

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



091

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 Camp Butler National Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 5063 Camp Butler Road not for publication N/A

city or town Springfield vicinity N/A

state Illinois code IL county Sangamon code 167 zip code 62707

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.)

Haven Rome Tuzek, Federal Preservation Officer 5/30/97
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.)

William White / SHPO 7-1-97
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
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

Beth Boland

Date of Action

8/15/97

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Name of Property

Sangamon County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	0	sites
5	1	structures
0	1	objects
7	3	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)
Late 19th and early 20th century American movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Fiberglass

other Iron

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

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Name of Property

Sangamon County, Illinois
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1865-1939

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.

Significant Dates

1865

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

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Name of Property

Sangamon County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 39.2

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	281440	4412380
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	281440	4412100

3	16	281350	4412000
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	281030	4412000

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 5, 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.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS:

Walls: Concrete
Other: Marble

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Camp Butler National Cemetery is located at 5063 Camp Butler Road, at the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 36 and Sangamon Avenue, six miles northeast of Springfield, Illinois, in Sangamon County. The original cemetery located in the southwest corner of the present cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall. In 1949, this wall was removed, and a new wall enclosing the west and south boundaries of the expanded cemetery was constructed, as well as the main entry gate. The wall has a concrete base, six to twelve inches high, brick piers, and iron fencing between piers. The main entrance is situated at the center of the south side and is protected by a wrought-iron gate. The design was the standard used by the Corps of Engineers, except that the four piers are brick rather than limestone. Iron picket fencing forms an arc on each side of the gates. The remainder of the cemetery is enclosed by chain link fencing. The lodge is located west of the main entrance. The utility building is situated near the northeast corner of the cemetery. A rostrum is located just north of the lodge. There are three additional gates: one west of the lodge and office, which is open to the public; and two others, a service gate east of the lodge and a closed gate near the Confederate section.

The cemetery was established in 1862. Graves were originally marked by headboards, properly lettered, and are now marked by upright marble headstones, except for Section L. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, the graves in this section are marked with flat granite markers. This decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576, which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of February 28, 1997, there were 12,500 graves used for the interment of 14,186 casketed remains and 670 sites used for the interment of 853 cremated remains. Interments of casketed remains in occupied graves and reserved graves continue. As of February 28, 1997, there were 904 gravesites available (187 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 2,407 sites available for the interment of cremated remains. The cemetery is expected to remain open until 2003.

Records show that the first superintendent's lodge, a brick, one-story structure with three rooms and a piazza on the sides covered by the extension of the roof, was constructed circa 1870. This structure was replaced by the existing lodge, constructed in 1908. It is a two-story, eight-room brick structure

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number 7 Page 2

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

with exposed concrete foundation wall. The original roof was slate, but has been replaced with fiberglass shingles. In 1936, the rear porch was enclosed to provide an additional room. The front porch was removed in 1937, and a new concrete porch was constructed. This porch was enclosed with brick and glass in 1942. The lodge is now used as the cemetery office. The design of this lodge was the standard for the national cemeteries in the first decade of this century, when many original Meigs lodges were replaced. Because of the time it was built, there are some Arts and Crafts influences.

The concrete block utility building with a fiberglass shingle roof was constructed in 1997. It is located near the northeastern corner of the cemetery.

The original rostrum was a wrought-iron "Chippendale," octagon with a brick foundation and copper roof. It was constructed in 1908 and demolished circa 1936. The existing rostrum, 20 feet by 14 feet 4 inches, was constructed in 1939. The walls are Bedford limestone, and the roof is copper. The design is Classical Revival.

A brick and concrete utility building, 20 feet by 40 feet, with a flat built-up roof, was constructed in 1935, and contained public restrooms. This building was constructed on the same site as the stable, built in 1906, which was demolished. Additions were added in 1941 and 1962. This utility building was located about fifty feet east of the lodge and was demolished in 1997.

A brick and concrete pump house with a copper roof, was located in the Confederate section. This structure was built in 1934 and was removed in the early 1970's.

A public restroom building is scheduled to be constructed in 1998. It will be brick with metal standing seam roof, and will be located at the northeast corner of the lodge.

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

Buildings: Lodge

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gates (4), perimeter wall

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number 7 & 8 Page 3

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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

Buildings: Utility building

Structures: Committal service tent

Objects: Flagpole

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camp Butler 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 contains the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history. The cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration D, because it has been designated by Congress as a primary memorial to the military service of the United States.

The period of significance ends in 1939, the year that the rostrum was constructed.

The area of Camp Butler National Cemetery comprises a portion of what was the second largest concentration (training) camp in Illinois during the Civil War. Camp Douglas, south of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan, was the largest Illinois training camp.

With the fall of Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, war between the Government of the United States and the secessionist states became a fact. Demands were made upon the state governments of the North for troops to aid in the war that had begun. Under date of April 15, 1861, Simon Cameron, President Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War, dispatched the following message to Governor Richard Yates of Illinois: "Call made on you by tonight's mail for six regiments of militia for immediate service."

The State of Illinois was almost entirely unprepared for this call for troops, there being no available armed and organized militia companies. Continuing demands for troops made necessary the establishment of facilities for reception and training of troops. General William T. Sherman was sent to Springfield by the War Department to select a site for such a camp ground, bringing with him a letter to Governor Yates. The governor, being unacquainted with localities near Springfield suitable to the purpose, solicited the aid of Honorable William Butler, State Treasurer of Illinois, and a long-time

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

resident of Springfield. Treasurer Butler, along with General Sherman and O. M. Hatch, a former Illinois Secretary of State, drove by carriage to the vicinity of Riverton, some six miles northeast of Springfield. Their trip resulted in the choice of a training camp site that was to be named Camp Butler. This site was named for Treasurer Butler and was situated on the banks of Clear Lake, a spring-fed pond nearly 3/4 mile long and 1/4 mile wide. The land chosen had high ground for camping purposes and lower and more level ground for drill and training, as well as space for a cemetery. The Sangamon River was in close proximity, and the Wabash Railroad was conveniently located nearby. The camp was considered to be far enough from the city of Springfield to render it easier to prevent dissipation and violation of discipline.

As originally conceived in late July of 1861, Camp Butler was to be the primary center of concentration and training for Union recruits in Illinois, and was intended to replace Camp Yates. Camp Yates was located on the west side of Springfield on the old state fairgrounds but had proven unacceptable because of many complaints of damaged property, stolen poultry, and harassment by drunken soldiers. It was decided to establish Camp Butler in an area much more conducive to the training of large bodies of men and to the maintenance of public order.

The first small units reported on August 3, 1861. Colonel Stephen G. Hicks was in nominal command of the camp until August 12, when Governor Richard Yates appointed Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, the Federal mustering officer for Illinois, commandant of Camp Butler with the rank of Colonel. The entire camp covered an area of about a mile and a half, into which poured nearly twenty thousand men during a five-month period.

Training was usually conducted with sticks instead of muskets because firearms, like uniforms, were in short supply. Because of the critical need for fighting men, the time in Camp Butler was relatively brief, usually only thirty or forty days. Colonel Pitcher would officially muster the men into Federal service and, in only a matter of days, the newly formed regiment would receive marching orders. By the middle of October 1861, Pitcher was ordered to turn over command of the camp to Lieutenant Charles B. Watson. Pitcher had helped to train and organize more than 16,000 men.

Watson received the rank of Colonel and the camp over which he assumed command began to deteriorate. Governor Yates and Illinois military officials sought Washington's permission to close all the state's temporary camps and to centralize all training at Camp Butler and Camp Douglas. Officials felt that Camp Butler should be located closer to a rail line to permit easy movement of men and material. The new site, called Lincoln Barracks, was about six miles from Springfield. Work began in November and on December 27, Thomas G. Allen, the camp's new commander, moved his

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

men to their winter quarters. Adjutant General Fuller ordered the consolidation of regiments that had to be filled. Colonel Pitcairn Morrison was sent by the War Department to consolidate recruiting and training. He had taken command of Camp Butler on January 31, 1862. By early February 1862, only a few troops remained and on February 22, 2,000 out of 15,000 Rebels captured at Fort Donelson, were escorted into camp. On April 13, Morrison's task was further complicated by the arrival of over 1,000 more Confederates captured at Island No. 10, located in the great bend of the Mississippi River at the juncture of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Many prisoners escaped and many became ill. Hardly a day passed without the removal of 4 or 5 bodies from the prison hospital wards to what was called the "dead house."

Colonel Morrison was relieved of his duties on June 22, and his replacement was Major John G. Fonda. An enormous recruitment followed, and Governor Yates opened temporary camps throughout the state. Camp Butler and Camp Douglas remained the primary training sites. Colonel Fonda later became the new commander of the 118th Illinois Infantry, and Colonel William F. Lynch was appointed commandant of Camp Butler. In January 1863, 1,665 Confederates captured at Arkansas Post and Murfreesboro were on their way to Springfield, and 500 additional men arrived during the next two months. The camp was not prepared for such an influx of prisoners. Supplies were slow in coming and weather conditions were deplorable. Many prisoners came down with pneumonia and smallpox claimed a number of victims, forcing the creation of a separate hospital in a building outside the stockade. Lynch was then ordered to prepare the prisoners for exchange. By May 19, 1,834 were on their way to City Point, Virginia.

Illinois had until January 5, 1864, to meet its quota of 19,771 men before a draft would be forced upon the state. As Governor Yates rushed to meet the quota, hundreds of men drilled at Camp Butler and were mustered into service. Throughout the first three months of 1864, Camp Butler housed several thousand new recruits and returning veterans. A revised date of February 2 was set for the states to meet their quotas. Illinois was required to provide 34,046 men by March 1 or face a draft. The new call guaranteed that Camp Butler would remain active throughout the spring. On July 18, President Lincoln issued another call for 500,000 more men to serve for a period of one to three years. Illinois' quota was 16,182 men by September 5, or a draft would be imposed upon the state. In order to promote enlistments, Governor Yates was able to get approval for one new regiment, mainly composed of re-enlisting veterans, that was to serve for one year. On December 19, Lincoln called for 300,000 men to serve for one to three years, and Illinois' quota was 32,892 additional men. The state failed to meet its quota, and a draft was called for February 11, 1865.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number 8 Page 6

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A month after the last Illinois regiment left Camp Butler, Union forces entered Richmond, and General Robert E. Lee began his final retreat toward Appomattox Court House. On April 14, only a few hours before President Lincoln was shot, orders were received to stop recruiting troops.

Camp Butler remained active even when the war was nearly over. In addition to recruits waiting to be sent to their regiments, there were problems of demobilization and the caring for the sick and wounded as they returned home.

On May 4, 1865, the train bearing President Abraham Lincoln's body arrived in Springfield, and men from Camp Butler were assigned as a guard of honor for the funeral and later as sentries at the gravesite.

The War Department did not start to release regiments from active service until the end of May, and it took several more weeks before they could be transported to Camp Butler for their final pay and release from the Army. The bulk of the regiments came to camp in July and August, and by mid-September, most troops had returned to the state. Early in September, Camp Douglas was discontinued as a rendezvous center, and Camp Butler was the state's only remaining center for rendezvous. On June 18, 1866, the last Illinois regiment received its pay and left for home, and on June 19, Camp Butler was formally closed as a military rendezvous. Of all the rendezvous centers within the state, Camp Butler handled the largest number of men, for nearly 200,000 passed through the encampment during its existence.

In October, Governor Oglesby requested repair funds from the War Department and suggested that a new hospital be built closer to Springfield. The War Department agreed to the repairs, but the Surgeon General ordered the hospital closed, and the 221 patients were to be transferred to the regimental hospitals within the camp.

The following verse, which appeared in the Illinois State Journal on October 14, 1862, describes in ensuing fashion the bustling war-time activity at Camp Butler. Written in acrostic fashion, the first letters of each line spell out the words "Camp Butler."

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number 8 Page 7

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

“Camp Butler, what a busy hive
A nest of humans all alive
Men of all minds make up the nest
Posted on sciences the best
Boys here are found that are not wise
Until they are they will not rise
The bulk exceed the rural masses
Let some deny we have all classes
Evil and good, foolish and wise
Rebellion though, they all despise”

Most of the land on which the stockade and the west camp stood was returned to cropland or occupied by a few private residences. Part of the south camp and its adjacent drill fields are now part of Roselawn Cemetery. All that remains of Camp Butler is the national cemetery.

Although the national cemetery was established in 1862, the initial purchase of land did not occur until 1865. By deed dated September 6, 1865, 6.0 acres were purchased from Polly Miller, executrix of the estate of George Miller. This land was part of the site used as a concentration camp and for mobilization during the Civil War as stockades for Confederate prisoners. It includes Sections 1 through 4, as well as the Confederate Section. By deed dated June 25, 1948, from Arthur E. Miller, 33.2 acres were conveyed to the United States. The total acreage is 39.2 acres.

When established in 1862, one half of the Camp Butler National Cemetery was used for the burial of Union soldiers and the other half for interment of deceased Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war at Camp Butler. Confederate soldiers taken as prisoners of war and held at Camp Butler were principally from the states of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Inadequate and poorly constructed barracks for housing prisoners, lack of sufficient sanitation facilities, the heat of summer, the severe cold of northern winters, as well as poor discipline among the prisoners which prevented proper care and policing of quarters, were among the factors at Camp Butler which encouraged the spread of contagious diseases such as smallpox, typhus, and pneumonia. The mortality rate among the prisoners of war was high.

It is estimated that between 840 and 860 Confederate soldiers are buried in the Camp Butler National Cemetery. Also interred in the cemetery are sixteen alien prisoners of World War II and Korea who died in mid-western prisoner of war camps (fourteen Germans, one Italian, and one Korean). Under the terms of the Geneva Convention, they were accorded decent and self-respecting burial. Two were

INCORRECT.
NO KOREAN
WAR POWS.
THE KOREAN
WAS FIGHT-
ING FOR
THE JAPANESE
DURING
WWII.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

reinterred from Camp Grant, Illinois in June 1946; three from Camp McCoy, Wisconsin in June 1947; and eleven from Fort Robinson, Nebraska in July 1947. On June 26, 1970, sixteen German and three Italian nationals who were originally buried at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, were reinterred in the Camp Butler National Cemetery. Camp Atterbury, an Army post near Edinburg in Johnston County, Indiana, was discontinued.

One of the five private monuments in the old section of the cemetery is that of George W. Ford. He was appointed superintendent of the national cemetery in 1906 and served for 24 years until he retired at age 82 in 1930. A veteran of the Indian wars, he served as a major in the Spanish-American War. He is buried in Section 3, Grave 869.

There is one Medal of Honor recipient buried in the cemetery:

John Hugh Catherwood, Ordinary Seaman, United States Navy - While attached to the USS *Pampang*, Catherwood was one of a shore party moving in to capture Mundang, on the island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, on the morning of September 24, 1911. Advancing with the scout party to reconnoiter a group of nipa huts close to the trail, Catherwood unhesitatingly entered the open area before the huts, where his party was suddenly taken under point-blank fire and charged by approximately 20 enemy Moros coming out from inside the native huts and from other concealed positions. Struck down almost instantly by the outlaws' deadly fire, Catherwood, although unable to rise, rallied to the defense of his leader and fought desperately to beat off the hostile attack. Catherwood died on November 18, 1930, and was originally interred in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, in 1930. At the request of his family, his remains were moved to Camp Butler and reinterred in Section F, Grave 1, on July 17, 1987.

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

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

Peterson, William S. A History of Camp Butler, 1861-1866.

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

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM REFERENCES (Continued)

5. 16 281040 4412390

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.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Section number PHOTO Page 10

CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETERY

Sangamon County, Illinois

Therese T. Sammartino, photographer

Date of Photographs: October 9, 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
north

NEG. NO. 7423-11
PHOTO 1 of 17

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation

NEG. NO. 7423-2
PHOTO 7 of 17

VIEW OF: Gate to the west of the lodge

NEG. NO. 7423-0
PHOTO 2 of 17

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation

NEG. NO. 7423-3
PHOTO 8 of 17

VIEW OF: Service gate

NEG. NO. 7423-5
PHOTO 3 of 17

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation

NEG. NO. 7423-4
PHOTO 9 of 17

VIEW OF: Gate near Confederate Section

NEG. NO. 7423-22
PHOTO 4 of 17

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 19
PHOTO 10 of 17

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking north

NEG. NO. 7423-13
PHOTO 5 of 17

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 19
PHOTO 11 of 17

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation

NEG. NO. 7423-1
PHOTO 6 of 17

VIEW OF: Rostrum

NEG. NO. 7423-20
PHOTO 12 of 17

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois**

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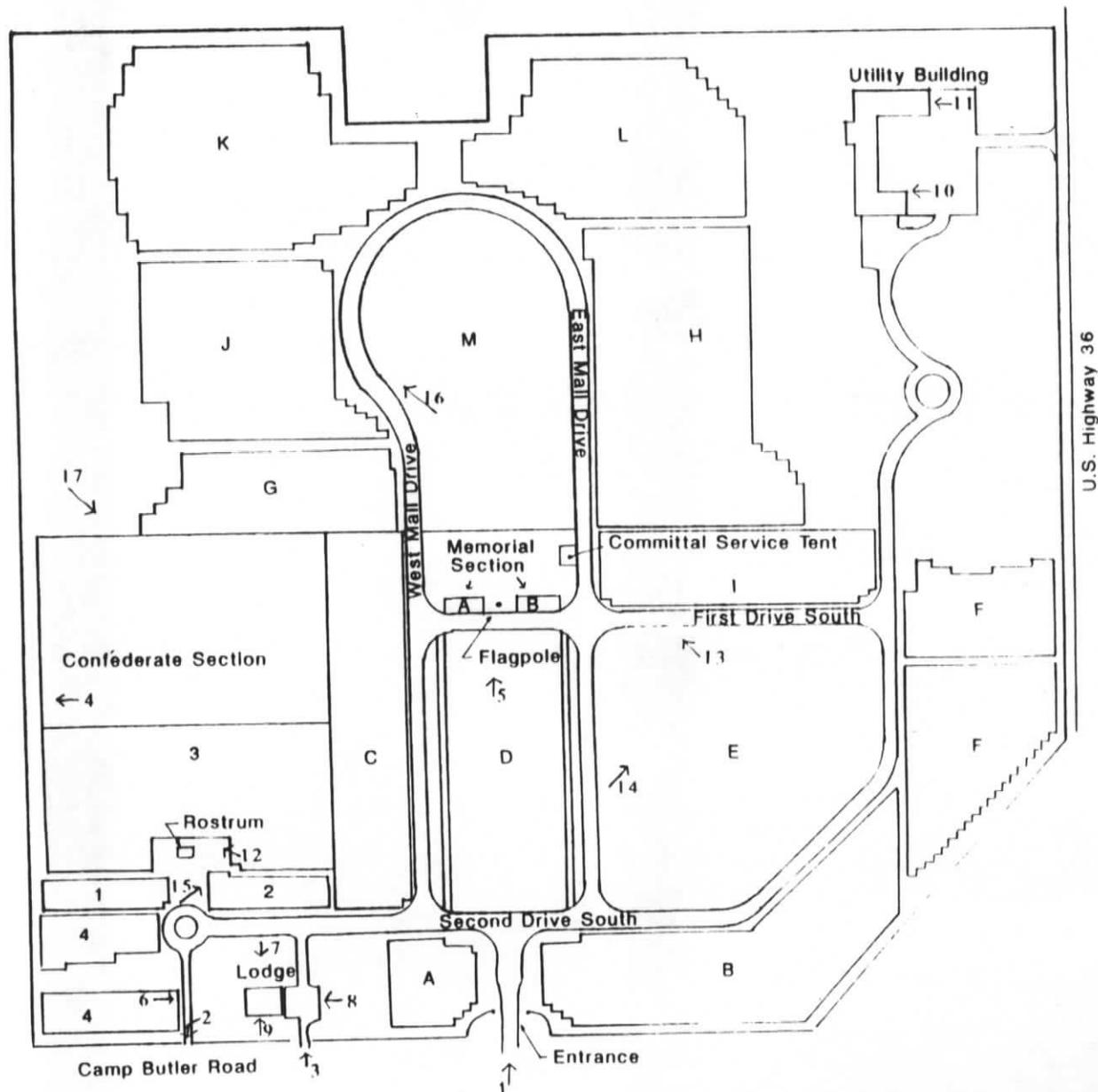
VIEW OF: Committal service tent
NEG. NO. 7423-16
PHOTO 13 of 17

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 7423-17
PHOTO 16 of 17

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast
NEG. NO. 7423-21
PHOTO 14 of 17

VIEW OF: Confederate section, view looking
southeast
NEG. NO. 7423-23
PHOTO 17 of 17

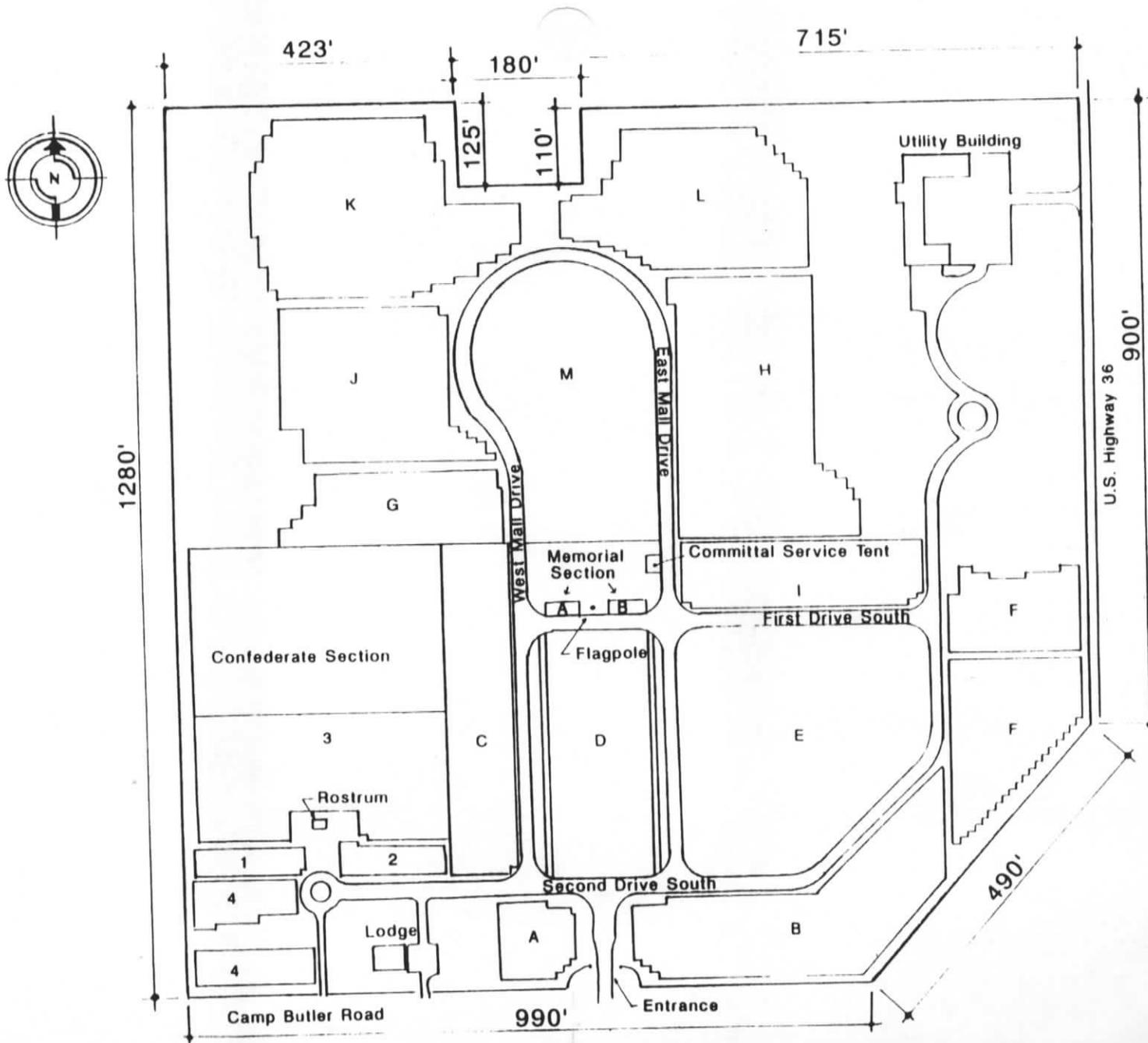
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast
NEG. NO. 7423-15
PHOTO 15 of 17



Sketch Map
Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

NOT TO SCALE

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



Base Map
 Camp Butler National Cemetery
 Sangamon County, Illinois

NOT TO SCALE



LEAKE

SANGAMON

ILLINOIS

Spaulding

Riverton
(BM 552)

Shaft Pond
Ladysmith Cem

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD
BM 579

Mallory Cem

Martin Cem

Oak Crest
Country Club

Coal Bank
Bridge

Clear Lake
Sandpit

Sewage
Disposal

Pk

Sandpit
Radio
Towers

BR 541

BR 547

BR 550

27

26

578

Taylor Cem

552

579

560

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