NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

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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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Baton Rouge National Cemetery

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 220 North 19th Street ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town: Baton Rouge ☐ vicinity N/A

state: Louisiana code: LA county: E. Baton Rouge Parish code: 033 zip code: 70806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally ☐ (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Rome Kupuk, Federal Preservation Officer — 6/4/97
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[signature] — May 6, 1997
Signature of commenting or other official/Title — Date

Jonathan Fricker, Deputy SHPO, Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper — Edson H. Beall — Date of Action 7/9/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
5	0	structures
4	0	objects
12	0	Total

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

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Iron

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **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.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all 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.
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1867-1932

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

Baton Rouge National Cemetery
Name of Property

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.7

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	675950	3369800
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date June 2, 1997

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

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

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS

Walls: Stucco
Other: Bronze, marble, granite

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Baton Rouge National Cemetery is located at 220 North 19th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in East Baton Rouge Parish, about 1 1/4 miles from the grounds of the state capitol. It is adjacent to the city cemetery. The grounds are rectangular in shape and were originally enclosed by a wooden picket fence, which was replaced with a brick wall constructed in 1878. The entire wall was surfaced with stucco in 19[illegible] The main entrance is located on 19th Street at the center of the west side and is protected by a double iron gate with a pedestrian gate on each side. These gates were constructed in 1933. There are two additional gates, one on Convention Street near the utility building, and a service gate on the east side along 22nd Street, which was constructed in 1952. The lodge is located near the main entrance, and the utility building is situated just south of the lodge. As you enter the cemetery, the flagpole is located across the avenue from the lodge. It is situated on a mound with a six-inch concrete coping laid in octagon shape. Near the center of the cemetery is a rostrum.

The cemetery was established in 1867. Henry W. Taylor, a discharged 1st Sergeant of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, was the first superintendent. His appointment was dated June 1, 1868. Graves were originally marked by wooden headboards that were later replaced with upright marble headstones. As of January 31, 1997, there were 5,046 sites used for the interment of 5,362 casketed remains and 25 sites used for the interment of 31 cremated remains. The cemetery closed in 1960, except for interments in occupied and reserved graves. As of January 31, 1997, there were 24 gravesites available (22 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 262 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The original superintendent's lodge was a wooden cottage containing three rooms with a piazza all around and shutters on all windows. This structure was later replaced with a 1 1/2-story brick lodge. The present lodge, constructed in 1931, is a one-story, seven-room stucco structure, with a sun porch and basement. The roof is asphalt shingles and replaced the original slate roof. The enclosed porch was renovated in 19[illegible] A wall of the same material as the cemetery perimeter wall surrounds the lodge.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The brick utility building, containing public restrooms, was constructed in 1932. The original roof was made of asbestos shingles and was replaced circa 1992 with an asphalt shingle roof.

The octagon-shaped rostrum is constructed of iron frame with the lower section made of brick with a stucco surface. The posts and supporting steps are made of cast iron, with black steel railings. The galvanized iron roof has been removed.

A brick public rest room building with an asbestos shingle roof, constructed in 1932, was removed in 1952.

There is one commemorative monument in the Baton Rouge National Cemetery:

Massachusetts Monument - A large granite monument erected in 1909 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1908, the legislature authorized the monument in memory of the officers of the 31st and 41st Infantry and the men from Massachusetts who lost their lives in the Department of the Gulf during the Civil War. It was constructed by J. N. White and Sons of first-class Quincy monumental granite at a cost of $5,000. The eagle, Massachusetts seal, etc., are made of bronze. The monument is inscribed as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS
IN MEMORY OF
THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FEDERAL
ARMY AND NAVY FROM MASSACHUSETTS
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE GULF DURING THE CIVIL WAR
1861 - 1865
ORGANIZATIONS
THAT SERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

4TH INFANTRY

26TH INFANTRY
30TH INFANTRY
31ST INFANTRY
38TH INFANTRY
41ST INFANTRY
42ND INFANTRY
47TH INFANTRY
48TH INFANTRY
49TH INFANTRY
50TH INFANTRY
52ND INFANTRY
53RD INFANTRY

2ND LIGHT BATTERY
4TH LIGHT BATTERY
6TH LIGHT BATTERY
7TH LIGHT BATTERY
12TH LIGHT BATTERY
13TH LIGHT BATTERY

15TH LIGHT BATTERY

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Lodge, utility building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gates (3), perimeter wall, rostrum

Objects: Flagpole, Massachusetts monument, Bronze plaque affixed to flagpole, plaque in front of cemetery

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Baton Rouge National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history.

The period of significance ends in 1932, the year of construction of the utility building.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

In early May 1862, Captain Thomas T. Craven, with seven vessels, was sent to Baton Rouge to take the capital city. On May 7, 1862, Commander James S. Palmer from Craven's detachment, proceeded to Baton Rouge aboard the *Iroquois* and demanded the surrender of the city. Receiving no satisfactory answer, Palmer landed a force on the morning of the ninth and claimed possession of the arsenal and barracks. Captain David G. Farragut also moved up to Baton Rouge.

At Baton Rouge, James B. Kimball, the chief engineer of the Hartford, had dumped his dirty laundry into a small boat manned by four sailors and started for a house near the wharf to find a wash woman. As the party neared the shore, about forty guerrillas rushed down the levee and blasted the boat with buckshot, slightly injuring Kimball and two of the sailors. When Farragut learned of this, he ordered the *Hartford* and *Kennebec* to open fire. Surprisingly, only one woman was killed, three were wounded, and two drowned while trying to escape. The gunboats continued to shell the town as long as they thought they could see any trace of the guerrillas. Later, Farragut assured the citizens, and later the mayor, that unless he were attacked again, he would not fire into the city. The next morning, May 29, General Thomas Williams arrived in Baton Rouge with his troops. Farragut requested that he go ashore and protect the lives and property of the loyal citizens. The guerrillas had threatened to return and destroy Baton Rouge in order to keep the Federal troops from taking over the city. General Williams landed and took possession of the United States barracks and set up his artillery. Feeling that Baton Rouge was relatively safe, Farragut left two gunboats to aid General Williams and departed for New Orleans to obtain supplies. Williams subsequently left a small force to protect Baton Rouge and left for Vicksburg, Mississippi.

On July 16, Williams was urged by General Butler to return down-river as soon as possible to blockade Red River and help protect Baton Rouge. He arrived in Baton Rouge on July 26. Williams was a stickler for petty regulations. In the enervating heat of Baton Rouge, he continued to hold regular drill and frequent full-dress inspections. More and more men sickened and died. Nearly half of the entire garrison at Baton Rouge was on the sick list.

When the Federal fleet took leave of Vicksburg, Major General Earl Van Dorn quickly assumed the offensive and ordered General John G. Breckinridge to lead an expedition to strike at Baton Rouge. He and his men reached the capital in the early morning of August 5. Breckinridge placed his forces on the left and right side of the Greenwell Springs Road in a single line of battle. The Confederate troops waited in line for daylight to begin the attack. The citizens of Baton Rouge had been awakened at dawn by the fire of musketry and the deeper roar of the cannon. As the battle neared, many persons panicked. Men, women, and children ran to escape the horrors of the bursting shells, the flying bullets, and the hand-to-hand fighting in the city.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Some three hundred miles above Baton Rouge, the ram *Arkansas* had completed her repairs and hastily left Vicksburg to reinforce the Confederate force in its attack on Baton Rouge. Delays were caused by several stops for repairs. The troops had done all that could be done until the coming of the *Arkansas.* Just four miles above Baton Rouge, the ram developed new difficulties and was tied up to the bank. Enemy gunboats appeared. The last engine trouble proved worse than expected, and when the enemy gunboats began their cautious approach, the *Arkansas* could not be moved. Several shots were exchanged by the two forces with little or no effect. Lieutenant Henry K. Stevens ordered the crew ashore, set the ship afire, cut the moorings, and set her adrift. When the flames reached the shotted guns, they discharged. The fire finally reached the magazine, and the ship exploded. At four o'clock in the afternoon, Breckenridge learned of the fate of the *Arkansas* and abandoned all plans to resume the attack. Around dark he ordered his troops to withdraw to the Comite River. The following day, they reached the river and went into camp. An outpost was established at Pratt's far, only five miles from Baton Rouge, but the Confederates were in no danger as the enemy did not leave the city.

The battle had lasted only a short time, but the fighting had been severe. The Union had 383 casualties: 84 killed, 266 wounded, and 33 either captured or missing. Confederate losses were estimated to be 84 killed, 315 wounded, and 57 missing.

For nearly two weeks, the work of building up defenses for Baton Rouge went forward, in anticipation of a second attack from the Confederates. One third of the town was burned or torn down so that the gunboats, located above and below town, would have a clean sweep and be able to converge their fire on the rear and side approaches to the town. Colonel H. E. Paine of the Fourth Wisconsin assumed command on August 6.

General Butler, who had previously decided to hold Baton Rouge, changed his mind. He feared that the next Confederate target would be New Orleans and wanted to concentrate his men there. He ordered Colonel Paine to burn Baton Rouge to the ground. Three days later, he countermanded his orders and advised Paine to leave Baton Rouge as intact as possible. Butler also ordered the release of several hundred convicts from the Penitentiary and ordered them to enlist in the United States army. On August 21, the troops with all their guns, equipment and spoils, moved down to Carrolton, just above New Orleans, and began strengthening the defenses of Camp Parapet in anticipation of a Confederate movement against New Orleans.

Two gunboats, the *Essex* and the *No. 7,* remained before Baton Rouge and threatened to shell the entire town if Confederate forces entered. Citizens who had fled before the battle began to move back into town.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Captain David G. Farragut had suggested that Baton Rouge should be reoccupied without delay. About half the expeditionary force, several thousand men, under Brigadier General Cuvier Grover, was ordered to accompany the *Richmond* and four of Farragut's gunboats up to Baton Rouge and to occupy the place. On December 17, 1862, the mission was successfully accomplished.

The town presented a desolate appearance. Many of the houses had been punctured by cannon balls. Work was started to clean up the battle debris and strengthen the fortifications. On the night of December 28. the beautiful Gothic capitol building was set on fire by careless troops occupying the place. All through the night, the Baton Rouge skyline was lighted up by the bright flames. Despite the efforts of the Union commander to extinguish the fire, the next morning the building was a shell with only blackened scorched and windowless walls remaining.

The battle of Baton Rouge was fought in close proximity to the site on which the Baton Rouge National Cemetery was established. Some troops were stationed directly behind the Magnolia Cemetery, which is adjacent to the national cemetery.

A marker of interest is that of General Philemon Thomas. Thomas directed the capture of Baton Rouge from the Spanish in 1810 and fought in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. At the request of the Mayor of Baton Rouge, his remains were disinterred from an abandoned cemetery and reinterred in the Baton Rouge National Cemetery in 1886. The large flat marker at his grave in Section 3, is inscribed as follows:

TO THE
MEMORY OF
GEN'L. PHILEMON THOMAS
WHO WAS BORN
IN ORANGE COUNTY, VA.
FEBY. 9TH, 1763
AND DIED
IN BATON ROUGE, LA.
NOV. 18TH 1847
THIS TABLET ERECTED BY
HIS CHILDREN

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

HE WAS A SOLDIER OF '76' AND OF '14', A MEMBER
OF THE CONVENTION THAT FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION
OF KENTUCKY AND A MEMBER OF HER LEGISLATURE
HE REMOVED TO LOUISIANA IN 1806
COMMANDED THE FORCES WHICH CAPTURED THE
SPANISH FORT AT BATON ROUGE IN 1810. SERVED
MANY YEARS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.
AND WAS TWICE ELECTED TO THE CONGRESS OF THE
U.S. THROUGHOUT HIS CAREER, HE WAS CALLED
A PATRIOT AND A GOOD CITIZEN - WE KNOW HIM
TO BE A KIND FATHER AND A FIRM CHRISTIAN.
"SIC TIBI IN TERRA LEVIS"

There is a total of 20 of these large flat markers in Section 3. Many are cracked and much of the inscription has been worn away by the elements. Some of these markers were placed in other cemeteries as early as 1830 and the remains, along with the large markers, were moved to the Baton Rouge National Cemetery circa 1890. The decedents were both adults as well as children of of officers Removal of a levee by the U. S. Army Engineers necessitated discontinuance of a cemetery known as the Old Post Cemetery of the Arsenal Grounds.

A cast bronze plaque affixed to the flagpole is inscribed as follows:

UNITED STATES
NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY
BATON ROUGE
ESTABLISHED 1867.
INTERMENTS 2936.
KNOWN 2442.
UNKNOWN 494.

In many national cemeteries, such a plaque was affixed to a large monument made of an original cast iron seacoast artillery tube, secured by a concrete base. Records indicate that there were two large gun monuments placed in the central avenue of the Baton Rouge National Cemetery. These monuments were subsequently removed, but the plaque was preserved and restored.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A plaque in front of the cemetery reads as follows:

NATIONAL
CEMETERY
Federal soldiers killed in
the Battle of Baton Rouge
August 5, 1862.
were buried on this site
which became a
National Cemetery in 1867.
Among soldiers buried here
is General Philemon Thomas
remembered for his
attack on the Spanish fort
at Baton Rouge in 1810,
which established the
West Florida Republic

When the national cemetery was established in 1867, the original burials were of soldiers who fell on the battlefield near Baton Rouge or died in the hospitals and the remains of Union soldiers removed from Plaquemine, Louisiana, and Camden Arkansas. There are three Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.

Three former superintendents of the national cemetery are buried here:

Aden & Emma King - Aden was superintendent from 1920-1924. He died during his service as superintendent, and his wife, Emma, was appointed to the position upon his death. Both are buried in Section 2 (Graves 3145 and 3145A).

Levi S. Porter - Superintendent from 1932-1934. He is buried in Section 7, Grave 5.

In 1878, when the brick wall was being built around the cemetery to replace the picket fence, the Government had let a contract to Michael and Bernard Jodd, thought to be from Boston, Massachusetts. They brought with them a crew of bricklayers and hired local men to carry brick and mortar. About this time yellow fever was raging in the south and, before the wall was completed, both of the Judds contracted the fever and died in September 1878. They are buried in Section 44, and private headstones mark their graves. The wall was later completed by local men.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The cemetery contains 7.7 acres. The site was formerly owned by Pierre Baron and Simonna Bareno. from whom the right and title, in fee simple, were purchased by the United States on October 16, 1868. for the sum of $3,600.00. A small strip of land, ten inches wide, on Dufrocq Street and one of twenty-four inches on Florida Street, were donated to the United States on April 21, 1873, by the City of Baton Rouge.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871

Holt Dean W. American Military Cemeteries. North Carolina. McFarland and Company, Inc., 1992.

Winters, John D. The Civil War in Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, 1963.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

BATON ROUGE NATIONAL CEMETERY
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana
Armando A. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: November 8, 1996

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking east
NEG. NO. 7748-1
PHOTO 1 of 23

VIEW OF: Service gate
NEG. NO. 7748-7
PHOTO 2 of 23

VIEW OF: Back gate along 22nd Street
NEG. NO. 7748-22
PHOTO 3 of 23

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 7748-17
PHOTO 4 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-2
PHOTO 5 of 23

VIEW OF Lodge, east elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-3
PHOTO 6 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-4
PHOTO 7 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, southwest elevation

NEG. NO. 7748-5
PHOTO 8 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-6
PHOTO 9 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-8
PHOTO 10 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-9
PHOTO 11 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, west elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-10
PHOTO 12 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation
NEG. NO. 7748-11
PHOTO 13 of 23

VIEW OF: Rostrum
NEG. NO. 7748-21
PHOTO 14 of 23

VIEW OF: Massachusetts monument
NEG. NO. 7748-15
PHOTO 15 of 23

VIEW OF: Thomas grave
NEG. NO. 7748-13
PHOTO 16 of 23

VIEW OF: Section 3
NEG. NO. 7748-14
PHOTO 17 of 23

VIEW OF: Plaque in front of cemetery
NEG. NO. 7748-20
PHOTO 18 of 23

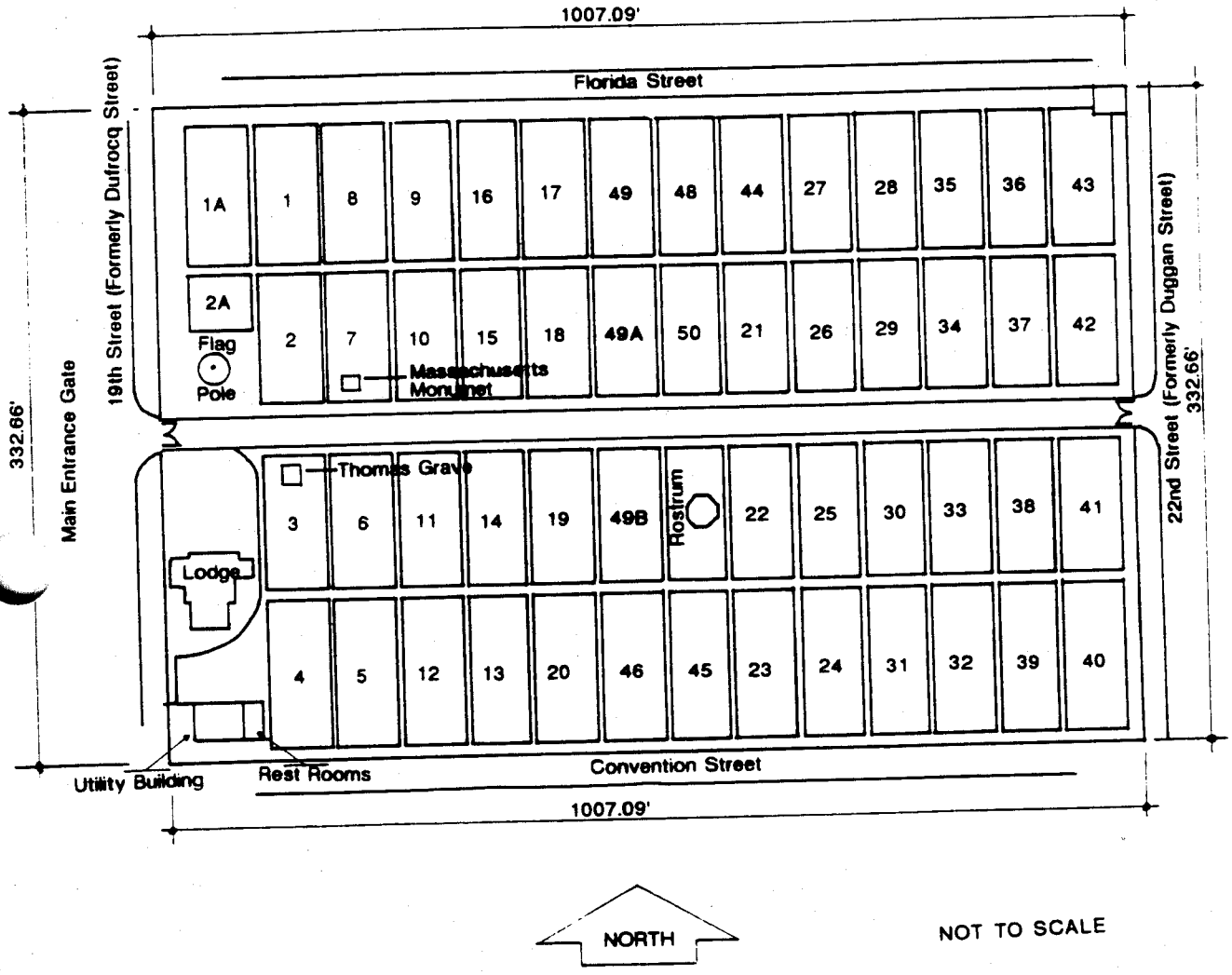
VIEW OF: Plaque at base of flagpole
NEG. NO. 7748-18
PHOTO 19 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 7748-16
PHOTO 20 of 23

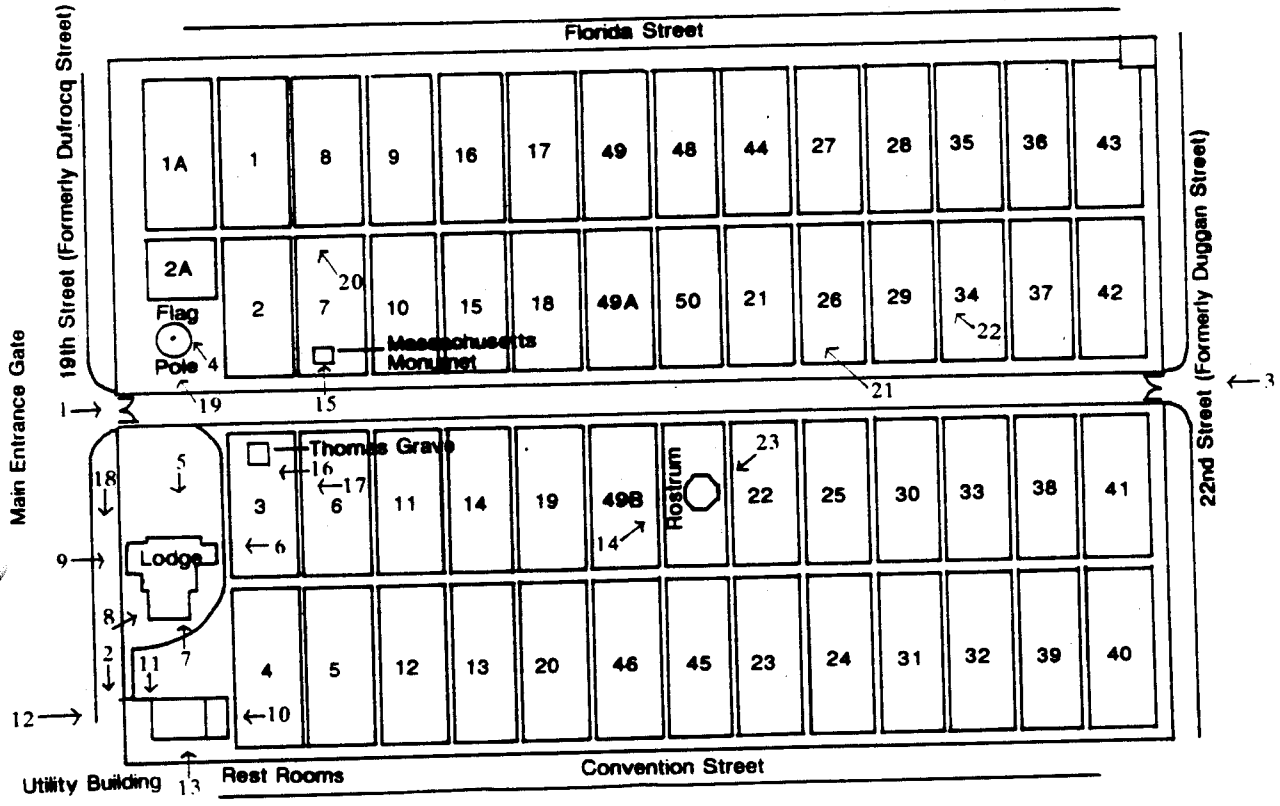
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 7748-24
PHOTO 21 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 7748-24A
PHOTO 22 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 7748-23
PHOTO 23 of 23



Base Map
Baton Rouge National Cemetery
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana



NORTH

NOT TO SCALE

Sketch Map
Baton Rouge National Cemetery
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of property: Baton Rouge National Cemetery

Location: East Baton Rouge Parish **State:** LA

Request submitted by: VAdmin./Gjore J. Mollenhoff

Date received: 10-14-83 **Additional information received:**

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible **Applicable criteria:** ☐ Not Eligible

Comments: 36 CFR Part 63.3 Determination

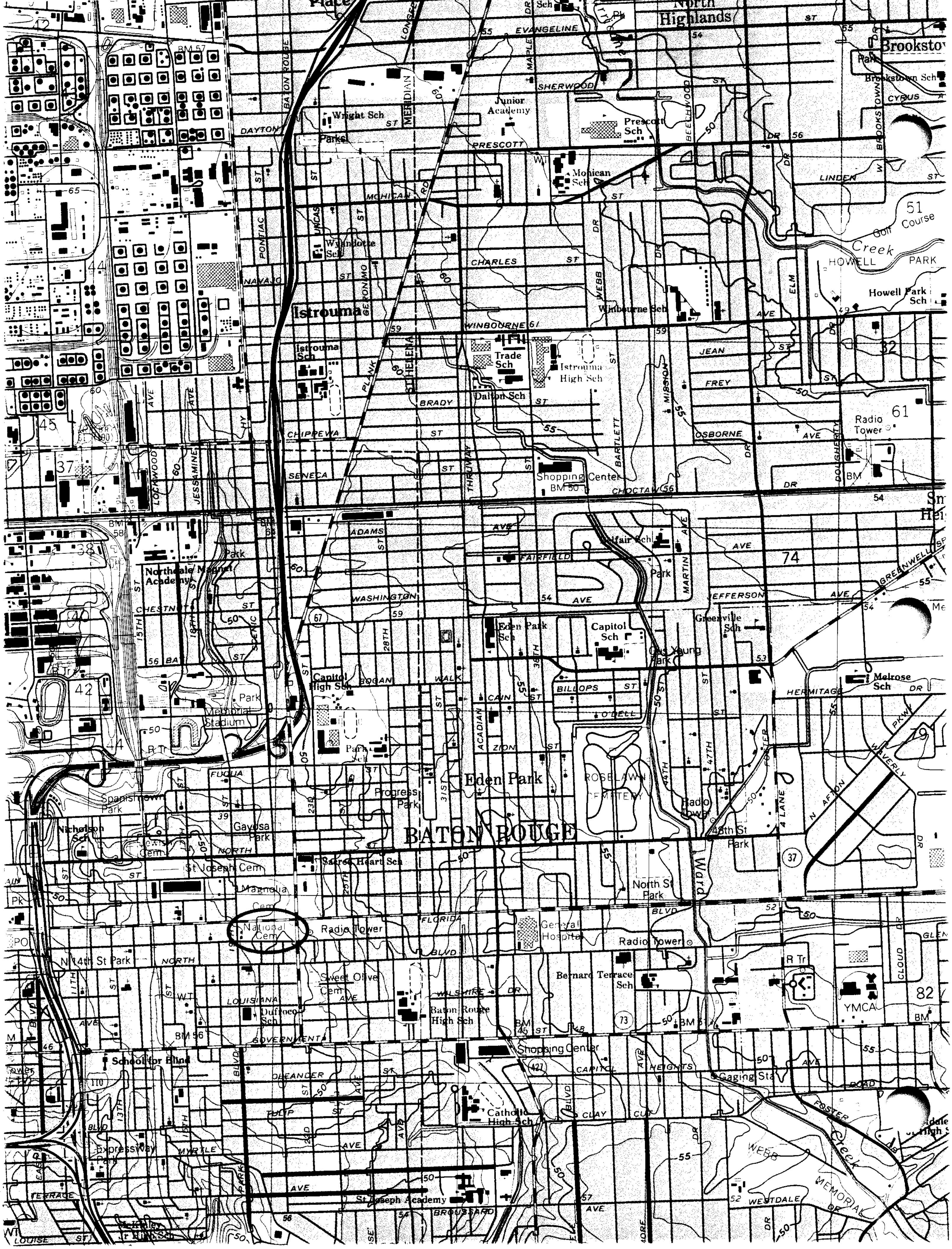
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (03A1)

☐ Documentation insufficient
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: October 26, 1983

WASO-28


BATON ROUGE
North Highlands
Brookstown Sch
Junior Academy
Wright Sch
Prescott Sch
Monican Sch
Wyandotte Sch
Istrouma
Istrouma Sch
Trade Sch
Istrouma High Sch
Dalton Sch
Winbourne Sch
Howell Park Sch
HOWELL PARK
Golf Course
Radio Tower
Shopping Center
Northdale Magnet Academy
Memorial Stadium
Capitol High Sch
Eden Park Sch
Capitol Sch
Greenville Sch
Melrose Sch
Eden Park
ROSELAWN CEMETERY
Spanishtown Park
Nicholson Sch
Gayosa Park
Progress Park
Sacred Heart Sch
St Joseph Cem
Magnolia Cem
National Cem
North St Park
General Hospital
Bernard Terrace Sch
YMCA
Sweet Olive Cem
Dufroco Sch
Baton Rouge High Sch
School for Blind
Gaging Sta
Catholic High Sch
Expressway
St Joseph Academy
McKinley Jr High Sch
FLORIDA
GOVERNMENT
CHOCTAW
WINBOURNE
PRESCOTT
EVANGELINE
MERIDIAN
PLANK
THRUWAY
FOSTER
MEMORIAL
WEBB
Ward Creek