

VLR-10/18/95 NRHP 2/26/96

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 Culpeper National Cemetery

other names/site number Virginia Department of Historic Resources File No. 204-000 204-1000

2. Location

street & number 305 U.S. Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Culpeper vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Culpeper code 047 zip code 22701

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 Tepek 10/6/95
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.)

Julie Williams 11/8/95
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Culpeper National Cemetery
Name of Property

Culpeper County, Virginia
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	1	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
7	0	objects
13	1	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 Stone, concrete, brick

walls Stone, wood, brick

roof Metal: Aluminum; Wood: Shingle; Stone: Slate

other Stone: Marble; Metal: Iron; Brick

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions of property significance.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions of property type.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, previously determined eligible, designated 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

1866-1939

Significant Dates

1866

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:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository

Department of Veterans Affairs

Culpeper National Cemetery
Name of Property

Culpeper County, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 17.2

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	238940	4262080
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	239120	4262030

3	18	239030	4261900
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	18	238890	4261940

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 October 3, 1995

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

Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Culpeper National Cemetery is located at 305 U.S. Avenue, Culpeper, Virginia, about one-half mile from the Culpeper County Courthouse. The original site was square in shape and contained about 6 acres. This area is enclosed by a brick wall, 4 feet 6 inches high, and extending approximately 1,992 lineal feet. The main entrance, at the center of the west side, is protected by double ornamental wrought-iron gates, 8 feet 6 inches wide, supported by stone piers with a 4-foot-wide pedestrian gate to the right. From this entrance, a wide drive leads to and around a large circle at the center of the original cemetery. A flagpole rises atop a grassy mound in the center of the circle.

The cemetery was established in 1867 and originally contained six burial sections (Sections A-F), one of which was set aside for the graves of 912 unknown soldiers of the Civil War (Section C). Graves were originally marked with headboards, which were later replaced with upright marble markers. In 1978, Post 2524 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Culpeper donated 10.51 acres of adjacent property to expand the cemetery. This area contains nine burial sections (Sections G-O). An Officers Circle containing 17 interments is located around the flagpole.

The cemetery was officially closed on November 17, 1972, but was reopened on January 16, 1978, after the donation by the VFW. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, there is one section in this portion of the cemetery (Section I) in which the graves are marked with flat granite markers. The policy decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576 which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright.

As of August 31, 1995, there were 6,533 graves used for the interment of 7,015 casketed remains and 318 sites used for the interment of 509 cremated remains. Of the 7,524 total interments, 912 are unknowns. Interments of both casketed and cremated remains continue. As of August 31, 1995, there were 1,858 gravesites available for the interment of casketed remains and 29 sites available for the interment of cremated remains. In addition, there were 11 reserved gravesites.

The lodge was constructed in 1872 from a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, and is Second Empire in style. It is an L-shaped stone and frame structure with a slate-covered mansard (now covered with aluminum siding). The main portion is one and one-half stories with dormer windows projecting from the mansard. The first floor contains an entry porch, a living room, dining room, and kitchen, and the upper story contains three bedrooms and a bath. The lodge also contains a full unfinished basement. There is a total of 1,508 square feet of living space. The windows on the first story are six-over-six double-hung, while the upper-story windows are casement types with a single horizontal muntin. The interior is finished with oak floors. The kitchen was added in the early 1900s, and there is a screened back porch off the kitchen.

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Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Section number 7 Page 2

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The old tool house was demolished in 1934 and a new brick and concrete combination utility building, 22 feet 3 inches by 33 feet 4 inches, constructed behind the lodge. The roof is clad with composition shingles. A brick and concrete gasoline storage building, 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, was constructed in 1939 and is located approximately 40 feet behind the utility building; its roof is slate.

An 1,800-square foot administration/maintenance building was constructed in 1989 within the new 10.5-acre acquisition. The building is brick with gable roof clad with fiberglass shingles, aluminum framed windows and doors and typical details at the entry.

A 16-foot-wide octagonal brick and concrete rostrum with a tin roof was constructed in 1905. It was demolished in the 1940s.

A monument, 7 feet 6 inches in height, made of an original cast-iron seacoast artillery tube and secured by a concrete base is located on the northwest side of the flagpole circle. The inscription on the cast-bronze plaque affixed to the monument reads as follows:

United States
National Military Cemetery
Culpeper, Virginia
Established April 1867
Interments 1350
Known 448
Unknown 902

Granite monuments commemorating the contributions of soldiers from several states rise above the simple white markers differentiating the historic sections of the cemetery. These include:

Pennsylvania Monument - Base, 13 feet by 13 feet; Height, 28 feet 6 inches; fabricated by Smith Granite Company of Westerly, Rhode Island, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1910; and inscribed:

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Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 7 Page 3

PENNSYLVANIA
REMEMBERS WITH SOLEMN PRIDE
HER HEROIC SONS
WHO HERE REPOSE IN
KNOWN AND UNKNOWN GRAVES
MAY THEIR SACRIFICES BE
AN INSPIRATION TO THE PEOPLE
AND PROMOTE CIVIC VIRTUE, LOVE OF
LIBERTY, PEACE, PROSPERITY
AND HAPPINESS IN ALL THE STATES.
DULCE ET DECORUM EST
PRO PATRIA MORI

New York Monument - Base, 8 feet by 8 feet; Height, 26 feet; erected in 1901 by the 28th New York Regimental Association, dedicated on August 8, 1902; and inscribed:

28TH REGIMENT
NEW YORK STATE
VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY
1ST BRIG.
1ST DIV.
12TH CORPS ARMY OF
THE POTOMAC
ORGANIZED AT ALBANY, NY MAY 18, 1861, IN RE-
SPONSE TO THE FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS -
MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE
FOR TWO YEARS MAY 22, 1861. ORDERED AT ONCE
TO THE FIELD. SERVING IN THE SHENANDOAH
VALLEY AND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC UNDER GENER-
ALS PATTERSON. BANKS. POPE. MCCLELLAN. BURNSIDE
AND HOOKER - TOTAL NUMBER ENROLLED. 1010 - TOT-
AL CASUALTIES. 488 - MUSTERED OUT AT LOCKPORT
NY JUNE 2, 1863 - 522
AT THE BATTLE OF
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA
AUG. 9, 1862
THE REGIMENT NUMBERED - OFFICERS AND MEN
ENGAGED. 357 - THE CASUALTIES IN THIS ENGAGE-
MENT WERE - KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED - 57 -

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 4

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

WOUNDED, 61 - PRISONERS 92. TOTAL LOSS 210 EVERY OFFICER ENGAGED WAS KILLED WOUNDED OR TAKEN PRISONER
OTHER ENGAGEMENTS AND SKIRMISHES
MARTINSBURG, VA.-POINT OF ROCKS, VA.-BALLS BLUFF
VA.-WINCHESTER, VA.-COLUMBIA FURNACE, VA.-BANKS
RETREAT, VA.-SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VA.-MANASSAS
VA.-ANTIETAM, MD.-CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.
ERECTED 1902

Massachusetts Monument - Base, 3 feet by 4 feet; Height, 4 feet; erected by the Second Massachusetts Infantry circa 1893; and inscribed:

THE
SECOND
MASSACHUSETTS
INFANTRY
HAVE RAISED THIS STONE IN MEMORY
OF THEIR DEAD WHO FELL IN THE
BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN
AUG. 9, 1862.

Maine Monument - Base, 3 feet by 6 feet; Height, 6 feet; and inscribed:

TO THE MEMORY OF
TWENTY-TWO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE
10TH MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
KILLED AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA AUGUST 9TH, 1862

Ohio Monument - Base, 2 feet by 4 feet; Height, 4 feet; erected by the Seventh Ohio Regimental Association, date unknown; and inscribed:

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Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 7 Page 5

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

ERECTED
BY THE
SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION
IN HONOR OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THAT
REGIMENT WHO FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA,
AUGUST 9, 1862,
MANY OF WHOM ARE BURIED IN UNKNOWN
GRAVES IN THIS CEMETERY.
KILLED 37 - WOUNDED 153
TOTAL LOSS 190 OUT OF 307 PRESENT

FIELD AND STAFF
COLONEL WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON
MAJOR O.J. CRANE ADJ'T. J.B. MOLYNEAUX

Records available regarding these monuments focus on size, by whom erected, and the inscription. Information as to the foundry that fabricated the monuments is only available for the Pennsylvania Monument. No information is inscribed on any of the remaining monuments as to the name of the foundry or on any of the monuments as to the name of the sculptor.

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

Buildings: Lodge, utility building, gasoline storage building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gate, brick wall surrounding original site

Objects: Flagpole, artillery monument, Pennsylvania monument, New York monument, Massachusetts monument, Maine monument, Ohio monument

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

Buildings: Office/Maintenance Building

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 6

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Culpeper 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 prototypical design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was acclaimed as a master architect of civil works projects for the Quartermaster Corps.

The area including the Culpeper National Cemetery is one of the oldest in the town of Culpeper and has significance in both its ability to represent the social and cultural life of antebellum and postbellum Culpeper and in its association with the Civil War in the Culpeper vicinity. Culpeper and the outlying vicinity witnessed major Civil War activity owing to the town's strategic location between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and at the junction of five major roads. Culpeper County lies nearly midway between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, the opposing capitals, and both Confederate and Union soldiers occupied the town of Culpeper. The Culpeper vicinity was the scene of many battles and skirmishes as armies advanced and retreated between Washington and Richmond and established headquarters, camps, and hospitals. Culpeper County has been described as the "most trod upon and fought upon of any county in the country during the Civil War."

From the onset of the Civil War, citizens in Culpeper supported the Confederate cause. On May 23, 1861, Culpeper voters unanimously voted to approve Virginia's Ordinance of Secession. Two Culpeper companies already had formed, including the Culpeper Minute Men who became Company B of the 13th Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, under Captain Waller T. Patton. On May 27, Major H. G. Skinner swore another unit, the Little Fork Rangers, into service of the Confederate States of America. The company camped at a farm south of the present Culpeper National Cemetery. The farm where the Little Fork Rangers camped and trained prior to entering the 1st Battle of Manassas was once known as the Freeman property and later became the Eastern View Academy, where Admiral Cary T. Grayson and his brother were students. Admiral Grayson later became the personal physician of President Woodrow Wilson. The farm is located on the south side of Whipple Alley, also known as East Chandler Street, to the southeast of Culpeper National Cemetery.

In May 1862, Culpeper was occupied for thirty-one hours, first by Confederate and then by Union soldiers. At one point, the First Maine Cavalry encountered Confederate pickets about three miles from Culpeper Courthouse. Upon entering the town, they raided Confederate headquarters where "they found nothing of any great consequence except clothing." This occupancy of the town lasted only forty-five minutes. However, within two weeks "nearly ten thousand troops were concentrated in a bevy of camps encircling the town." These troops most likely were camped in the area near the Culpeper National Cemetery, just as Confederate troops had been one year earlier, and many of their officers established residence in the commodious homes on South East Street.

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Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 8 Page 7

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The area about Culpeper is associated with various Civil War battles and engagements, including the Battle of Cedar Mountain, south of Culpeper, on August 9, 1862. This battle was an early manifestation of a northward offensive movement by General Robert E. Lee. Union Major General John Pope was in the vicinity of Culpeper advancing towards Orange Courthouse and Gordonsville. Major General Stonewall Jackson's troops faced Pope across the Rapidan River in early August, from encampments around Gordonsville and Orange Court House. On August 7, he thought he saw an opportunity to assail part of Pope's army near Culpeper Court House without having to face the rest of the Union strength. The effort to hurl his divisions, totaling 22,000 troops, at the 12,000 Union soldiers sputtered badly because of dreadful weather and poor country roads. The Confederates crossed the Rapidan on August 8 and pushed into Culpeper County but without engaging the enemy force or advancing with any real vigor. Early on August 9, Jackson's forward elements were approaching a Union position near the northwest corner of Cedar Mountain. Men of both armies fell out of ranks because of the high temperature, some suffering fatal heat stroke. Brigadier General Jubal A. Early, commanding the first Confederate brigade on the field, found Union cavalry spread across the farmland just above Cedar Run. Fighting then ensued. Confederate infantry maneuvered into position along a woodline facing a wheat field and along the thousand-yard-long Crittenden Lane. During the inconclusive artillery duel, the Union commander on the field, Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, launched some of his force against the Confederate guns near the Crittenden gate and the rest of his men through a corn field toward Crittenden Lane. Brigadier General Samuel W. Crawford's brigade of men moved into the wheat field and headed for the Confederate woodline without knowing that they faced an enemy who heavily outnumbered them. The Confederate infantry line was poorly situated. Crawford's men unraveled the entire left of his army, shattering brigade after brigade in the process. At the same time, Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur's division came out of rows of a corn field and up against the Confederates near Crittenden Lane. Confederate artillery at the Cedars and the Crittenden gate limbered up and dashed away just in time. As darkness fell, fresh brigades cleared the field and forced the Federals back toward Culpeper. The 22,000 Confederates defeated 12,000 Federals, at a cost of about 2,500 casualties for the Federals and 1,400 for the Confederates. Jackson subsequently declared that Cedar Mountain was the most successful of his exploits. The fight at Cedar Mountain--where Jackson drew his sword for the only time during the war--was his last independent battle. He won further fame as General Robert E. Lee's strong right arm, but he never again led a campaign as an independent commander.

On June 9, 1863, a fierce cavalry engagement took place in and around Brandy Station, Virginia. It has been described as the largest and first true cavalry engagement of the war. By June 5, infantry corps under Lieutenant Generals James Longstreet and Richard S. Ewell were camped in and around Culpeper. Six miles north of town, holding the line of the Rappahannock River, Major General J. E. B. Stuart bivouacked his cavalry troopers, screening the Confederate army against surprise by the enemy. Most of the Southern cavalry was camped near

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 8 Page 8

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Brandy Station. A dense fog hung over the Rappahannock on the morning of June 9. Unknown to the Confederates, 10,000 Union horsemen had massed their forces on the other side. Misinterpreting the screening action of Stuart's cavalry, Union Brigadier General Alfred Pleasonton thought he was attacking a rebel raiding party of unknown strength. Pleasonton's attack plan called for a two-prong thrust at the enemy. One half of his men would cross the river at Beverly's Ford, two miles below Brandy Station, and the other half would cross at Kelly's Ford, four miles downstream. Caught in these pincers, the Southern cavalry would be surprised, outnumbered, and beaten. Early in the morning, Stuart heard ragged gunfire from the river. Soon his troopers reached his Fleetwood Heights headquarters with the news that Union cavalymen had forced a crossing at Beverly's Ford and charged up the narrow road toward St. James Church and Gee House Hill. Just as Stuart heard that the enemy had been checked at St. James, he received the startling news that Union troops were riding in on his rear. The vanguard, then visible, was approaching Fleetwood from the Stevensburg Road, having crossed at Kelly's Ford and reached Stevensburg via La Grange. One lone artillery piece was left atop Fleetwood Hill, and only a token force to guard Stuart's headquarters. As this single gun fired the few shells available, the Union horsemen halted their advance. Racing against time, Confederate cavalry rushed back from the St. James battle line to meet this new threat. Never before had the Union cavalry shown such strength and skill in combat. Stuart's headquarters was overrun, and the rear lines at St. James were threatened. Help arrived as Brigadier General W. H. F. (Rooney) Lee's cavalry rode in from Little Fork Church (seven miles from Brandy) and saved the day for Stuart. After 12 hours of raging battle, Union troops retreated to the north side of the river. Some 19,000 mounted men were engaged in this, the greatest cavalry battle ever to take place in the western hemisphere. For the first time in the Civil War, Union cavalry matched the Confederate horsemen in skill and determination.

Records compiled after the war, as Culpeper National Cemetery was being established, indicate the burial in that cemetery of at least two Union cavalry officers who lost their lives at Brandy Station--Lt. Colonel Virgil Broderick, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and 1st Lt. Isaac M. Ward, 6th United States Cavalry. During the winter of 1863-1864, the Army of the Potomac was encamped at Brandy Station. The remains of soldiers who died in the military hospital at that location were subsequently reinterred in the Culpeper National Cemetery. After the war, the remains of other members of the Union forces who fell in various skirmishes, along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers were also reinterred in the national cemetery.

Historian Clarke B. Hall describes the town of Culpeper with 1200 residents as "overrun" with soldiers and horses. The majority of antebellum residences along South East Street served as hospitals or meeting places, or provided lodging for both Union and Confederate troops during their respective occupations of the town. Confederate officers lodged in the fine East Street houses during the winter of 1862-1863 and Union officers during Grant's Winter Encampment of the Army of the Potomac in 1863-1864. Due to the convenient proximity to the Orange and Alexandria Railway, whose tracks run from north to south on the east side of the town of Culpeper, the homes in this area were convenient for requisition as either hospitals or headquarters during the Civil War.

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Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 8 & 9 Page 9

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The remains of more than 300 Union casualties of the fighting at Cedar Mountain are interred in the Culpeper National Cemetery, many being included among the 912 unknowns. A Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries for 1869 indicated that a total of 1,327 remains of Union soldiers had been reinterred in Culpeper. Of this number, 447 were identified by name and rank and 880 were unknown.

The cemetery also contains the remains of many soldiers who originally were buried where they fought and died during the Battles of Cedar Mountain, Trevilians Station, Gordonsville, and Brandy Station. After the war, search and recovery teams visited hundreds of battlefields, former hospital sites, church yards, plantations, and other locations to retrieve the remains of those who fell in combat or died of wounds or disease.

The original land acquisition consisted of 6 acres acquired by decree of condemnation rendered on April 27, 1867. By deed dated October 3, 1890, from John M. Leavell, Louise M. Leavell, and William T. Leavell, Trustee, .064 acre was conveyed; by deed dated November 11, 1890, from Carter A. Saunders and wife, .373 acre was conveyed; and by deed from the Board of Trustees of the Catalpa School District dated November 20, 1890, .130 acre was conveyed; all three were used for right-of-way and approach to the cemetery. Then, by quitclaim deed dated February 21, 1927, a .194-acre portion was conveyed back to the Town of Culpeper. On September 17, 1948, title was granted to the U.S. Government for 0.100 acre of land to be used for a parking area and turn-around facilities. In 1975, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2524 in Culpeper donated 10.510 acres of land to expand the cemetery. An additional .218-acre parcel of land, purchased in 1978 from J. Hugh and Elizabeth H. Ryan for improved access to the cemetery, created the current size of the cemetery at 17.2 acres.

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

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

Historic East Street, Inc. William H. & Rose Marie Martin, L.A. and Mae Rhoades

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number 10 Page 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Culpeper National Cemetery is located north about 1/2 mile on Business Highway 29 from the junction of Highway 3 and Business 29, and east about 1/10 mile on Stephen Street. The cemetery boundary is defined by chain link fence around the newer area and by brick wall around the older section. Beginning at the entrance to the cemetery, proceed north 436 feet to the northwest corner, proceed east 465 feet, proceed north 240 feet, proceed 738 feet to the northeast corner, proceed south 917 feet to the southwest corner, proceed west 482 feet, proceed north 301 feet, proceed west 519 feet to the southwest and the entrance to the cemetery.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number PHOTO Page 11

All photographs are of:

CULPEPER NATIONAL CEMETERY

Culpeper County, Virginia

VDHR File No. 204-000

Mr. Eric Vance, photographer

Date of Photographs: May 5, 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: Lodge, view looking east toward
flagpole

NEG. NO. 17692-2

PHOTO 1 of 16

VIEW OF: Gasoline storage building in rear of
utility building

NEG. NO. 17692-16

PHOTO 6 of 16

VIEW OF: Lodge, south and west elevations
with utility building in the rear

NEG. NO. 17692-3

PHOTO 2 of 16

VIEW OF: Newly developed burial area, view
looking northeast

NEG. NO. 17692-22

PHOTO 7 of 16

VIEW OF: Lodge, south and east elevations

NEG. NO. 17692-14

PHOTO 3 of 16

VIEW OF: Pennsylvania and New York
monuments, view looking northwest

NEG. NO. 17692-24

PHOTO 8 of 16

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
toward new administration/maintenance building

NEG. NO. 17692-5

PHOTO 4 of 16

VIEW OF: Maine monument, view looking
southeast

NEG. NO. 17690-5

PHOTO 9 of 16

VIEW OF: Utility building, south and west
elevations, lodge kitchen addition on right

NEG. NO. 17692-11

PHOTO 5 of 16

VIEW OF: Officers Circle, base of flagpole

NEG. NO. 17690-9

PHOTO 10 of 16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Section number PHOTO Page 12

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
showing NY, PA, and ME monuments
NEG. NO. 17690-14
PHOTO 11 of 16

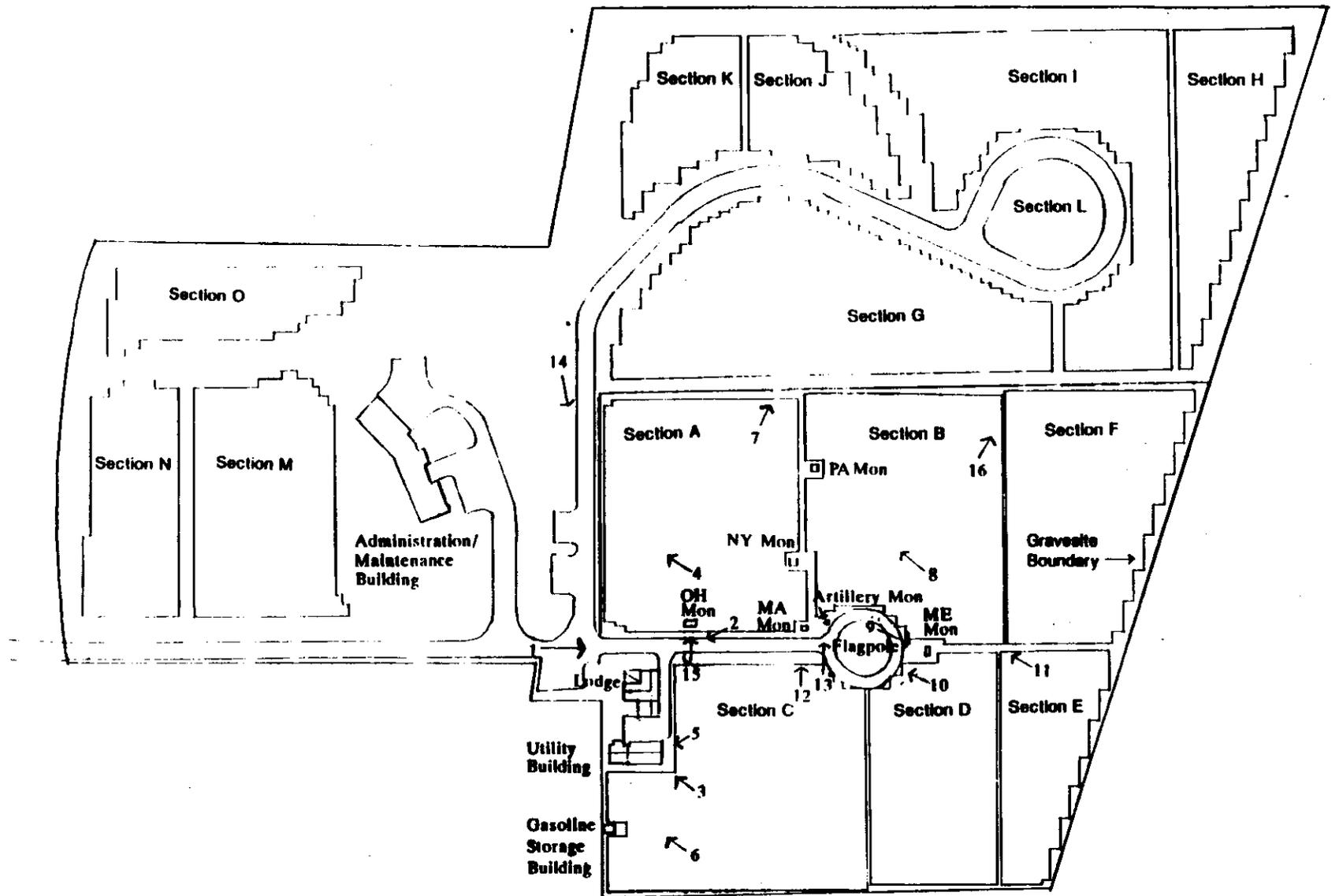
VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, view looking
southeast with lodge in distance
NEG. NO. 17690-23
PHOTO 14 of 16

VIEW OF: Massachusetts monument, view
looking north
NEG. NO. 17690-17
PHOTO 12 of 16

VIEW OF: Ohio monument, view looking north
NEG. NO. 17690-11
PHOTO 15 of 16

VIEW OF: Artillery monument at flagpole
NEG. NO. 17690-20
PHOTO 13 of 16

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast,
new burial area in distance
NEG. NO. 17690-2
PHOTO 16 of 16



Sketch Map
 Culpeper National Cemetery
 Culpeper County, Virginia



NOT TO SCALE

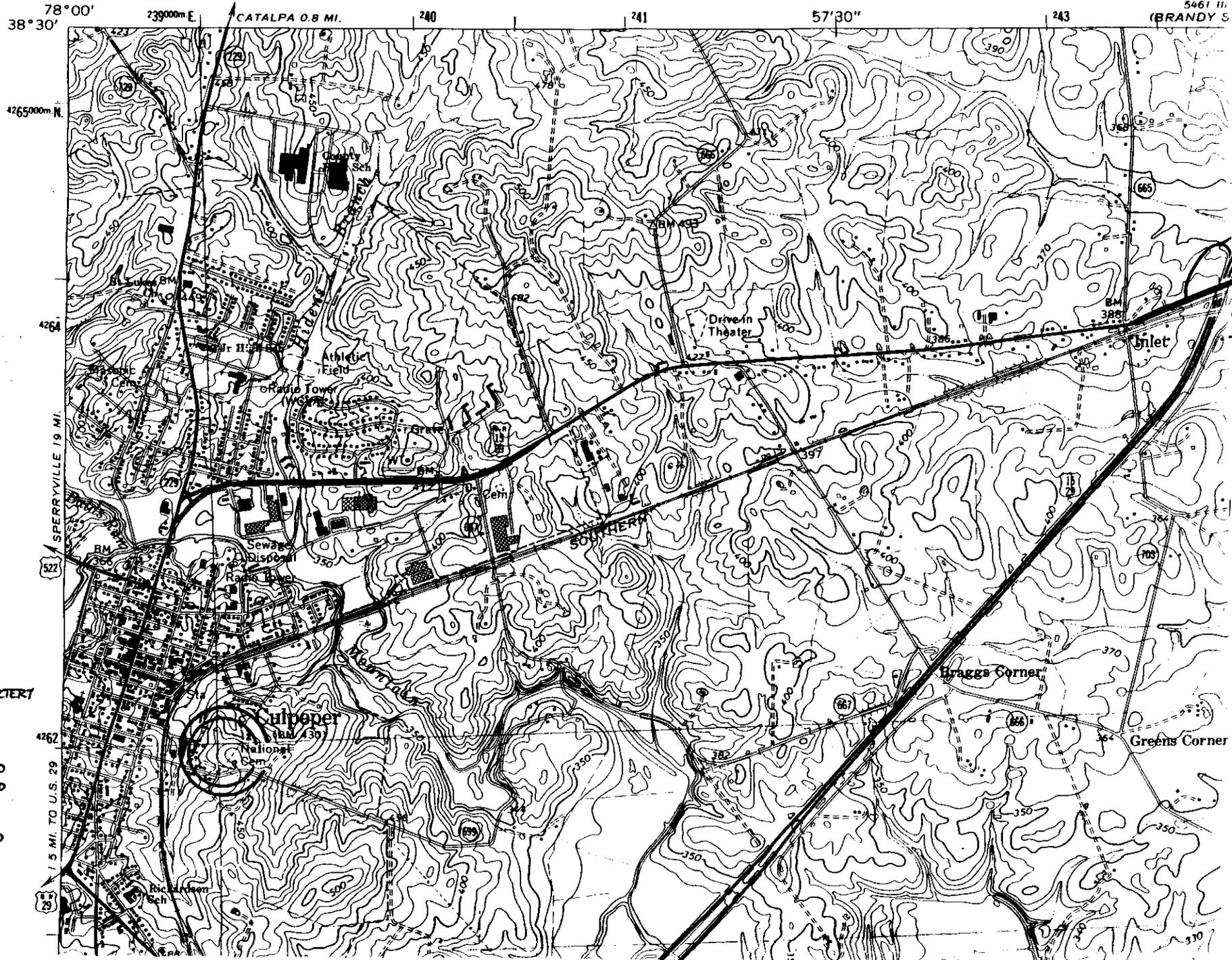
Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs

5361 11 55
(CASTLETON)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINES
JAMES L. CALVER, S

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CULPEPER NATIONAL CEMETERY
CULPEPER, CULPEPER CO.

UTM REFERENCES:

- 18 238 940 4262 080
- 18 239 120 4262 030
- 18 239 030 4261 900
- 18 238 890 4261 940