NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 10024-0018

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: Loudon Park National Cemetery

other names/site number: B-4597

2. Location

street & number: 3445 Frederick Avenue ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town: Baltimore vicinity N/A

state: Maryland code: MD county: Baltimore (City) code: 510 zip code: 21229

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 Turpeh — 3/26/96
Signature of certifying official/Title: Federal Preservation Officer — 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] — 4-23-96
Signature of commenting or other official/Title: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER — Date

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: Patrick Andrus — Date of Action: 6/20/96

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	
3	0	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
8	0	objects
14	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

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)
Late Victorian: Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick, Concrete
walls Brick
roof Metal: tin; Asbestos
other Stone: marble; Concrete; Metal: iron, cast 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)

Architecture

Military

Period of Significance

1862-1938

Significant Dates

1862

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder
Meigs, Montgomery C.

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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Loudon Park National Cemetery is located at 3445 Frederick Avenue in the western part of the city of Baltimore and forms part of the incorporated cemetery of Loudon Park. The main entrance is located in the center of the north side and is protected by double cast-iron ornamental gates supported by cast-iron posts with a 12-foot opening. To the east of the main entrance is the flagpole. The grounds are enclosed on the east and west by concrete walls surmounted by iron fencing, on the south by ornamental wrought-iron fencing with sandstone slabs, and on the north by ornamental wrought-iron fencing. The superintendent's lodge is located to the east of the main entrance gate, and the utility building and gasoline storage building are located southeast of the lodge.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The cemetery was established in 1862 and contains 13 burial sections. The graves were originally marked by headboards, painted white and lettered black. The boards were later replaced with upright marble markers. The cemetery was officially closed on September 29, 1970. As of August 31, 1995, there were 6,485 graves used for the interment of 7,097 casketed remains and 11 sites used for the interment of 20 cremated remains. There are no sites available for the interment of casketed or cremated remains.

The lodge, constructed circa 1870, was designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs but is of a much more simple Victorian design than the earlier one and one-half story Second Empire design used by Meigs as the original standard plan at the Civil War national cemeteries. It is a two-story brick structure with a fancy-patterned slate gabled roof which meets at right angles in front with gingerbread trim. Victorian style barge board is draped over the eaves. On the upstairs are triple gables framing dormer windows. All windows are two over two, typical of the late 1800's. The first floor contains a living room, dining room, and kitchen, and the second floor contains three bedrooms and a bath. There is an unfinished basement. A kitchen porch with a tin roof was added in 1936. The lodge contains 1,537 square feet of living space.

The brick and concrete utility building with comfort station, 32 feet by 23 feet 6 inches, was constructed in 1934. The roof is tin. The building was enlarged by 8 feet in 1936.

A brick and concrete gasoline storage building, 8 feet 5 inches by 8 feet, was constructed in 1938. The roof is asbestos shingles.
There are six commemorative monuments in the cemetery:

Sons of Maryland Monument - located between Sections H and K - granite shaft, featuring a sculptural terra cotta frieze - Base, 10 feet by 10 feet; Height, 30 feet, erected by the Loyal Women of Maryland on November 1, 1884, and inscribed as follows:

NORTH SIDE

E PLURIBUS UNUM (over 13-star shield)

SOUTH SIDE

CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

EAST SIDE

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE WHO SINK TO REST
BY ALL THEIR COUNTRY'S WISHES BLESSED
BY FAIRY HANDS THEIR KNELL IS RUNG
BY FORMS UNSEEN THEIR DIRGE IS SUNG
THEIR HONOR COMES A PILGRIM GRAY
TO BLESS THE TURF THAT WRAPS THEIR CLAY
AND FREEDOM SHALL AWHILE REPAIR
TO DWELL A WEEPING HERMIT THERE.

WEST SIDE

TO THE
SONS
OF
MARYLAND

WHO PERISHED IN PRESERVING
TO US AND POSTERITY
THE "GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE,
BY THE PEOPLE,
FOR THE PEOPLE,"
SECURED BY OUR FATHERS
THROUGH THE UNION.

THIS MEMORIAL
IS ERECTED
BY HER LOYAL AND GRATEFUL
DAUGHTERS.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Confederate Monument - located at the southwest corner of Section M - roughly shaped rock-faced granite tablet with a carved design in the pediment and a painted cast iron panel - Base, 2 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 8 inches; Height, approximately 7 feet, erected in about 1912 by the U.S. Commission for marking the graves of Confederate dead, and inscribed as follows:

ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES
TO MARK THE BURIAL PLACE OF
TWENTY-NINE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
WHO DIED AT FORT MCHENRY, MARYLAND,
WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR
AND WHOSE REMAINS WERE THERE BURIED
BUT SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED TO THIS SECTION,
WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL GRAVES
CANNOT NOW BE IDENTIFIED.

NAME	RANK	CO.	REGT.
ANDERSON, M.D.	SGT.	C	20 N.C.
BAKER, T. H	PVT.	K	24 N.C.
BROWN, HARVEY	MUSCN.	C	51 VA
BURROUGH, H.C.	PVT.	C	7 S.C. CAV.
CALL, LEWIS H.	PVT.	E	53 VA.
CAMPBELL. T.K.	1 LT.	B	2 GA. BATTN.
CHRISTIAN, P.B.	PVT.	A	38 GA.
CROWDER, ASBERRY D.	PVT.	F	21 GA.
DAVIS, J.	LT.	I	1 MD. CAV.
DOWELL, GEORGE	PVT.	A	WHITE'S BATTN.
ENGLAND, WM. W.	2 LT.	E	25 N.C.
ENZOR, MARION D.	SGT.	C	20 N.C.
FRAZIER, HUGH	PVT.	H	6 ALA.
GARRETT, THOS. L.	PVT.	F	66 N.C.
GOAD, SPENCER	PVT.	I	45 VA.
HOWELL, GEO. W.	PVT.	F	1 GA. CAV.
KREEGER, FREDERICK	PVT.	B	18 GA. BATTN.
MCKAY, C.L.	SGT.	-	12 VA. CAV.
MILLER, WM. D.	PVT.	F	1 VA. CAV.
MURREY, JAMES	PVT.	B	LA. INF.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

ROBESON, ALBERT	PVT.	H	2 N.C. ART.
SMITH, GEO. D.	1 LT.	B	18 GA. BATTN.
TOPPER, FREDERICK	2 LT.	A	18 GA. BATTN.
WADE, E.C.	1 LT.	B	18 GA. BATTN.
WASHINGTON, JAMES W.	2 LT.	B	12 VA.
WEIR, JOHN P.	SGT.	A	47 ARK. CAV.
WIGGINS, BAKER	PVT.	B	1 S.C. RIFLES
WOMBLE, H.J.	PVT.	I	3 N.C. CAV.
WRIGHT, SAMUEL A.	PVT.	C	2 KY. CAV.

G.A.R. Civil War Monument - located at the east side the boundary between Sections E and H. - marble - Base, 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches; Height, approximately 20 feet, monumented by a statue in Grand Army uniform, erected on November 24, 1898, by A.W. Dodge Post 44, and inscribed as follows:

NORTH SIDE

OUR COMRADES
A. W. DODGE POST 44

ERECTED NOV. 24, 1898
RICHARD C. CUSHING
CHAIRMAN;
WALTER A. DONALDSON
SEC. OF COMMITTEE

PAST COMMANDERS

SAMUEL H. TAGART
Serg. Co. C. 3rd Reg't. Ohio Inf.
Died March 27, 1869

JOHN BOWERS
Gun Boat Kineo, U.S.N.
Died Nov. 24, 1909

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

ALPHONSO A. WHITE
Surgeon, 8th Md. Inf.
Died Dec. 18, 1904

ALEXANDER M. BRISCOE
Lieut., Co. I, Cole's Md. Cav.
Died Nov. 9, 1901

WILLIAM T. KEIRLE
Sloop of War Tuscarora, U.S.N.

GEORGE W. HARIG
Private, Co. A, 11th Md. Inf.
Died April 5, 1911

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

LOYALTY

JOHN H. BARRETT
Frigate Minnesota U.S.N.

ALEXANDER HARRISON
Private Co. A 11th Md. Vol. Inf.
Died Oct. 3, 1915

JOHN A. HOUCK
Private Co. B 87th Penna. Vol. Inf.

JEREMIAH JONES
Sergt. Co. C 1st East. Shore Inf.
Died February 12, 1920

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

SOUTH SIDE

PAST COMMANDERS

GEORGE H. RUSH
Private Co. C. 1st Md. Cav.
Steamer Osceola, U.S.N.
Died April 20, 1919
JOSEPH BROOKS
Private Co. E Cole's Cavalry
Died June 15, 1935
WALTER A. DONALDSON
Capt & Act'g. Maj. 71st N.Y. Regt.
Died Feb. 7, 1903
JOSEPH DULANEY
Corporal Co. B 1st Del. Cav.
Died Sept. 27, 1928
JOHN J. MCEVOY
Private Co. E 11th Md. Inf.
Died Jan. 12, 1927

Whether on the tented field,
Or in the battle's van
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man

FRATERNITY

JOHN J. LUBER
Corp'l. Co. C 18th Md. Inf.
Died Feb. 23, 1921
JOS. BISSER
Serg. Co B. 3rd Md. Cav.
Died Oct. 16, 1909
JAMES H. WHEELER
Private Co. C 11th Md. Inf.
Died Oct. 11, 1910

GEORGE E. PIERREMAN
U.S.N.
GEORGE W. FISHER
Private Co. C. 11th Md. Inf.
Died Dec. 19, 1926

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

EAST SIDE

MUSTER ROLL

(Listing of Names)

CAVALRY

(Listing of Names)

INFANTRY

(Listing of Names)

NAVY

(Listing of Names)

CHARITY

(Listing of Names)

GEO. W. GLAZEY
Pvt. Co. H. 11th Md. Inf.

CHARLES J. KNORR
Drummer Co. C 8th Md. Inf.
Died Sept. 21, 1921
JACOB W. MEYERS
Gun Boat Kineo, U.S.N.
Died Jan. 11, 1927

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Unknown Dead - Civil War - located in Section E - marble - Base, 4 feet 8 inches; Height, approximately 6 feet, recumbent figure of a Union soldier in full dress uniform and equipment, erected by the Women's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, dedicated November 26, 1895, and inscribed as follows:

NORTH SIDE

TO THE MEMORY OF THE
UNKNOWN DEAD ERECTED BY THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS
AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF MD. W.R.C.
MONUMENT COMMITTEE

RUTH A GRAHAM
FLORENCE J. FINK
SALLIE A. MOORE
MARY E. WRIGHT
CLARA A. ALFORD
MARY J. KIRBY

WILKINSON & NEVILLE
BUILDERS
BALTO. MD.

SOUTH SIDE

"BUT THERE UPON THE SODDEN EARTH HE BIDES
HIS LAST LONG SLEEP, TO SLEEP UN-NAMED, UNKNOWN,
UNTIL GOD'S ANGEL ON THE WHIRLWIND RIDES
TO CLAIM HIS OWN."

According to The Very Quiet Baltimoreans by Jane Bromley Wilson, this monument was carved by J. M. Dibuscher and the spelling of the name is uncertain because of "sugaring."

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Loyal Sons of Maryland (Naval) Civil War - located along service road between Sections H and E - granite - Base, 6 feet by 6 feet; Height, approximately 25 feet, erected on September 12, 1896, by the Naval Veterans Association of Maryland, and inscribed as follows:

NORTH SIDE

PORT ROYAL
NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861,
MONITOR & MERRIMAC
MARCH 9TH, 1862,
NEW ORLEANS
APRIL 18TH - 29TH, 1862,
VICKSBURG
MAY 19TH - JULY 4TH, 1863,
MOBILE
AUG 5TH, 1864,
FORT FISHER
JAN 13TH - 15TH, 1865

LOG BOOK
CHERBOURG, FRANCE
JUNE 19, P.M., 1864
AT 10:20 A.M. ALABAMA
STEERING TOWARD US AT A
DISTANCE OF SIX OR SEVEN
MILES FROM CHERBOURG
BOUNDED TO AND WITHIN
1,290 YARDS OPENED FIRE

U.S.S.T.E. KEARSARGE
AT THE EXPIRATION OF
AN HOUR THE ALABAMA
STRUCK GOING DOWN
IN ABOUT TWENTY
MINUTES
JOHN A. WINSLOW
CAPTAIN

COMMITTEE
H.F. DORTON
GEO. C. IRELAN
C. MARION DODSON
GEO. D. SAGE
GEO. H. SLAUGHTER
LOUIS BENNETT
CHAS. H. EVANS
CHAS. L. DURR
JOS. CARLISLE
CYRUS SEARS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

SOUTH SIDE

MARYLAND FURNISHED
THE UNITED STATES NAVY
4152 MEN WHO PARTICIPATED
IN THE IMPORTANT NAVAL
BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

EAST SIDE

MARYLAND'S TRIBUTE
TO HER LOYAL SONS
WHO SERVED IN THE
UNITED STATES NAVY
DURING THE WAR FOR
THE PRESERVATION
OF THE UNION.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP"

WEST SIDE

ERECTED BY THE NAVAL
VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND
SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1896.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Rigby Monument - Located in Section R, and erected by the Survivors of Battery A Maryland Light Artillery on May 21, 1891, dedicated on May 30, 1891, and inscribed as follows:

JAMES H. RIGBY
CAPTAIN
BATTERY A
1st MD. LIGHT ARTY.
PURNELL LEGION
Born in Baltimore
Died in Baltimore
August 5, 1889
Age 57 years
A valiant Soldier
in defence of the Union

In addition, there is a monument, approximately 6 feet 6 inches in height, made of an original cast iron seacoast artillery tube, secured by a concrete base, 2 feet 6 inches square. The inscription on the cast bronze plaque affixed to the monument reads as follows:

United States
National Military Cemetery
Loudon Park
Established 1861
Interments 1646 Known 1480

Unknown 166

A rostrum of the octagonal pattern, constructed of brick and iron was located near the center of the grounds. The rostrum has been removed.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

There are four Medal of Honor recipients buried in the cemetery:

Henry G. Costin, Private, Company H, 115th Infantry, 29th Division, World War I - Near Bois-de-Consenvoye, France, on October 8, 1918, when the advance of his platoon had been held up by machine gun fire and a request was made for an automatic rifle team to charge the nest, he was the first to volunteer. Advancing with his team, under terrific fire of enemy artillery, machine-guns and trench mortars, he continued after all his comrades had become casualties and he himself had been seriously wounded. He operated his rifle until he collapsed. His act resulted in the capture of about 100 prisoners and several machine-guns. He succumbed from the effects of his wounds shortly after the accomplishment of his heroic deed. He died on October 8, 1918, and is buried in Section B, Grave 460.

James T. Jennings, Private, Company K, 56th Pennsylvania Infantry, Civil War - At Weldon Railroad, Virginia on August 20, 1864, he captured the flag of the 55th North Carolina Infantry (C.S.A.). He died on March 22, 1865, and is buried in Section A, Grave 1410.

Henry Newman, First Sergeant, Company F, 5th U.S. Cavalry - At Whetstone Mountains, Arizona, on July 13, 1872, he and two companions covered the withdrawal of wounded comrades from the fire of an Apache band well concealed among rocks. He died on July 13, 1915, and is buried in the Post Section, Grave 739.

William Taylor, Sergeant, Company H, and 2nd Lieutenant, Company M, 1st Maryland Infantry, Civil War- At Front Royal, Virginia, on May 23, 1862, when a sergeant at Front Royal, Virginia, he was painfully wounded while obeying an order to burn a bridge, but, persevering in the attempt, he burned the bridge and prevented its use by the enemy. Later, at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, then a lieutenant, he voluntarily took the place of a disabled officer and undertook a hazardous reconnaissance beyond the lines of the army; was taken prisoner in the attempt. He died on April 6, 1902, and is buried in the Officers Section, Grave 16.

Many grave markers in Section C are inscribed with the letters "U.S.C.T." meaning "United States Colored Troops." They were members of the Pioneer Infantry formed after the battle at Gettysburg when Union losses were so great.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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

Buildings: Lodge, utility building, gasoline storage building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gate, perimeter wall

Objects: Flagpole, commemorative monuments (6), artillery monument

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Loudon Park National Cemetery is significant under Criteria A and C 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 and under Criterion C, because the lodge represents a distinctive design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was acclaimed as a master architect of civil works projects for the Quartermaster Corps.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The city of Baltimore, Maryland, was the site of military camps, prison camps, forts and hospitals during the Civil War because of its port and also its proximity to Washington, D.C. Maryland is often referred to as a "border state" and many people do not realize the enormous tensions this meant for its citizens during the war.

After the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in Charleston harbor on April 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln called on the states to raise 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion. Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks rushed to Washington to confer with the president and assured him that Maryland troops would be used exclusively to protect Washington and defend federal property within the state. Hicks warned the administration that Baltimore, through which most rail traffic from the North must pass, had a strong and explosive secessionist bent.

Massachusetts was the first state to respond to Lincoln's call to arms. On April 16, the state militia began to muster at Boston, and on the following day the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment started its historic trip to Washington. They prided themselves in their history and in being the first real armed body to answer the President's call.

On April 18, Maryland Governor Hicks, amidst a howling mob, issued a plea for peace and union. There was no through railroad connection to Washington at that time. While he looked warily over the crowd, a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers changed trains a few blocks away without incident.

In the early morning of April 19, a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, consisting of 35 cars, left Philadelphia, having on board in the first ten cars, troops of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment under the command of Colonel Edward F. Jones. They were armed, smartly uniformed, and well drilled. At 10:30 that morning, they received orders to load their rifles. They arrived in Baltimore later that morning. A regiment from Philadelphia under the command of Colonel William F. Small also arrived. Baltimore was not only secessionist, it bore the fearful reputation of a "mob town."

By virtue of a city ordinance enacted during the great railroad boom of the 1830s and 1840s, Baltimore permitted no locomotives to run through the city. To proceed, cars from one train were hitched to teams of horses and drawn along tracks through the city to the next station. The 6th Massachusetts would be hauled from President Street across the Jones Fall Bridge and along the Pratt Street waterfront to the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a journey of a little more than a mile. One after another the cars, each bearing a company of about seventy men, were hitched for the long pull. Bystanders began to gather. Word of their coming had preceded them, and the small crowd at Camden Station grew quickly. The first companies crossed to the station without incident. The tension then mounted. Angry men dropped an anchor on the tracks then a

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

fought its way through to Camden Station. With the mob growing ever larger and more raucous, the remaining volunteers--four companies--detrained and formed for the march. A citizen bearing the new Confederate Stars and Bars moved at their head, forcing them to parade behind the secession flag. Bystanders howled with delight and derision. More shots cracked. Officers gave the order to double-quick and the men moved off at a trot. Missiles began to rain on them from the windows overhead, and from their flanks came heavy paving stones. The troops staggered, four fell with mortal wounds, and stricken soldiers crawled into doorways where compassionate citizens hid and sheltered them. The 6th Massachusetts opened fire.

Accounts differ about what happened next. Baltimoreans in nearby homes claimed they heard very little, and a private in the 6th bravely wrote his mother that the action was vastly exaggerated. When the smoke cleared, a dozen citizens lay dead, an unknown number were wounded. The melee instantly took on overtones which were to affect Maryland for the rest of the war.

In Baltimore, nerves were strained to the breaking point. On April 21, a delegation from the city called upon President Lincoln to protest the killings, calling it "a pollution" of Maryland soil. Lincoln replied that he must have troops to defend the capital. Dissatisfied, the Marylanders returned to Baltimore and cut telegraph wires, burned bridges and tore up miles of track. The city of Washington was now cut off from any rail support. To prevent further troop movement and violence, Mayor George William Brown ordered the burning of bridges north of the city connecting Baltimore with Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Armed Marylanders also forced a Pennsylvania regiment to turn back at Cockeysville.

Even as the 6th Massachusetts was clattering south on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, firing out the windows, the 8th Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers under the command of General Benjamin Franklin Butler was steaming south down the Chesapeake. Learning in Philadelphia of the Baltimore riot and burned bridges, he took the train as far as Perryville at the mouth of the Susquehanna, commandeered the railroad ferry *Maryland*, and soon landed at Annapolis. He quickly took possession of the Naval Academy, offered to protect the white populace against the threat of a non-existent slave revolt, and began repairing the tracks of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. On May 6, Butler occupied Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad eight miles south of Baltimore and cut the route by which Baltimoreans were shipping supplies to the South. A week later he decided on his own to occupy Baltimore. At dusk on the evening of May 13, Butler's train rolled into Camden Station just as a thunderstorm broke. The men marched through the deserted streets and located the heights of Federal Hill. Various federal units were stationed there until the end of the war. The military occupation of Baltimore, which would last throughout the war, had begun.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Official figures credit Maryland with 62,959 in the Union armed forces, of which 3,925 were in the Navy. Three important battles for the Union were fought in the state and, of course, there were many raids and skirmishes. At South Mountain on September 14, 1862, General George B. McClellan commanded the Union Army to check General Robert E. Lee's attempt to invade the North. Three days later, the bloodiest one-day battle of the war took place at Antietam, with many Maryland soldiers on each side among the 23,000 casualties. Taking advantage of Lee's retreat, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The third major battle was at Monocacy Junction on July 9, 1864. Major General Lew Wallace had collected some 6,000 Federal troops--many of whom were raw recruits, some troops on leave, and anyone else handy--and faced Jubal Early's nearly 18,000 at Monocacy River between Frederick, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. The Union troops put up a stiff fight but finally broke, losing nearly 2,000 casualties, about 1,200 of whom were captured. Early's force suffered about 700 casualties. Here the Confederates won, but their victory cost them a day's delay advancing on Washington, and heavy reinforcements arrived in time to save the capital.

On Christmas Eve in 1861, the Baltimore Sun reported that a sanitary commission appointed to select a proper place adjacent to the city for the burial of deceased soldiers selected a portion of Loudon Park Cemetery, a private cemetery created out of James Carey's estate, "Loudon Farms." It was proposed that a monument be erected on the plot and, for that purpose, permit soldiers in the city and vicinity to subscribe ten cents, and the officers twenty-five cents each. The lot became known as the government lot, and an army sergeant lived in a cottage nearby. By 1865, the government had a superintendent, William Heller, who in the eyes of the Loudon Park management, was totally unfit. He refused to give information concerning the soldiers' graves, thereby preventing the marking of a proper plot and designation of each grave and the name of the interred so that the authorities of the U.S. and all parties interested might be able at any time to find any individual interred and a proper registration might be kept at each grave. Mr. Heller refused to give up either the papers or the premises, and the company had to ask the government to remove him.

The cemetery association offered the Government 1/2 acre for $500, but since land could not be purchased without an Act of Congress, a long lease was executed. The official date of establishment of the national cemetery is 1862. Pursuant to Section 18 of the Act of July 17, 1862, which gave the President authority to purchase cemetery grounds to be used as national cemeteries, fourteen national cemeteries were created later that year, including Loudon Park.

The total area of the national cemetery is 5.24 acres. The original plat of 1.16 acres was occupied from 1861-1874 under lease and agreement with the Loudon Park Cemetery Company, then by deed dated June 5, 1874, the 1.12-acre parcel was conveyed to the United States for $500, and by deed dated July 1, 1875, the .04-acre parcel was conveyed at a cost of $360. The cemetery was expanded in 1882 by the purchase of several small lots adjacent to the original site. By deed dated May 1, 1882, Charles C. MacTavish and others conveyed .48 acre and roadbed, etc., for $1,345.83; by deed dated September 5, 1882, James F. Wood and others conveyed

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

1.42 acres for $3,362.49; and by deed dated September 9, 1882, Daniel J. Foley conveyed .56 acre for $775. Records indicate that the United States appears to have paid an additional $1,000 under date of September 20, 1883, for the original parcels purchased in 1874 and 1875. By deeds dated May 19, 1903, Loudon Park Cemetery Company conveyed .07 acre for $2,000, and William D. Primrose and others conveyed three parcels totaling 1.55 acres for $8,125.

Most of the original interments at Loudon Park were Union soldiers who died in the hospitals in Baltimore at Relay House, and Elkridge Landing. Approximately 200 remains from the Soldiers' Lot in Laurel Cemetery, a colored cemetery, were moved to Loudon Park in 1884 when Laurel closed. While the records of Loudon Park do not show reinterments from Laurel Cemetery, the records do show about 1,000 interments, mostly colored, were made in the cemetery about that time. There are 35 Confederates interred in this national cemetery (31 soldiers and 4 citizens who died while held by the Union as prisoners of war at Fort McHenry, Maryland.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Site

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Funerary - Cemetery

Known Design Source: MEIGS, Montgomery C.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

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

Wilson, Jane Bromley. The Very Quiet Baltimoreans. White Mane Publishing Company, Inc., 1991

Thomsen, Mary Ellen. Loudon Park. Press of Schneidereith & Sons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1979

Denney, Robert E. The Civil War Years. New York: Sterling Publishing Company, Inc., 1992

Commager, Henry Steele. The Blue and the Gray. Wings Books, New York, 1991.

Cottom, Robert I., Jr. and Mary Ellen Hayward. Maryland in the Civil War: A House Divided. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

All photographs are of:

LOUDON PARK NATIONAL CEMETERY
City of Baltimore, Maryland
Armando A. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: July 14, 1995

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 entry gate, view looking south, with flagpole to the left
NEG. NO. 48570-1
PHOTO 1 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation
NEG. NO. 48570-2
PHOTO 2 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation
NEG. NO. 48570-3
PHOTO 3 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation
NEG. NO. 48570-4
PHOTO 4 of 23

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation

NEG. NO. 48570-5
PHOTO 5 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 48570-9
PHOTO 6 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, west elevation

NEG. NO. 48570-7
PHOTO 7 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation
NEG. NO. 48570-8
PHOTO 8 of 23

VIEW OF: Utility building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 48570-10
PHOTO 9 of 23

VIEW OF: Gasoline storage building
NEG. NO. 48570-11
PHOTO 10 of 23

VIEW OF: Unknown monument, view looking south
NEG. NO. 48570-20
PHOTO 11 of 23

VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic monument, view looking west
NEG. NO. 48570-15
PHOTO 12 of 23

VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic monument, north side
NEG. NO. 48570-17
PHOTO 13 of 23

VIEW OF: Confederate monument
NEG. NO. 48570-22
PHOTO 14 of 23

VIEW OF: Loyal Sons of Maryland Naval monument, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 48570-14
PHOTO 15 of 23

VIEW OF: Artillery monument, view looking north
NEG. NO. 48477-7
PHOTO 16 of 23

VIEW OF: Sons of Maryland monument, view looking west
NEG. NO. 48570-13
PHOTO 17 of 23

VIEW OF: Rigby monument, view looking south
NEG. NO. 48570-21
PHOTO 18 of 23

VIEW OF: Fence, south boundary

NEG. NO. 48477-3
PHOTO 19 of 23

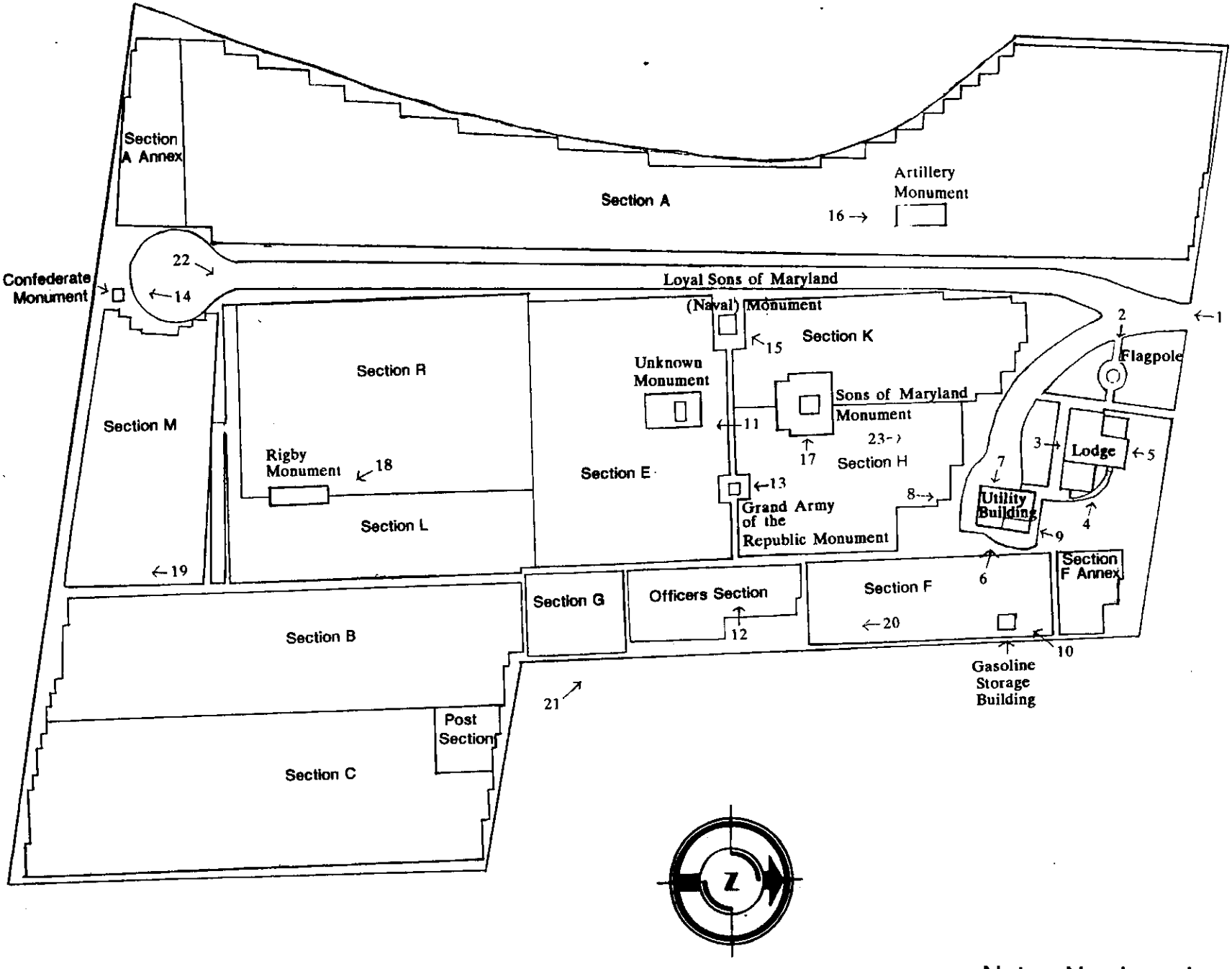
VIEW OF: Perimeter fence, view looking south
NEG. NO. 48570-23
PHOTO 20 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north across cemetery
NEG. NO. 48477-5
PHOTO 21 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast

NEG. NO. 48477-2
PHOTO 22 of 23

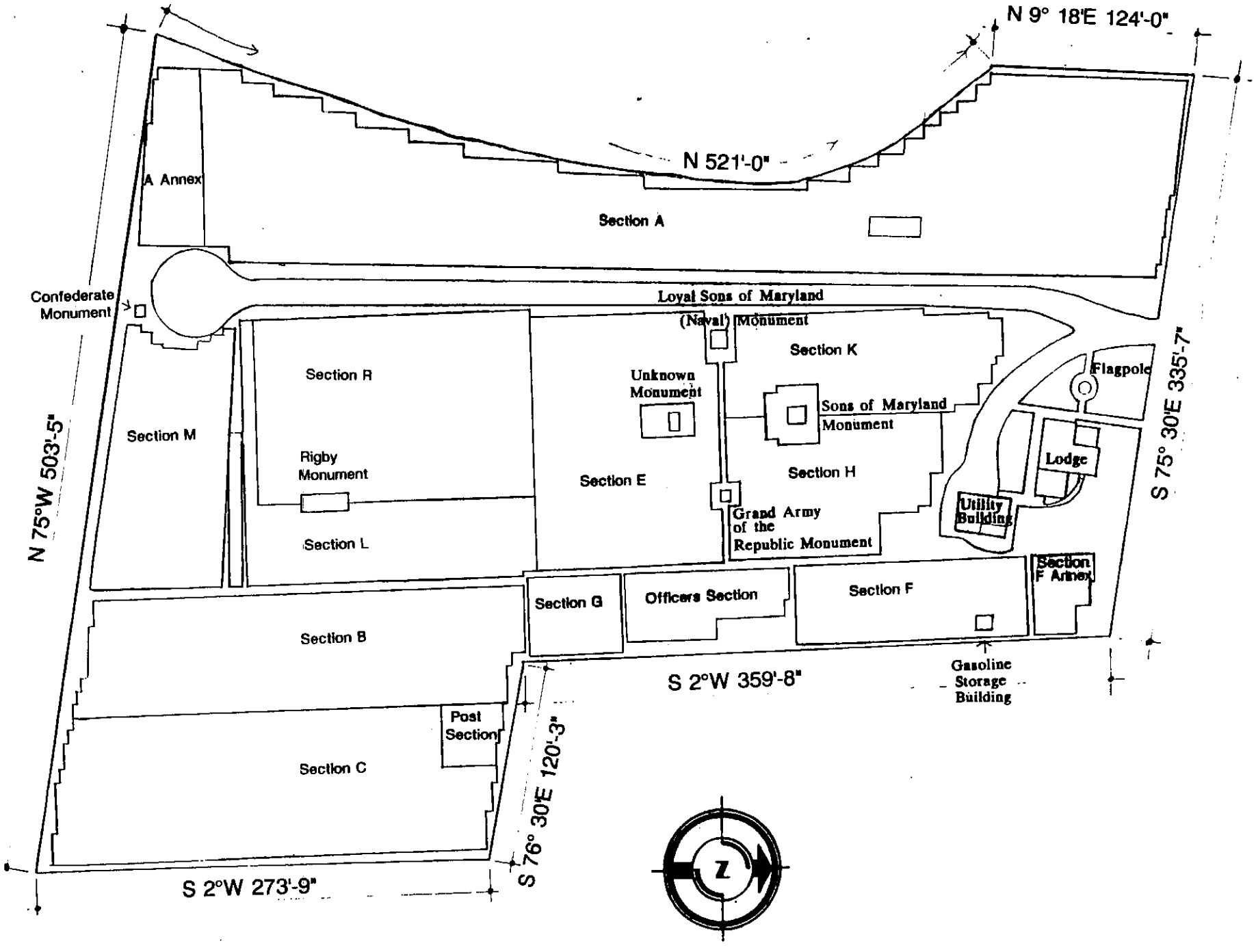
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north toward lodge
NEG. NO. 48570-19
PHOTO 23 of 23



Sketch Map
Loudon Park National Cemetery
City of Baltimore, Maryland

NOT TO SCALE

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



Base Map
Loudon Park National Cemetery
City of Baltimore, Maryland

NOT TO SCALE

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Project Name: Loudon Park, Annapolis, and Baltimore National Cemeteries

Location: Baltimore City, Anne Arundel County, and Baltimore City **State:** Maryland

Request submitted by: VA/Gjore Mollenhoff

Date received: 10/25-79 **Additional information received:** 11/27/79

Name of property	Eligibility: SHPO opinion	Eligibility: Secretary of the Interior's opinion	Criteria
Loudon Park National Cemetery	Eligible	Eligible	A, B, C
Annapolis National Cemetery	"	"	A, B
Baltimore National Cemetery	"	"	A, B, C

Shirley G. Dilahan

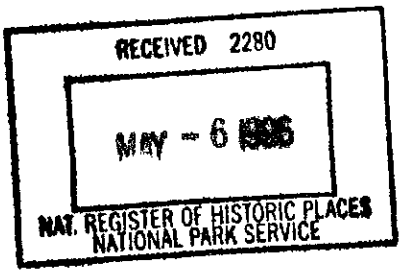
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 12/3/79

FHR 8-267 2/79
GPO 942 577

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
National Cemetery System
Washington DC 20420

MAY 2 1996



Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to enclose the nomination of the Loudon Park (MD) National Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination is for one of the fifty-nine national cemeteries included in a multiple property submission titled "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," which was accepted by your staff on October 14, 1994.

We would appreciate receiving a copy of the first page of the cover form, once it has been signed by you. Please forward it to:

Mrs. Therese Sammartino
Staff Assistant
Technical Support Service (401B)
Department of Veterans Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20420

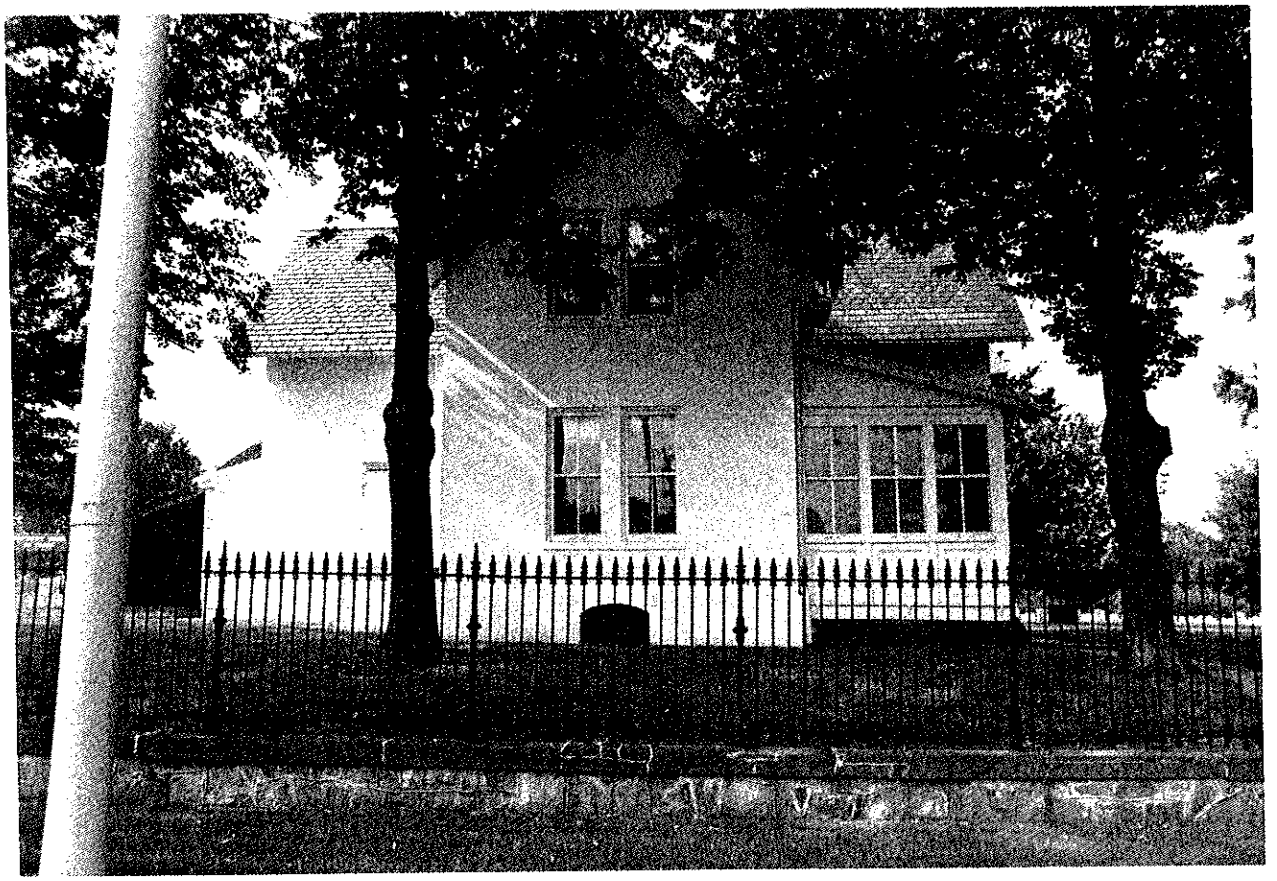
If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (202) 565-4890 or Mrs. Sammartino at (202) 565-4895.

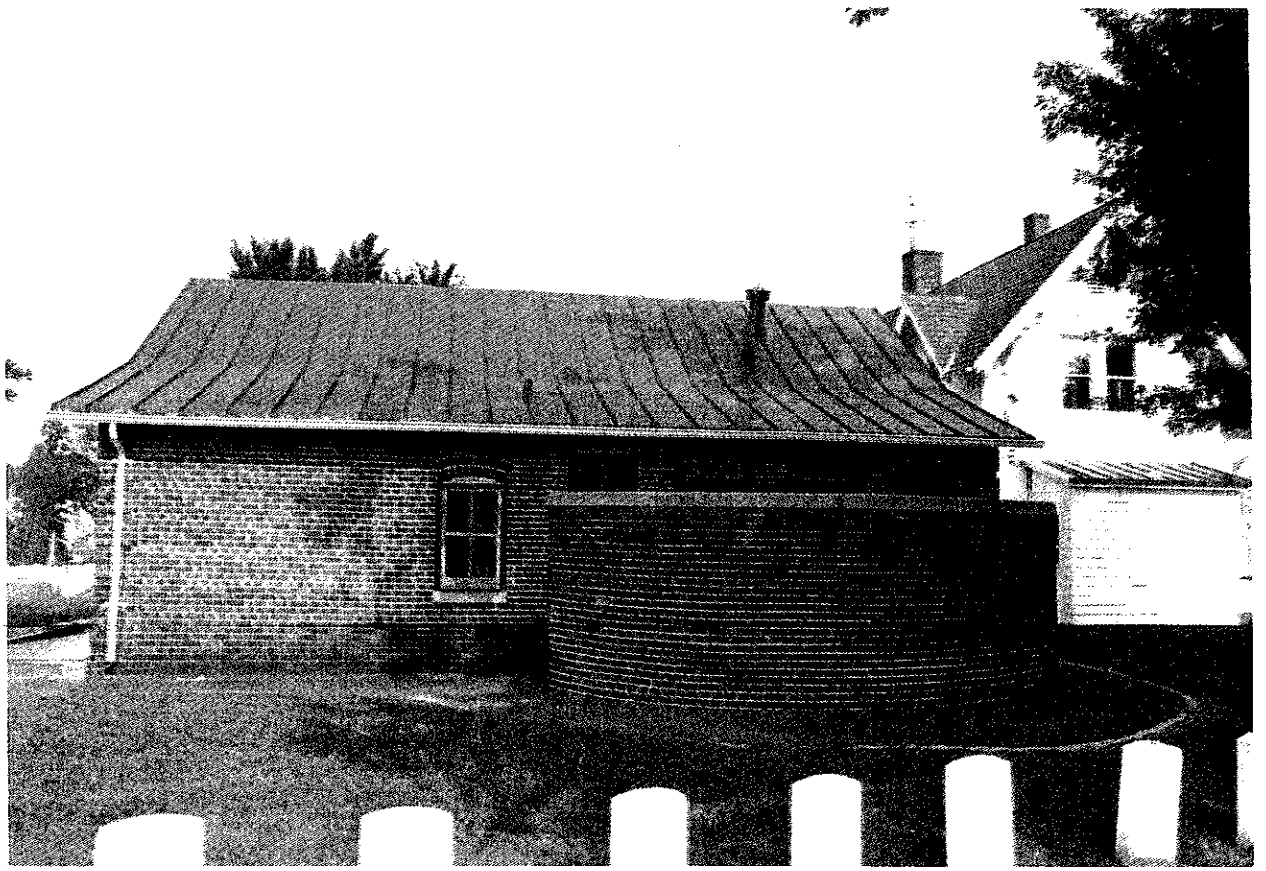
Sincerely yours,

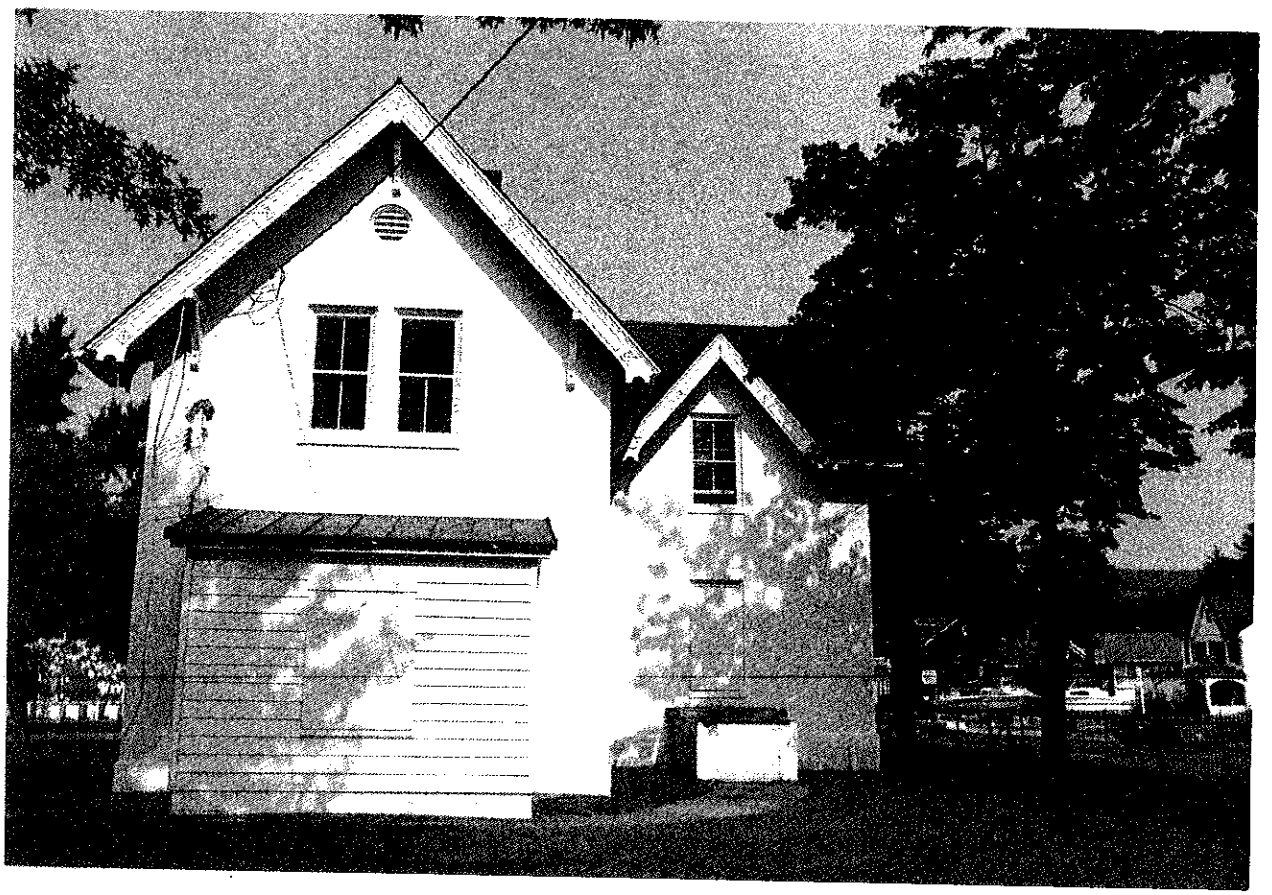
Robert B. Holbrook

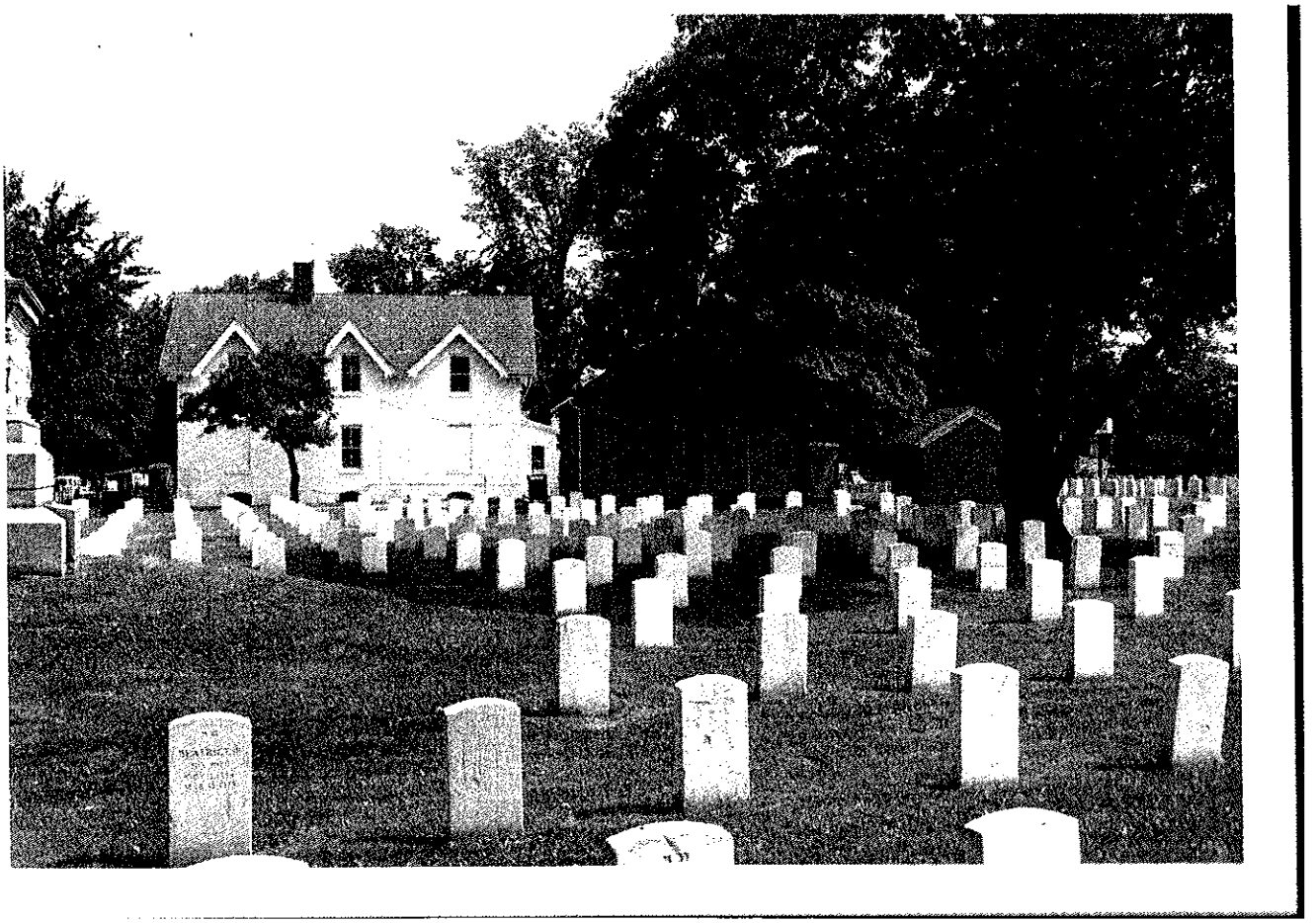
Robert B. Holbrook
Director, Technical Support Service

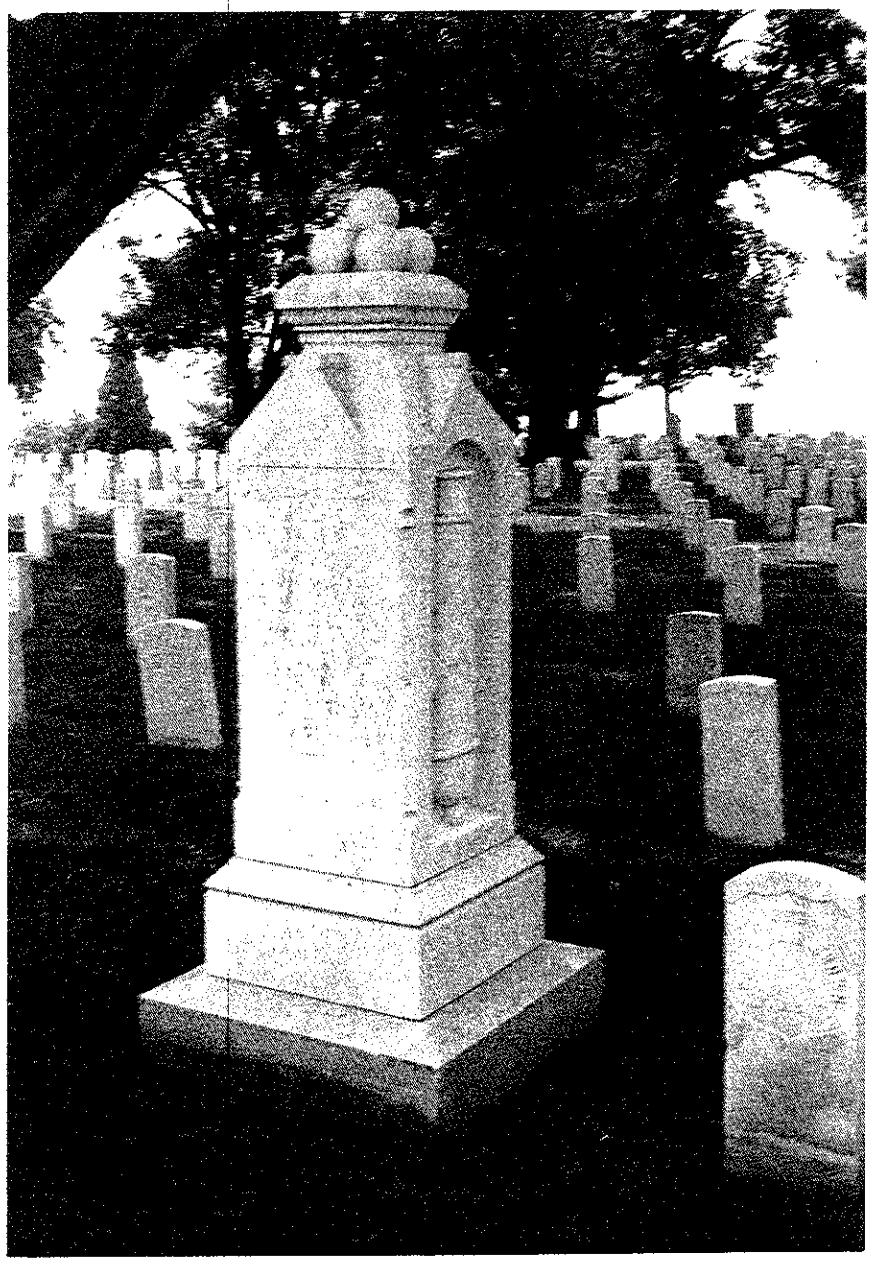
Enclosures

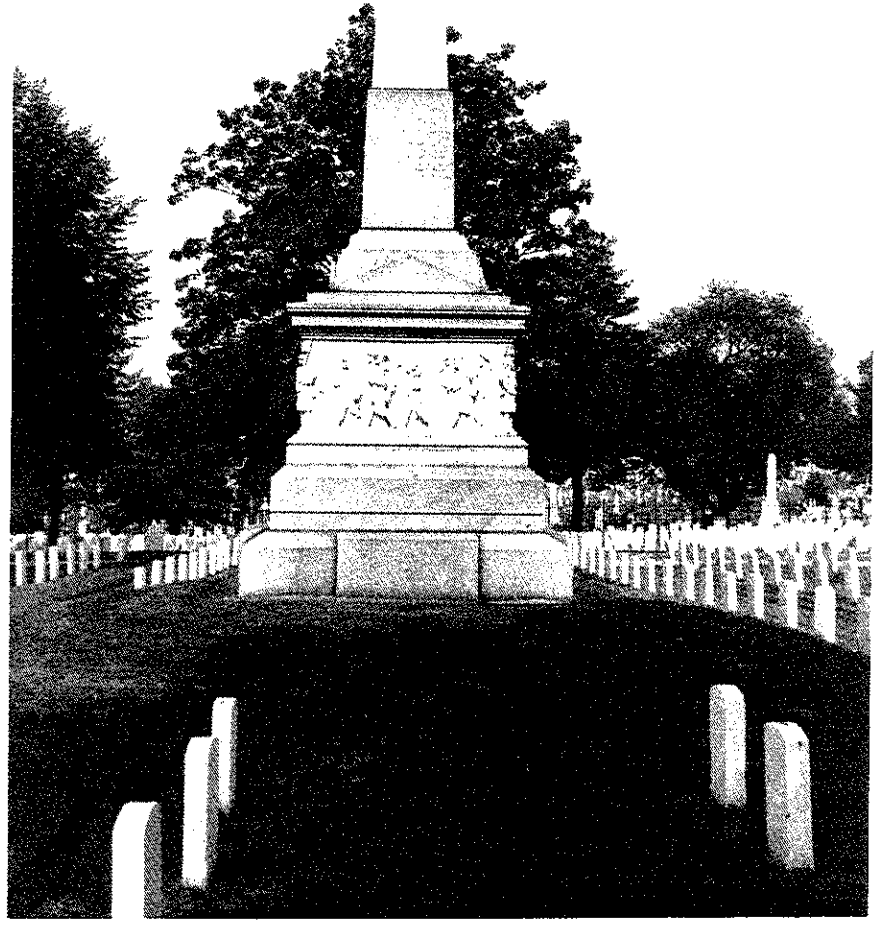


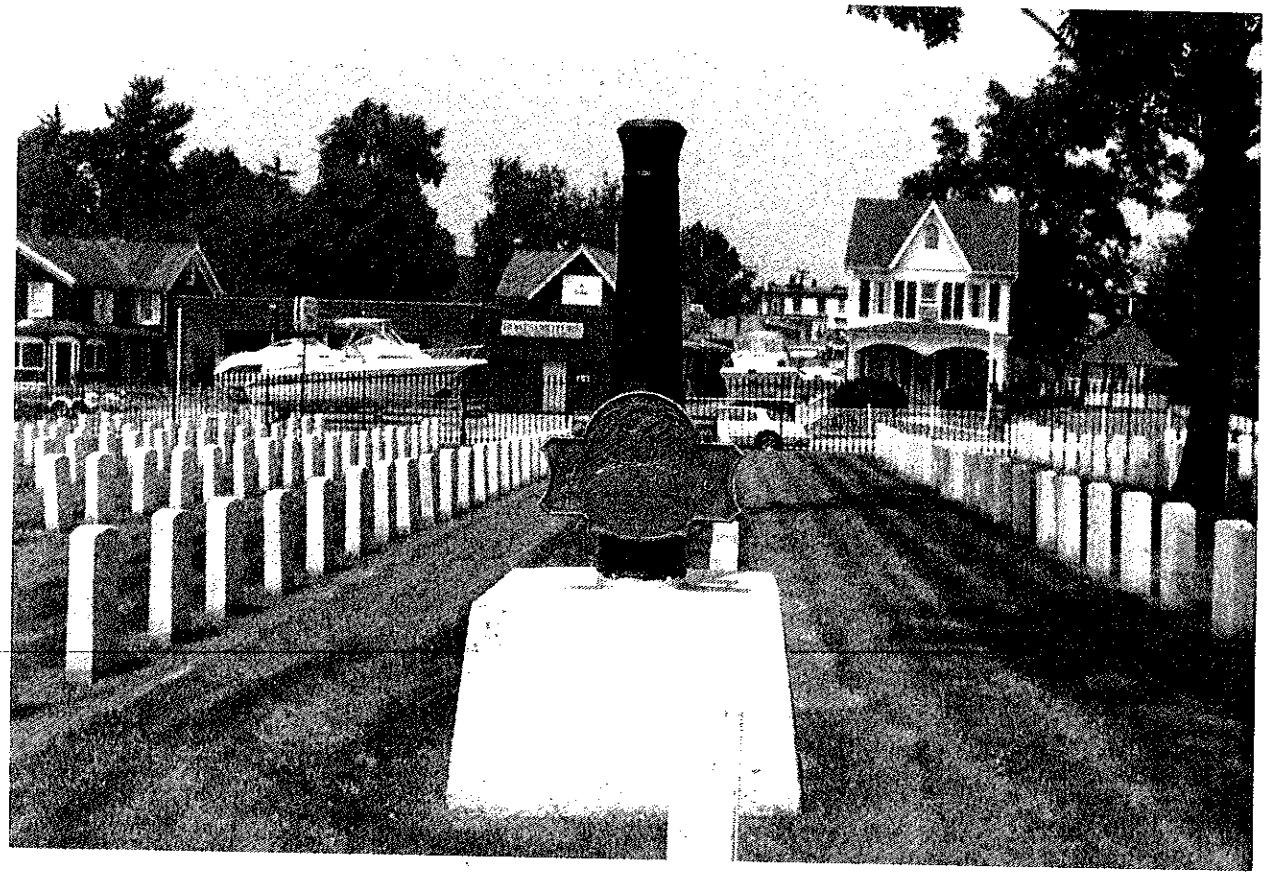


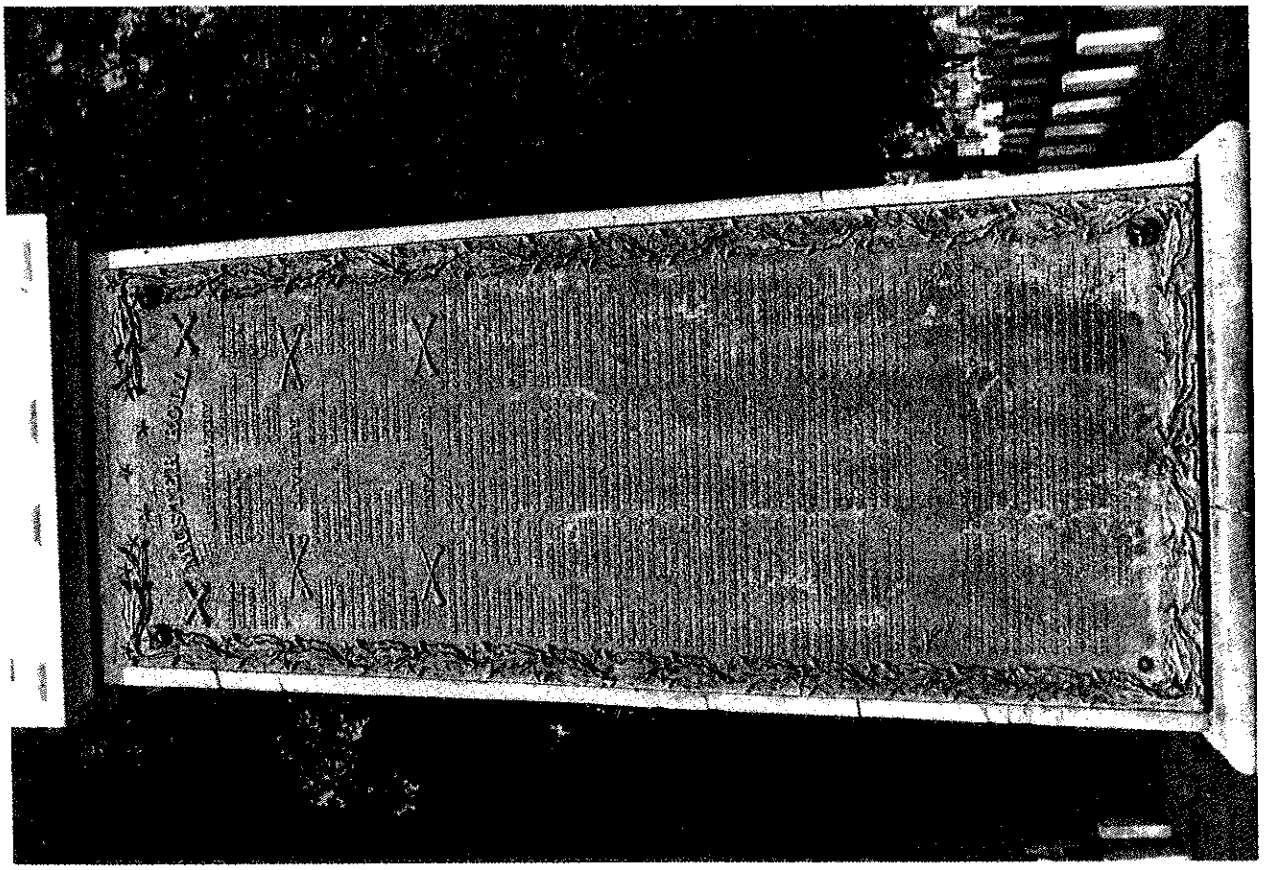


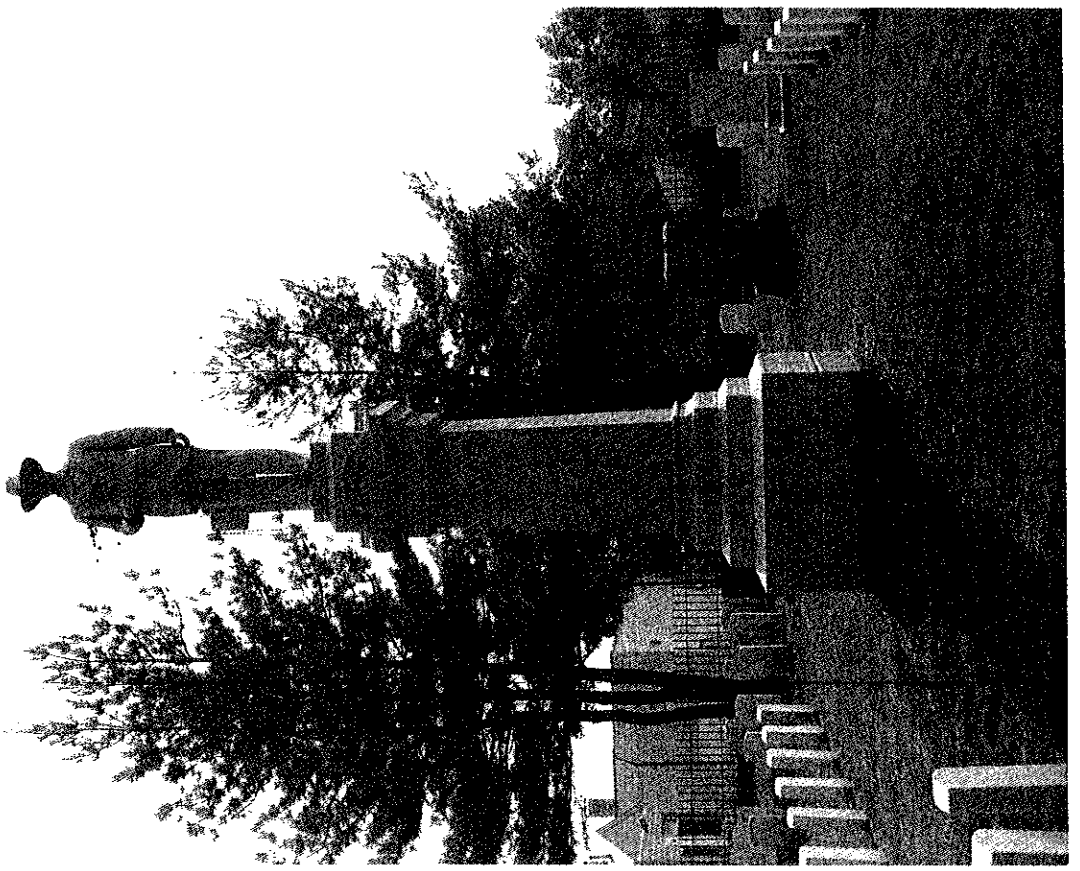


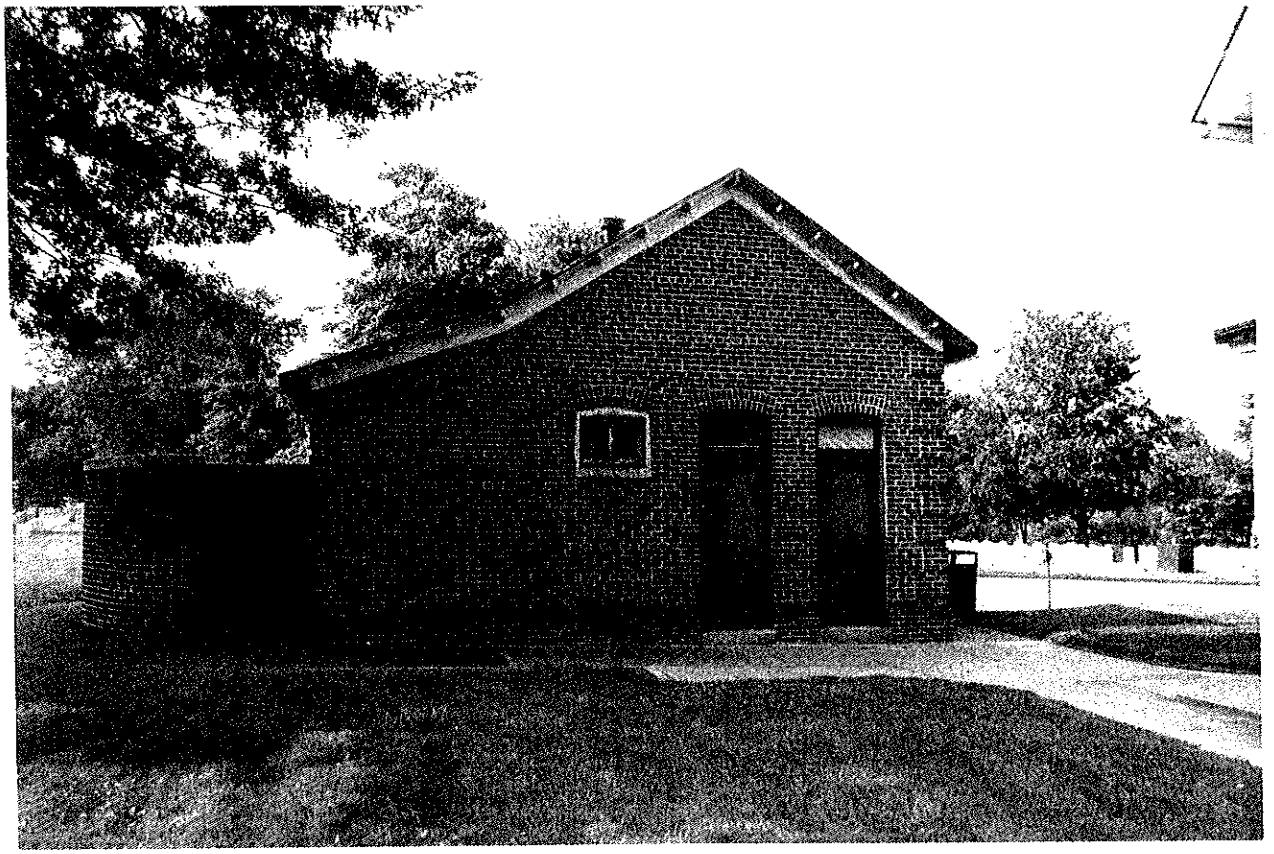


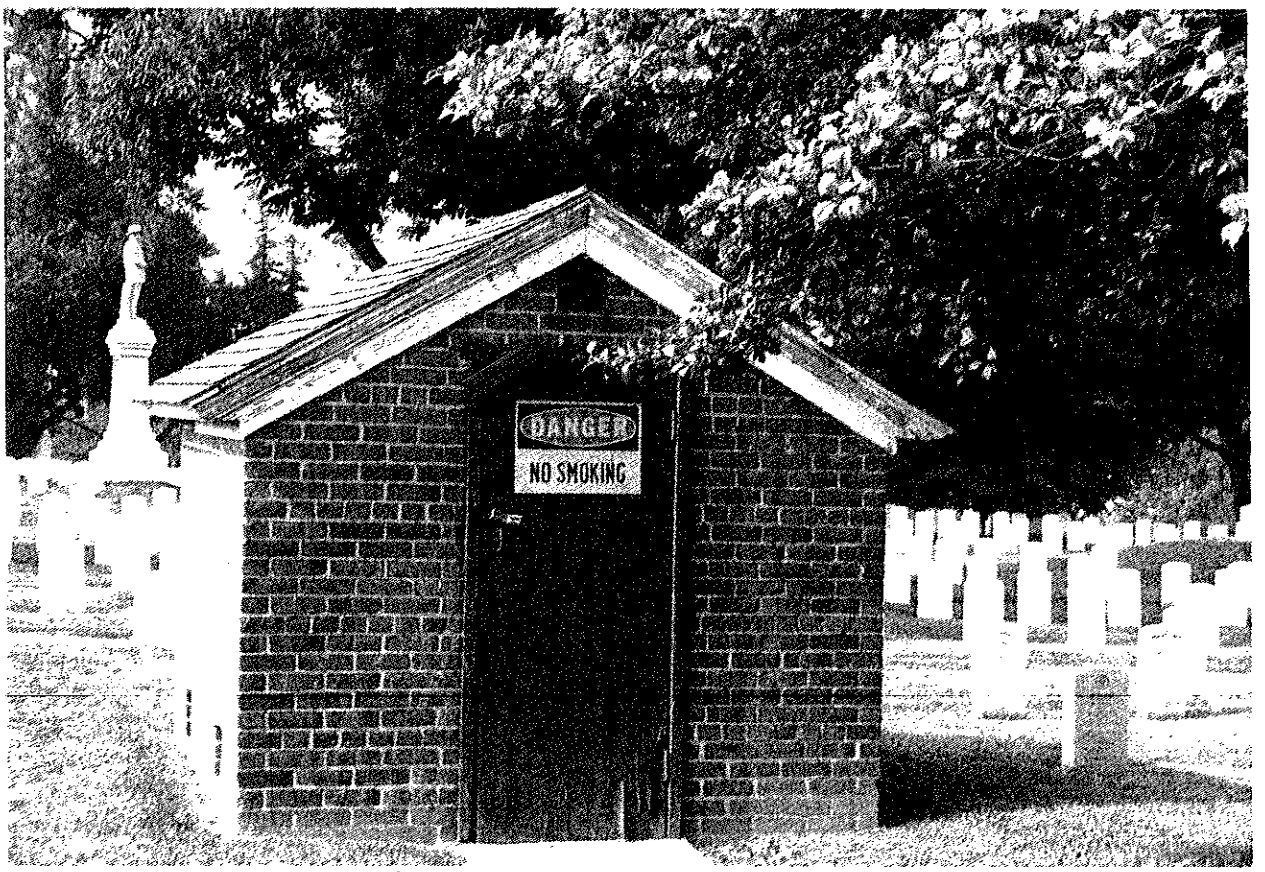
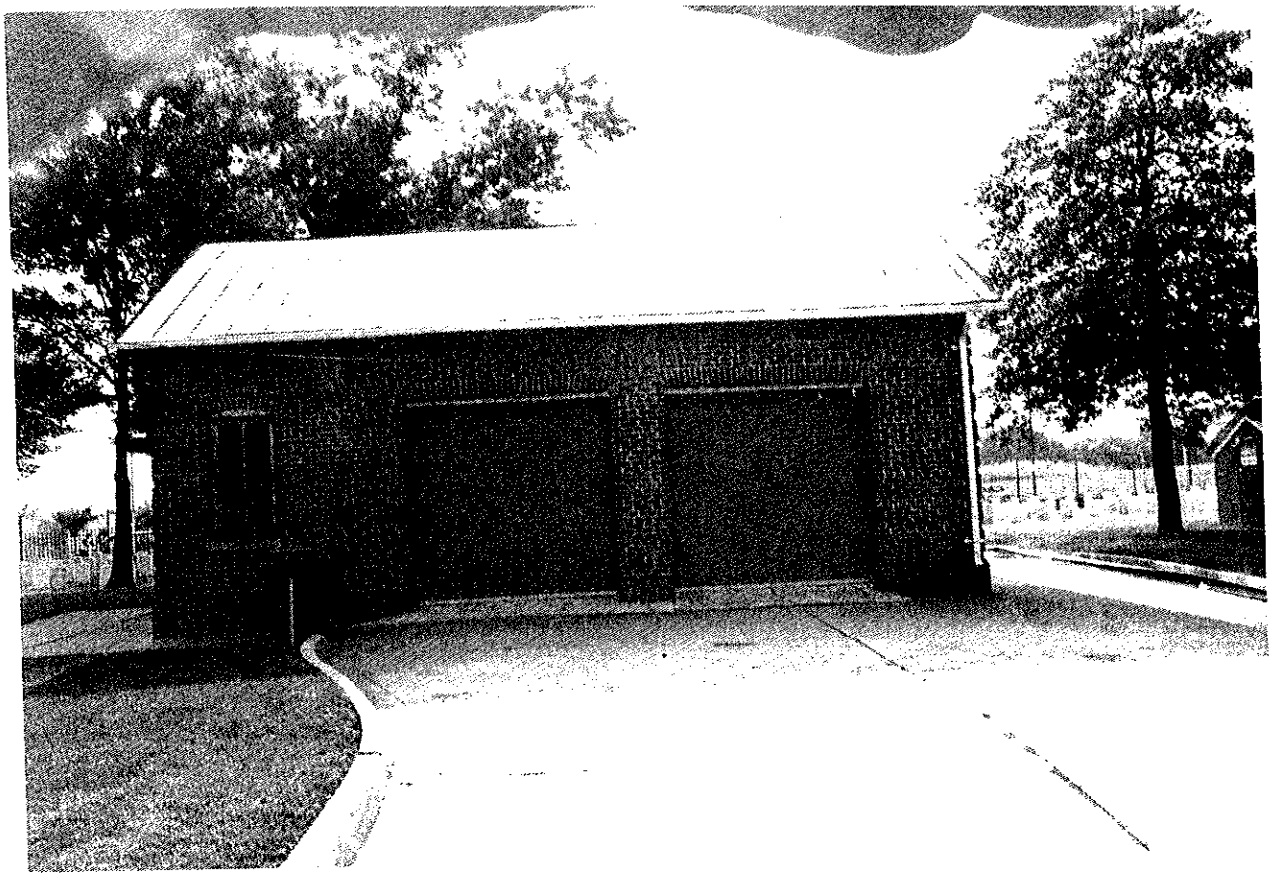
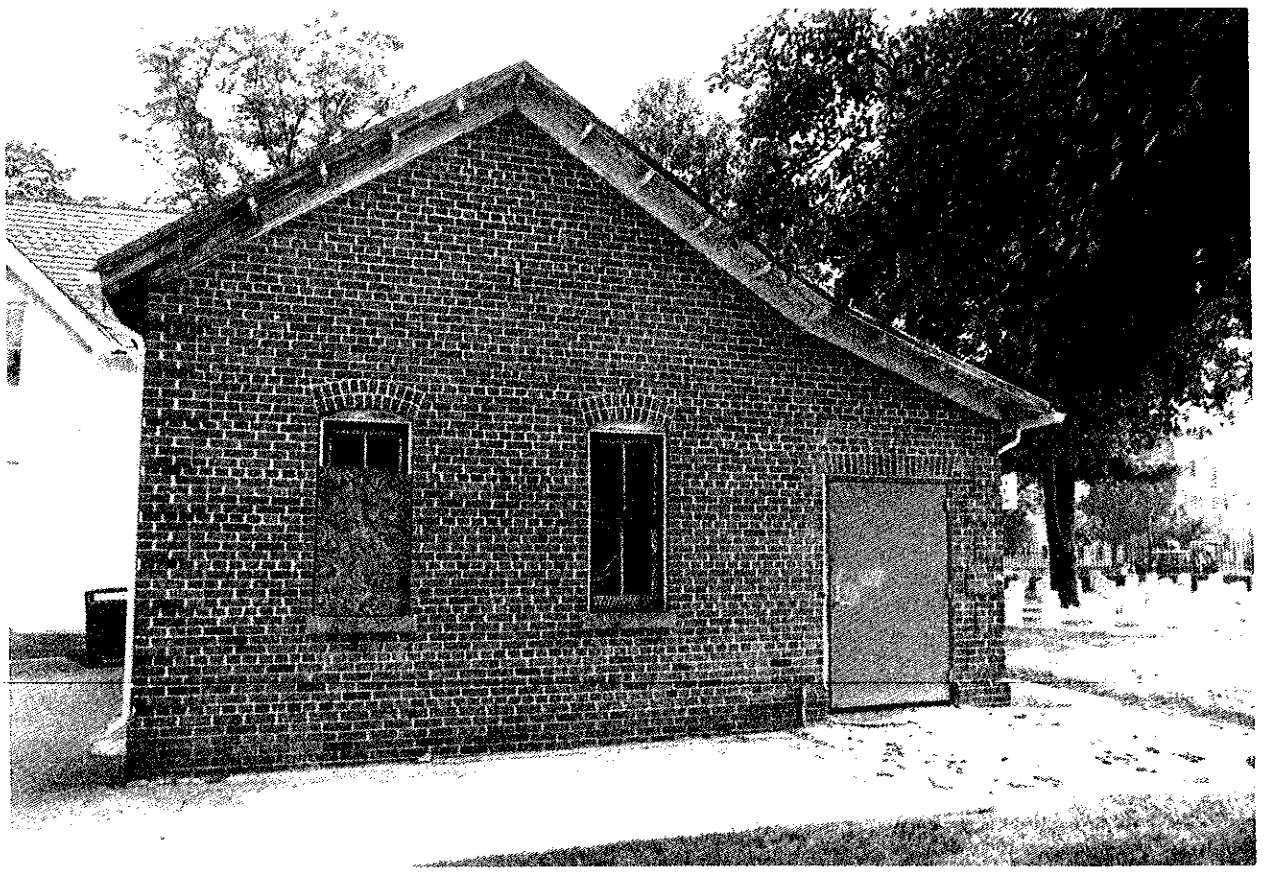











DANGER
NO SMOKING