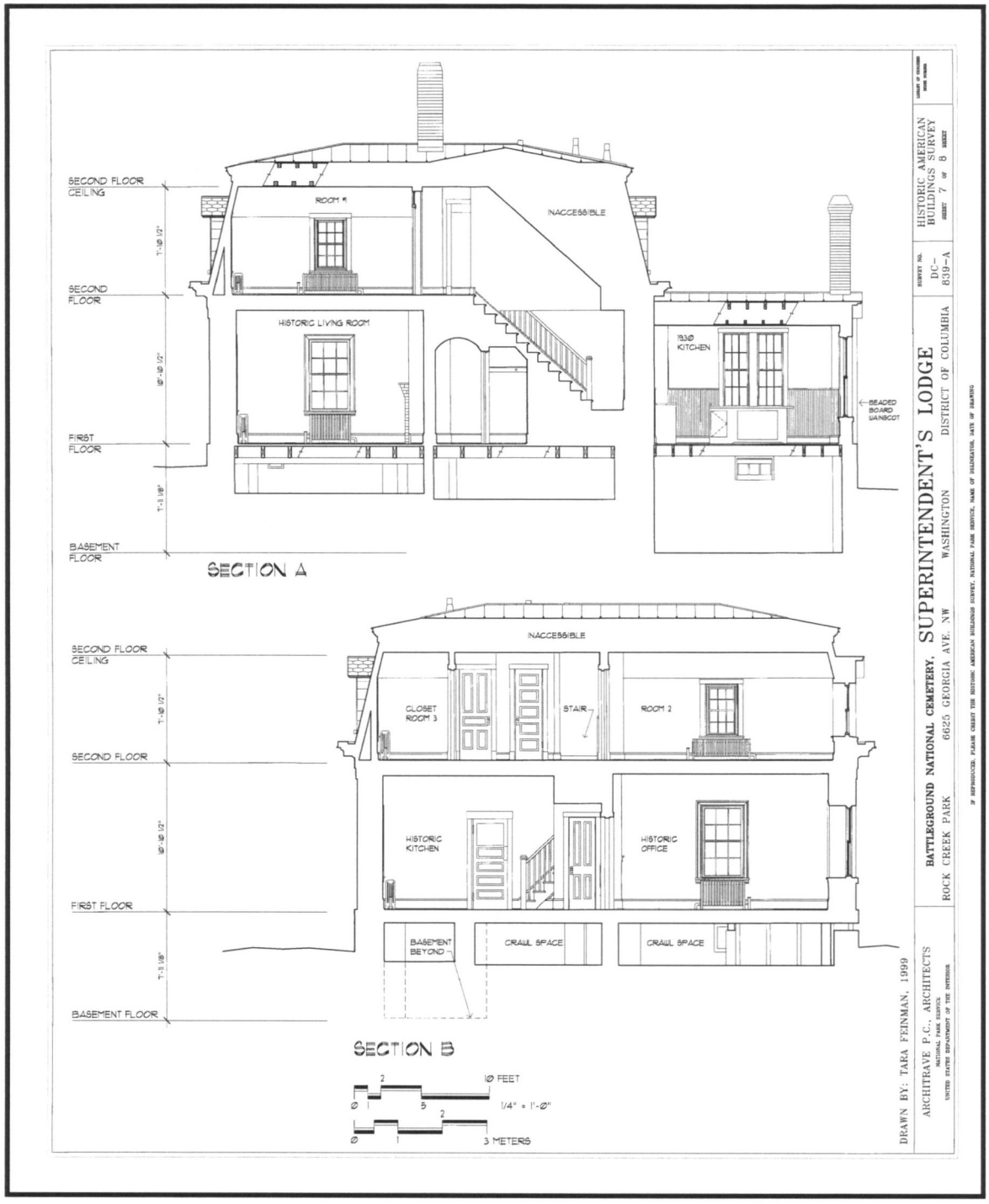
Superintendent's Lodge, First Floor Plan, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



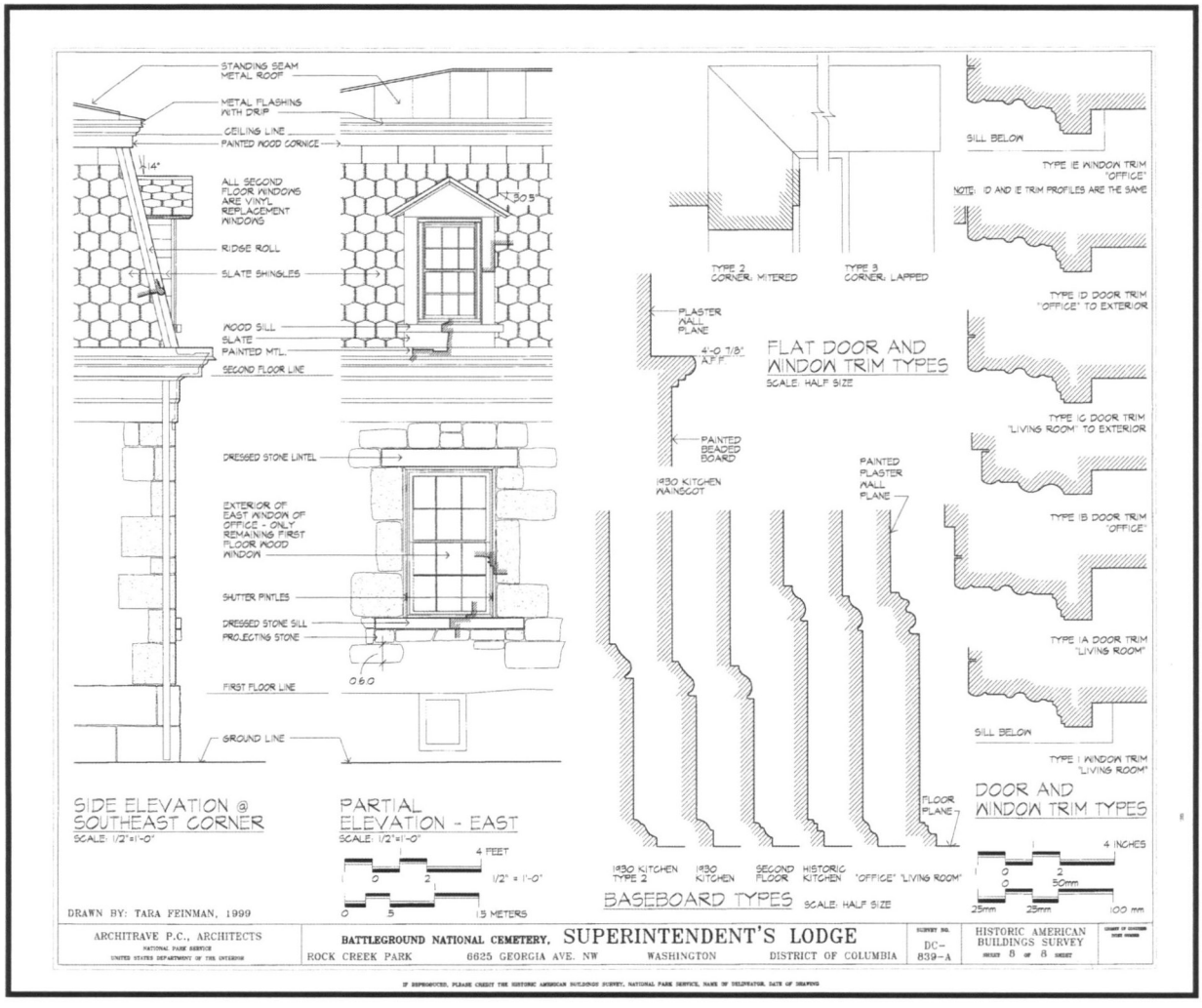
Superintendent's Lodge, Second Floor Plan, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



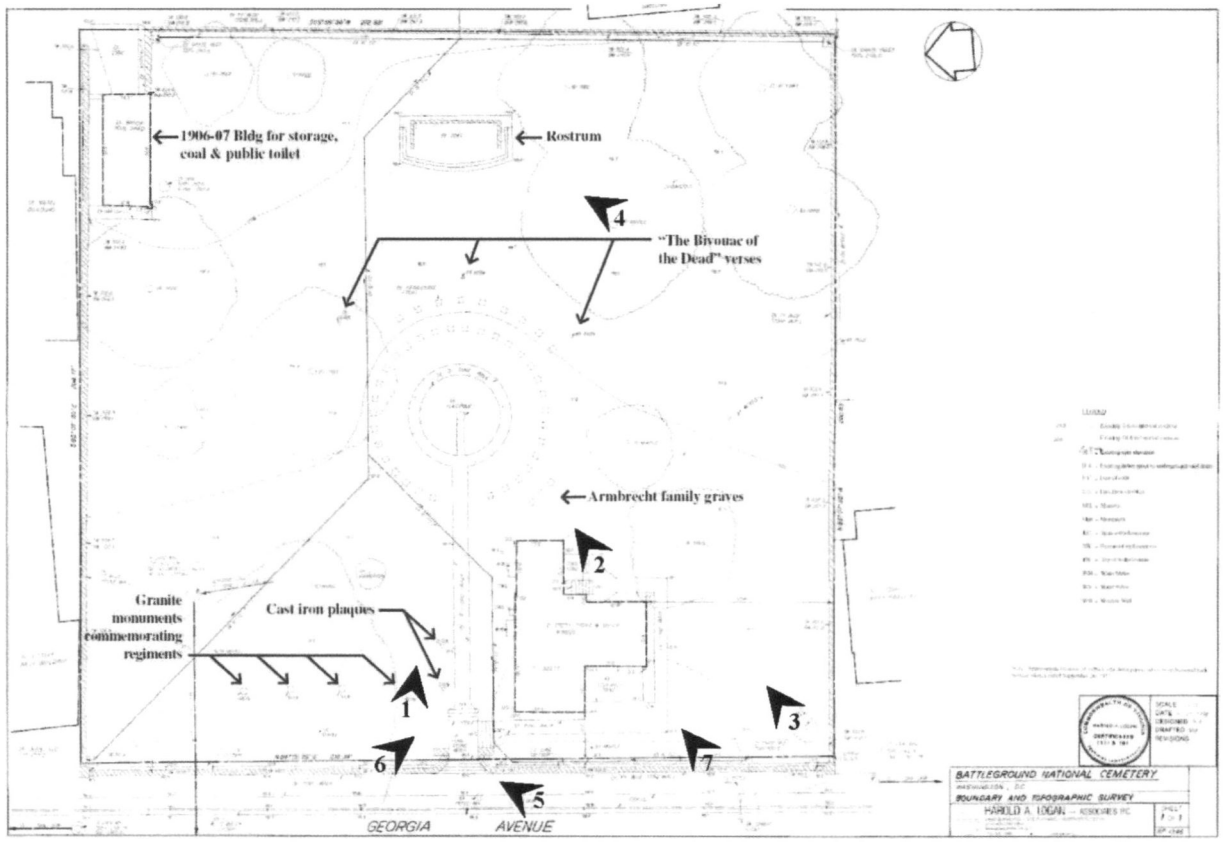
Superintendent's Lodge, Roof Plan, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



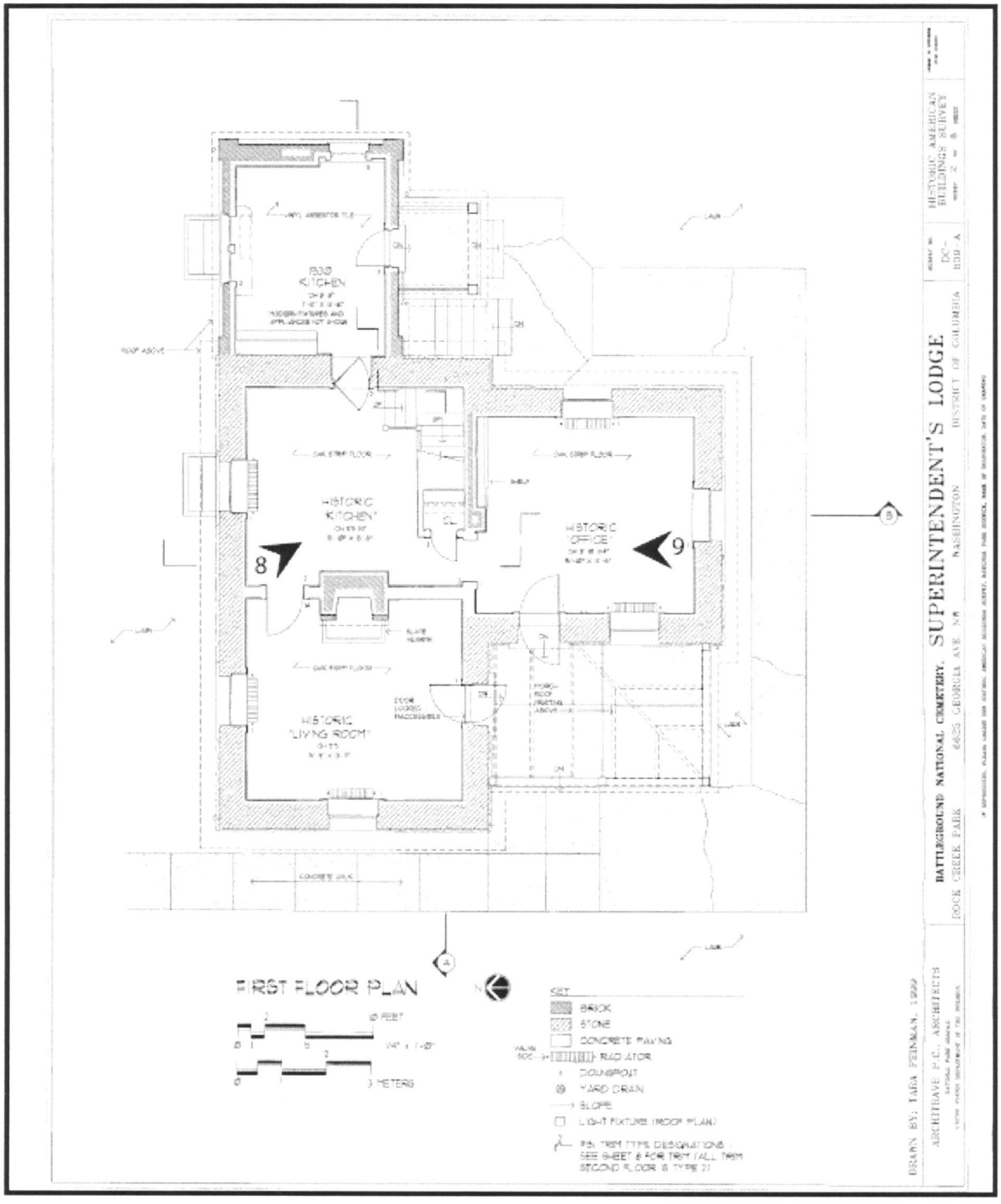
Superintendent's Lodge, Sections A & B, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



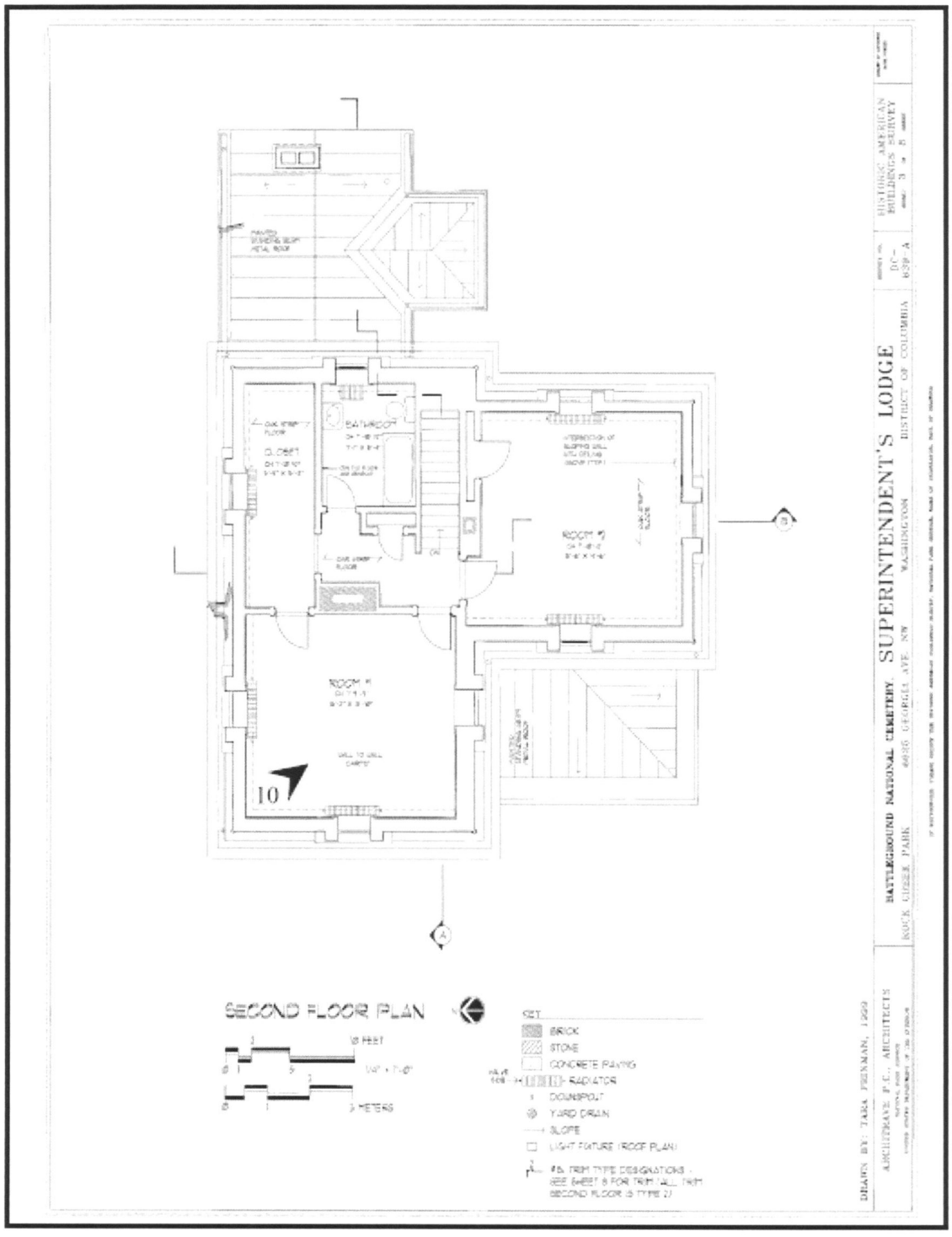
Superintendent's Lodge, Details, Battleground National Cemetery, 1999
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



Battleground National Cemetery Photo Key
Source: Superintendent's Lodge: Physical History and Condition Assessment



Superintendent's Lodge, First Floor Plan Photo Key, Battleground National Cemetery
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections



Superintendent's Lodge, Second Floor Plan Photo Key, Battleground National Cemetery
Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Historical, Cultural Collections

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Steere, Edward. "Shrines of the Honored Dead: A Study of the National Cemetery System." Department of the Army. Office of the Quartermaster. 1953-1954.

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The Washington Post

Ways, Harry K. *The Washington Aqueduct, 1852-1992.* Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1996.

Principal Depositories Consulted:

Library of Congress: Geography and Map and Prints and Photographs
National Archives: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Battleground National Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/26/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 66000032

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

√ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 7/25/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Additional Documentation

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE ___ DATE 7/25/2011

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Context; View looking East
1 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Context, View looking Northeast
2 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Context, View, looking Northeast
3 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Rostrum and Tool Shed, View looking Northeast
4 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Main Entrance, View looking Northeast

5 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Superintendent's Lodge, View looking southeast
6 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Superintendent's Lodge, View looking Northwest

7 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Lodge, First Floor, Historic Kitchen, View looking Southeast
8 of 10

Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-NCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Lodge, First Floor, Historic Office, View looking North

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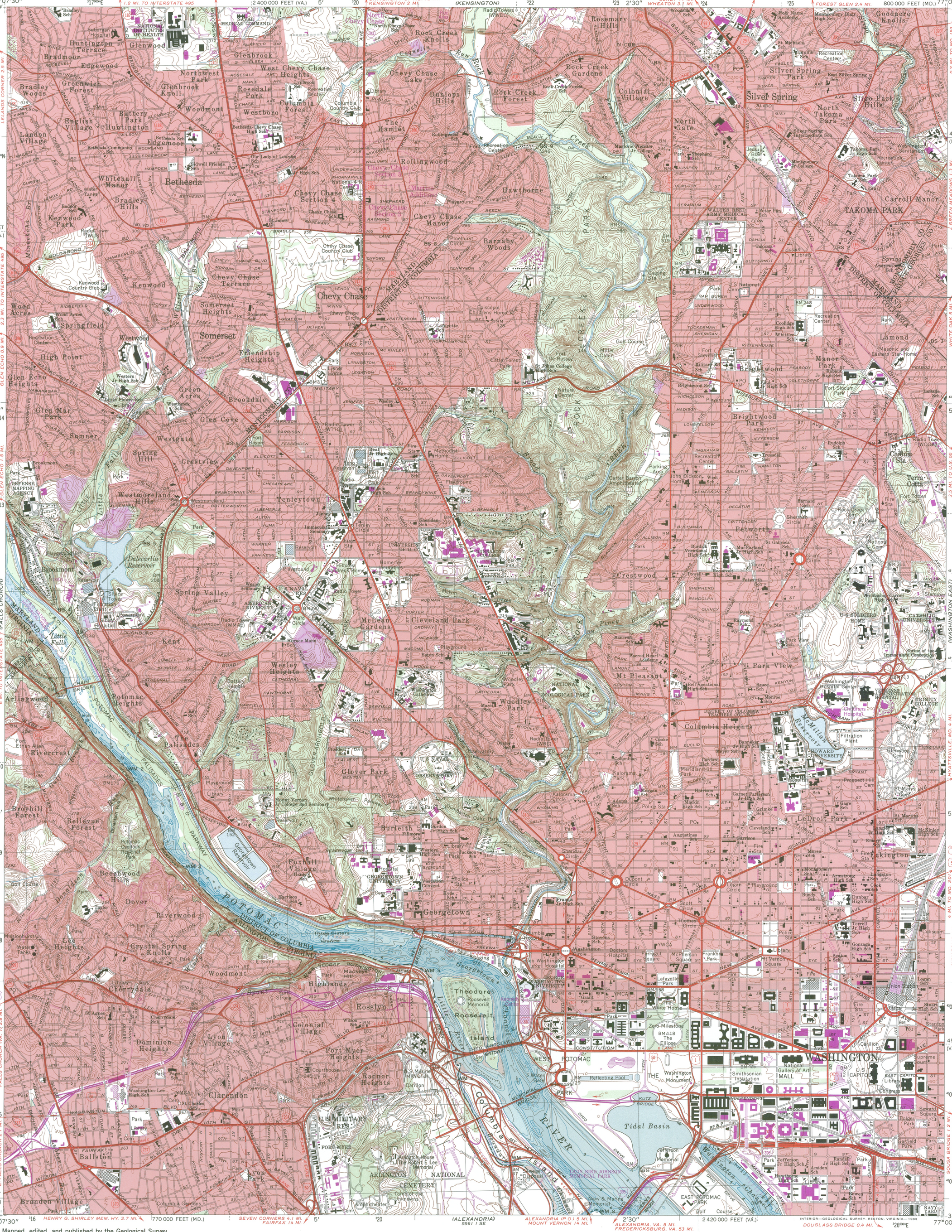
Battleground National Cemetery
6625 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
EHT Traceries
December 2009
NPS-RCP, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20008
Lodge, Second Floor, Historic Bedroom, View looking Southeast
10 of 10

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA–MARYLAND–VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
(TOPOGRAPHIC–BATHYMETRIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCPS, and WSSC

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965

Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

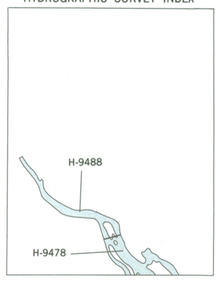
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1983

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY
INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line spacing (Naut. Miles)
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	.01–.08
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	.01–.05

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
0.5 METER CONTOURS—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MARYLAND
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MN GN
9° 160 MILS
1°18' 23 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
0	200
	100
	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Exposed at low tide

DEPTH GRADIENT

Meters	Feet
0	0
5	16.4
10	32.8
15	49.2
20	65.6
25	82.0

Maximum depth

WASHINGTON WEST, D. C.—MD.—VA.
38077-H1-TB-024

1965

PHOTOREVISED 1983
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
DMA 5561 I NE–SERIES V833

ISBN 0-607-13745-2

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Memorandum

To: Interim Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Chief Historian, National Park Service, Designated to act for the Federal Preservation Officer

Kenneth Mott 6/6/2011

Subject: Nomination

Enclosed is a new nomination form for "Battleground National Cemetery (Updated Documentation)," for the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination is part of the Civil War Era Cemeteries MPS. Rock Creek Park prepared the updated documentation.

Enclosure