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Rock Creek Park
Washington, DC

Cultural Landscape Report
Battleground National Cemetery



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Resource Stewardship and Science
Division of Cultural Resources, National Capital Region



Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery

Civil War Defenses of Washington

Managed by Rock Creek Park

Washington, DC

Historical Overview

Significance Summary

Analysis and Evaluation

Treatment

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Division of Cultural Resources, National Capital Region
2014

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U.S. Department of the Interior
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Executive Summary

Battleground National Cemetery, one of the smallest national cemeteries in the country, is located roughly five miles north of the United States Capitol in Washington, DC. The cemetery contains forty-one Union soldiers who fought at the nearby Battle of Fort Stevens, the only Civil War battle fought in the District of Columbia. Today, the cemetery includes four monuments honoring the Union soldiers who participated in the battle, the original superintendent's lodge and rostrum, a central flagstaff, and a stone perimeter wall with an iron entrance gate.

Battleground National Cemetery is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of military history and commemoration; Criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and architecture; and Criterion D for its potential to reveal information related to its role in the Civil War. It also meets Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries) as a primary memorial to the military history of the United States and Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) for its role in the memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans, citizens, and the federal government. The overall period of significance for Battleground National Cemetery is 1864 to the present. Under Criterion A and D, the period begins with the establishment of the cemetery in 1864 and extends to the present. The period of significance reflects the ongoing role and exceptional importance of national cemeteries as public places of commemoration and honor. Under Criterion C, the period of significance begins with the initial development of the cemetery in 1864, continues through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the implementation of character-defining standardized landscape features, and ends with the construction of the rostrum in 1921.

Despite retaining a high level of integrity, Battleground National Cemetery has lost much of its historic vegetation over the years and is currently inaccessible to people with mobility impairments. The primary focus of this cultural landscape report is to assist the park in addressing these and other issues in order to preserve and enhance the historic character of the cemetery.

Acknowledgments

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The staff of Rock Creek Park were knowledgeable and supportive throughout the research and writing of this document. Invaluable to the project were Superintendent Tara Morrison, former Assistant Superintendent Cindy Cox, former Cultural Resources Program Manager Simone Monteleone, Chief of Resource Management Nick Bartolomeo, Chief of Facility Management Donald Kirk, and Supervisory Horticulturist Diana Bramble.



Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Battleground National Cemetery, Reservation 568, is a 1.03 acre park located at 6625 Georgia Avenue in northwest Washington, DC. The cemetery is approximately five miles north of the United States Capitol and two miles south of Silver Spring, Maryland.

As one of the smallest national cemeteries in the country, Battleground National Cemetery was founded following the Battle of Fort Stevens on July 11-12, 1864, the only Civil War battle fought in the District of Columbia. It is located on a section of the battlefield and is approximately a half-mile north of the fort. The federal government established the cemetery as part of the first systematic national effort to provide burial grounds for those who died in service to the country. The



Figure 1.0.
Battleground National Cemetery, Reservation 568, is a 1.03-acre park located at 6625 Georgia Avenue in northwest Washington, DC (National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center).

U.S. War Department administered the cemetery until 1933, when it transferred the property to the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior. Today, Battleground National Cemetery is one of fourteen national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service. It is part of the National Park Service's Civil War Defenses of Washington and is managed by Rock Creek Park. Although the cemetery has lost a great deal of its historic vegetation, it retains most of its historic features, including forty-four white marble headstones, a central flagstaff, four monuments, the superintendent's lodge, a rostrum, and a stone perimeter wall with an iron entrance gate (Figure 1.0).

PROJECT SCOPE, ORGANIZATION, AND METHODS

Battleground National Cemetery provides opportunities for visitors to understand a crucial time and place in American history. It represents the characteristics of a Civil war era national cemetery design, particularly through its buildings, structures, and other features designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Yet, the cemetery is faced with challenges related to effectively interpreting the cemetery landscape, modifying circulation patterns to provide accessibility, and balancing natural and cultural values. The intent of this cultural landscape report is to provide direction for the long-term management of the cemetery landscape.

The *Cultural Landscape Report for Battleground National Cemetery* incorporates and expands upon the site history, existing conditions, and landscape characteristics and features information contained in the *Battleground National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory* (2010) . The primary focus of this report defines a framework for the treatment of the cemetery and describes specific guidelines and tasks to enhance historic character in keeping with applicable National Cemetery Administration (VA) and National Park Service legislation, policies, guidelines, and standards. The *General Management Plan: Fort Circle Parks* (2004) and *Rock Creek Park Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2010) are other planning documents that inform treatment of the cemetery along with short and long-term treatment tasks to preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape.

This report has been developed according to the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques* (National Park Service, 1998). The treatment guidelines and tasks are consistent with the guidelines established by the *National Park Service Management Policies* (2006), *Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management* (1999), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996). Research for this cultural landscape report has been undertaken at a thorough level of investigation, which includes review of all historical resources including both primary and secondary sources.[1]

This report is organized into two chapters beginning with this chapter, Introduction, that builds upon the *Battleground National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory* (2010). This chapter provides a brief history of the cemetery, followed by an analysis and evaluation of integrity of the landscape with respect to the historic period. The chapter concludes with an overview of the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS) and its use in managing the cemetery's landscape features. The majority of these features, referred to as assets, are tracked as components of the maintained landscapes asset type. This report presents a refinement of the Battleground National Cemetery maintained landscapes FMSS hierarchy to reflect anticipated changes in landscape maintenance requirements resulting from the treatment recommendations included in this report.

The second chapter, Treatment, begins by establishing a framework for treatment based on the park's enabling legislation, policies, guidelines, current planning efforts, and broad issues that affect the historic character of the cemetery landscape. This chapter establishes a primary treatment and articulates the appropriate treatment philosophy that describes the intended character of the landscape. Following this section, the chapter outlines the specific efforts necessary to retain and enhance the historic character of the landscape and to improve landscape interpretation. The recommendations and treatment tasks are at the conceptual and schematic level. Further planning, design, and compliance will be required for implementation of many of the recommendations. The chapter concludes with a summary table of treatment tasks and considerations related to facility management. This report includes graphic plans that document and evaluate the cultural landscape.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The historical overview of the Battleground National Cemetery is extracted from the *Battleground National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory* (2010).

BATTLE OF FORT STEVENS, 1864

On July 9, 1864 Confederate General Jubal Early, following his victory at Monocacy, near Frederick, Maryland approximately forty miles northwest of the capital, led his troops towards Washington. At that time, General Ulysses S. Grant had ordered reinforcements of troops from Washington for his Virginia campaigns, leaving the capital short of soldiers and poorly protected.

Around noon on July 11th, Early arrived just north of Fort Stevens—one of sixty-eight forts built as part of a defensive ring during the Civil War. Soon after, fighting broke out between Union and Confederate troops at the fort. Early's forces were

fatigued by the July heat, the battle at Monocacy and skirmishes with Union troops and were in no condition for a vigorous fight. Early and his men retreated from the battlefield. However, by the next day, fighting commenced at the fort with many notable public officials in attendance to observe the battle, notably President Lincoln.[2]

The battlefield stretched out a mile from Fort Stevens and fighting kept up until after dusk. Union troops near Fort Reno and the other defenses were engaged in battles with the Rebels into the early morning hours. Early's army eventually retreated from the Washington area after dark and headed towards the Shenandoah Valley. Union troops engaged the Rebels near Poolesville, Maryland as they left, but the battle was largely over. Battle casualty numbers differ.[3]

THE INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY, 1864-1868

Immediately following the Battle of Fort Stevens, the dead were buried in temporary graves on the battlefield. Many soldiers were buried on the south side of Fort Stevens below the barracks and mess hall. However, a permanent resting place for the Union dead was eventually chosen by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. He selected a small patch of ground on the battlefield belonging to James Mulloy, a member of the Washington police force. The 1865 report of the Secretary of War described the site, "A cemetery, to contain the bodies of those who fell in defence [sic] of the nation's capital, was laid out near Fort Stevens on the spot consecrated by their blood."[4]

The Quartermaster General

Shortly after the start of the Civil War, the Quartermaster General was given the responsibility by the War Department for the burial of Union soldiers and officers. In addition to burying the deceased, they were to keep detailed records of the burials and mark each grave with headboards noting the soldier's identifying information. The early headboards were made of wood with the soldier's identifying information either painted on or written in chalk. During the war, the Quartermaster General's office designed and constructed tents and other structures and later drew up standardized plans for military buildings. Quartermaster General Meigs designed the standardized features of national cemeteries, including the superintendents' lodges, sheds and fencing.

When the Quartermaster General and his staff were collecting the dead and establishing a cemetery following the Battle of Fort Stevens, they were adhering to procedures put in place by the War Department. On September 11, 1861, the War Department issued General Orders No.75 assigning the Quartermaster General the responsibility for burial of officers and soldiers and maintaining a register of

all burials. On April 3, 1862, the War Department issued General Order No. 33 providing guidance for burying the Union dead. Prior to the establishment of the national cemeteries, no provision was made for land for burials, so the dead were interred on hospital grounds, at soldiers' camps and on battlefields. On July 17, 1862, Congress empowered President Abraham Lincoln, "to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country."[5] Shortly thereafter, fourteen national cemeteries were established. However, these were on military-owned land and in private cemeteries, not on property specifically acquired for national cemeteries as allowed under the 1862 Presidential authority. It wasn't until 1864 that land was acquired for the establishment of Battleground National Cemetery (Figure 1.1). On July 22 and 23, 1864, newspapers reported on the new cemetery. Baltimore's Sun newspaper wrote:

> The spot selected by Gen. Meigs. . .is an acre of ground on the battle-field about six hundred yards to the right of Fort Stevens, and about fifty yards from the Seventh street road. The duty of disinterring and removing the bodies has been entrusted to Captain J.M. Moore, who has already interred all those who fell near Fort Stevens. The ground will be provided with a handsome paling fence, and the bodies placed in a circle, in the centre [sic] of which a monument is to be erected, bearing a suitable inscription.[6]

Though the exact date Meigs chose Mulloy's land is uncertain, possession of James Mulloy's land and his compensation were determined by a post-Civil War

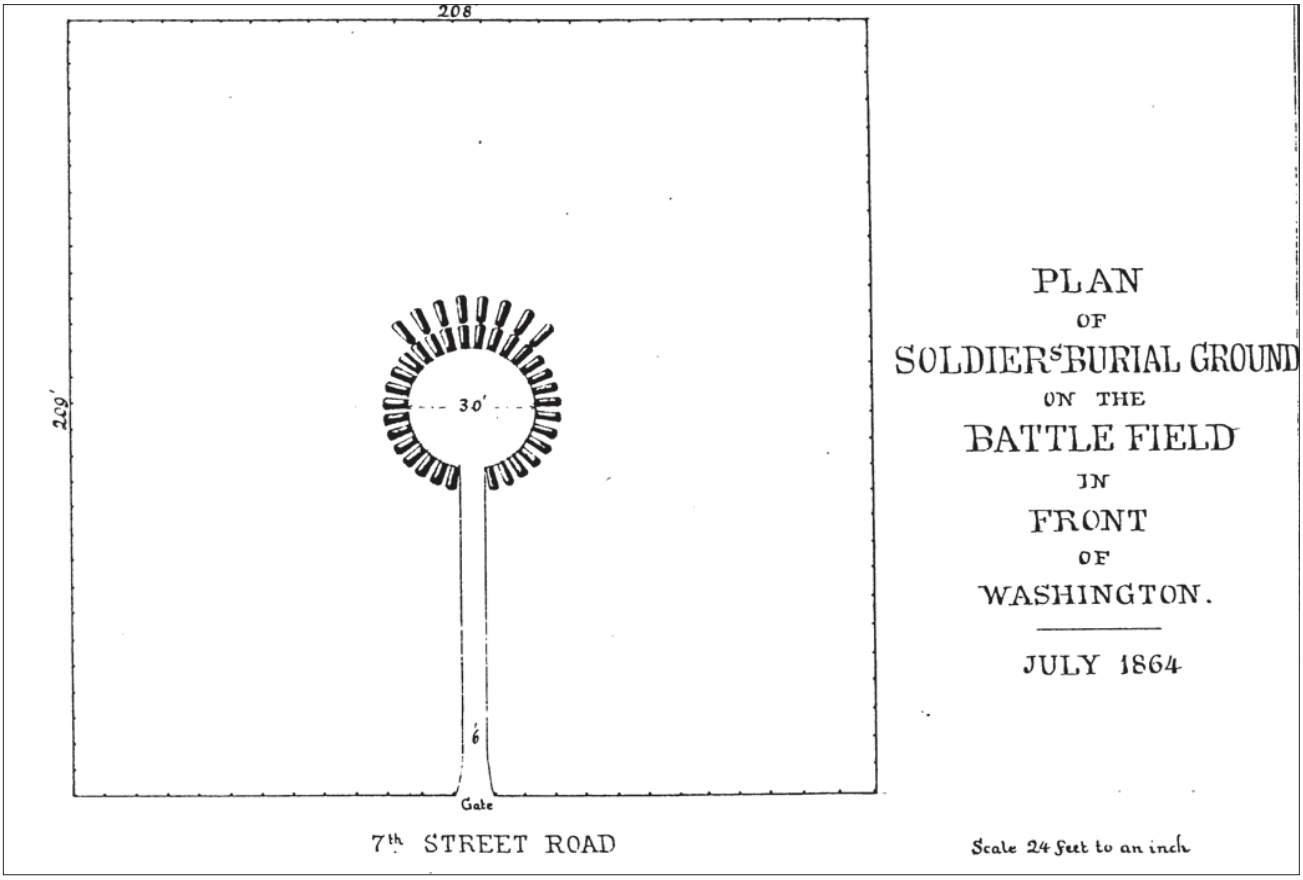


Figure 1.1.
Battleground National Cemetery 1864 site plan (National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic and Architectural Records).

act to establish and protect National Cemeteries. The February 22, 1867 act stated that it was the duty of the secretary of war to purchase land at a price agreeable with the landowner for the establishment of a national cemetery. If the land's owner and the secretary could not agree on a price, the secretary was authorized to appropriate the land. The act stated that the land owners or the secretary could apply for appraisal of the property's value with the local court. The court was then required to determine "a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value" of the land. In the case of Battleground, Mulloy petitioned the court for appraisal and four years after his land was taken he was awarded compensation. Mulloy was paid $2,600 and the government obtained title to the land on July 23, 1868.[7]

The Early Years

The earliest known photograph of the cemetery taken in 1865 reveals that the 1864 description of the cemetery layout that appeared in the newspapers shortly after the battle had been implemented. The forty headstones are arranged in a circle of thirty-two graves surrounded by a semi-circular group of eight headstones. At the center is a flagpole instead of a monument. Circular pathways surround the outer graves and flagpole and connect to paths on either side of the graves. A white wooden fence encloses the graveyard. Later descriptions of the cemetery mention paths leading east to west and north to south, but only what appears to be the east to west path is visible in the photograph. A small wood-frame structure with a gable roof is located southwest of the graves and adjacent to the Seventh Street Turnpike (present day Georgia Avenue). Evergreen and other trees are located between the graves and the lawn surrounding the headstones (Figure 1.2).

According to the Civil War Era National Cemeteries National Register Nomination "…the actual layout of the cemetery, for the most part, was left to the discretion of the cemetery superintendent who was named during the construction of these features. These superintendents responded to the style and design thinking of that era." Given that Montgomery Meigs controlled much of the Quartermaster General's design work, his selection of the cemetery site, and the speed with which the cemetery was laid out based on descriptions of the cemetery design published in the Baltimore Sun on July 23, 1864, it is possible Meigs designed the cemetery. Captain Moore may also be responsible for the layout. In August 1864 he wrote to Meigs and enclosed "a diagram exhibiting the graves of those who fell in defense of the city…." The earliest drawing, made in 1864, is spare in its details, but it included thirty-eight instead of forty graves arranged in a single circle of thirty graves surrounded by a half-circle grouping of eight graves. A long walk leads from a gate at the Seventh Street Turnpike to the graves.[8]

The February 22, 1867 act that allowed for James Mulloy to be compensated also

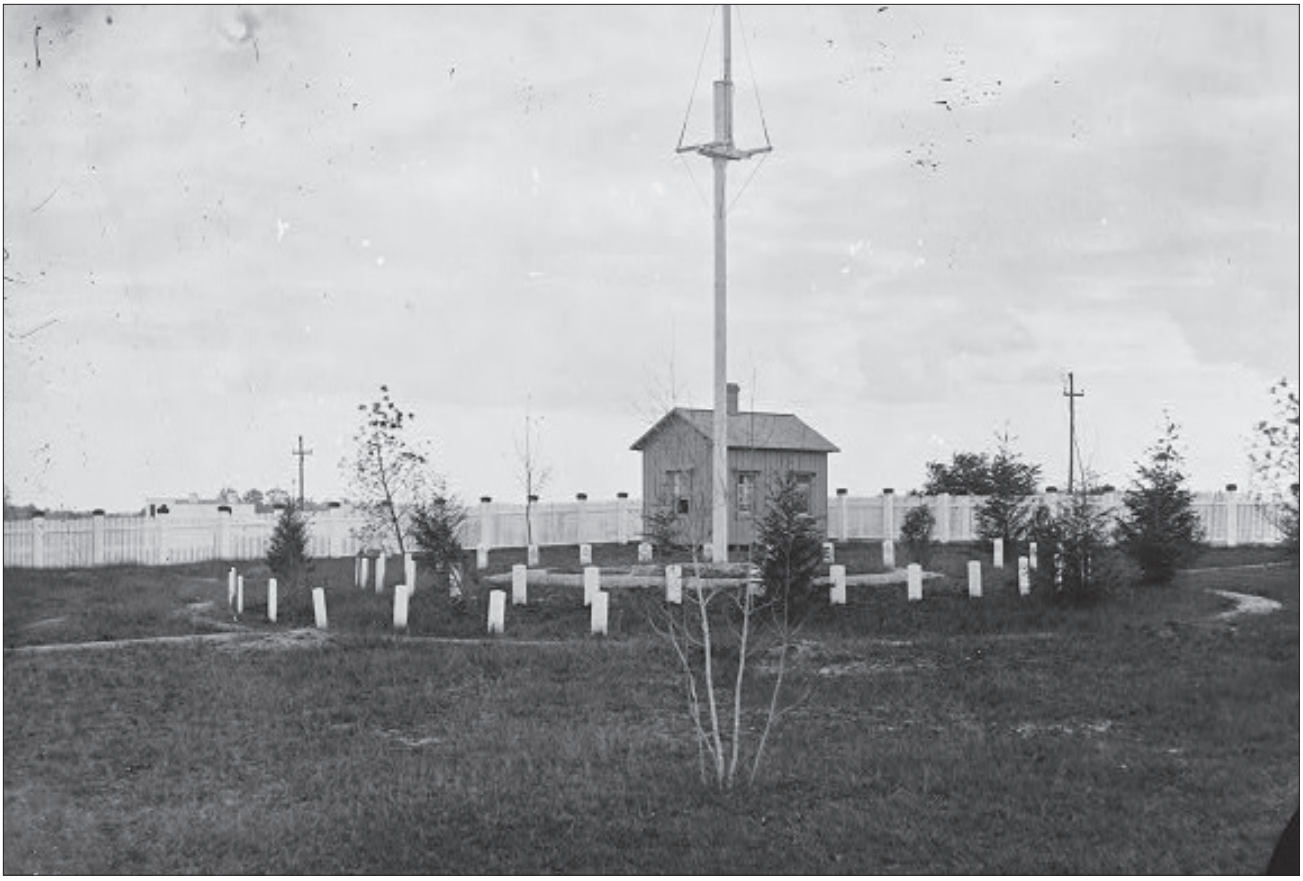


Figure 1.2.
Image taken in 1865 of the cemetery shortly after its establishment showing the flagpole surrounded by a circular arrangement of headstones, pathways, and scatterings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs).

called for several physical improvements to protect the cemeteries and to identify the dead. It stated that cemeteries be enclosed with a stone or iron fence; lodges constructed where a superintendent could reside; and headstones provided with a number that corresponds to a burial log kept at the cemetery and at the Quartermaster General's office containing the deceased's identity. The cemeteries were to be inspected yearly by an officer of the army. The officer was to report on the condition of the cemetery and how much money was necessary to "sod the graves, gravel and grade the walks and avenues, and to keep the grounds in complete order." The act also authorized the arrest by the superintendent of anyone damaging or vandalizing a national cemetery. An appropriation of $750,000 was granted to carry out the improvements called for in the act.[9]

In 1868, an inspection of the cemetery reported that no trees were planted that year, but a "substantial paling fence, with a small gate, opening on the turnpike, whitewashed, and posts with black tops" surrounded the graveyard. The report stated that the center circle with the flagpole was 21 feet, six inches in diameter. "Around the circle is a walk four feet six inches wide and exterior to it, in a circular space sixteen feet nine inches wide…" The features described match what appeared in the c. 1865-1868 photograph (see figure 1.2). The report went on to describe the features of the cemetery, which included the four avenues, a seven foot border of shrubbery lining the fence and a perimeter walk. There were also rose bushes and evergreens throughout the grounds and a temporary lodge near

the gate.[10]

The February 22, 1867 act stated that at each cemetery appoint a "meritorious and trustworthy superintendent who shall be selected from enlisted men of the army, disabled in service" to care for the cemetery. The superintendent would live on site. Andrew McCartney assumed the job of superintendent in 1867. McCartney may have deserved more credit for the cemetery's appearance than he received if the circumstances at Battleground National Cemetery reflected what was described in the 1868 Annual Report of Cemetarial Operations. The report noted the lack of funds to beautify cemeteries and mentions citizens taking it upon themselves, as in the 1866 scene published in a New England periodical, to plant flowers and trees. This suggests that McCartney, or other individuals may have provided the hedges, roses and evergreens at the cemetery as reported in 1868. It further suggests the funds appropriated in 1867 did not include money for landscape ornamentation. The 1869 report does not include a number, but notes that trees and shrubbery had been planted within the year. The report described the landscape of the cemetery, "a seven-foot border for shrubbery extends around the ground within the fence…there are a number of rose bushes and evergreens over the ground…the graves are sodded…."[11]

LANDSCAPE CHANGES AT THE CEMETERY, 1869-1879

Improvements at the Cemetery and in the Community

Outside the cemetery, life began to return to normal in Brightwood following the war. In 1866, Fort Stevens was closed. That same year schools for black and white children opened in Brightwood. Area residents were still largely engaged in agricultural work. The population started to slowly increase and people settled primarily south of Battleground along the Seventh Street Road, Military Road and Piney Branch Road. In the immediate area around the cemetery, prominent Washingtonians still continued to own, or were establishing, country homes.[12]

Cemetery Improvements

In the 1870s much was done to improve the national cemeteries, including Battleground. The decade got off to a good start with an appropriation of "$300,000, all of which will be necessary, and can be conveniently expended, in perfecting the cemeteries and maintaining them in good order." The Quartermaster General reported that the reburial of soldiers in national cemeteries, who had initially been interred on battlefields and other locations, was nearly complete. Some of the provisions of the 1867 act to protect the cemeteries had not been implemented. Wooden fences and permanent headstones were still missing at many cemeteries. In his 1870 report, Meigs wrote, "Hedges will

be planted within the inclosures, in order to give greater protection and to adorn the cemeteries, wherever this can be done without too much interference with walks and ditches and other improvements already executed." Contracts had been drawn up for the construction of lodges and stone walls at several cemeteries, including Battleground.

Meigs also mentioned several ideas he had for the improvement and decoration of the cemeteries' landscape. At five of the largest cemeteries he proposed a "handsome gateway of sandstone" with "plain Doric columns and rustic piers." The first would be built at Arlington. The secretary of war supported the construction of the arches. Meigs further suggested the planting of certain plants and the arrangement of trees, such as Osage orange, honey locust, or other suitable hedge plants, and the creation of "sylvan halls" or "temples" comprised of elm or maple trees.

Meigs' ideas for cemetery improvement followed consultations in 1870 with Frederick Law Olmsted. Olmsted recommended the cemetery landscapes be, "studiously simple…the main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility…a sacred grove—sacredness being expressed in the enclosing wall and in the perfect tranquility of the trees within." Olmsted recommended employing gardeners and warned against planting "cottonwoods, poplars, maples, evergreens and balsam fir." During the 1870s, national cemeteries developed their landscapes by adding trees, flowers and shrubs. Several cemeteries, including Battleground, erected greenhouses.[13]

In 1871, $20,000 was spent on nearly 30,000 evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs for the cemeteries. In the fall, 14,000 more trees and shrubs, as well as 120,000 feet of hedge were to be planted. An October 1871 inspection of Battleground reported that the Osage orange hedge and a "good many trees and shrubs" were growing well." That same year Meigs reported on the conditions at Battleground, the blue stone wall enclosing the cemetery was built. The entrance to the cemetery Meigs wrote "is closed by double iron gates, hung on square posts of dressed Seneca stone." The coping was added later and made of red sandstone. Along with the wall, the lodge was constructed in 1871. The quartermaster general built the cemetery lodges gradually and only when the preliminary structure, like the one at Battleground, was in need of replacement. Meigs designed two plans for the lodges. One was a single story, hipped roof building with a three rooms and a porch. The second design was a two story building with the three rooms on the first floor, three bedrooms on the upper floor and a mansard roof. Specifications were supplied by Quartermaster Generals' office for stone or brick buildings, but other local materials were allowed. In the 1871 Quartermaster General's report to the secretary of war, Meigs noted that stone or brick lodges had been built in seventeen of the national cemeteries prior to the 1871 fiscal year. The red Seneca sandstone lodge at Battleground was initially a single story structure with three

rooms: an office open to visitors, a living room and kitchen. When completed in 1871, the original wood frame superintendent's lodge was left standing. In August 1872, Meigs inspected the cemetery and wrote that he wanted a mansard roof added to the building when funds allowed. A second floor with three rooms and the roof Meigs desired was built by 1874.[14]

Also in 1872, the Seventh Street Road was re-graded and lowered several feet. A low retaining wall built of "rubble stone. . .laid in mortar" and measuring three feet six inches from the original wall's foundation was built to support it. Steps to the cemetery were built to accommodate the change in height. At that time nothing had been done to replace the wooden headboards. Meigs noted they were faded and decaying and more permanent markers were necessary. He also noted in his August 1872 inspection that a number of trees and plants, as well as some of the hedge, had died. He wrote, "there should be a Sylvan Hall here, of such size as the place will contain. I think one was planted, but I could not trace it. If planted, many of the trees must have failed." In September, J. Bingham of the Quartermaster General's office replied that a sylvan hall had been planted the previous spring, but some trees had died. What trees were planted and how they were arranged was not noted, but sylvan halls at national cemeteries in Natchez, Mississippi, New Bern, North Carolina and Arlington included maples, willows, locusts or oaks, arranged in a cross shape.[15]

The 1874 inspection of the cemetery described the walks leading to and surrounding the graves: "From the entrance a graveled walk eight feet wide extends to and around this circular plot containing the graves and then continues on the centre [sic] of the east side. A similar walk crosses the lot from the centre [sic] to the north and south sides, dividing it into four equal sections. Another graveled walk extends around the lot a few (two or three) feet inside the hedge. These walks are kept clean." The inspector went on to describe the condition of the trees, grass and other plantings. The trees were not doing well. Because of a drought some had died and the inspector reported that the trees had not been properly mulched. The Osage orange hedge was located on the inside of the wall and sections of it were doing well while others were described as "thin and poor." The inspector found fault with the superintendent for not properly caring for the grass and for using the lodge porch and the office for cooking and laundry. "He needs to be looked after, and made to keep the Lodge and Cemetery in better condition." The inspector found the cemetery "not in as good order as it might be." A tool house was reported to be filthy and infested with pigeons."

The 1874 inspection of the cemetery also noted the poor conditions of the wooden grave markers. For many years Meigs resisted the use of stone markers. In his 1866 annual report he proposed a small cast iron headstone with raised letters. The marker would be coated in zinc to prevent rust. The 1867 act to protect national cemeteries called for a marble or granite headstone. Nothing was done

to appropriate funds or move forward on more permanent markers until March 3, 1873 when Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for headstones. The secretary of war specified the markers should have a curved top and made of "white marble or granite, 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, with 12 inches above ground and 24 inches underground in areas south of Washington and 30 inches in those to the north."

The Quartermaster General's 1874 report to the secretary of war summarized the inspector's findings, but was less critical. The graves were described as mounded up and sodded and the grass neatly cut. The condition of the tress and hedge was not noted. A ledger kept by Quartermaster General's office that noted the changes at each of the national cemeteries based on the monthly reports submitted, reported that in April 1874 the superintendent at Battleground stated a greenhouse had been erected at the cemetery. No additional information was provided. The superintendent that same month requested a cistern be installed and in May 1874 the ledger noted that Decoration Day had been observed at the cemetery.

The superintendent of the cemetery at the time of the September 1874 inspection was Augustus Armbrecht. He was the father of three children and a widower. His wife Sarah had died during the summer of 1873 and was buried at Battleground. Armbrecht's three children died between 1875 and 1878 and were all buried adjacent to the lodge and to the southwest of the veterans' graves. The couple's last child to die was buried in Sarah's grave. Only three headstones mark the family's graves.

The inspection of Battleground in October 1876 noted the new headstones and the good work of Mr. Armbrecht. "It appeared to be in beautiful order. The graves of forty soldiers, neatly marked with handsome headstones, are arranged in a circle around the flagstaff." The 1877 Quartermaster General's annual report made note of the installation of forty headstones at Battleground during the previous fiscal year. By 1881 all graves in national cemeteries had been marked with a granite or marble headstone.[16]

MEMORIALS AND REMEMBRANCE, 1880-1919

During the 1880s, several iron tablets, including three quoting the poem "Bivouac of the Dead" were likely installed. The poem is the work of Kentucky native Theodore O'Hara. O'Hara was a veteran of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), the early 1850s conflict with Cuba and the Civil War. Though the poem is often associated with the Civil War because the iron tablets bearing lines from the piece are located in Civil War era national cemeteries, it was written following the Mexican-American War as a tribute to the veterans of the Battle of Buena Vista. At Battleground, three tablets with quotations from the poem are located to the north, east and south of the graves. Two additional tablets stating the cemetery



Figure 1.3.
Image taken c. 1900 of Battleground National Cemetery. Shown in the foreground is one of the three Bivouac of the Dead tablets that were presumably installed in the 1880s (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs).

rules and regulations were installed at approximately the same time as the Bivouac of the Dead quotations. They are now located on the north side of the walk near the entrance to the cemetery. The rules were adopted in 1875 and the Rock Island Arsenal created the tablets in 1881 (Figure 1.3).[17]

The first monument dedicated to soldiers who were killed or wounded during the Battle of Fort Stevens was erected by the state of Pennsylvania to honor the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The monument is an eight foot tall granite obelisk inscribed with the names of those who died during the battle. It is located on the northwest section of the cemetery facing Seventh Street Turnpike (present day Georgia Avenue). The memorial was the work of P.R. and Company located in Philadelphia. Thirty veterans from Pennsylvania and the 25th New York Cavalry attended the July 13, 1891 dedication.

At the time of the dedication of the Pennsylvania monument, veterans reunions were being held, battlefield parks were being created and monuments to Civil War soldiers were being raised around the country. The battlefield parks at Chickamauga and Chattanooga were created in 1890, Shiloh in 1894, Gettysburg in 1895 and Vicksburg in 1899. Following the creation of the first battlefield parks, bills for the establishment of multiple battlefield parks were submitted to Congress. Between 1901 and 1904, thirty-four bills were introduced to "authorize

twenty-three additional historical reservations in nine different states and the District of Columbia." Fort Stevens was one of the many parks proposed.

In addition to the later part of the nineteenth century being a period of military park creation and memorial dedication, it was also a period of cemetery landscape improvements. An 1893 map documents a mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs filling the site (Figure 1.4). The photograph primarily illustrates the features of the southeast section of cemetery, but it also reveals two urns located at the entrance and an iron fence along the top of the wall. Like the obelisk form used for the soldiers' monuments, the urn is a traditional funeral form and became a popular, mass produced grave marker in the United States in the early and mid-nineteenth century.

By 1896 the pathways extending north and east of the circular path surrounding the graves were removed. The 1897 Quartermaster General's Annual Report noted repairs made to the lodge, outbuilding, wall, drainage and the addition of a 50 foot iron flagpole from Arlington National Cemetery. The wall was altered in 1900 due to the widening of Brightwood (Georgia) Avenue and the iron fence, described as a "very light iron fence about two feet high. . .not especially ornamental" was not reinstalled because it was no longer necessary according

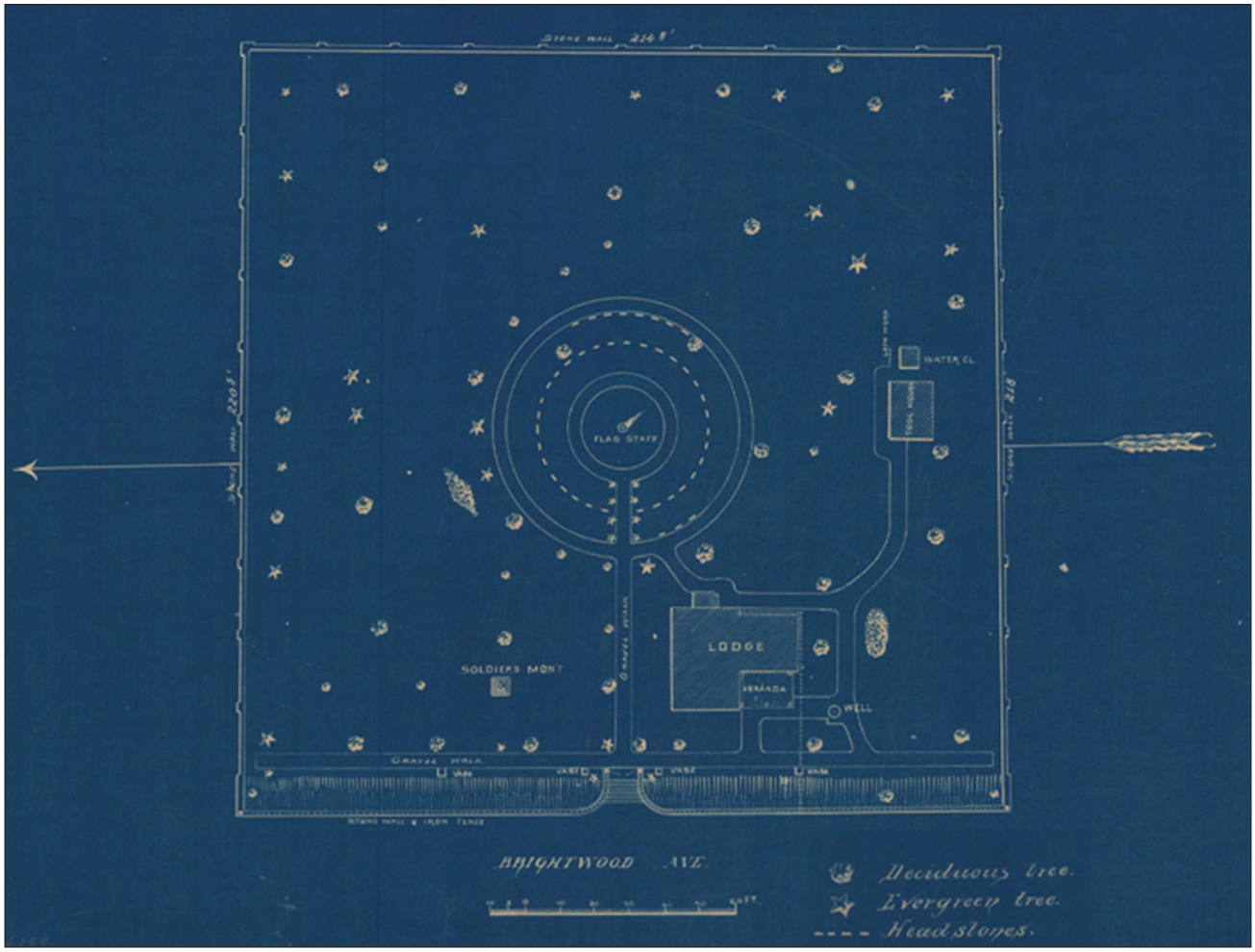


Figure 1.4.
1893 map that documents the paths surrounding the graves and flagpole; a walk running the length of the western wall; and paths accessing the lodge and outbuilding (National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic and Architectural Records).





Figure 1.5.
(left) Image taken in 1907-1914 of the cemetery showing the three of four monuments dedicated to the veterans of the Battle of Fort Stevens. The final memorial was dedicated in 1914. Also shown in the image are scatterings of evergeen trees and shrubs; (right) View of the cemetery , c. 1910 to 1920, looking northeast prior to the addition of the rostrum (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs).

the Quartermaster General's office. The road expansion required setting the wall back several feet and rebuilding it, which was completed in 1901.[18]

On the fortieth anniversary of the battle in 1904, the state of New York erected a monument to the 122nd Regiment of New York Volunteers, VI Army Corps. Five members of the regiment are buried at Battleground. The monument, like the memorial to the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was a granite shaft located adjacent to the wall enclosing the cemetery on Brightwood Avenue. In 1907, another monument joined the two shafts facing Brightwood Avenue. The state of Ohio erected a memorial to Company K, 150th Ohio National Guard.[19]

The state of New York erected the last monument to the veterans of the Battle of Fort Stevens in 1914. The 25th New York Volunteer Cavalry monument joined the three other veterans monuments along the northwest wall of the cemetery. The newest memorial was a "lone sentinel" figure mounted atop a six foot high granite pedestal with the inscription, "sacred to the memory of our comrades who gave their lives in defense of the national capitol." Below the inscription a bronze plaque noted the monument was erected by the state of New York in honor of the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry. The New York memorial cost $7,500 and was the work of the McGibbon and Curry Company (Figure 1.5).[20]

THE LAST STRUCTURE, 1920-1930

Six years after the dedication of the last monument, funding was appropriated for the construction of the rostrum. Hearings were held in 1920 at which General Bingham of the G.A.R., W.V. Cox and members of the Brightwood Citizens Association testified on the necessity of the rostrum. Charles Ray, the president of the Brightwood Citizens Association and descendent of Brightwood residents who had lived in the area since before the Civil War, remarked on the Memorial Day practices at the cemetery and that the organizers have been taking lumber and chairs out to Battleground for thirty years. Not long after, money was



Figure 1.6.
(left) Image taken in 1934 of the rostrum. The rostrum, constructed 1921, is located on the east side of the cemetery and is on axis with the entrance gate and the flagpole (NPS Museum Resource Center).

appropriated for the rostrum and it was constructed in 1921. The initial plan called for a brick structure, but following a visit from Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, it was changed to a small marble structure with white painted sandstone columns (Figure 1.6).[21]

EARLY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STEWARDSHIP AND THE LAST VETERAN, 1931-1960

The 1930s brought physical and administrative changes to Battleground National Cemetery. At the beginning of the decade a kitchen was added to the rear of the lodge. The gable roof brick addition included a small porch with an entrance off the southeast side of the building. Throughout the decade the cemetery continued to be a place visited by prominent public figures and Memorial Day services were held each year.

On September 25, 1933 the National Park Service assumed control of the cemetery. This was the result of the Reorganization Act of 1933 which allowed the president to reorganize the Executive Branch. President Roosevelt, having been swayed by National Park Service director Horace Albright that the park service would make a more appropriate and effective manager of military parks and battlefields, signed Executive Order 6166 on June 10 and Executive Order 6228 on July 28th, which turned management of the properties, as well as many monuments and fourteen national cemeteries, over to the park service. The national cemeteries included Battleground, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Shiloh.

In 1933, the Public Works Administration allotted funds for draining the cemetery. While completing the project in 1934, workmen dug up four live shells and a hand grenade in the northeast corner of the cemetery. The following year the tool house was remodeled and two public bathrooms and a garage door at the east side were added. The work extended the structure from fifteen by twenty-six feet to fifteen by thirty-three feet. In March 1936 the final burial took place at Battleground. Ninety-two-year-old Major Edward R. Campbell, a member of the VI Corps, was the last surviving veteran of the Battle of Fort Stevens. Campbell had been active in the Fort Stevens-Lincoln National Military Park Association and participated in battle anniversary services up until the year before his death. He was buried with full military honors and members of the G.A.R. and Sons of Union Veterans participated in the services. Following his death, the cemetery was closed to future interments.

During the 1940s two long term features of the national cemeteries were threatened. In 1941, the park service made inquiries into whether the rostrums in the national cemeteries managed by the service were in use. Arthur DeMaray, Assistant to the Director, of the National Park Service argued that rostrums that were not in use should be torn down. Luckily, Battleground's rostrum was spared because of its regular use. In July 1942, the Department of the Interior's acting solicitor stated that if a cemetery no longer needed a superintendent none should be employed and lodges could be used for some other purpose than to house the superintendent or as a visitor center. Shortly thereafter, the lodge served as a residence for NPS employees. Beginning in the 1950s, through the 1970s, a carpenter and his wife lived in the lodge, and then from 1985 to 1987, a Rock Creek Park foreman and his wife resided there. The building was also used as offices and during the mid-1990s the Rock Creek Park Archives were stored in the building.[22]

CEMETERY LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS, 1960-2013

By the 1960s the cemetery vegetation had thinned. The historic boxwoods that lined the central walk appeared in photographs through the mid-1960s, but by then only a few survived. They were located along the south side of the main walk, with the exception of a substantial shrub to the northwest. Photographs show some young trees planted in the southeast section of the cemetery and several mature trees located in the westernmost section (Figure 1.7). By 1975, the boxwoods were gone.[23]

By the 1980s, the cemetery landscape fell into disrepair. While the condition of the cemetery worsened over the next decade, it was also the beginning of a long term project into the cemetery's history. In 1999, Ranger Ron Harvey began what would become a nine year project researching the identities of the soldiers buried at the cemetery. Harvey spent his free time combing through Civil War records

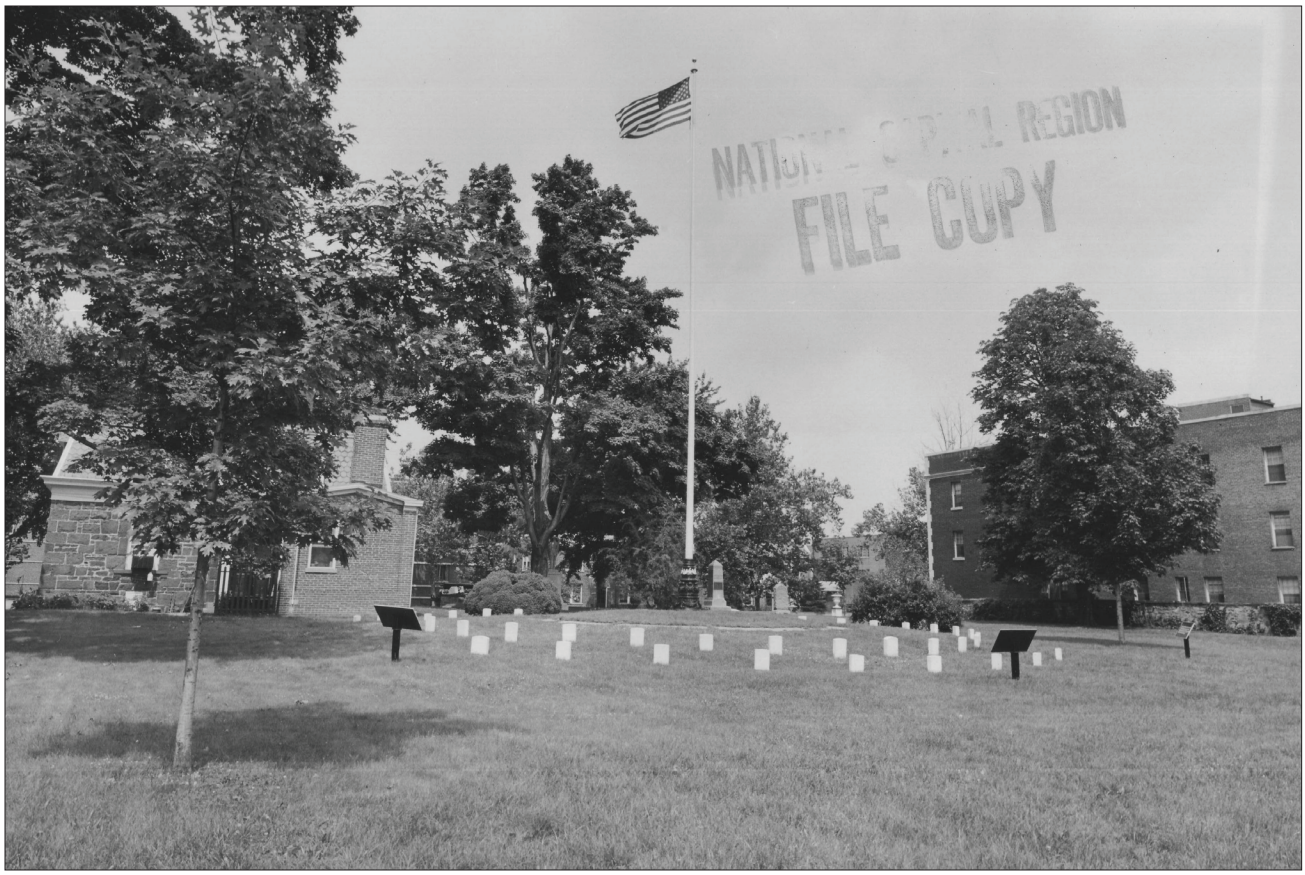


Figure 1.7.
An image of the Battleground National Cemetery landscape in the 1960s showing the lack of vegetation (NPS Museum Resource Center).

at the National Archives and cross-referencing documents related to the war. He determined that five of the headstones had incorrect information. Four of the stones incorrectly identified the deceased. In 2006, while realigning and cleaning the tombstones, Harvey discovered that several of the stones had names carved into the buried sections. The names did not provide information on the identities of those buried there, just that the stones were reused. Harvey produced a nearly one hundred page report, "Buried in History: The Five Misidentified Graves at Battleground National Cemetery," detailing his findings. A wayside was added to the cemetery correctly identifying the soldiers and the flags of the regiments in which they fought.

Beginning in 2008 repair work started at the cemetery. The central walkway was repaved in the fall of that year. In 2009, the flagpole base was repainted and restored, as were the Bivouac of the Dead, Gettysburg Address plaque, cemetery rules and national cemetery tablets. A new roof was installed on the maintenance building in 2009. In 2010, the rostrum and lodge underwent major restoration and repair work in preparation for the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. The work was funded through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act.[24]

UPDATED NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS & STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery* (2010) summarized existing National Register documentation and provided recommendations for updating the documentation to address the landscape's significance. However, in recent years the National Register nomination for the cemetery has been updated and the Keeper of the National Register has issued a policy clarification for national cemeteries, which requires further changes to the National Register documentation.

EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Battleground National Cemetery was initially listed on the National Register in 1980, but was subsequently updated in 2011 based on the findings of the cultural landscape inventory. The current listing identifies the period of significance from 1864 to 1936, the date of the last burial and the closure of the cemetery to future interments. (This period of significance coincides with the cultural landscape inventory.) The documentation identifies significance under Criterion A in the area of military history for its association with the Civil War and National Cemetery and as a component of the National Cemetery System. Although not documented in the cultural landscape inventory, the National Register identifies significance under Criterion B for its association with Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. The nomination also identifies significance under Criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and architecture. In the area of landscape architecture, the cemetery is significant as an identifiable landscape common to Civil War-era national cemeteries particularly through its buildings, structures, and other features. In the area of architecture, the cemetery is significant for the design of the superintendent's lodge and other associated buildings and structures designed by Montgomery C. Meigs, which reflects the standardized plans of the National Cemetery System. The cemetery was also deemed eligible under Criterion D for its potential to reveal important information about its role in the Civil War. Finally, the cemetery meets the special requirements under Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries) and Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties).

Aside from its individual listing, Battleground National Cemetery meets the registration requirements of the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs and approved by the Keeper of the National Register on October 14, 1994. Since that time, many Civil-War-era national cemeteries administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs have been listed in the National Register according to the requirements of the MPDF. Many of these cemeteries were

developed at the same time as Battleground National Cemetery with many of the same standardized features. Because the cemetery is administered by the National Park Service, it has not been included as part of this MPDF.[25]

On September 8, 2011 the Keeper of the National Register issued a clarification of policy regarding National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries.[26] According to this policy document, the period of significance for a national cemetery, whether under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Park Service, or the U.S. Department of Defense, is the period of time beginning with the date of the earliest burials and extending to the present. Specific to cemeteries—including Battleground National Cemetery—that have a period of significance ending at the time of its closing to new burials, the policy document states:

> While such a date may be meaningful from a historical perspective, it does not take into consideration the ongoing role and exceptional importance of national cemeteries as public places of commemoration and honor even if new burials can no longer be accommodated. After closely examining this issue, the National Register has determined that the "present" is the end date most consistent with the Congressional intent of the federal laws establishing the national cemeteries and with the National Register policies for evaluating properties of continuing exceptional importance.[27]

The policy document further articulates that for National Register purposes, component resources contribute to the cemetery's significance regardless of their age, function, or administrative role. In addition, some resources may reflect additional historical value important at the local, state, or national levels of significance due to their age or history prior to a cemetery's designation.[28]

UPDATED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (2010)*, the *Battleground National Cemetery National Register Nomination* (1980, updated 2011), *Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), "Civil War Era National Cemeteries,"* and *National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries Clarification of Policy* (2011), Battleground National Cemetery is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of military history and commemoration. In the area of military history, Battleground National Cemetery is significant for its association with the Civil War and as a component of the National Cemetery System. In the area of commemoration, the cemetery is significant for its role in the memorialization efforts carried out by Civil War veterans, citizens, and the federal government. Battleground National Cemetery is significant under Criterion B for its association with Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. The National Cemetery also derives significance under Criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and architecture. In the area of landscape

architecture, the cemetery is significant because it exemplifies the characteristics of a Civil War era national cemetery design, particularly through its buildings, structures, and other features designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. In the area of architecture, the cemetery is significant for the Second Empire style lodge designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Battleground National Cemetery is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to reveal information related to its role in the Civil War. Battleground National Cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries) as a primary memorial to the military history of the United States and Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) for its role in the memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans, citizens, and the federal government.

The overall period of significance for the Battleground National Cemetery is 1864 to the present. Under Criterion A and D, the period begins with the establishment of the cemetery in 1864 and extends to the present. The period of significance reflects the ongoing role and exceptional importance of national cemeteries as public places of commemoration and honor.[29] Under Criterion B, the period of significance is 1864 to 1882 when Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs was personally involved in the development of Battleground National Cemetery. Under Criterion C, the period of significance begins with the initial development of the cemetery in 1864, continues through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the addition of major features in the landscape, and ends with the burial of Major Edward R. Campbell in 1936. This end date reflects the placement of the last grave, which followed closely to the circular design arrangement of the headstones within the cemetery.

CRITERION A AND CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS D AND F

Military History:

Battleground National Cemetery derives its primary significance under Criterion A in the area of military history for its association with the Civil War and as a component of the National Cemetery System. The cemetery is located on land where fighting took place during the July 11-12, 1864 Battle of Fort Stevens. Fort Stevens is located approximately a half-mile south of the cemetery. The fort was established as one of the ring of forts built at the beginning of the Civil War to protect Washington. Fort Stevens guarded the Seventh Street Turnpike, present day Georgia Avenue, one of the major routes into the capital from the north. On July 11th and 12th, fighting broke out between Union and Confederate troops at Fort Stevens. The Union successfully fought off the Confederates as they tried to invade the capital and drove them to Virginia. The Battle of Fort Stevens was the only battle to take place within Washington during the Civil War. Battleground

National Cemetery was established shortly after the battle for the burial of Union soldiers killed during the fighting. Forty soldiers were buried there in 1864. In 1936, the final burial took place with the interment of Edward Campbell, one of the last living survivors of the battle. [30]

In addition to its direct association with the Civil War, Battleground National Cemetery derives military significance for its association with the National Cemetery System. Battleground was among the first national cemeteries established. Shortly after the Battle of Fort Stevens, Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs selected the cemetery site approximately a half-mile from the fort on the Seventh Street Turnpike (present day Georgia Avenue). The land belonged to James Mulloy, a member of the Washington police force. As head of the agency responsible for the recovery and burial of Union dead, Meigs was following orders issued in 1862 by the War Department and acts passed by Congress regarding land for the burial of soldiers. In July 1862, Congress passed legislation authorizing the purchase of land for the creation of national cemeteries. In February 1867, Congress issued another act for establishing and protecting national cemeteries. It was under this act that the United States acquired ownership of the property. Under the 1867 law, the federal government compensated Mulloy and title to the land was turned over to the United States. The 1862 War Department orders and the 1862 and 1867 acts of Congress, were among the first acts to establish the national cemeteries. Administration of Battleground National Cemetery and several other national cemeteries was turned over to the National Park Service in 1933 under Executive Orders 6166 and 6228.

Commemoration:

Battleground National Cemetery is also significant under Criterion A in the area of commemoration for the efforts of Civil War veterans and others to memorialize and commemorate the war. Observances of Memorial Day at the cemetery began as early as 1868, but formal services organized by veterans and neighbors began around 1902. At the end of the nineteenth century, veterans and states began to honor soldiers who fought in the Battle of Fort Stevens by constructing monuments at the cemetery. In 1891, a memorial to the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers was raised. It was followed by the 1904 monument to the 122nd New York Volunteers; the 1907 memorial to Company K of the 150th Ohio National Guard; and the 1914 erection of a lone sentinel soldier statue honoring the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry. Today, Battleground National Cemetery continues to play an ongoing role as a public place that commemorates and honors those who fought and lost their lives during the Civil War, which provides the basis for ending the overall period of significance for the cemetery at the "present."[31]

CRITERION B

Battleground National Cemetery is significant under Criterion B for its association with Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. The establishment of Battleground National cemetery was personally initiated by Meigs and closely followed recent orders—specifically General Orders No. 75 and No. 33—enacted by the War Department to regulate the interment of Union casualties. Shortly after the July 1864 battle at Fort Stevens, Meigs chose the site of the cemetery and instructed Captain James M. Moore to remove, identify, and inter the forty casualties of the battle. Although it took a number of years for the federal government to acquire title to the property, a series of improvements under the direction of Meigs were made to the cemetery immediately after its creation, notably the placement of wooden headboards and planting of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. Also, given the speed with which the cemetery was laid out based on descriptions of the site in a local newspaper in 1864, it is possible that Meigs may have actually designed the cemetery, which is largely characterized by the circular arrangement of headstones surrounding a flagpole. Following the passage of the National Cemeteries Act in 1867, which specified the construction of permanent lodges for cemetery superintendents, masonry walls, and marble headstones, Meigs designed many lodges and associated features that eventually reflected the standardized plans of the National Cemetery System. At Battleground National Cemetery, Meigs originally designed a one-story, Seneca sandstone lodge, but after visiting the cemetery in 1871, he personally requested that a mansard roof be added; it was later constructed in 1872-1873. Unlike other national cemeteries—presumable because of its close proximity to his office, in later years Meigs made frequent visits to Battleground National Cemetery and personally proposed other architectural and landscape improvements, which today are found at other Civil War era national cemeteries. Within the overall period of significance, the period of significance under Criterion B ends with the retirement of Montgomery C. Meigs as Quartermaster General of the United States Army in 1882.

CRITERION C

Landscape Architecture:

Battleground National Cemetery is significant under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture because it exemplifies the characteristics of a Civil War era national cemetery design, particularly through its buildings, structures, and other features designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. His influence on national cemeteries is extensive. Meigs created standardized designs for lodges, gates and outbuildings, and made suggestions for landscape design. The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), “Civil War Era

National Cemeteries," documents fifty-nine national cemeteries administered by the Veterans Administration possessing Meigs designed lodges and other features. Battleground shares much of the same characteristics as those included in the MPDF. The Meigs-designed lodge and entrance gates, stone walls, central walkway and the arrangement of the headstones, as well as the headstones themselves, maintain much of their nineteenth century appearance. These features are emblematic of early national cemeteries. Different from other national cemeteries, Battleground is significant because it is one of the few cemeteries that implemented a design centered on the flagpole. Also, while the design of many national cemeteries was left open to the interpretation of the Superintendent, Battleground's design is known to have been influenced by General Meigs as he personally visited the cemetery on several occasions. Within the overall period of significance, the cemetery has a more limited period of significance under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture that ends with the burial of Major Edward R. Campbell in 1936. This end date reflects the placement of the last grave—the last major landscape feature added to the cemetery, which followed closely to the circular design arrangement of the headstones within the cemetery.

Architecture:

Battleground National Cemetery is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for the superintendent's lodge built according to the design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. As one of the earliest of the Meigs-designed cemetery lodges, it is an important example of one of the Army's first efforts at standardization. The lodge, which retains most of its original fabric, is an easily recognizable and highly intact example of a significant architectural type. The period of significance for the lodge itself is 1870-73, when the building was constructed in two major phases. This main portion of the building consists of the handsome sandstone house block. Extensive work was done to the building in the 1930s, including the addition of a kitchen wing and the replacement of a great deal of interior fabric. Material from the 1930s phase of work is roughly compatible in character with the earlier portion of the building.

CRITERION D

Archeology:

Battleground National Cemetery is also significant under Criterion D because it has the potential to reveal information related to prehistory, its role in the Civil War, and the development of the area surrounding the cemetery. In 1934, Civil War-era munitions were discovered by workmen at the cemetery and recent archaeological investigations of locations related to the Battle of Fort Stevens uncovered military artifacts. Archaeological investigations at Battleground

National Cemetery may uncover additional information about the battle and the history of the cemetery, as well as material from additional periods prior to the Civil War.

UPDATED ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery* (2010) and *Battleground National Cemetery National Register Nomination* (1980, updated 2011), evaluated the historic character and integrity of the cemetery by examining the site's defining characteristics. However, in the years since this inventory was completed, a clarification of policy regarding National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries was issued by the Keeper of the National Register. According to this policy document, features that were previously evaluated as non-contributing are now identified as contributing to the cemetery's significance as a commemorative landscape regardless of its age, function, or administrative role. This updated analysis of the cemetery provides the most current and complete foundation for this cultural landscape report. Refer to the cultural landscape inventory for detailed information on the analysis of landscape characteristics and features based on the comparison of historic and existing conditions.

EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. While evaluation of integrity is often a subjective judgment, particularly for a landscape, it must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place. The following evaluation is based on the period of significance for the landscape extending from 1864 through 1936 under Criterion C, within the overall period of significance extending to the present.

Archeological resources are documented in other reports and will not be evaluated in this report. Overall, Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. Battleground National Cemetery occupies its historic location and the size of the site has not been modified since the historic period.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of location.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The pathways, buildings and structures, and small scale features, have largely remained unchanged since the period of significance. The combination of these features maintains the historic character of the site. The most significant change to the design of the landscape is the loss of vegetation.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of design.

Setting

Setting refers to the physical environments within and adjoining the cultural landscape. The surrounding area was largely rural when the cemetery was established in 1864, but today it is a densely populated urban neighborhood. Despite the noise and other impacts from the surroundings, Battleground National Cemetery retains its internal, intimate park-like feel.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements, both natural and constructed, that existed historically within the cultural landscape. The superintendent's lodge, the rostrum, walls and the maintenance building are largely composed of their original materials. A limited amount of patching on the cemetery wall with material that is not complementary to its historic fabric detracts to a small degree, but does not reduce the overall integrity of the structure or the site as a whole. The same can be said of paving material used on the central walkway and flagstone pavers on the entrance steps. During the historic period, the number of trees and shrubs was reduced, but much of the loss of historic vegetation appears to have taken place after the 1930s.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts in the construction of and use of the landscape. Multiple features at Battleground National Cemetery reflect the workmanship of the historic period. Several of the features, including the superintendent's lodge, the cemetery walls, and the maintenance building reflect the standardized designs and suggestions for materials developed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs for national cemeteries. The workmanship of the historic period is evident and retains a high degree of integrity at Battleground National Cemetery.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Feeling is an expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time in a cultural landscape. Battleground National Cemetery, despite being surrounded by an urban landscape largely developed during the twentieth century, retains feeling from the historic period. Because the layout, design and many of the features have largely remained unchanged, and few additions have been made since the period of significance, historic feeling is largely preserved and retains a high degree of integrity.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of feeling.

Association

Association refers to the direct link between the important historic event or person and the cultural landscape. Battleground National Cemetery remains associated with the Civil War, containing the graves of forty-one soldiers who died during the Battle of Fort Stevens, which took place on, or very near to the cemetery site. The cemetery landscape also retains many of the physical resources that illustrate its historic association with the National Cemetery System, including the perimeter wall and gate, the lodge, rostrum, flagstaff, monuments, markers, and headstones.
Evaluation: Battleground National Cemetery retains integrity of association.

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY

Landscape characteristics are defined as the tangible and intangible aspects of the landscape, from large-scale patterns and relationships to small-scale features. These characteristics collectively contribute to the site's historic character and aid in conveying historical significance. According to the Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, a combination of characteristics may be observed in a cultural landscape. These include, but are not limited to: spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale

features. This evaluation provides a brief summary of the landscape characteristics at Battleground by contrasting historic conditions (1864-1936) with existing conditions. Individual features are further evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the cemetery, or unevaluated if there is insufficient information. This information is summarized in a table that correlates with facility management data (see following section), and includes a summary of historic character and identification of condition deficiencies (table 1.0: cultural landscape evaluation for Battleground National Cemetery). Refer to the cultural landscape inventory for additional information on the evaluation of individual landscape features.

The spatial organization of Battleground National Cemetery resembles the layout established during the historic period. This is evident in the arrangement of graves, vegetation, location of buildings and pathways. Though there have been minor additions to the landscape since the period of significance, the site retains its historic configuration and has a high degree of integrity.

The land use at Battleground National Cemetery has not changed since its period of significance. The site remains a burial ground, though closed to future interments, and a place of memorialization and commemoration. Services honoring veterans are still held at the cemetery. Land use at Battleground National Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity.

The existing buildings and structures at Battleground National Cemetery date to the period of significance. These include the superintendent's lodge, the wall enclosing the cemetery, stairs, rostrum and the maintenance building. Though several of the buildings and structures have been rehabilitated since the historic period they have largely gone unchanged and remain in their historic locations. These structures retain a high degree of integrity and contribute to the historic character of the site.

Battleground National Cemetery's circulation patterns date to the period of significance and retain a high degree of integrity. The pathways retain their historic layout and are in use with the exception of a brick walkway on the north and west elevations of the maintenance building.

Since the period of significance the vegetation at the cemetery has decreased. Though the number of trees and shrubs declined during the period of significance, documentation suggests that much of the decline and the loss of important plantings occurred after the historic period. The present day arrangement of trees and variety is compatible with the historic period.

Views today from Battleground National Cemetery retain a degree of integrity to the period of significance. The view from the entrance gate at the west to the east side of the cemetery, encompassing the graves, flagpole and rostrum, retains

its historic character. Internal views from the rostrum to the flagpole, circle of graves, and to other points in the cemetery and public street have largely remained unchanged since the period of significance. The historic views at the cemetery retain integrity.

The majority of Battleground National Cemetery's small scale features date to the period of significance. Only a few known small scale features are no longer extant. Those that remain from the period of significance include the gates, cannons and piers, monuments, iron tablets and plaques, flagpole, headstones and urns. Only a few small scale features have been added since the historic period and they are associated with visitor use and accessibility. The small scale features retain a high degree of integrity.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND NPS FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Cultural landscape reports, inventories, and preservation maintenance plans continue to serve as the best tools for preserving and enhancing cultural landscapes. However, until recently, implementation of these plans were challenging since there was no systematic means within the park service for translating these reports into the actual work of facilities management. Today, the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS), developed to improve the effectiveness of facility operations, is a powerful tool for managing park infrastructure—including maintained landscape, as well tracking costs associated with their care. FMSS allows facility managers access to cultural landscape data on historic significance and preservation treatment, and to use that information to determine operational and funding priorities. Accurate FMSS organization and timely updates enable parks to prioritize projects and create funding requests that accurately reflect asset value and condition. This report provides preliminary recommendations on integrating cultural landscape data into an FMSS asset inventory and broadly correlates treatment guidelines and tasks with FMSS work orders. FMSS hierarchy consists of sites (e.g. Rock Creek Park), asset types (e.g. maintained landscape), locations (geographic areas, e.g. Battleground National Cemetery), and assets (features, e.g. turf).

Battleground National Cemetery's cultural landscape is tracked through a number of asset or facility types, including buildings, monuments/ memorials, and maintained landscapes.[32] The majority of the assets associated with the cultural landscape at the cemetery are tracked under the maintained landscape asset type. A maintained landscape typically includes exterior park areas that have been developed and improved to support operations or visitor activities. To be classified as a maintained landscape, a landscape must require regular, recurring maintenance and contain built features. Organization of the maintained landscape

asset type varies by park and should reflect specific areas for which the park needs to track costs. At present, the Battleground National Cemetery maintained landscape is tracked as a "Location" within Rock Creek Park. The cemetery encompasses three "Locations," including the Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946), Battleground Cemetery Lodge House (27216), Battleground Marble Rostrum (27217), and Battleground Tool Shed (27218). While many assets associated with these locations have been identified and listed, a few have not been entered in the FMSS database. (see table 1.0: cultural landscape evaluation).

(Endnotes)

1 As defined in the National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guidelines (DO-28, 1998), "thorough" means research in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible without extensive travel and promise expeditious extraction of relevant data; interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, non-destructive investigation, and presenting findings in no greater detail than required by the task directive.

2 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 24.

3 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 29.

4 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 30.

5 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 30.

6 *Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun*, The Baltimore Sun, 7/23/1864.

7 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 33.

8 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 34.

9 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 35.

10 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 35.

11 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 37.

12 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 38-39.

13 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 39.

14 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 39.

15 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 40.

16 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 41.

17 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 42-43.

18 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 43-44.

19 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 46.

20 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 46.

21 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 50-51.

22 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 55.

23 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 56-58.

24 Frances McMillan, Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2010), pg. 56-58.

25 Therese T. Sammartino, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Civil War Era National Cemeteries" (Department of Veterans Affairs, 31 August 1994, certified by the Keeper of the Register, 14 October1994).

26 From time to time, the Keeper of the National Register needs to issue a response to a policy question that has been raised about application of the criteria and other program requirements. When the Keeper issues such clarifications, they constitute an adjustment to or affirmation of the policy that applies. The Keeper's policy clarifications will be posted on the web site and may be incorporated into future publications.

27 National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries-A Clarification of Policy, September 8, 2011.

28 National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries-A Clarification of Policy, September 8, 2011.

29 Based on the National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries-A Clarification of Policy, September 8, 2011.

30 The cemetery includes forty-four headstones: forty-one are Civil War veterans and three headstones are for the four family members of Superintendent Augustus Armbrecht.

31 National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries-A Clarification of Policy, September 8, 2011.

32 Battleground National Cemetery is tracked through a limited number of asset types. However, there are currently more than 30 asset types that can be tracked within a location, which include but are not limited to roads, trails, electrical systems, water systems, marina/waterfronts, maintained archeological sites, and/or fortifications.

TABLE 1.0: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION FOR BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY						
FEATURE NAME	FMSS ASSET TYPE	FMSS LOCATION RECORD	FMSS ASSET RECORD	HISTORIC CHARACTER & EVALUATION	DEFICIENCY (HISTORIC)	ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE
Spatial Organization						
Burial Grounds[2]	NA	NA	NA	Space containing the graves, monuments, flagpole, walks, buildings, structures, and small-scale features defined by the perimeter wall, constructed beginning in 1864; altered internally through loss of trees and shrubs. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, C, and D.**	Yes	Not a maintained asset; address in Battleground National Cemetery *Location* record long description.
Land Use						
	NA	NA	NA	No associated features. No burial have taken place since 1936, but the cemetery continues to be a site of commemoration. Graves continue to be decorated on Memorial Day.	NA	
Circulation						
Central Walk from Entrance to Headstones	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	559518	Constructed in 1864 (originally included four walks extending from middle of perimeter wall to two central circular walks surrounding central flagstaff; unclear when other walks, including outer circular walk, were removed); entrance gate along central walk reconfigured between 1916 and.1921; concrete walk was repaired in 2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, and C.**	No	
Circular Walkway Around the Flagpole	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	559518	Constructed in 1864 (originally two circular walks surrounding central flagstaff; outer circular walk was removed in the early twentieth century); concrete walk was repaired in 2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, and C.**	No	
Walkways Around the Lodge	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Constructed beginning c.1870s, following construction of stone lodge; throughout historic period, walks were changed, but walk on west elevation of lodge has maintained similar alignment since c. 1900s. Fair condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	Yes	
Brick Walk Outside Maintenance Building	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Constructed in 1935; Poor condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	Yes	
Driveway Outside Maintenance Building[2]	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Constructed in 1935; Poor condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C**	Yes	
Flagstone Pavers	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Date of construction unknown. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A**[3]	No	
Vegetation[1]						
Specimen Trees[2] (includes Maple Trees (*Acer rubrum and saccharum* & Hickory Trees (*Carya sp.*)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	559519, 559520	Beginning in 1864, several deciduous and evergreen trees were planted; in 1871, forty-four trees planted; by 1893, fifty deciduous trees and shrubs exist; by 1932, only forty trees remained. In 2013, fifteen trees exist. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, and C.**	Yes	Recommend combining maples and hickory into "specimen trees" feature and create new asset record.
American Boxwood	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Beginning in 1864, several deciduous and evergreen shrubs were planted; in 1871, twenty-six shrubs planted; by 1893, between six and eight boxwoods were planted; by 1932, four truedwarf boxwoods were located along the central path just outside the circle of graves and two boxwoods on the north were located opposite two on the south side of the walk; today only one shrub exists in cemetery, specifically a boxwood, but is not one that historically ornamented the	Yes	

				main walk. Poor condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**		
Lawn[2]	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	559522	Established beginning in 1864; fair condition. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, and C. Not identified in CLI as features, in FMSS**	Yes	
Buildings and Structures						
Lodge Building (LCS# 5369)	Buildings (4100)	27216	Outside scope of CLR	Built in 1871 (replaced earlier wood frame lodge); upper floor added in 1874; kitchen addition was added on east side, c.1929-1930; rehabilitated in 2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A, B, and C.**	No	Refer to Historic Structures Report
Maintenance Building (LCS # 5370)	Buildings (4100)	27218	Outside scope of CLR	Built c.1906-1907; two public bathrooms added to west end of building in 1935; stabilized and mothballed in 2009; new roof was installed in 2009; windows and vehicular door were repaired in 2009; and brickwork re-pointed in 2009. Good condition, **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Marble Rostrum (LCS# 5371)	Monuments (7100)	27217	Outside scope of CLR	Built in 1921; rehabilitated in 2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Stone Perimeter Walls (LCS#12918)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19393	Built in 1871; in 1872 west portion of wall was added to in response to lowering of road; wall was rebuilt in 1900 following widening of road; portion of wall was removed in 1935 to allow driveway to maintenance building. Fair condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	Yes	
Stairs (LCS# 545783)	NA	NA	Asset record needed	Original seven stairs built in 1872; reconfigured between 1916 and 1921. Fair condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Views and Vistas						
View Between the Gate and Rostrum	NA	NA	NA	Established beginning in 1864; altered in 1921 with the construction of rostrum. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	No	Not a maintained asset; address in Battleground National Cemetery *Location* record long description.
Small-Scale Features						
Headstones (LCS# 5377)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19398	Established beginning in 1864, headstones were originally wood; replaced with white marble stones by 1876; cemetery has forty-one military and three civilian headstones. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	No	
Flagpole (LCS# 10832)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19392	Original flagpole was installed in 1864-1865; flagpole blew down in 1878 and was later replaced; in 1897, a 50-ft. iron flagpole from Arlington Cemetery was installed; restored in 2009. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	No	
150th OH National Guard Monument (LCS# 5372)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19391	Constructed in 1907. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
122nd NY Volunteers Monument (LCS# 5373)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19388	Constructed in 1904. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
25th NY Volunteers Monument (LCS# 5374)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19390	Constructed in 1914. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
98th PA Volunteers Monument (LCS# 5375)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19389	Constructed in 1891. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Cannons and Piers (LCS# 545785)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Installed in 1904; redirected to face north and south by the 1930s. Fair condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	Yes	

Urns and Vases (LCS# 100222, 100223)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19402, 19403	Date installed unknown; appears in 1896, 1916 and 1938 images. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Bivouac of the Dead Tablets (LCS# 13003, 100213, 100214)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19394, 19399,19400	Installed in 1890; conserved in 2009-2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Cemetery Regulations Tablet (War Dept. Tablets) (LCS# 13005)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19395	Installed between 1880 and 1890; conserved in 2009-2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	No	
National Cemetery Tablet (War Dept. Tablets) (LCS# 100215)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19401	Installed between 1880 and 1890; moved multiple times; conserved in 2009-2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A,B, and C.**	No	
Gettysburg Address Plaque (LCS# 5376)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19397	Installed in 1910**; c**onserved in 2009-2010**.** Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Cemetery Dedication Plaque (LCS# 13006)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	19396	Installed in 1886; conserved in 2009. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Gate (LCS# 545783, listed with stairs)	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Installed by 1890s at top of the cemetery steps; in 1900 gate reinstalled at street level; by 1930s gates attached to cannon piers. Good Condition. **Contributes to Criteria A and C.**	No	
Manholes	Water Systems (5100)	Location records needed	Asset record needed	Date of construction unknown. **Contributes to Criteria A[3]**	No	
Waysides	Interpretive (7500)	Location records needed	Asset record needed	Installed in 2009. **Contributes to Criteria A[3]**	No	
Splashpad	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	25946	Asset record needed	Date of construction unknown; headstones were removed and replaced with stone in 2010. Good condition. **Contributes to Criteria A[3].**	No	

Notes: [1] Dogwood Trees *(Cornus sp.),* 559521, are no longer extant and need to be removed from FMSS

[2] Features in bold have been added and are not included in the *Cultural Landscape Inventory for National Battleground Cemetery (2010)*

[3] According to *National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – A Clarification of Policy – A Clarification of Policy (9/8/2011), all component resources contribute to the cemetery's significance regardless of their age, function, or administrative role.* While features may not contribute to the cemetery's significance under Criteria B or C, they do contribute under Criterion A in their association with the cemetery's exceptional importance as a public place of commemoration and honor.

Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery
Rock Creek Park & Civil War Defenses of Washington

Washington, D.C.

2013 Existing Conditions

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1.Rock Creek Park and NCR GIS Data
2. Orthophotography, 2012.
3. Site visits, October 2013.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2007 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

LEGEND

- Building or structure
- Perimeter wall
- Concrete walk
- Brick walk
- Deciduous specimen tree
- Deciduous/evergreen tree or shrub
- Mown turf
- Project boundary
- Views and vistas
- 2' contour

EXISTING PLANT LIST FOR BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY		
Map Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
AR	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple
AS	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple
BS	*Buxus sempervirens*	Common Boxwood
CP	*Chamaecyparis sp.*	False cypress
CS	*Carya asp.*	Hickory
FP	*Fraxus pennsylvanica*	Green Ash
QR	*Quercus rubra*	Red Oak

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2013-2014.
2. Spot elevations are based on the Harold Logan & Associates, P.C. Boundary and Topographic Survey (1998).
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 15′ 30′ 50′

Drawing 1.0 (1"=30′)



Treatment

TREATMENT

Despite the loss of vegetation over the years, Battleground National Cemetery retains a high level of integrity and continues to serve as a location for solitude, contemplation, and reflection where visitors can go to honor the courageous contributions and sacrifices of many individuals in a peaceful environment. Yet, regardless of its evocative nature, the site is currently inaccessible to people with mobility impairments. This chapter establishes a plan for the treatment of the historic landscape that will help the park address this and other issues in order to preserve and enhance the historic character of the cemetery.

As defined by National Park Service cultural landscape methods, the purpose of a landscape treatment plan is to set forth guidelines for preserving and enhancing historic landscape characteristics and features within the context of contemporary park uses.[1] Treatment essentially describes the future appearance of the landscape at the level of planning and preliminary design; it does not generally provide construction-level details necessary for implementation. Treatment also does not address routine and cyclical measures, such as tree pruning and lawn mowing, necessary to maintain the existing character of a landscape.[2]

The chapter begins by presenting a framework that, based on applicable policies, standards, and regulations, established an overall treatment philosophy that describes the intended historic character of the landscape. Based on this framework and a summary of general treatment issues, the body of this chapter provides narrative guidelines and tasks to preserve and enhance the historic character of the Battleground National Cemetery landscape. The narrative guidelines and tasks are supported by graphics including a series of treatment plans (Drawings 2.0-2.3).

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

The framework for treatment of the Battleground National Cemetery landscape is based in federal legislation that initially began with the War Department's General Orders No.33 of April 3, 1862 that stated:

> [Section II] In order to secure, as far as possible, the decent interment of those who have fallen, or may fall, in battle, it is made the duty of commanding generals to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battle-field, so soon as it may be in their power and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred, with headboards to the graves bearing numbers, and where practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with headboards.

The Act of July 17, 1862 gave the President the authority, "whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." The Congressional Joint Resolution of April 13, 1866 directed the establishment of national cemeteries to "preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States," and to provide them with "suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred; and to have the grounds enclosed, so that the resting-places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever." Congress further articulated its intent through "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries" passed on February 22, 1867 that directed standard facilities and improvements at all national cemeteries. This was followed on July 1, 1870 by an Act of Congress authorizing the United States to take title to any national cemeteries where the States had given their consent, and on May 18, 1872 by an Act authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint superintendents. Treatment of the Battleground Cemetery landscape is guided by federal legislation pertaining to the National Park System, the Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration, park planning within Rock Creek Park, and local initiatives within the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

As a unit of the national park system, treatment is guided by the mission of the National Park Service "…to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (Organic Act of 1916). The application of this mission to cultural landscapes is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which in turn are interpreted within a hierarchy of regulations and policies in National Park Service management. As a cultural resource, management of the Battleground National Cemetery is defined by *36 CFR Part 2: Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (Preservation of Natural, Cultural and Archeological Resources)*. The application of these regulations to cultural landscapes is contained within National Park Service Management Policies (2006), *Director's Order #28* (Cultural Resources Management), and *National Park Service Resource Management Guidelines (NPS-28)*. Of relevance to the cemetery landscape, NPS-28 provides the following guidance related to the treatment of cemeteries:

- The cemetery is managed in a manner that recognizes its significance and preserves and interprets the cultural landscape as a whole. The character-defining features of the cemetery, such as general organization and layout, plant materials, roads and pathways, fences, and the placement of statuary and grave markers, are documented and incorporated in a maintenance program.

- Maintenance activities do not impair the significant character and individual features of the cultural landscape. Mowing, weed whipping, and use of commercial herbicides immediately next to grave markers are avoided.
- The repair, cleaning, consolidation, and resetting of grave markers is supervised by a historical architect and other professionals, as appropriate.
- New landscape features are compatible with the original design and character of the cemetery and do not negatively impact the significant built or natural features (e.g., new trees are planted so that roots will not later damage or disrupt grave markers and curbing).

NPS-28 also states that historic circulation features should be rehabilitated to accommodate health and safety codes (such as the Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act), but in ways that minimize impacts on historic character.

In addition to its management as a cultural resource, Battleground National Cemetery is also subject to National Park Service regulations and policies specific to its status as a national cemetery. These include 36 CFR Part 12: *National Cemetery Regulations*, which are modeled after the parallel regulations under the National Cemetery Administration, 38 CFR Part 38: *National Cemeteries of the Department of Veterans Affairs*. The National Cemetery Administration is an agency within the Department of Veterans Affairs that administers the National Cemetery System, which is comprised of national cemeteries currently under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Although most national cemeteries fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veteran Affairs, the fourteen national cemeteries within the National Park System are excluded from the National Cemetery System and are managed separately.

Building upon the guidance outlined in the National Park Service national cemetery regulations and section 8.6.10.1 of *National Park Service Management Policies (2006), National Park Service Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Operations* sets forth additional policy and procedures by which the NPS will preserve and administer the national cemeteries for which the NPS is responsible. *Director's Order #61* primarily focuses on the operation and maintenance, eligibility requirements for internment in NPS administered national cemeteries, installing of grave markers and commemorative monuments, and use of flags. Specific to the treatment of the cultural landscape, the *Director's Order #61* states that the operation and maintenance of national cemeteries will broadly follow NPS policy and guidance for similar classes of cultural resources; and be identified and evaluated through appropriate reports such as historic resource studies, cultural landscape reports, cultural resource inventories, and National Register nominations. It further states that landscapes in national cemeteries be maintained to preserve the landscape characteristics that convey historic character and dignity of the cemetery and meet the high standards that the public expects. These characteristics

include but are not limited to monuments, buildings, fences, vegetation, walls, gates, walks, headstones, viewsheds, historic circulation patterns, and general historic cemetery layout.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS NATIONAL CEMETERY REGULATIONS & POLICIES

Beyond the National Park Service management policies and standards that guide the preservation and treatment of Battleground National Cemetery, the National Cemetery Administration policies and standards have relevance to the National Park Service management of its national cemeteries. In particular, the National Cemetery Administration's *National Shrine Commitment Operational Standards and Measures (Version 4.0, October 2009)* provides guidance and direction for maintaining national cemeteries as the shrines they are intended to be and as defined below:

> A national shrine is a place of honor and memory that declares to the visitor or family member who views it that, within its majestic setting, each and every veteran may find a sense of serenity, historic sacrifice and nobility of purpose. Each visitor should depart feeling that the grounds, the gravesites and the environs of the national cemetery are a beautiful and awe-inspiring tribute to those who gave much to preserve our Nation's freedom and way of life.[3]

As detailed in the National Cemetery Administration's *National Shrine Commitment Operational Standards and Measures (Version 4.0, October 2009)*, the vision is evident in the agency's high level of maintenance and care. The Operational Standards and Measures are the most current in a long line of published national cemetery standards going back to the beginning of the twentieth century under War Department administration. These outline requirements ranging from the percentage of lawn that must be weed free, to the percentage of headstones that must not show evidence of debris or objectionable accumulations. Although the National Shrine Commitment only pertains to the National Cemetery Administration, its standards designed to impart honor, memory, majesty, serenity, and beauty were also found historically in the development of all national cemeteries, including Battleground National Cemetery.

Aside from existing National Cemetery Administration standards, the historic *National Cemetery Regulations* are also applicable to the treatment of the Battleground National Cemetery landscape. These regulations, initially published in 1911 and incorporating standards extending back to the founding of the system during the Civil War, provide detailed direction on the treatment of headstones, buildings, and grounds during the period of significance for the Battleground National Cemetery landscape. While these regulations provide an appropriate basis for the treatment of historic landscape features, they do not address contemporary needs for historic preservation and interpretation.

RELATIONSHIP TO PARK PLANNING

The *General Management Plan: Fort Circle Parks* (2004) also provides the framework for treatment of the cemetery landscape. Although managed by Rock Creek Park, Battleground National Cemetery is included within the network of Civil War fortifications that encompass the Civil War Defenses of Washington, also referred to as the Fort Circle Parks.[4] Because the management of the numerous sites is divided among administrative park units, the General Management Plan was developed to provide a unified management concept for the significant cultural and natural resources associated with the Civil War Defenses of Washington. The plan guides the management of the sites and parks over the next 10-15 years, and sets a general vision for the management of the fort parks as a system—which includes Battleground National Cemetery, without setting site-specific management objectives for individual park forts or sites. The goals of the plan were to preserve and interpret the historical resources; conserve the urban green space linkages and provide compatible recreational opportunities. Although the plan did not specify a treatment approach for the cemetery, it did recommend the development of a walking tour between Battleground National Cemetery and Fort Stevens. Specific to the cemetery, the plan called for improved signage and interpretative media at the cemetery.

Treatment of the cemetery landscape is also guided by the *Rock Creek Park Long-Range Interpretative Plan* (2010). The plan defines the overall vision and long-term (5-7 year) interpretative goals of the park, examines issues and influences affecting interpretation and education, and addresses programming, accessibility, wayfinding, and interpretative and visitor services. The plan identified four interpretative themes—Evolving American Ideas of Parks (theme 1); Window for Understanding the Natural World (theme 2); 5,000 Years of Dynamic Cultural History (theme 3); and Physical, Mental, and Spiritual Wellbeing (theme 4). Following an assessment of the interpretative issues and current conditions at the park, the plan developed recommendations that included, but were not limited to developing and printing Battleground National Cemetery brochures; developing new park literature in cooperation with Eastern National, including an archeology booklet and Battleground National Cemetery research; and improving interpretative programs at the cemetery.[5]

Other reports and plans that have been developed to address Battleground National Cemetery include the *Conservation of Commemorative Site features, Battleground National Cemetery* (2009), *Historic Structure Reports for the Superintendent's Lodge, Battleground National Cemetery* (2004), and *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery (*2010).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STORMWATER REGULATIONS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Treatment of the Battleground National Cemetery is also subject to the laws and regulations within the District of Columbia, in particular those that deal with stormwater management. Over the years, inadequate stormwater has become a major cause of the degradation of the District of Columbia's waterbodies such as the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers and Rock Creek. In an effort to improve the water quality within the District and greater Chesapeake Bay watershed, a number of water quality and stormwater regulations, programs, and initiatives were established, of which many require or recommend the use of green infrastructure.[6]. Green Infrastructure, also known as Low Impact Development, uses plants, trees and other measures to mimic natural processes to control stormwater, resulting in cleaned, cooled, and slowed stormwater runoff. These systems promote rainwater detention and infiltration into the soil and include techniques such as rain gardens, porous pavements, green roofs, and other technologies.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

An effective landscape treatment philosophy articulates the essential qualities in the landscape that convey its significance and establishes principles intended to perpetuate those qualities. The philosophy is consistent with broad principles derived from the property's significance that help to guide decisions and provides the context for design guidelines and specific treatment recommendations.

Treatment Philosophy

The overall treatment philosophy for Battleground Cemetery is to enhance its historic character so that it more closely evokes the landscape conditions of a Civil War era national cemetery. At the height of its development, Battleground National Cemetery consisted of many characteristics and features that were standardized throughout the national cemetery system. Standard improvements included a lodge and rostrum based on a prototype designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs, perimeter wall with iron gates, granite headstones, iron tablets, and a variety of specimen trees and shrubs.

Today, Battleground National Cemetery remains well-preserved and continues to serve as a location for solitude, contemplation, and reflection where visitors can go to honor the courageous contributions and sacrifices of many individuals in a peaceful environment. It also remains as an outdoor museum that tells the story of how the United States honored the Union dead following the Civil War. The landscape remains simplistic in design defined by a bluestone perimeter wall.

Within its confines, the cemetery includes a Meigs designed lodge and rostrum and forty-four headstones encircling a majestic flagstaff and walk that is centrally located within open lawn and scatterings of specimen trees. At its center, a central walk extends beyond circular walk westward to the cemetery entrance along Georgia Avenue. Yet, despite retaining many historic characteristics and features, the cemetery landscape has lost some of its historic character through the loss of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs.

The intent of this treatment philosophy is to reestablish the tranquility and sacredness of the cemetery landscape, as well as provide the public with the opportunity to experience it. Treatment allows for public use and the rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction of lost or altered features to enhance historic character. Park furnishings, signage, and other changes necessary for public use will be compatible with the historic character of the landscape.

Primary Treatment

To implement the treatment philosophy for Battleground National Cemetery, the recommended primary (overall) treatment for it is rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is one of four treatment approaches in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (the other three being Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction).[7] It is defined as, "the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."[8] The Secretary of the Interior identifies the following ten standards under Rehabilitation:

1. *A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.*

2. *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.*

3. *Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.*

4. *Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*

5. *Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*

6. *Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

7. *Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*

8. *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.*

9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.*

10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Rehabilitation is the most appropriate primary treatment for Battleground National Cemetery because of the need to provide for contemporary park functions, visitor services, and environmental sustainability. This treatment focuses on managing the landscape for its historic character by preserving significant landscape characteristics and features, replacing in-kind key features that have been lost, and allowing for change to accommodate park visitors. Rehabilitation provides the flexibility for adding such features as interpretative waysides and signage and altering circulation to provide accessibility in a manner that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Rehabilitation also provides the flexibility to accommodate specific resource objectives, including avoidance of invasive species, and to address contemporary maintenance considerations, such as altering vegetation to mitigate maintenance and disease concerns. Within rehabilitation as the primary treatment, much of the feature-level treatment will involve preservation, restoration, and reconstruction in order to retain and enhance the historic character of the landscape.

Treatment Date

Definition of a treatment date provides a benchmark for managing historic character in a landscape. A treatment date corresponds to a time during the historic period when the landscape reached the height of its development and

when it best illustrates the property's significance and interpretative themes. The recommended treatment for Battleground National Cemetery is to rehabilitate the landscape to more closely resemble its appearance in 1936. This date serves as the benchmark for treatment as it incorporates the initial development of the cemetery in 1864 and continues through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the implementation of character-defining standardized landscape features, and ends with the burial of Major Edward R. Campbell in 1936. The year 1936 is the most appropriate treatment date for the cemetery landscape for the following reasons:

- Treatment of Battleground National Cemetery to 1936 corresponds with the final years of the recommended period of significance for the landscape under National Register Criterion C. This end date reflects the placement of the last grave, which followed closely to the circular design arrangement of the headstones within the cemetery. Where post-1936 features or alterations of the landscape conflict with the historic character of the cemetery, they will be recommended for removal; where they are compatible with the historic character, they may be retained for aesthetic or functional values;

- Although the overall period of significance extends to the present, which recognizes the cemetery's ongoing role as public place of commemoration and honor, the changes that were made after 1936 are not reflective of the historic designed development of national cemeteries nor are associated with the Civil War and are not significant under Criterion C.

- Alterations to the lodge and maintenance buildings in the 1930s and subsequent changes in circulation surrounding these structures, as well as the placement of the last grave were among the last additions to the landscape during the period of significance. Very few additions to the landscape occurred after 1936.

- In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Battleground National Cemetery was lush with specimen trees and shrubs and an assortment of ornamental flower beds. Although the majority the flower beds were removed during the historic period, a number of specimen trees and shrubs were lost after the historic period. While it may be impractical to restore to the full extent the planting scheme that existed in 1936, the proposed treatment should recapture the historic character of this time period, which consisted of a diverse collection of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. Also, the national cemetery regulations published by the War Department in 1931—which roughly corresponds with this recommended treatment period—states that "a well-kept sward, graceful shade trees, pretty shrubs and evergreens are of greater

importance and contribute more to the beauty of the cemetery than a promiscuous distribution of flower beds."[9]

GENERAL TREATMENT ISSUES

The following are general treatment issues that inform the treatment guidelines and tasks in the second part of this chapter. Properly addressing these issues will improve accessibility within the site; expand landscape interpretation; and enhance the historic character of Battleground National Cemetery.

Preservation of Historic Character

Currently, there is a lack of standardization among the National Park Service, the VA National Cemetery Administration, and U.S. Army in the areas of cemetery operations and management. Although efforts were made by the National Park Service to update their regulations for managing the fourteen national cemeteries, with the issuing of *National Park Service Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Operations*, these cemeteries—including Battleground National Cemetery—are not maintained at the same high level as other national cemeteries administered by the VA National Cemetery Administration. For example, *National Park Service Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Operations* mentions that a cemetery operation plan is highly suggested, it is not required by regulations or NPS policy. Whereas the National Cemetery Administration's *National Shrine Commitment Operational Standards and Measures (Version 4.0, October 2009)* requires a cemetery grounds maintenance plan and specifically provides guidance on grounds maintenance, headstone and marker operations, and interment operations.

Between 2009 and 2010, the lodge at Battleground National Cemetery was rehabilitated and many of the commemorative site features were conserved. Yet, the cemetery landscape still does not receive the level of maintenance that it should to meet the recommended high standards for national cemeteries. While the preservation of the historic character and materials at Battleground National Cemetery are paramount, the cemetery warrants a higher level of maintenance than typically found at other National Park Service sites and efforts should be made to adopt standards that are guided by the National Cemetery Administration's landscape regulations and policies.

Public Access and Signage (no entrance signage and informational signage)

According to *Director's Order #42, Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services,* the goal of the National Park Service is to ensure that all people, including the estimated 54 million citizens with disabilities, have the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable to the

programs, facilities, and services in conformance with applicable regulations and standards. Based on current regulations and standards, Battleground National Cemetery is currently inaccessible to people with mobility impairments (see Appendix B: Technical Provisions for Accessible Routes).

Aside from the accessibility issues, the cemetery lacks certain amenities and signage that would enhance visitor experience. Currently, identification and informational signage is limited to two waysides. There are also no entrance signs at the cemetery gates that identify the cemetery by name.

Deteriorated Features and Deferred Maintenance

Deferred maintenance within the cemetery has affected several features, including the gun carriages, brick walk outside the maintenance building, and sidewalk adjacent to the lodge. Weather also contributes to the deterioration of the urns located at the entrance of the cemetery. The perimeter wall also needs to be cleaned and repointed.

Although inscriptions on several headstones have become worn down and difficult to read due to weather, rather than replacing the headstones as directed by National Cemetery Administration policies, the park chose to install a wayside that interprets the names , including the incorrect ones, for all individuals that are buried at the cemetery. According to Director's Order #61, repair and reinscription of historic headstones will be considered before replacement. Replacement of historic headstones, whether private or government-furnished, is the least preferred alternative.

Loss of Vegetation

Throughout the historic period, the Battleground National Cemetery landscape consisted of several shrubs, including Osage orange, boxwood and roses, and a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees. The deciduous trees included elms, oaks, willows, maples, silver poplars, chestnuts, and ashes, while the evergreens consisted of hemlocks, pines, cedars, and spruce. By the late 1930s, the vegetation was substantially reduced, especially flowerbeds and shrubs, in response to natural decline and disaster, lack of replacement, and efforts to decrease maintenance. Today, vegetation within the cemetery is limited to approximately fourteen trees and an individual mature American boxwood.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDED TASKS

The following guidelines and tasks are organized by the property's landscape characteristics that will be impacted by the proposed treatment recommendations, which include spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, views and vistas, and small-scale features. The guidelines provide a brief overview of each landscape characteristic, and where appropriate, are followed by a discussion of treatment tasks for individual landscape features that comprise the characteristic. Each task is followed by a bulleted list of the affected landscape features as inventoried in the previous chapter. Preservation is the default treatment for historic landscape features having no specific tasks identified. Treatment tasks are keyed to a site-wide treatment plan (Drawing 2.0) and detail plans of the accessibility improvements within the cemetery grounds (Drawings 2.1-2.3).

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The cemetery landscape is delineated by a stone perimeter wall and defined by circulation systems, buildings and structures, vegetation, and use. Despite the loss of plants materials since the historic period, the spatial organization continues to reflect the original burial plans as laid out in 1864, comprised of a circular arrangement of graves set within a manicured lawn planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. The cemetery also retains built features that convey the original design and historic development of the cemetery, including the Meigs designed lodge and perimeter wall.

Overall treatment objectives for the spatial organization within the cemetery are to retain and enhance the sacred and well-maintained character of the landscape. Battleground National Cemetery—along with other national cemeteries—should be maintained to preserve the historic character of the site, but more importantly to impart respect and honor for the courageous contributions and sacrifices of many individuals buried there. Turf, trees, and shrubs should be healthy; buildings, structures, and monuments should be properly maintained in good condition; and roadways, curbs, and walkways should be edged and have appropriate drainage (see circulation section). Where new features are required, they should be designed in a manner that does not detract from the spatial organization of the landscape. Because the cemetery is largely defined by vegetation, changes to these features—such as the loss of specimen trees—should be closely monitored to maintain the spatial composition.

CIRCULATION

The circulation patterns within Battleground National Cemetery remain largely unchanged since the historic period. However, some of the walks are in need

of repair and the cemetery is currently inaccessible to people with mobility impairments. The overall treatment objectives for the circulation within the cemetery is to expand the existing the circulation systems through the use of low impact development tools and preserve the alignment of the historic walks, while providing access to the site for people with mobility impairments. Treatment tasks include rehabilitating existing walks and driveways and providing universal accessibility throughout the landscape.

Task 1: Rehabilitate existing walks and driveway

Affected features:

Spatial Organizatio: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Circulation: Walkways around the lodge, brick walk and driveway adjoining the toolshed (contributes to Criterion A and C)

Visitor experience will be enhanced by improving the existing circulation systems and preserving walks, while providing the highest level of accessibility for people with disabilities. Currently, the concrete walkway surrounding the lodge and the brick walk adjoining the toolshed are uneven and not suitable for individuals with mobility impairments. While the brick walk should be removed and reset, the deteriorated concrete walkway will be greatly improved by replacing it with permeable interlocking concrete pavement. The concrete pavers should be rectangular or square shaped with a traditional finish, laid out in a running bond or stacked pattern, and be similar in color as the existing central walk. Finally, the driveway is in disrepair and weeds are encroaching along the edges. To improve its condition, the vegetation should be removed and the driveway should be enlarged and resurfaced.

Task 2: Improve accessibility within cemetery grounds

Affected features:

Spatial Organization: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Circulation: Walkways around the lodge, and central walk from entrance to headstones (contributes to Criterion A, B, and C)
Buildings and Structures: Stone perimeter walls (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Vegetation: Specimen trees—specifically the false cypress, Chamaecyparis sp. (Contributes to Criterion A, B, and C)

With exception to the walkways around the lodge and the driveway outside the maintenance building, the majority of the circulation within Battleground National Cemetery is accessible. (Universal access into the lodge is not required since it is not open to the general public.) However, the entrance into the cemetery

currently does not meet accessibility specifications. Based on the Director's Order #42, Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services, structures, grounds, and facilities at the cemetery should be universally accessible to the greatest extent possible. Based on site evaluations and the considerations shown below, the most suitable location for universal access into the cemetery is on the western boundary (main entrance location) along Georgia Avenue at the southern edge of the property. Construction of an accessible walk with a ramp at this location will allow the greatest opportunity to view the majority of the landscape and minimally impact the cemetery's existing underground utilities and historic features.

Considerations:

- *The accessible route should, to the maximum extent feasible, coincide with the route for the general public;*
- *The accessible route should minimize the visual impacts from within the cemetery landscape; and*
- *The accessible route should minimize adverse impacts to historic characteristics and features.*

Construction of a new permeable interlocking concrete pavement walk and ramp will necessitate the removal of a section of the historic perimeter wall and false cypress, Chamaecyparis sp. It will also require minimal grading to meet accessibility guidelines and the construction of a new concrete core with stone veneer retaining wall; these changes, however, will eliminate the need for excessive railings and guardrails. The new permeable interlocking concrete pavement walk will begin at the sidewalk's edge along Georgia Avenue, and extend approximately sixty feet in an easterly direction, before making a 90 degree turn to the north for approximately ninety-four feet and terminating at the existing central walk. A thirty-foot ramp with landings and handrails should be constructed at the entrance of the new walk. Construction of a ramp at this location will be effectively screened by the existing topography and perimeter wall. Although illuminating the ramp is not required since the park closes at dusk, if the park foresees the site being used for meetings or events in the future, recessed lighting built into the new retaining wall may be necessary. Finally, the entrance to the walk will also be adorned with a simple metal gate that is compatible with the existing gate at the cemetery (see Drawings 2.0-2.3).

VEGETATION

In general, treatment of the plant material consisting of both native and exotic species of trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants, should maintain the palette used historically. While changes due to natural growth and decline of features such as specimen trees are appropriate, they should be managed where it conflicts with other historic characteristics such as spatial organization, views, buildings and structures, and small-scale features.Where natural growth was

managed historically, such as the clipping and pruning of hedges and shrubs and mowing of lawns, this treatment should continue. Finally, turf should be well maintained and at an appropriate height, free of weeds, debris, leaves, fallen branches and trash.

While preservation is the primary treatment for all woody plant material within the landscape, replacement may be necessary if the feature is in irreversible decline, posing a threat to safety or adjoining historic features, or no longer fulfills its historic design intent. A program of in-kind replacement may be appropriate, unless documented to be invasive and a threat to native plant communities in the region. In this case, it is appropriate to use substitute plant species that are native to the area and similar in character to the historic species. The following vegetation treatment tasks address reestablishing specimen trees and shrubs and improving the cemetery lawn.

Task3: Replant Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Affected features:

Vegetation: Specimen trees (Contributes to Criterion A,B, and C)

Throughout the historic period, native and non-native trees and shrubs were integral features of the cemetery landscape as they enhanced the beauty of the grounds. However, by the mid-twentieth century many trees were lost due to age-related decline, disease, or storm damage. The recommended treatment for specimen trees and shrubs is to reestablish the general character of the landscape that existed during the historic period as represented in a series of site plans that were developed between 1893 and 1932. Literal implementation of these plan may not be necessary or practical due to a number of contemporary issues that may require flexibility in location and species, such as space limitations, maintenance concerns, and small-scale features that have been introduced in recent years to address visitor accessibility and safety. The intent is to reestablish the diverse collection of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. Currently, with exception to one American boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and false cypress (Chamaecyparis sp), the cemetery landscape lacks evergreen trees.

While replacement plantings should be made once a tree or shrub has been removed, historic specimen trees and shrubs that have not been replanted should be reestablished through the use of the historic site plans (1916, 1920, and 1932 plans) and a variety of historic photographs, which documents the location, size, and type of trees and shrubs. The trees and shrubs should also be replaced in-kind unless documented to be invasive and a threat to native plant communities in the region, have pest or disease issues, or are no longer suitable for the area due to changes in the site or environment. In this case, it is appropriate to use substitute plant species that are similar in character to the historic species or those

that were used historically within the cemetery. Tree species used historically at Battleground National Cemetery that today have either disease or ecological issues include American elm (Dutch elm disease), ash (Emerald ash borer), hemlock (hemlock woolly adelgid), box elder (invasive) and Norway maple (invasive). Finally, all trees within the grounds should be pruned up at maturity, with lower branches not extending lower than ten feet to allow clear passage, allow for healthy turf, and not obstruct sight lines toward the flagstaff.

Task 4: Reestablish boxwood plantings along central walk

Affected features:

Spatial Organization: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Circulation: Central walk from entrance to headstones (Contributes to Criterion A, B, and C)
Views and Vistas: View between the gate and rostrum (Contributes to A, B, and C)
Vegetation: Common boxwood (Contributes to Criterion A and C)

During the historic period, boxwoods lined the eastern end of the central walk. However, the majority were removed by the 1970s. In an effort to enhance the historic character of the landscape, the boxwood plantings should be reestablished. The shrubs should be clipped into low mounds, approximately three feet high, as shown in a pre-1921 photograph. Although the original plantings were likely common boxwood, the *Buxus sempervirens "Vardar Valley"* or similar variety is recommended in order to maintain the shrubs at the desired height. This variety of boxwood is a dense, mound-forming cultivar that retains its dark green color throughout the winter (Figure 2.0).



Figure 2.0.
Image of Battleground National Cemetery, pre-1921 showing the boxwoods lining the eastern end of the central walk. The majority were removed by the 1970s (Rock Creek Park Archives).

Task 5: Improve cemetery lawn and maintenance requirements

Affected features:

Spatial Organization: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Vegetation: Lawn (Contributes to Criterion A , B, C, and D)

In an effort to impart honor and respect for those who sacrificed their lives in the Civil War, the operation and maintenance of all national cemeteries, including Battleground National Cemetery, should be cared for at a higher level than other cultural resources within the National Park Service. Based on current landscape quality standards adopted by other public sector agencies and the 1931 National Cemetery Regulations developed by the War Department, the cemetery lawn should be uniform in cut, color, and general appearance (no bare spots and be generally weed free); and there be an absence of debris, i.e. leaves, fallen branches, and trash. In particular, turf used should be compatible with the geographic region, mown on a regular basis (at least once every five to seven working days), be kept one inch above the range of which is professionally recommended for that type and region; and be neatly trimmed around all features, such as buildings, monuments, headstones, trees and walks. In order to minimize damage to headstones from mowing, the use of bio-degradable lightweight filament in line trimmers (0.06-0.09 inch in diameter) and mowers with protective shields or bumpers. [10]Areas of the lawn that are sunken should be regraded to blend with adjacent grade levels. Sunken areas detract from the historic uniformity of the lawn, and present a tripping hazard.

The lawn was not irrigated historically, and therefore would have gone into dormancy during dry summer months; natural seasonal changes in the appearance of the lawn is therefore appropriate from the standpoints of both historic character and natural resource conservation. However, if an irrigation system is anticipated to better achieve the desired results, it should be installed along the perimeter of the property to ensure that there is no overthrow from the sprinklers onto graves. Watering in the vicinity of graves should be discouraged and done only by hand. Before the project begins, an archeological investigation will need to be conducted.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views from the entrance gate to the rostrum is a defining characteristic of the cemetery landscape. The arrangement of the graves, flagpole, and rostrum along axis with the central walk remains intact as an important element of the design for the landscape. Because this view was historically defined by the placement of the circulation patterns, structures, trees and shrubs, any changes to these features, specifically the loss or maturation in vegetation may negatively impact this characteristic. In order to preserve and enhance historic views, these features should be controlled to limit change.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are a defining landscape characteristic of the cemetery landscape. Historic features include the headstones, monuments, tablets, gate, cannons and piers, urns and vases. Small-scale features added since the historic period has been mostly introduced by the National Park Service to address visitor use and interpretation. They include signs and contemporary utility and drainage features.

The treatment objectives for small-scale features are to retain and preserve the extant historic features. New small-scale features introduced by the park should be compatible with the design of the historic small-scale features and the overall historic character of the landscape. They should also be limited in use to minimize impacts to the contemplative historic setting.

Task 6: Install new entrance and regulatory signage

Affected features:

Spatial Organization: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)

At Battleground National Cemetery, the inventory of existing National Park Service signage is currently inadequate. In particular, there is a lack of regulatory and entrance signage. According to Director's Order #52C: Park Signs, the development of a standardized signage system, which includes park and facility identification signage, visitor information signs, wayside exhibits, and pathfinder signs, should offer clear, concise and consistent communications to park visitors while not intruding on natural and historic settings; maximize the public's convenience and safety; strengthen the NPS public identity and perception as one organization; and be appropriate in appearance, size, and material to a wide range of park environments.

Based on the applicable policies and National Park Service standards, a new entrance sign should be installed near the entrance of the cemetery to supplement



Figure 2.1.
Photosimulation of the proposed new entrance signage. The new sign should be a wooden double posted sign that is simple in design (NCR 2014).

the "U.S. National Cemetery" plaques. The new sign should be a wooden double posted sign that is simple in design and includes a black banner and the National Park Service iconic Arrowhead symbol (figure 2.1). In addition to the entrance sign, the park should also install a new regulatory wayside at the intersection of the central and the proposed accessible walks. Design the new wayside in a manner that recedes in the landscape and reflects the historic precedent of cast-metal signs (tablets). An appropriate model is the wayside at the National Park Service administered Antietam National Cemetery (figure 2.2). This sign relates to the historic style of signs at national cemeteries through its use of cast aluminum metal with raised letters, but is distinguished by a different finish. The Battleground National Cemetery sign should include regulatory guidelines that pertain to floral displays and the admittance of pets into the cemetery.

For detailed information on the development of a comprehensive signage system, the park should contact Harpers Ferry Center (HFC). Harpers Ferry Center assists parks with the planning, design, development, and production of media products.



Figure 2.2.
An example of regulatory signage used at Antietam National Cemetery. The sign relates to the standarized historic style of signs used at other national cemeteries (NCR 2014).

Task 7: Repair stone perimeter walls and cannons

Affected features:

Spatial Organization: Burial grounds (Contributes to Criterion A, B, C, and D)
Small-Scale Features: Stone perimeter walls and cannons and piers (Contributes to Criterion A,B, and C)

Between 2009 and 2010, the flagpole and base, tablets, and Gettysburg dedication plaque were conserved. However, the stone perimeter walls and cannons are in poor condition and should be repaired. Work will involve repointing and cleaning of the wall and making repairs and repainting the cannons.

INTEGRATING TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS WITH FMSS

Battleground National Cemetery's cultural landscape is managed through the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS). This system is structured to track costs associated with asset management, as well as asset condition. FMSS is also fundamental in generating funding requests for capital improvement projects. Integration with FMSS is essential to implementing the landscape treatment recommendations of this report. Physical features, or "assets," of the cultural landscape are tracked in FMSS through a variety of "asset types," including roads, parking areas, trails, maintained landscapes, buildings, waste water systems, electrical systems, and/or fortifications. The majority of Battleground National Cemetery's landscape-related assets, however, are tracked under the maintained landscape asset type. The cemetery encompasses three "Locations, " which are defined by specific asset types. They include the Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946) (*3100 Maintained Landscapes)* Battleground Cemetery Lodge House (27216) (*4100 Buildings)*, Battleground

Marble Rostrum (27217) (*7100 Monuments)*, and Battleground Tool Shed (27218) (*4100 Buildings)*. "Cultural Landscape Treatment Tasks with FMSS Work Order Information and Cost Estimates" reorganizes the landscape treatment tasks included in this report according to FMSS Asset Type and Location as a first step in translating landscape treatment recommendations into project funding requests. Potential FMSS work types and sub-types, along with materials are provided to facilitate cost estimating. Treatment tasks are also prioritized based on physical condition and historic character to assist in treatment implementation.

(Endnotes)

1 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998), 81.

2 Such tasks are addressed in a separate cultural landscape document known in the NPS as a Preservation Maintenance Plan. This plan is not included in the scope of this project.

3 National Cemetery Administration, National Shrine Commitment, "Operational Standards and Measures," version 4.0

(October 2004), 4.

4 The National Capital parks reorganization in the 1970s and 1980s greatly increased the number of areas administered by Rock Creek Park to include Glover-Archbold Park, Montrose Park, Dumbarton Oaks Park, Meridian Hill Park, Battleground National cemetery, and sections of the Civil War Defenses. Each area was authorized for its own unique features and significance and was not part of the original Rock Creek Park legislation.

5 National Park Service, *Rock Creek Park Long-Range Interpretative Plan* (2010).

6 With the goal of protecting and improving the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed—which includes the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and Rock Creek, the District of Columbia has numerous water related laws and regulations. Of relevance to the treatment of Battleground National Cemetery landscape, the recently released 2013 Rule on Stormwater Management and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, which amended Chapter 5 (water Quality) of Title 21 (Water and Sanitation) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR), requires the retention of stormwater volume on site with a menu of stormwater management practices through which stormwater is absorbed by the soil, infiltrated into the ground, evapotranspired by plants, or stored ("harvested") for use on site. There is also numerous programs and initiatives administered by the District government and District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, which include the Anacostia River Initiative, Chesapeake Bay Program, and DC Clean Rivers Project.

7 Primary treatment alternatives considered but not recommended: Preservation is not recommended as the primary treatment for the Battleground National Cemetery landscapes because they would retain their existing appearance that is not consistent with the historic character of the landscape; Restoration is not recommended as the primary treatment for the landscape due to the need to address contemporary park uses and visitor needs; and Reconstruction is not recommended as the primary treatment for the cemetery landscape because the property retains much of its historic fabric.

8 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Department of the Interior, 1995).

9 War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, National Cemetery Regulations (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1931), 33.

10 Best Management Practices for properly trimming around historic features at national cemeteries, include but are not limited to using dwarf grass varieties around headstones; creating a trim apron around historic features; making modifications to equipment by adding protective shields or bumpers; using lightweight filament in line trimmers; and applying plant growth regulators. However, plant growth regulators are often not effective on certain grass species/varieties and trim aprons, if installed properly, can have negative visual impacts (NPS correspondence with Charlie Pepper, Manager, Cultural Landscape Preservation Maintenance and Education, with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, January 29, 2014).

TABLE 2.0: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT TASKS WITH FMSS WORK ORDER INFORMATION AND COST ESTIMATES

FMSS ASSET TYPE	FMSS LOCATIONS/ ASSET	CLR TREATMENT TASKS/FMSS WORK ORDERS	CLR TREATMENT TASKS COMPONENTS/FMSS TASKS	PRIORITY	FMSS WORK/ SUBTYPE	UNITS OF MATERIAL	RECURRING MAINTENANCE NEEDED	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT COST & SUBTOTAL
Maintained Landscape (3100)	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946)/559518	Task 1: Rehabilitate existing walks and driveway	Remove concrete walkway and replace with interlocking permeable concrete pavement around lodge	Long	CI/NC	6-8"inches of 2" clean stone and 4" of #57 stone, the cost per square foot =18.00/SF Total: 704 sq. ft.	No	SF	$12,672
			Reset brick walk adjoining the toolshed.	Long	FM/DM	10.00/SF; Total 72 sq. ft.	No	SF	$720.00
	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946)/559518	Task 2: Improve accessibility within cemetery grounds	Install permeable interlocking concrete pavement walk and ramp (approx.708 SF)	Long	CI/NC	6-8"inches of 2" clean stone and 4" of #57 stone, the cost per square foot =18.00/SF Total: 708 sq. ft.	No	SF	$12,744
			Construct new concrete core retaining wall with stone veneer retaining wall	Long	CI/NC	$14.00/sq. ft.; plus single pallet rate (165sq. ft.): $85.00 (plus labor and excavation (61 cubic yds): 500 sq. ft.	No	SF	$15,000
			Install simple black-colored handrails along ramp	Long	CI/NC	100/sq. ft. (market research) Total: 30 sq. ft.	No	EA	$3,000
			Install simple metal gate that is compatible with existing gate at cemetery	Long	CI/NC	500.00/EA Market Research	No	EA	$500.00
	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946)/559519 & 559520	Task 3: Replant specimen deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs	Plant twelve (12) trees	Short	FM/DM	2.5"-3" caliper; 350.00/tree (includes labor & mat.).	Yes	EA	$4,200
			Plant eight (8) shrubs	Short	FM/DM	50.00 ea.	Yes	EA	$400
	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946)/Asset record needed	Task 4: Reestablish boxwood plantings along central walk	Plant six (6) boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens "Vardar Valley"*)	Short	FM/DM	15"-18", B&B;; 9.00 labor; 26.00 boxwood; total 35.00	Yes	EA	$210.00
	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946)559522	Task 5: Improve cemetery lawn and maintenance requirements	Establish new lawn areas	Short	FM/DM & FM/PM	3.32/SY; Apx 122 sq. yds	Yes	SY	$405
			Maintenance of lawn areas	Short		39/MSF Aprx: 1,100 sq. ft.	Yes	SF	$50.00

	Location and asset record needed (future)	Task 6: Install new entrance and regulatory signage	Install new entrance signage	Long	FM/DM	Consult Harper Ferry Center	Yes	NA	NA
			Install new regulatory signage (16" x16" cast aluminum, single face sign with hardware to mount to pedestal)	X	CI/NC	16" x 16" cast aluminum, single face sign ($ 760.94); 32" high approx. cast aluminum pedestal ($627.94) estimated shipping for (1) set ($35.00)	No	EA	$1423.88
	Battleground Cemetery Landscape Area (25946/19393	Task 7: Repair stone perimeter walls and cannons	Repoint and clean perimeter wall	Short	DM/FM	Consult National Capital Regional office architectural conservator	Yes	NA	NA
			Repair and repaint cannons						

Notes:
1.Bold items in the table below indicate recommended additions or changes to the existing Battleground National Cemetery FMSS hierarchy.
2 See treatment task narratives in treatment chapter for work descriptions.
3.FMSS Work Types and Sub-types: Facility Maintenance (FM), Corrective Maintenance (CM), Component Renewal (CR), Demolition (DEM), Deferred Maintenance (DM), Facility Operations (FO), Grounds Care (GC), Capital Improvements (CI), and New Construction (NC).



Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery
Rock Creek Park & Civil War Defenses of Washington

Washington, D.C.

2013 Treatment-Site Wide

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1. National Capital Region, *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery* (2010).
2. Rock Creek Park and NCR GIS Data
3. Orthophotography, 2012.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2013 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

LEGEND

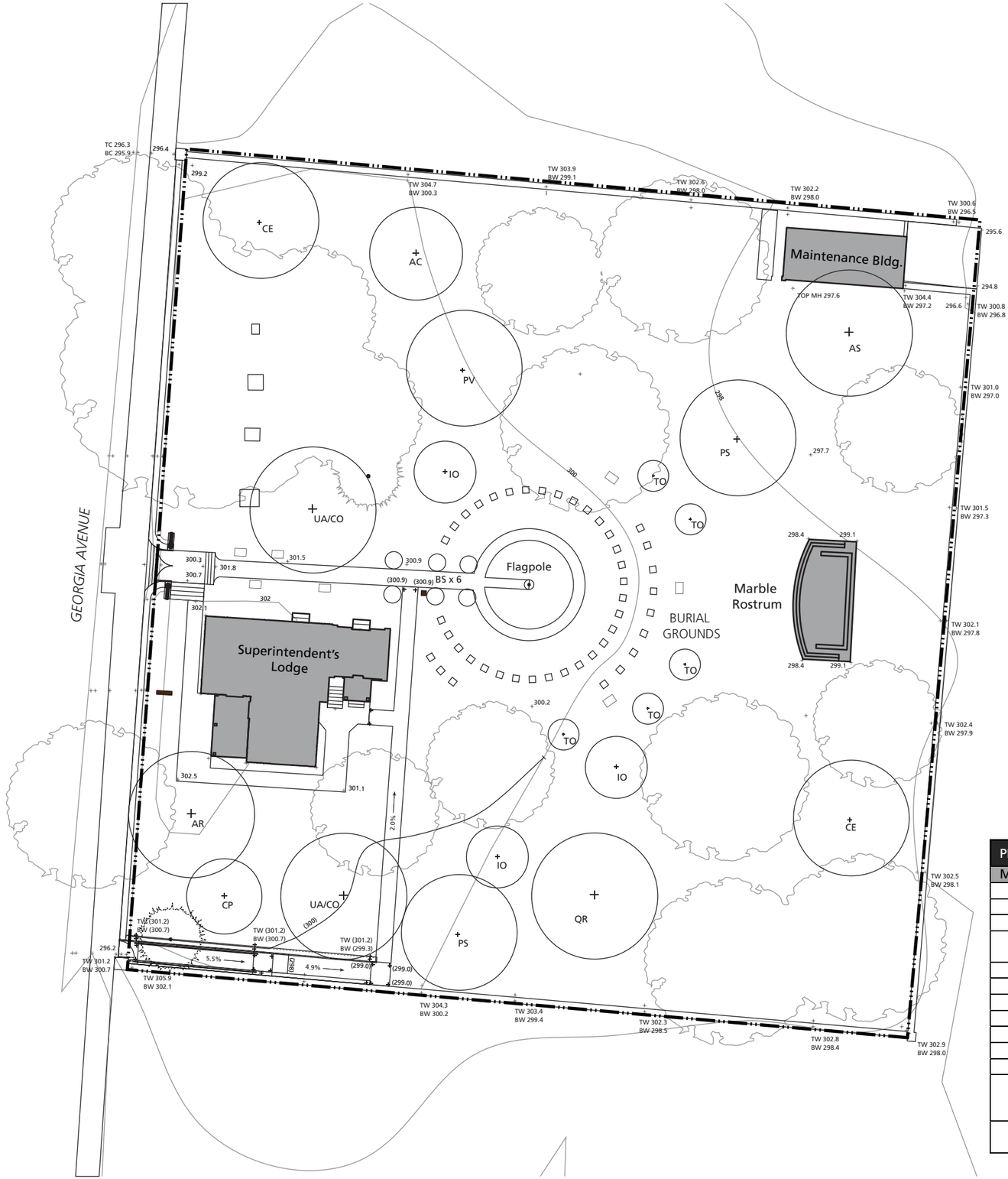
- Removed feature
- Building or structure
- Perimeter wall
- Concrete walk
- Brick walk
- Deciduous specimen tree
- Deciduous/evergreen tree or shrub
- Mown turf
- Project boundary
- Views and vistas
- 298 — 2' contour

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2013.
2. Spot elevations are based on the Harold Logan & Associates, P.C. Boundary and Topographic Survey (1998).
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0' 15' 30' 50'

Drawing 2.0 (1"=30')



PLANT LIST FOR BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY		
Map Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
AC	*Aesculus x carnea*	Red Horsechestnut
AR	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple
AS	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple
BS	*Buxus sempervirens 'Vardar Valley'*	Common Boxwood 'Vardar Valley'
CE	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar Cedar
CO	*Celtis occidentalis*	Hackberry
CP	*Chamaecyparis sp.*	False cypress
IO	*Ilex opaca*	American Holly
PS	*Pinus strobes*	White Pine
PV	*Pinus virginiana*	Virginia Pine
QR	*Quercus rubra*	Red Oak
TO	*Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald Green'*	American Arborvitae or White Cedar 'Emerald Green'
UA	*Ulmus Americana*	American Elm Hybrid (see Appendix XX)

Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery
Rock Creek Park & Civil War Defenses of Washington

Washington, D.C.

2013 Treatment-Conceptual Grading and Planting Plan

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1. National Capital Region, *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Battleground National Cemetery* (2010).
2. Rock Creek Park and NCR GIS Data
3. Orthophotography, 2012.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2013 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

LEGEND

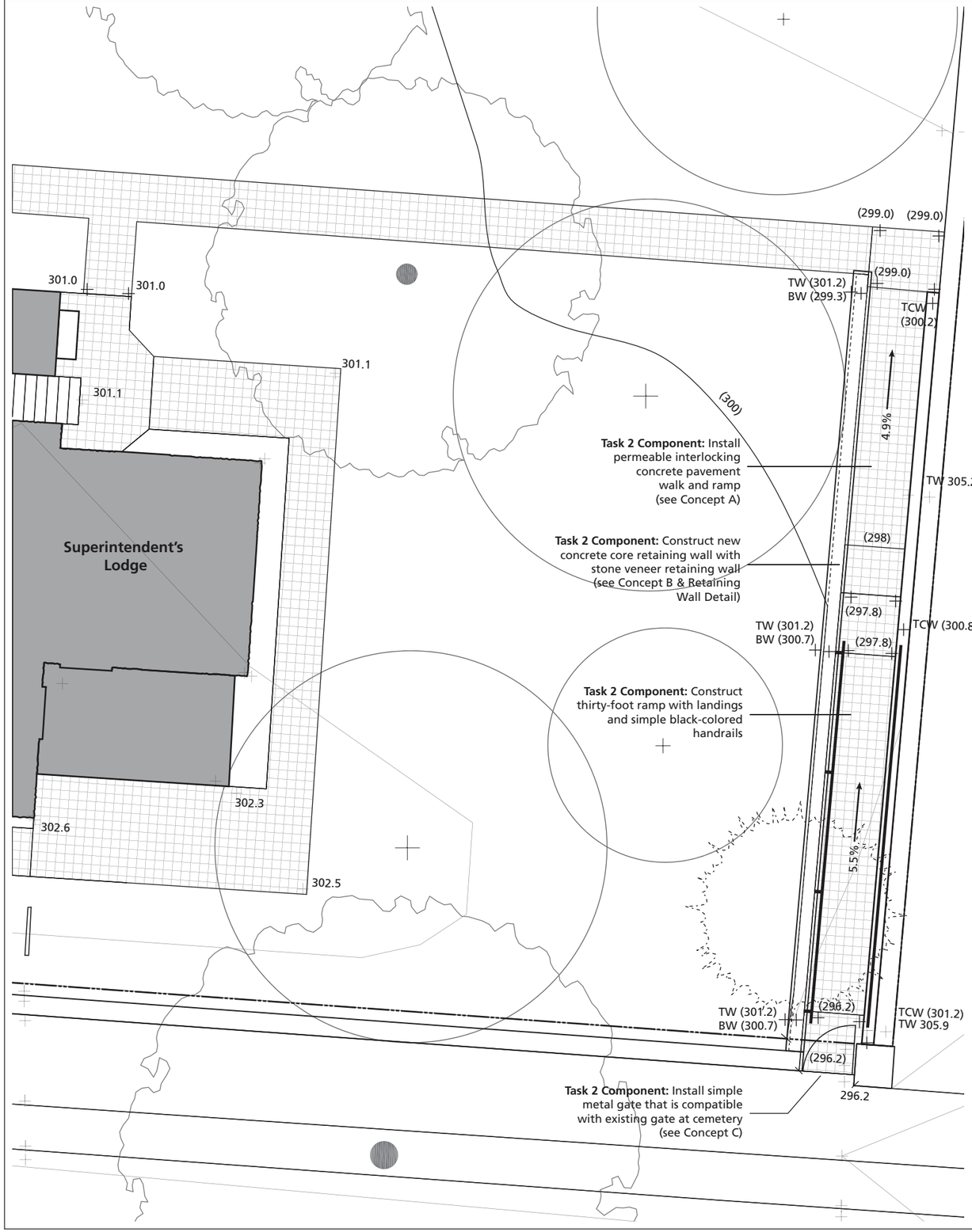
- Building or structure
- Proposed planting (tree or shrub)
- (298) Proposed 2' contour
- 298 Existing 2' contour

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2013.
2. Spot elevations are based on the Harold Logan & Associates, P.C. Boundary and Topographic Survey (1998).
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
4. This plan should be used for informational, planning reference and illustration purposes only; not to be used as a construction document.

0' 15' 30' 50'

Drawing 2.1 (1"=30')





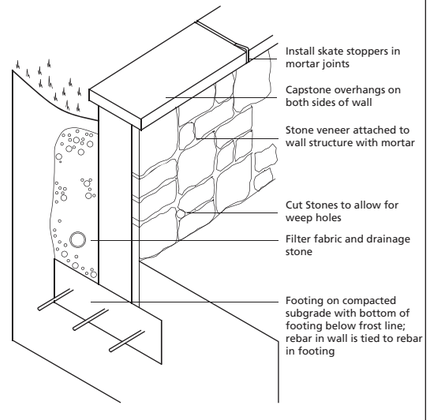
Concept A: Permeable Concrete Pavement



Concept B: Retaining Wall and Coping



Concept C: Metal Gate



Retaining Wall Detail

Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery Rock Creek Park & Civil War Defenses of Washington

Washington, D.C.

2013 Treatment-Ramp Detail

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1.Rock Creek Park and NCR GIS Data
2. Orthophotography, 2012.
3. Site visits, October 2013.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2007 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

LEGEND

- Building or structure
- Proposed planting (tree or shrub)
- Proposed 2′ contour
- Existing 2′ contour

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2013.
2. Spot elevations are based on the Harold Logan & Associates, P.C. Boundary and Topographic Survey (1998).
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
4. This plan should be used for informational, planning reference and illustration purposes only; not to be used as a construction document.
5. In the following concepts, contemporary photos have been added only to illustrate how a particular recommendation might appear when implemented. The photos are not meant to represent the only way a recommendation could appear when implemented.

0′ 5′ 10′ 20′

Drawing 2.2 (1″=10′)





Cultural Landscape Report

Battleground National Cemetery
Rock Creek Park & Civil War Defenses of Washington

Washington, D.C.

Section Elevations

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1.Rock Creek Park and NCR GIS Data
2. Orthophotography, 2012.
3. Site visits, October 2013.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2007 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2013.
2. Spot elevations are based on the Harold Logan & Associates, P.C. Boundary and Topographic Survey (1998).
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
4. This plan should be used for informational, planning reference and illustration purposes only; not to be used as a construction document.

0′ 5′ 10′ 15′

Drawing 2.3 (1″=10′)


SACRED TO
THE MEMORY OF
OUR COMRADES
WHO GAVE THEIR
LIVES IN DEFENCE
OF THE
NATIONAL CAPITOL
JULY 11, 1864

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APPENDIX A: ADA REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

General

- The accessible entrance may be different to the one used by the general public (though it cannot be locked and ADAAG requires directional signage to the accessible entrance).
- A ramp steeper than is ordinarily permitted may be used in space limitations (a gradient of 16.6 percent (1: 6)
- Only one accessible restroom is required and it may be unisex.
- Accessible routes are only required at the elevation of the entrance.
- Interpretative materials should be located where they can be seen by seated persons.
- Parking areas should be related directly to the building which they serve. "Handicapped" parking stalls should be no more than (100') from building entries (Landscape architect's Portable Handbook, 2001) .

Accessible Route Minimum Specifications

- Allow only one accessible route from one site access point (such as a parking lot) to an accessible entrance. (206.2.1.) Note: Access from site arrival points may include vehicular ways.
- Width=36 inches
- Passing zone = 60 inches wide occurring at 200-foot intervals
- Wheelchair 180-degree turning zone = 60 inches x 60 inches
- Gradient = 5 percent (1:20)
- A gradient greater than 5 percent shall be called a ramp
- Cross pitches (cross slopes) = 2 percent (1:50) or less
- Abrupt level changes are no greater than 0.5 inch in height
- 0.25-inch level change is permitted without a beveled edge
- 0.5-inch level change must have a beveled edge
- Surfaces must be of stable, firm, slip resistant material

Accessible Parking

- Space =96 inches wide
- Access aisle
- Spaces and aisles have a 2 percent (1:50) maximum gradient in any direction
- Passenger loading zone (access aisle) =60 inches wide x 20 feet long, adjacent and parallel to the vehicle pull-up space

Parking Space Requirements	
Total number of parking spaces provided in parking facility	Minimum number of required accessible parking spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2 percent of total
1001 and over	20, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000

Curb Ramps

- Must be located wherever an accessible route crosses a curb
- 5 percent (1:20) gradient between 8 percent (1:12) and 10 percent (1:10) is permitted for a rise of 6 inches
- Must have flared sides if they are located where pedestrians must walk across the ramp or are not protected by handrails or guardrails
- Maximum gradient of curb ramps flared sides = 10 percent
- Must have returned curbs where pedestrians do not walk across the ramp
- Built-up curb ramps must be located where they do not project out into vehicular traffic lanes
- Must have a detectable warning of raised, truncated domes or contrasting color that extends the full width and depth of the curb ramp
- Must be located where they will not be obstructed by parked vehicles
- Diagonal curb ramps (corner ramps) must have at least a 48-inch width clear space at the bottom of the ramp
- Where a sidewalk landing beyond a curb ramp is less than 48 inches deep, the curb ramp gradient must not exceed 8 percent (1: 12)

Ramps

- Must be at least 36 inches wide
- Gradient greater than 5 percent (1: 20) and a maximum of 8 percent (1: 12)
- Maximum rise on any run = 30 inches in height
- In space limitations, a ramp gradient no greater than 16.6 percent (1: 6) may be used for a horizontal run of 2 feet
- A ramp gradient between 8 percent (1: 12) and 10 percent (1: 10) may be used for a maximum vertical rise of 6 inches
- An 8 percent (1: 12) gradient and a rise greater than 6 inches, or a horizontal run greater than 72 inches, must have handrails on both sides of the ramp
- Surface must be stable, firm, and nonslip
- Ramps and landings with drop-offs on either side must have curbs at least 2 inches high
- Must be well draining to prevent the accumulation of rainwater
- Cross pitch (cross slope) must be no greater than 2 percent (1: 50) gradient

Landings
▪ Must be located at every 30-inch vertical rise in a ramp ▪ Dimensions of landing = 36 inches wide x 60 inches deep at the top and bottom of a ramp run ▪ Dimensions of landing = 60 inches wide x 60 inches deep at a ramp dogleg ▪ Drop-offs must have curbs with a minimum height of 2 inches ▪ Height of door thresholds = 0.5-inch high or less, with a beveled 50 percent (1: 2) edge ▪ Width of clear landing on latch side of door = 24 inches wide
Handrails
▪ Not required on curb ramps ▪ Required on either side of 8 percent (1:12) gradient ramps with a 6-inch rise or greater, or a 72-inch horizontal run, and on either side of stairs ▪ Must be continuous on the inner side of a dogleg ramp or dogleg stairs ▪ Must continue at least 12 inches beyond the top and bottom of a ramp and be parallel to the ground plane ▪ Must continue at least 12 inches beyond the top riser of stairs parallel to the ground plane, and continue to slope for a distance of one tread width from the bottom stair riser and become parallel to the ground plane for an additional distance of 12 inches ▪ Distance from mounting wall = 1.5 inches wide ▪ Gripping surface must be uninterrupted ▪ Diameter or width of gripping surface of handrail or grab bar must be 1.25 - 1.5 inches, or the shape must provide an equivalent gripping surface UFAS 4.26.2. ▪ Top of gripping surface = 34 - 38 inches in height above the ramp or stair tread surface ▪ Terminal ends of handrails must be rounded off or returned smoothly to the ground, wall or post
Stairs
• Must have uniform trend widths and riser heights • Width of treads must be no less than 11 inches high • Open risers are not permitted • Nosings must project no more than 1.5 inches ▪ Nosing undersides must be angled at no greater than 60 degrees from the horizontal • Handrails must be located on either side of stairs • Inside handrail at stair dogleg must be continuous • Handrails must extend 12 inches beyond the top riser, and at least one tread width and an additional 12 inches beyond the bottom riser • Handrails at the top of stairs must be parallel to the ground plane, and at the bottom of stairs, handrails must continue to slope for a distance of one tread from the bottom riser and for an additional 12 inches be parallel to the ground plane • Handrail gripping surface must be uninterrupted and be located 34 - 38 inches above the stair treads • Terminal ends of handrails must be rounded or returned smoothly to the ground, wall, or post • Stairs must be well draining to prevent the accumulation of rainwater

Appendix B: American Elm Varieties Exhibiting Resistance to DED
Updated January 2012

Primary recommendation for replacing American Elms in cultural landscapes.

Valley Forge	Vase-shaped US National Arboretum introduction. Shows excellent disease resistance. Commercially available.
New Harmony	Vase-shaped US National Arboretum introduction. Good form but slightly less resistant than Valley Forge. Commercially available.
Princeton	Vase-shaped. Documented resistance to elm leaf beetle. Commercially available.
Jefferson	National Park Service introduction, not widely available. Shows good disease resistance.
Independence	Upright, vase-shaped; vigorous Elm Research Institute (New Hampshire) introduction with research carried out at U. of Wisconsin; one of the 'American Liberty' elms clonally derived from resistant surviving elms
Brandon	More pyramidal than traditional vase-shaped American elm trees. Canadian introduction; may be same cultivar as 'Patmore' Delaware USDA introduction; susceptible to elm yellows

Elm Hybrids Exhibiting Resistance to DED
Alternative recommendation for replacing American Elms in cultural landscapes if varieties above are not available or fail after planting.

Accolade	Vase-shaped; deep glossy green leaves Morton Arboretum (Illinois) introduction; *U. japonica* x *U. wilsoniana*; resistant to elm leaf beetle and leaf miner
Cathedral	Broad vase-shaped; medium to light green foliage. University of Wisconsin introduction; *U. pumila* x *U. japonica* from Hokkaido University botanical garden; somewhat less resistant to DED than 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'; highly tolerant of Verticillium wilt; resistant to elm leaf miner

Frontier	Pyramidal; red-purple autumn color *U. carpinifolia* x *U. parvifolia*; moderately resistant to elm leaf beetle; probable resistance to elm yellows
Homestead	Pyramidal; fast growing Netherlands introduction; *U. pumila* x *other hybrids*
New Horizon	Upright; dark green large leaves; gray bark University of Wisconsin introduction; *U. japonica* x *U. pumila*; resistance to elm leaf miner; high tolerance to Verticillium wilt.
Patriot	USDA introduction; 'Urban' x *U. wilsoniana*; highly tolerant to elm leaf beetle
Pioneer	Globe-shaped; very vigorous; fast growing *U. glabra* x *U. carpinifolia*
Regal	Columnar; large, dark green, glossy leaves University of Wisconsin introduction; *U. hollandica* and *U. pumila* x *U. carpinifolia*
Sapporo Autumn Gold	Upright, somewhat vase-shaped; immature tree has vigorous side shoots which need to be pruned University of Wisconsin introduction; *U. pumila* x *U. japonica* from Hokkaido University botanical garden; tolerance to Verticillium wilt.
Huntingdon	*U. minor* (syn. *U. carpinifolia*) × *U. glabra,* resistant to salt spray, tall, with a short trunk that is usually forked, leaves light green, 7.5-15 cm long. May be the most popular older clone of *U. × hollandica* sold in North America (Jacobson, 1996).
Exeter	Ulmus glabra 'Exoniensis', 'Exeter Elm', was discovered near Exeter, England in 1826, and was propagated by the Ford nursery in that city. The tree has an upright form, dark leaves that wrap around the branchlets, and remain attached to the tree well into winter. It has a moderate resistance to Dutch elm disease.

Plantyn	Derived from a crossing of the Dutch hybrids (*Ulmus glabra* 'Exoniensis' × *Ulmus wallichiana*) and (*Ulmus minor* '1' × *Ulmus minor* '28'). 'Plantyn' is a fast-growing tree, with upright branching forming a broad crown where grown in isolation.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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