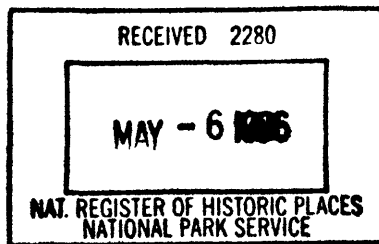


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# 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 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street & number 3445 Frederick Avenue  not for publication N/A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 Dupak 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

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 6/20/96

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
Name of Property

Baltimore (City), Maryland  
County and State

**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.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

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.

**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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**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

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
Name of Property

Baltimore (City), Maryland  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 5.2

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	355500	4349000
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 April 17, 1996

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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery**

**City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

Section number   7   Page   1  

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**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.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

Section number 7 Page 2

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**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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery**

**City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

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**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

## Civil War Era National Cemeteries

## Loudon Park National Cemetery

## City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

Section number 7 Page 4

## 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.



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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

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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

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery

City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

Section number 7 Page 6

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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.

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

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

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

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
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Section number 7 Page 7

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

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**Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

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**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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery  
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**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 WHIRL WIND 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."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

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**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

United States Department of the Interior  
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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery**

**City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

Section number 7 Page 11

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**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

Section number   7   Page   12  

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**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.



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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)

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**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

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**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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**Loudon Park National Cemetery  
City of Baltimore, Maryland (B-4597)**

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**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.

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**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

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**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.

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**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

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**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.)

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**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.



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**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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

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**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.

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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: Utility building, west elevation NEG. NO. 48570-7 PHOTO 7 of 23
VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation NEG. NO. 48570-2 PHOTO 2 of 23	VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation NEG. NO. 48570-8 PHOTO 8 of 23
VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation NEG. NO. 48570-3 PHOTO 3 of 23	VIEW OF: Utility building, north elevation NEG. NO. 48570-10 PHOTO 9 of 23
VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation NEG. NO. 48570-4 PHOTO 4 of 23	VIEW OF: Gasoline storage building NEG. NO. 48570-11 PHOTO 10 of 23
VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation NEG. NO. 48570-5 PHOTO 5 of 23	VIEW OF: Unknown monument, view looking south NEG. NO. 48570-20 PHOTO 11 of 23
VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation NEG. NO. 48570-9 PHOTO 6 of 23	VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic monument, view looking west NEG. NO. 48570-15 PHOTO 12 of 23

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VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic  
monument, north side

NEG. NO. 48570-17

PHOTO 13 of 23

VIEW OF: Fence, south boundary

NEG. NO. 48477-3

PHOTO 19 of 23

VIEW OF: Confederate monument

NEG. NO. 48570-22

PHOTO 14 of 23

VIEW OF: Perimeter fence, view looking south

NEG. NO. 48570-23

PHOTO 20 of 23

VIEW OF: Loyal Sons of Maryland Naval  
monument, view looking northwest

NEG. NO. 48570-14

PHOTO 15 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north across  
cemetery

NEG. NO. 48477-5

PHOTO 21 of 23

VIEW OF: Artillery monument, view looking  
north

NEG. NO. 48477-7

PHOTO 16 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast

NEG. NO. 48477-2

PHOTO 22 of 23

VIEW OF: Sons of Maryland monument, view  
looking west

NEG. NO. 48570-13

PHOTO 17 of 23

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north  
toward lodge

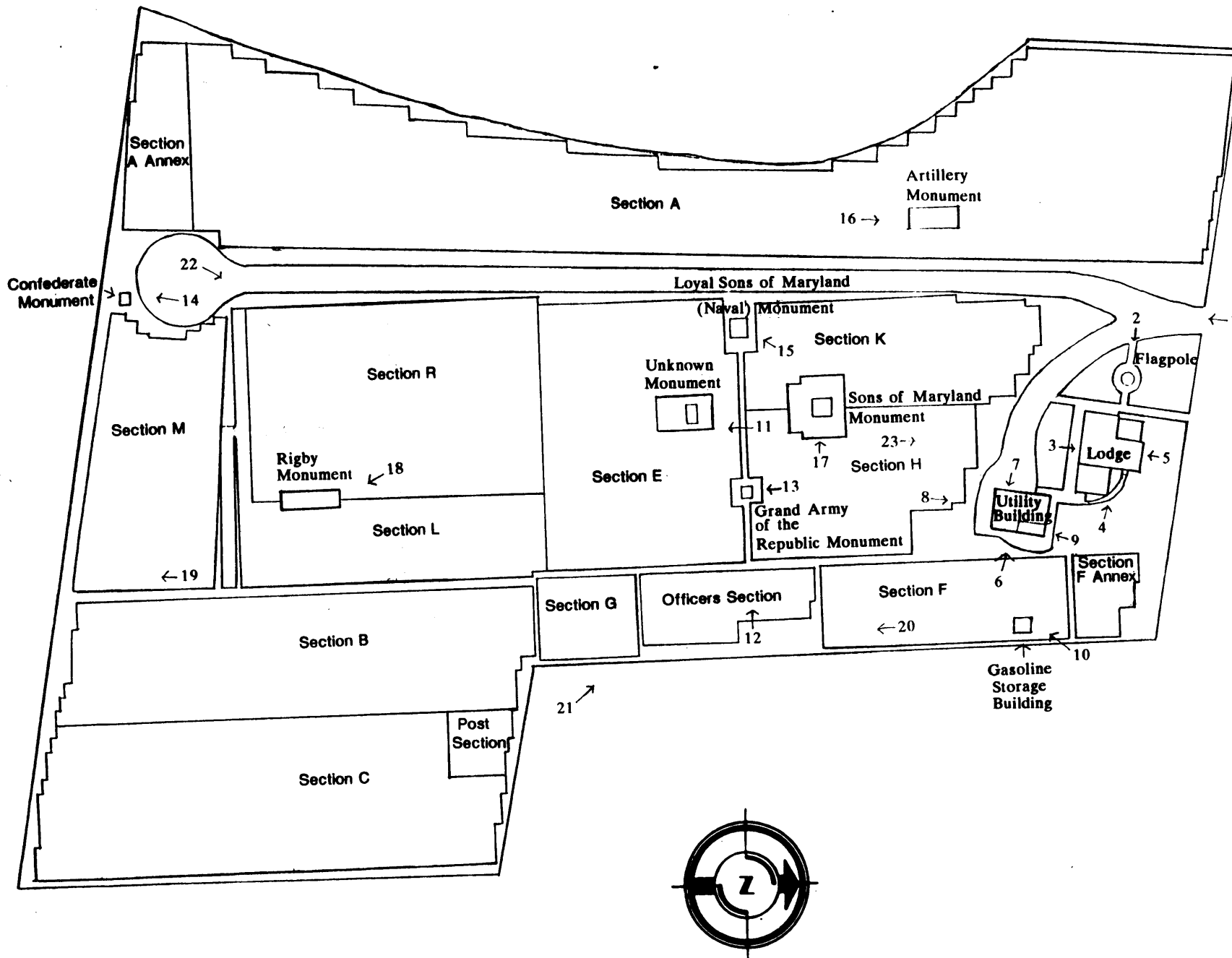
NEG. NO. 48570-19

PHOTO 23 of 23

VIEW OF: Rigby monument, view looking  
south

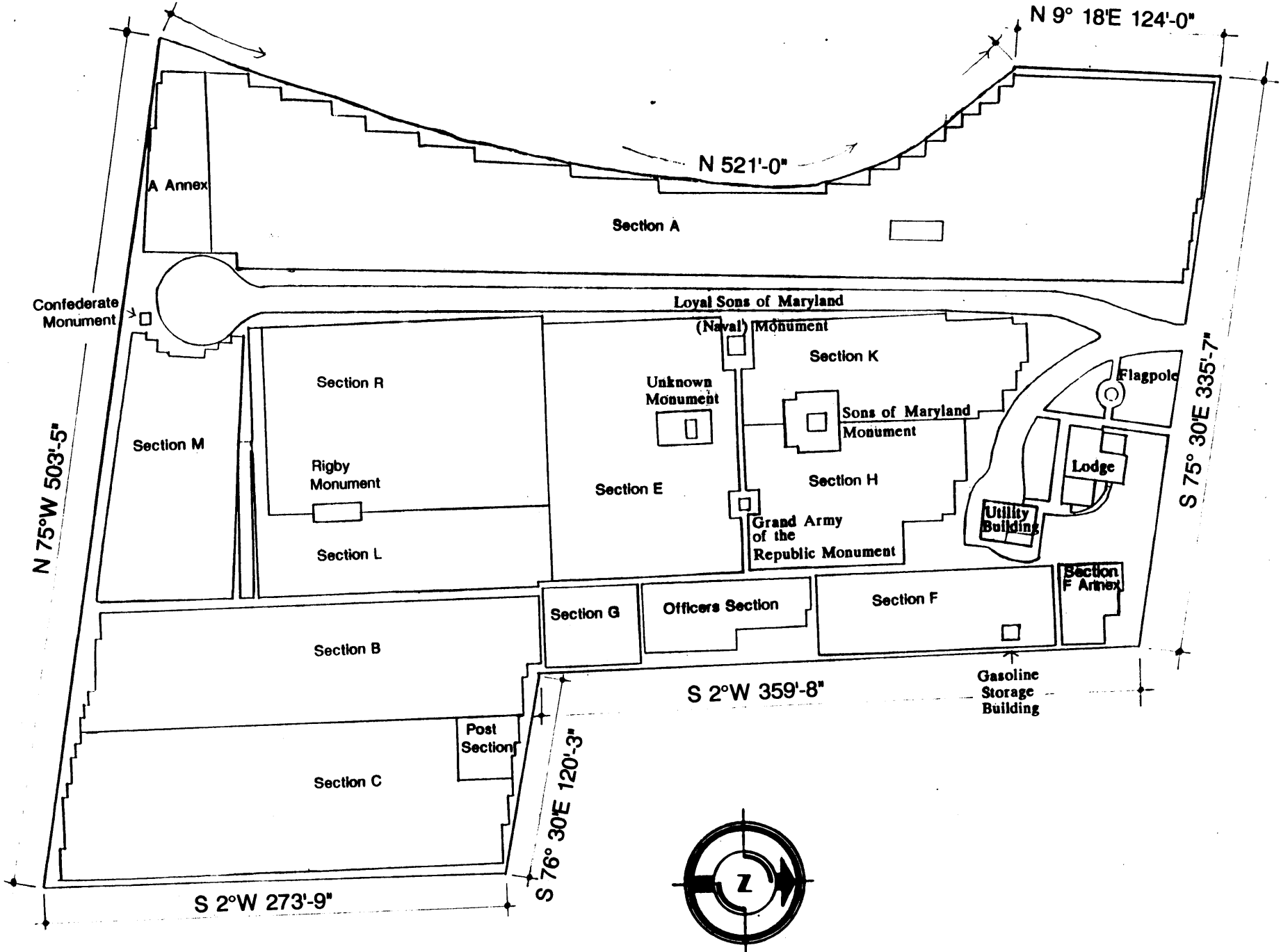
NEG. NO. 48570-21

PHOTO 18 of 23



Sketch Map  
 Loudon Park National Cemetery  
 City of Baltimore, Maryland

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



Base Map  
 Loudon Park National Cemetery  
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NOT TO SCALE