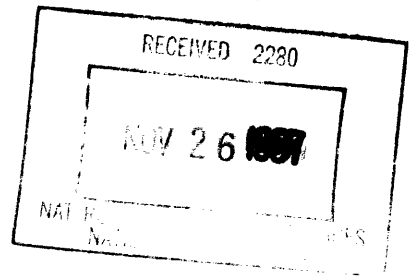
NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

Resub



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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 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 Florence National Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 803 East National Cemetery Road ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Florence ☐ vicinity N/A

state South Carolina code SC county Florence code 041 zip code 29501

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 Tupek, Federal Preservation Officer 8/20/97
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.)

Mary W. Edmonds 8/12/97
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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 Date of Action

[signature] 1/5/98

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	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
3	0	structures
2	1	objects
7	1	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

0

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)
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Slate; Metal
other Metal: Iron Stone: Marble, granite

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

1872-1938

Significant Dates

1872

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.4

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

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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 August 20, 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Florence National Cemetery is located at 803 East National Cemetery Road, Florence, South Carolina, in Florence County. East National Cemetery Road runs north and south and divides the cemetery into two sections. The main entrance to the north side is protected by double iron gates supported by brick piers and a pedestrian gate on the right side. A second pedestrian gate is located to the west of the main gate. From the main entrance a drive extends to a circle, upon which the flagpole is located. The grounds were originally enclosed by a four-bar fence which was replaced in 1877 with a brick wall. In June 1994, 400 feet of the original wall was removed and 800 feet of new brick wall was constructed. To the east of the main gate is the office and the utility building. A rostrum is located between Sections A and B in the northwestern area of the cemetery.

The entrance to the south side of the cemetery contains two brick columns and is enclosed by wrought-iron fencing. There is no gate at this entrance. A drive extends to a circle on which the flagpole is located. A committal service tent is located to the southwest of the flagpole.

The national cemetery was established in 1865. Francis B. Smith was the first superintendent. Graves were originally marked by headboards, properly lettered, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. One section in the south side of the cemetery, Section 1, is marked with flat granite markers. As of March 31, 1997, there were 6,140 sites used for the interment of 6,508 casketed remains and 173 sites used for the interment of 222 cremated remains. As of March 31, 1997, there were 148 gravesites available (42 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 6 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The brick and concrete administration/utility building, constructed in 1906, is located to the east of the main entrance and contains public restrooms. The roof is slate.

A brick and concrete rostrum, 15 feet by 11 feet 4 inches, with wrought-iron railing, was constructed in 1938. The roof is metal.

An inspector's report for 1870-1871 states that the superintendent's lodge was a brick building containing three rooms and was located near the main entrance. In 1906, a new two-story, seven room frame lodge was constructed. The roof was tin. The back porches on both the upper and lower levels were screened in 1931, and the front porch was screened in 1934. This lodge was demolished in 1976.

There are two plaques to the west of the main entrance, manufactured circa 1880. One is inscribed with the language of the Act to Protect and Establish National Cemeteries, and reads as follows:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

AN ACT
TO ESTABLISH AND PROTECT NATIONAL CEMETERIES
APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1867
Section 3

And be it further enacted. That any person who shall willingly destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, gravestone, or other structure, or shall willfully destroy, cut, break, injure, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of any of said National Cemeteries, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States within any State or District where any of said National Cemeteries are situated, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offense. And the Superintendent in charge of any National Cemetery is hereby authorized to arrest forth with any person engaged in committing any misdemeanor herein prohibited, and to bring such person before any United States Commissioner or Judge of any District or Circuit Court of the United State, within any State or District where any of said Cemeteries are situated, for the purpose of holding said person to answer for said misdemeanor then and there make complaint in due form.

The second plaque is inscribed with General Orders No. 80 of the War Department issued by the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, September 1, 1875, by order of the Secretary of War. The orders read as follows:

I.

Information having been received of the desecration of soldiers' graves by picnic parties in a National Cemetery, and by vending refreshments therein, it is hereby ordered that hereafter no such practices shall be allowed in any National Cemetery, nor any adjoining ground within the control of the United States.

II.

VISITORS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED
IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES
BEFORE SUNRISE OR AFTER SUNSET
No refreshments will be taken into these Cemeteries.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

III.

IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES WHERE DRIVING IS PERMITTED.
THE SPEED MUST BE CONFINED TO A WALK
If it is found difficult to enforce this rule at any Cemetery the gates will be closed over the carriageway and all driving prohibited.

IV.

These orders will be conspicuously posted at the main entrance of each National Cemetery. and will be rigidly enforced by the Superintendents.

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

Buildings: Administration/utility building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gates, perimeter wall, rostrum

Objects: Plaques inside main entrance (2)

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

Objects: Flagpole

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Florence 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 1938, the year that the rostrum was constructed.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

During the Civil War, one of the largest prisoners of war camps was located in Florence, South Carolina, just south of the Florence National Cemetery. In the late summer and early fall of 1864, as the Federals under Major General William Tecumseh Sherman prepared to leave Atlanta for their march across Georgia to the sea, thousands of Federal prisoners of war were suffering and dying in a stockade in south Georgia. Fearing that Sherman's men might attempt to free the prisoners then held at Andersonville, Confederate prisoners took steps to ensure that such an attempt would fail. All Federals who were well enough to travel were sent to Savannah and Charleston. Thousands were sent to Charleston in early September, where they were crowded on the grounds of the city jail and on a race course. Additional prisoners came in daily, despite protests by Major General Samuel Jones, commander of the makeshift camp, and the number of Federals held in the city soon exceeded 7,000. An outbreak of yellow fever, which threatened to reach epidemic proportions in the city, further alarmed Jones. On September 12, 1864, he sent an officer to Florence to supervise the construction, by slave labor, of a prison stockade there.

Florence, in the fall of 1864, was significant primarily as the junction of three railroads, which would facilitate the transportation of both prisoners and supplies. The prison site was located about a mile to a mile and a half southeast of Florence in an abandoned field which was surrounded by small pines, marshes, and swamps, with a small creek intersecting the stockade at about two-thirds of its length. Some twenty-three acres were eventually used for the stockade and grounds; a report would later state that nearly a third of the area was swampy and unfit for use.

The stockade was modeled after the one at Andersonville, in which heavy timbers were set upright three to four feet in the ground to form an enclosure. When completed, the enclosure was 1,400 feet long and 725 feet wide. An earthen rampart was constructed against the stockade's outer wall to serve as a walkway for guards, about three feet below the top of the wall, and a ditch five feet deep and seven feet wide was dug just beyond the rampart. A "dead line" was marked some ten or twelve feet inside the walls of the stockade, by a ditch, a fence, or by an imaginary line. Guards were instructed to shoot, without question, any prisoner crossing that line.

Major Frederick F. Warley of the 2nd South Carolina Artillery, a veteran of the siege of Charleston and a recently exchanged prisoner from a Federal prison himself, was assigned to command the new stockade and camp. The first group of Federal prisoners arrived at Florence on September 15; however, work on the stockade had barely begun. The prisoners were herded together in an open field and guarded by just over one hundred troops. When the guards allowed a few prisoners to gather firewood, a general rush was made, and guards were knocked down in all directions. As many as a few hundred prisoners escaped. Some made their way to the North, although most of them were

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

recaptured. Warley telegraphed frantically for support. A detail of cavalry and a battery of artillery were eventually sent to his aid, and he was able to get the stockade completed enough in a few days to hold his prisoners.

Warley was soon replaced by Colonel George P. Harrison, Jr., of the 32nd Georgia Infantry, who had commanded his regiment since 1862 and had fought in South Carolina for most of the war. By the end of September, some 12,000 Federals were at Florence, many of them ill from their stays at Andersonville and at Charleston. The rations which were most often distributed to the prisoners were molasses, cornbread, and rice, with an occasional ration of beef or pork. The prisoners had no utensils to cook or eat with at first, and many of the sick became still more weak. Male nurses made rude shelters from the boughs of pine trees to shelter the sick prisoners from the sunny days and cool nights. Some prisoners had worn out the clothes issued to them at Charleston and were nearly naked. Confederate authorities were aware of these problems and attempted to correct them while struggling to keep order in the stockade and camp. Deaths in the camp were estimated at thirty a day by this time.

Harrison, after commanding the prison for a short time, rejoined his regiment in the field. He was succeeded in December by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Iverson of the 5th Georgia Infantry. He had been in charge of the prisoners on the race course in Charleston. Iverson's chief subordinate, Captain James B. Barrett, was in the actual day-to-day command of the stockade.

In November, Brigadier General John Henry Winder was given command of all Confederate prisons east of the Mississippi River and also given authority to enforce his orders. By December 1864, when he made an inspection visit to the Florence stockade, conditions had worsened to the extent that he recommended the prisoners' removal to a more secure and more healthy place. He became increasingly concerned for the survival of the Confederate prisons in the Carolinas in late 1864 and early 1865. Winder proposed the wholesale parole of the prisoners whose terms of United States service had expired. His proposal was not approved, so he suggested several possible sites for new prisons while still attempting to improve conditions in the prisons under his command. Winder died of a heart attack on February 6, while on an inspection visit to Florence.

Colonel Henry Forno, who had been an inspector general under Winder's supervision, became commander of Confederate prisons in South Carolina. He complained in an inspection report that the guards at Florence were inefficient and stated that the quantity and quality of rations fed to the Federal prisoners needed to be improved. In spite of constant pleas, the Confederate authorities were unable to increase the rations.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

As Sherman's forces advanced into South Carolina and neared Columbia in mid-February, the military situation was critical. All the prisoners who were well enough had to be removed from Florence and sent to some safer place. It was finally decided that the able-bodied Federals would be sent to Greensboro for exchange, while the sick prisoners would be sent to Wilmington for exchange. The first group of Federals left Florence on February 15 and, by the end of the month, the stockade was evacuated. It has only been in use for four and one-half months.

Estimates of the number of prisoners who died in the Florence stockade range as high as 5,900, the number claimed by a bitter ex-prisoner in his memoirs. The best figure which can now be determined from the extant records, however, is about 2,800.

An article in National Cemetery System microfilm records, which was prepared from the daily journal of Robert Kellogg, Sergeant-Major, 16th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, describes the Florence Prison Stockade. The interior of the prison, in its general features, resembled very much the former place of confinement at Andersonville. A swampy spot extended through the center with a hill on each side. This was far superior, inasmuch as a fine stream of clear, cold water ran through the whole prison. The "dead line" was marked by a shallow ditch, or furrow, having no railing at all. Instead of sentry boxes, the guards walked upon an elevated beat of earth, which was thrown up so high as to overlook the camp. The top of the stockade reached to about breast high to a man of common height. The enclosure was built of unhewn trunks of trees of nearly uniform length, which were let into the ground and placed side by side very closely. No tents or shelter of any kind were furnished. Some members of the 16th Regiment were among the first to enter and gathered an ample store of wood for the winter, with which they were able to build some quite comfortable huts. The 5th Georgia Regiment was sent to guard, and there were also several battalions of reserves stationed there for the same purpose.

Soon after their arrival, they learned that most of their comrades whom they had left behind in the Georgia prison because they were too sick, were actually in the hospital about a mile away. At about four o'clock every afternoon, the surgeon in charge, Doctor Strother, would come to the prison gate and take out all whom he thought best to go. Those who were able walked to the appointed place, and an army wagon drawn by a span of mules, conveyed the rest. They reached the place of their destination and found it guarded. Some shelters were made in the shape of nine long sheds consisting of a framework of poles overlaid with pine boughs. They afforded some protection from the sun but none from the rain. There were ward divisions, eleven in number, each one being in charge of a wardmaster assisted by eight to ten nurses. There were also seven stewards, whose business it was to

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

receive the medicine from the dispensary and see that it was faithfully administered to the sick, of whom there were about sixty in each ward.

Many supplies were received from the U. S. Sanitary Commission, consisting of shirts, hats, shoes, stockings, slippers, dressing gowns, blankets, bed quilts, and items for the comfort of the sick, including condensed coffee and milk, extract of beef, tomatoes in tin cans, etc. These articles were stored in the log house which was used as a dispensary, and one of the prisoners was placed in charge of them. A sour beer was made from corn meal and administered to those who had the scurvy. The effect was very good.

About October 1864, the hospital and all the sick were removed from inside the stockade. For some time after, the sick were without shelter, but by the first of November, a barrack or shed was completed for their accommodation and preparations made for the erection of more. Two of the structures were seventy-five feet long, and thirty-one feet wide, without a nail in them. The frames were made of timber, cut in the swamp near the prison, and fastened together with wooden pins. The roof was made of shingles held on by heavy poles for weights. A number of other surgeons arrived and were assigned to duty in the hospital. More patients were admitted until the whole number amounted to nearly eight hundred. There were so many that they could not obtain prescriptions or have medicine administered to them as often as needed.

More supplies came, including a large quantity of sheets. The sick men were lying upon the bare ground and it was felt that the sheets would do little good to be spread down in the dirt, so the principal surgeon decided that they would be exchanged for sweet potatoes, as these would benefit the men more, especially those suffering with scurvy. The old sheets were used for bandages and were invaluable, as many amputations of limbs, affected by gangrene, were taking place.

On each corner of the prison was a raised platform and from two of these, at all hours of the day and night, a man stood by guns, ready for action in case of any attempted breakout.

Prior to the Presidential election in 1864, the rebels expressed intense interest in its result. They were anxious for George B. McClellan to win over President Abraham Lincoln or, at least, for Lincoln's defeat. At that time, there were about ten thousand men in the camp. To test the sentiments of the prisoners, on the day of the election, two bags were placed on the inside of the stockade. A quantity of white and black beans was given to Sergeant Kemp of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, with the understanding that they would be used as ballots. Those who were in favor of Lincoln were to put a black bean into a bag, and those for McClellan were to vote with a white bean. All did not vote. The

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

result was about 1,500 for McClellan and 6,000 for Lincoln. About a week later, the results of the election were known. The rebels were disappointed. They understood the full significance of the re-election. They knew with sorrow that their independence from Yankee rule was far from being realized.

Many men had died at the prison stockade and were buried on the plantation of Dr. James H. Jarrott, a wealthy landholder and owner of many slaves. He was said to have been a "Union man." The dead were removed from the hospital every morning in an army wagon drawn by mules. They were piled upon one another until the wagon was filled. A party of prisoners dug trenches where the bodies were to be laid. Interments were made in two separate burial grounds, one containing approximately 416 remains and the other approximately 2,322 remains. Interments in the larger portion were made in sixteen trenches. The larger area was designated as the Florence National Cemetery in 1865, and the remains from the smaller portion were reinterred therein.

There are five known burials in the trenches:

CHAPIN, W. R. - Sergeant, Company I, 14th Illinois Infantry - Section B, Grave 889
GARDINER, J. S. - Company F, 135th Ohio - Section F, Grave 135
KINNEY, George - Private, Company D, 29th Maine Infantry - Section B, Grave 144
MORSE, O. S. - 57th Massachusetts Infantry
BUDWIN, Florena - Section D, Grave 2480

Florena Budwin was the bride of a captain from Pennsylvania. After Captain Budwin joined the Federal forces, his bride disguised herself as a man and donned a uniform, hoping to find her husband. There are no records to give her date of birth or the date of her enlistment in the Union army. She was captured near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1864 and sent to Florence in the autumn of that year. After arriving at the stockade with thousands of other Union troops, she took sick as the rations were meager and medical supplies scarce. While the camp physician was making a routine examination, he found that one of his patients was a woman. She was removed to separate quarters and given food and clothing by the sympathetic women of Florence. When she recovered, she told a most remarkable story of how she had donned a Federal uniform so as to serve by the side of her husband, that her husband and been killed, and that she was captured. After Florena grew strong, she stayed on at the prison as a nurse, and her devotion to her husband was bestowed on the hundreds of soldiers who were suffering from lack of food and medicine. A few months later, she fell sick a second time and did not recover. She died on January 25, 1865, and was buried with full military honors. She was the first woman service member to be buried in a national cemetery in the United States.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Reinterments in the Florence National Cemetery also include remains from Darlington, Cheraw, the Marion Districts, and the Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston.

Although the cemetery was established in 1865, the original land acquisition was not accomplished until 1872. A parcel consisting of 3.8 acres, was purchased from Mr. James B. Jarrott for $450.00. By deed dated February 20, 1942, from Charles T. Bolick, an additional parcel of 2.0 acres was purchased. These two parcels make up the cemetery on the north side of East National Cemetery Road. In 1984, the Pee Dee Mental Retardation Center, South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation, donated 4.6 acres of land on the south side of National Cemetery Road, bringing the total area of the cemetery to 10.4 acres. In 1996, this same organization donated an additional 14.5 acres for cemetery expansion, but this area has not yet been developed for burial.

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.

Kellogg, Robert H. Life and Death in Rebel Prisons. Connecticut. L. Stebbins, 1865.

Power, J. Tracy. The Confederate Prison Stockade at Florence, South Carolina, 1864-1865. South Carolina, 1991. (On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29211)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM REFERENCES

FEATURE	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
1	17	614790	3783140
2	17	614990	3782960

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.

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
Florence County, South Carolina
Armando A. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: November 25, 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. 7883-2
PHOTO 1 of 17

VIEW OF: Pedestrian gate, view looking north

NEG. NO. 7883-10
PHOTO 2 of 17

VIEW OF: Historic plaques inside cemetery entrance
NEG. NO. 7883-3
PHOTO 3 of 17

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking north
NEG. NO. 7883-4
PHOTO 4 of 17

VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, west boundary
NEG. NO. 7883-11
PHOTO 5 of 17

VIEW OF: Office and utility building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 7883-8
PHOTO 6 of 17

VIEW OF: Office and utility building, east and south elevations
NEG. NO. 7883-9
PHOTO 7 of 17

VIEW OF: Office and utility building, west elevation
NEG. NO. 7883-6
PHOTO 8 of 17

VIEW OF: Rostrum

NEG. NO. 7883-14
PHOTO 9 of 17

VIEW OF: Gravesite of Florena Budwin
NEG. NO. 7883-13
PHOTO 10 of 17

VIEW OF: Burial trenches
NEG. NO. 7883-12
PHOTO 11 of 17

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southeast

NEG. NO. 7883-17
PHOTO 12 of 17

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 7883-16
PHOTO 13 of 17

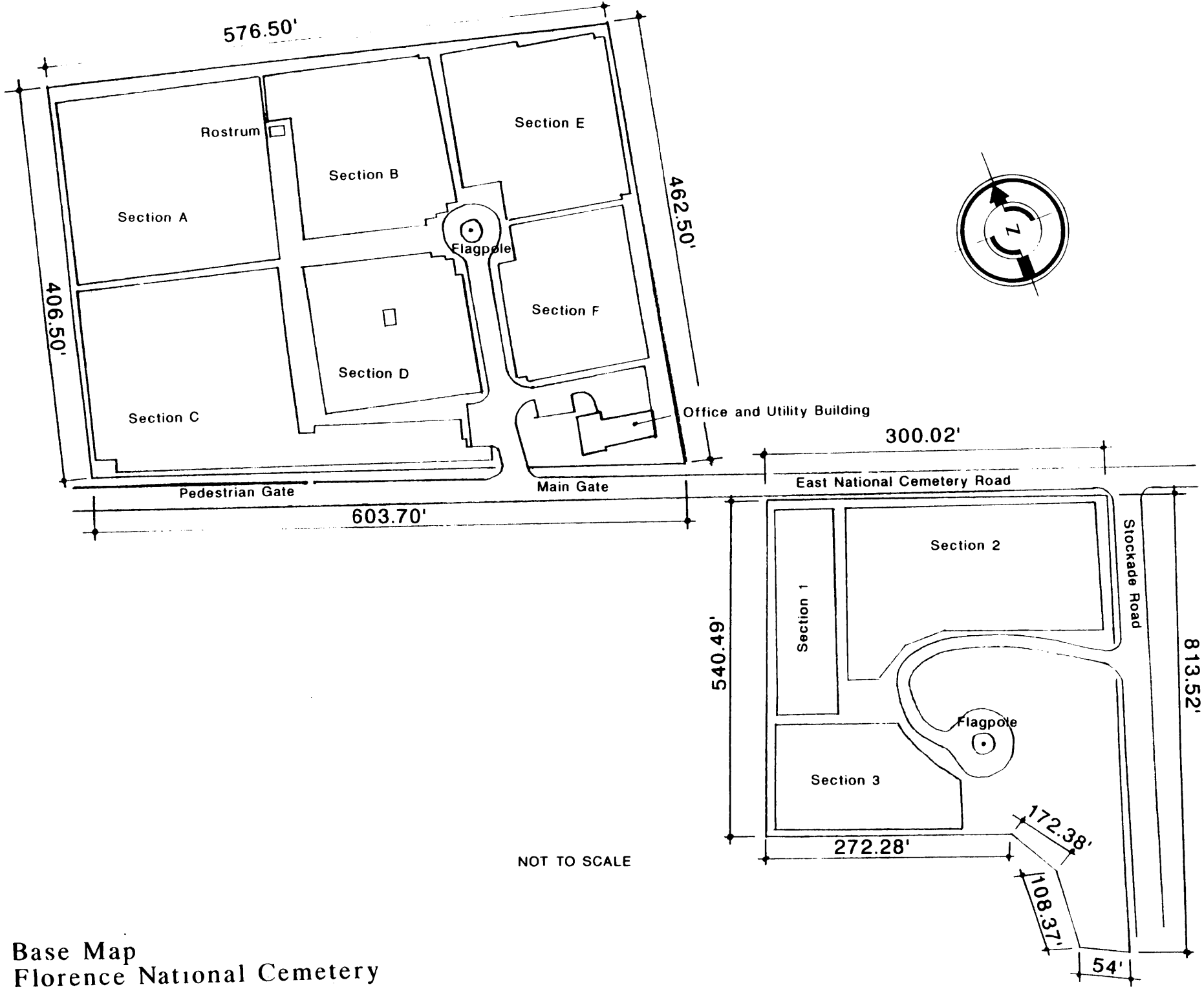
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast

NEG. NO. 7883-5
PHOTO 14 of 17

VIEW OF: Entrance gate, expansion area
NEG. NO. 7883-18
PHOTO 15 of 17

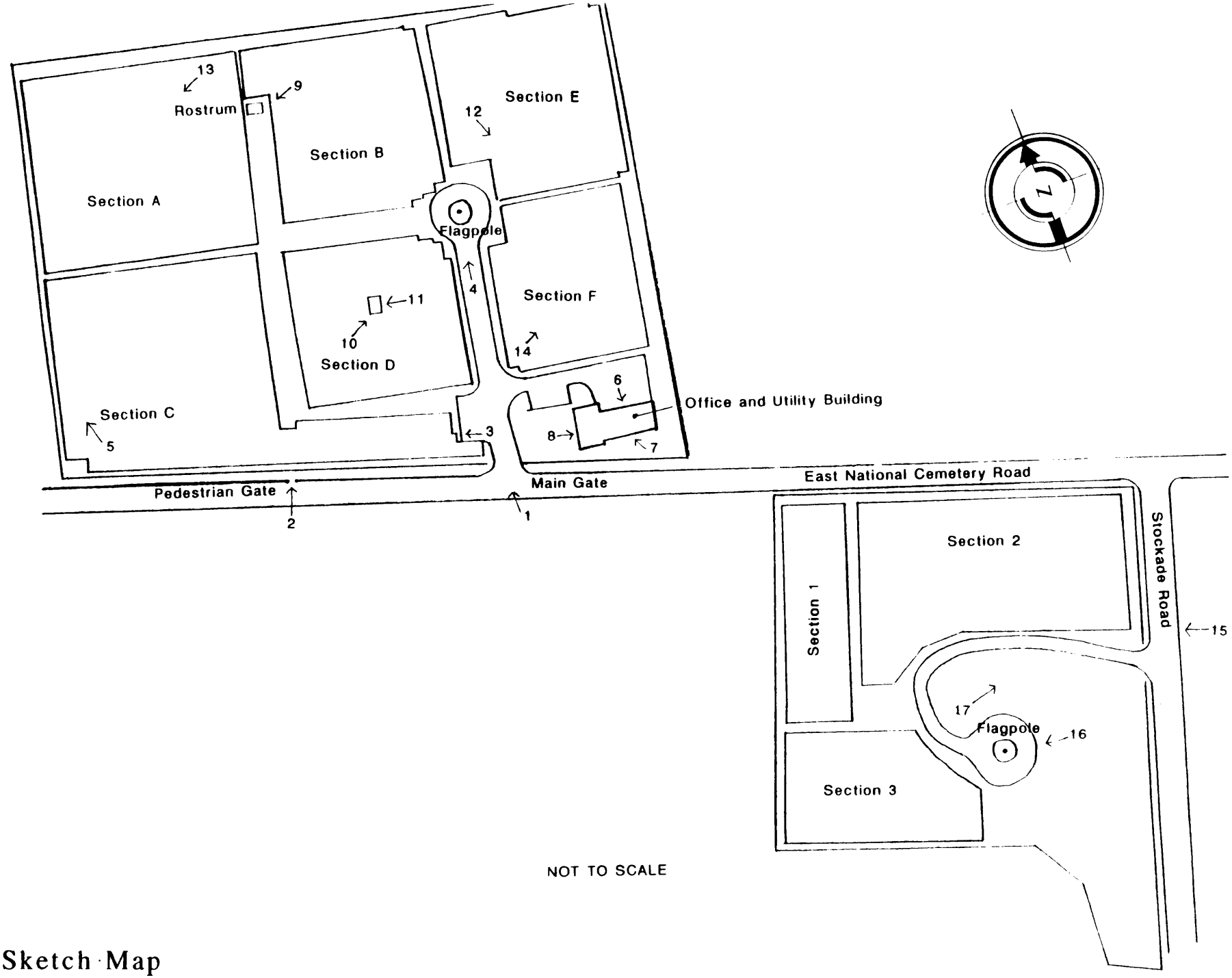
VIEW OF: Flagpole, expansion area
NEG. NO. 7883-20
PHOTO 16 of 17

VIEW OF: Expansion area, view looking northeast
NEG. NO. 7883-23
PHOTO 17 of 17



NOT TO SCALE

Base Map
Florence National Cemetery
Florence County, South Carolina

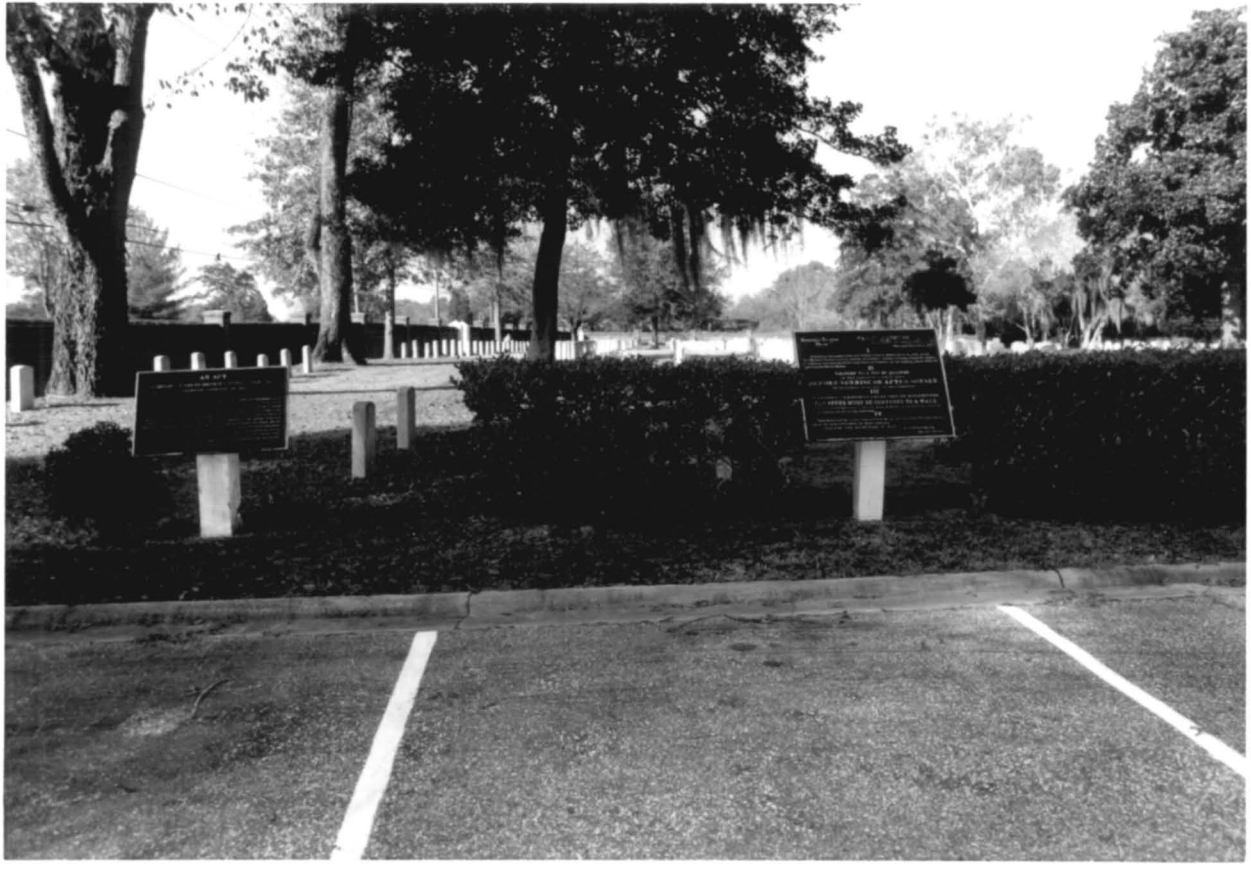


Sketch Map
Florence National Cemetery
Florence County, South Carolina

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

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 1 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 2 OF 17



FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 3 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 4 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 5 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 6 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 7 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 8 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 9 OF 17

FLORENA BUDWIN
JAN 25 1865

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 10 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 11 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 12 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 13 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 14 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 15 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 16 OF 17

FLORENCE NATIONAL CEMETERY
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
PHOTO 17 OF 17