

TREATMENT

[forthcoming]

REFERENCE LIST

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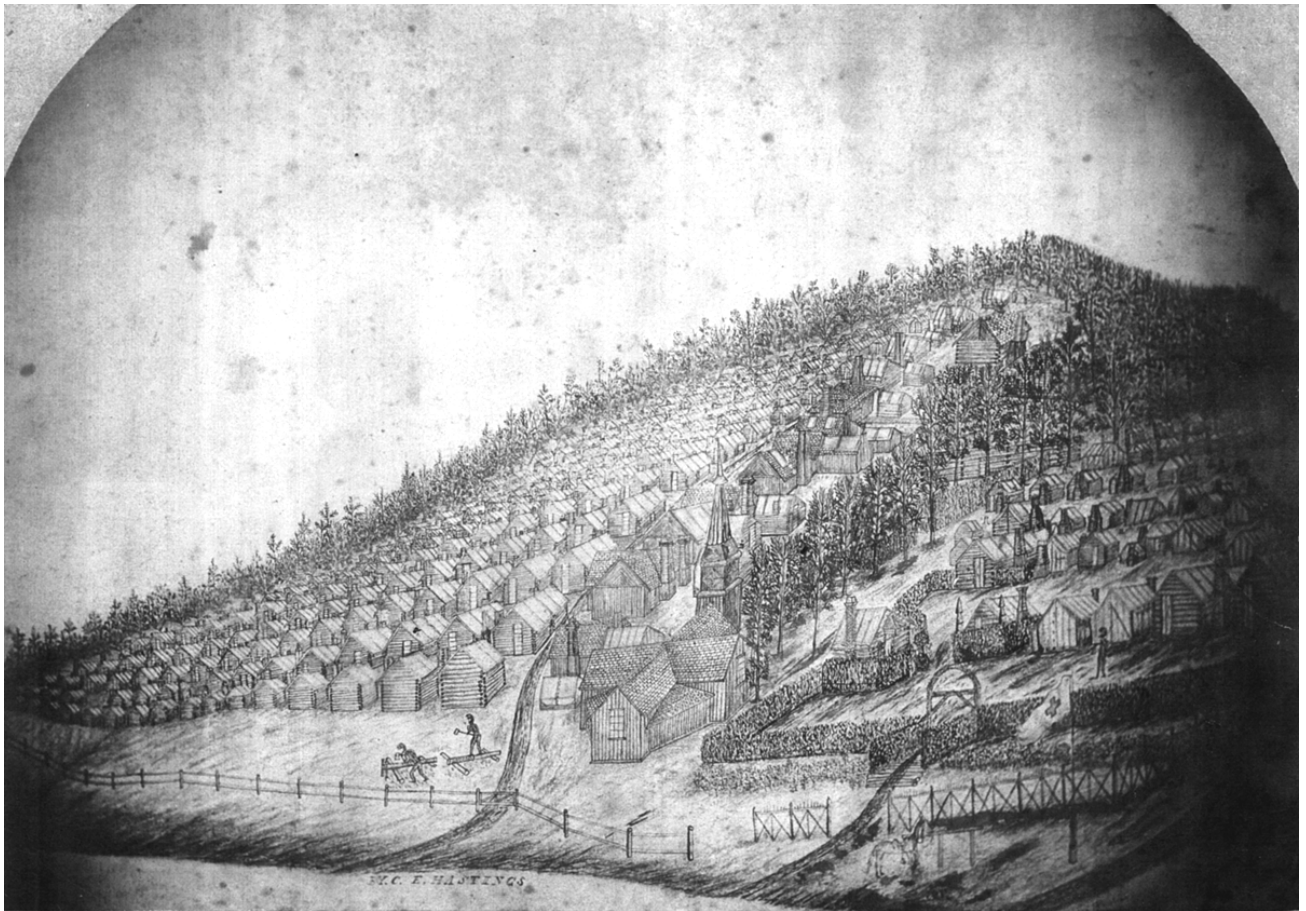
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DRAWING BY C. E. HASTINGS OF 50TH NEW YORK ENGINEERS CAMP, C.1865.

Source: Courtesy of Stettner family; copy at Petersburg National Battlefield. Poplar Grove Church is in middle foreground; perspective is looking southeast, with officers' quarters on the right and barracks on the left. This drawing does not correspond exactly with photographs of the camp taken in March 1865.



APPENDIX B

ABSTRACT OF TITLE FOR POPLAR GROVE, C.1866

Source: Poplar Grove Records, RG 92, Records of the Quartermaster General, Entry 576, box 57, National Archives I, Washington, D.C.

Note that property at the writing of the abstract remained under ownership of Thomas Britton Flower.

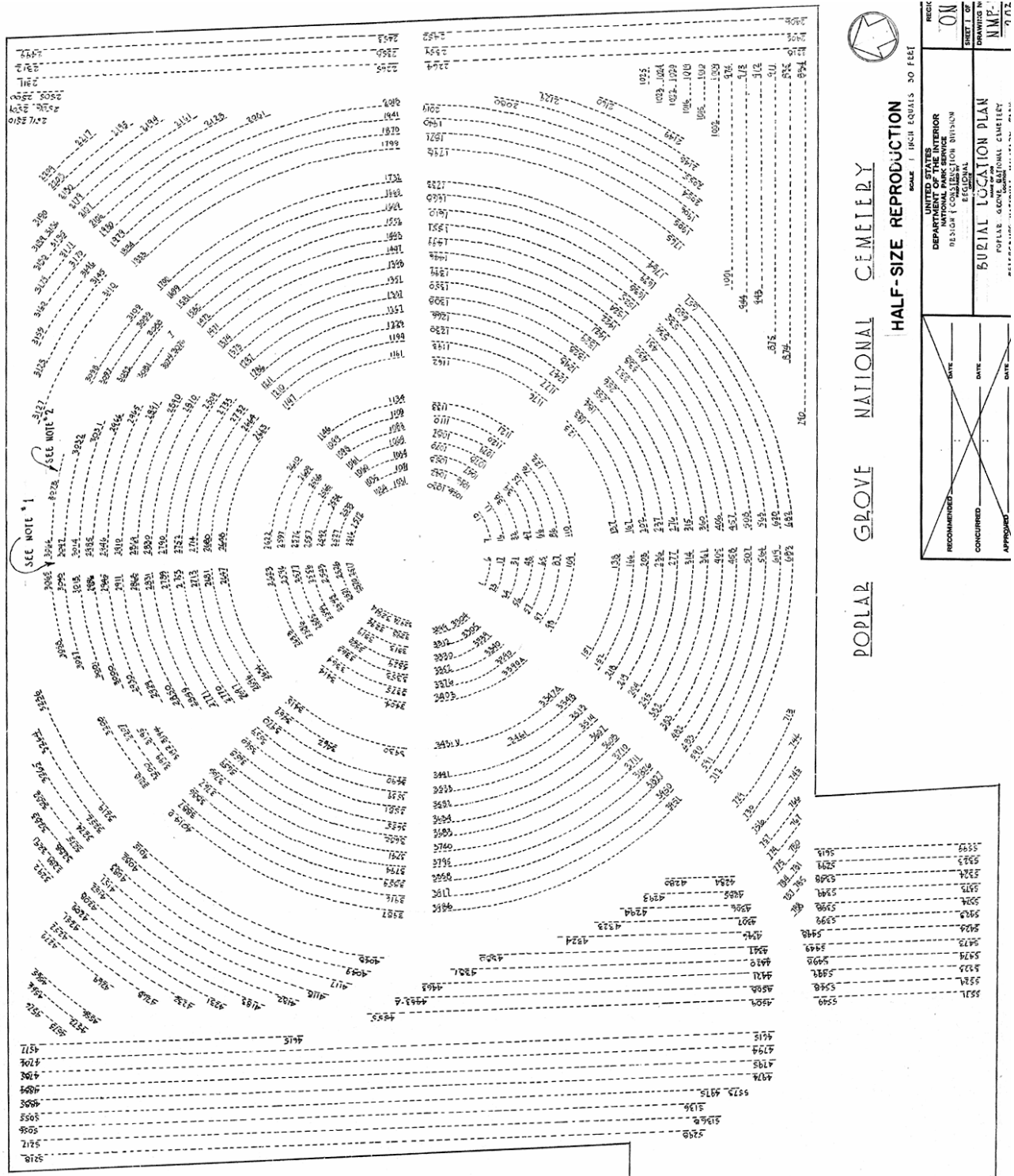
*Abstract of title to land upon which is located
Poplar Grove U. S. National Cemetery.*

No. of Conveyance	By whom granted or conveyed.	To whom granted or conveyed.	On what instrument conveyed.	When executed.	When recorded or proven.	When transferred.	When Recorded		Remarks
							Book	Page	
1	Jonathan Lloyd & Francis his Wife & Benjamin Johnson	Benjamin H. Cottrelland	By Deed	June 6, 1830	June 11, 1830	July 27, 1830	28	119	Diminished by Records
2	Benjamin H. Cottrelland & Livy his wife.	Isaac Roney	By Deed	March 21, 1843	March 21, 1843	March 21, 1843	24	575	" " "
3	Isaac Roney and Mary his wife.	Joseph A. Snyder	By Deed	Sept. 20, 1844	Sept. 20, 1844	Oct. 21, 1844	25	529	" " "
4	Joseph A. Snyder and Mary his wife.	Luliana Dorsey	By Deed	Dec. 2, 1852	Dec. 11, 1852	Dec. 15, 1852	28	270	" " "
5	Luliana Dorsey	John Flower	By Deed	March 21, 1855	March 21, 1855	April 24, 1855	27	276	" " "
6	John Flower and Mary Ann his wife	Robert C. Mann and Thomas Branch, Trustees	By Deed	March 21, 1855	April 23, 1855	April 24, 1855	29	271	" " "
7	John Flower's Mary Ann his wife Robert C. Mann and Thomas Branch.	Thomas Britton Flower	By Deed	April 25, 1855	April 25, 1855	May 19, 1856	29	522	" " "
8	Thomas Britton Flower	John Maria Foster	By Deed	" 6, 1856	" 26, 1856	" 19, 1856	29	523	" " "
9	John Maria Foster	Thomas B. Flower	By Deed	May 12, 1857	Aug 20, 1857	Oct 31, 1857	30	221	" " "
10	Certificate of A. M. Ogden Clerk of Dinwiddie County Court								
11	Certificate of A. M. Ogden Clerk of Dinwiddie County Court, showing that Luliana Dorsey was unmarried at the date of her deed to John Flower								

APPENDIX C

POPLAR GROVE BURIAL LOCATION PLAN

Source: National Park Service, Technical Information Center, drawing NMP-PET 2037 (c.1954). Note: Plan does not show Division/Section or Block designations.



BURIAL LOCATION PLAN

Notes

NOTES**GENERAL:**

THE NUMBERS INDICATE ONLY THE NUMBERS OF THE FIRST AND LAST GRAVES IN EACH ROW. NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO LIST EACH GRAVE SEPARATELY BUT EACH GRAVE HAS BEEN CHECKED INDIVIDUALLY TO INSURE THAT THERE ARE NO OMISSIONS IN ANY ROW EXCEPT AS NOTED. THE DOTS ON THIS MAP DO NOT EACH REPRESENT A GRAVE SINCE FOR THE MOST PART, THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH OF THEM IN A ROW. THE AVERAGE DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS IS 8 FEET. THE AVERAGE DISTANCE BETWEEN HEADSTONES IS 4 FEET 6 INCHES

NOTE # 1

THIS WALK HAS BEEN USED FOR BURIALS AND IS COMPLETELY FILLED IN. BEGINNING AT THE FLAGPOLE AND PROCEEDING TOWARD THE NORTH WALL OF THE CEMETERY THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BETWEEN GRAVES NO.	ADDED GRAVE	BETWEEN GRAVES NO.	ADDED GRAVE
2516 - 2517	2516 A	2752 - 2753	5589
2526 - 2527	2526 A	2789 - 2790	5590
2542 - 2543	2543 A	2830 - 2831	5591
2556 - 2557	2556 A	2868 - 2869	5592
2576 - 2577	2577 A	2910 - 2911	5593
2596 - 2597	2596 A	2945 - 2946	5594
2622 - 2623	2622 A	2985 - 2986	5595
2647 - 2648	5586	3013 - 3014	5596
2680 - 2681	5587	3047 - 3048	5597
2713 - 2714	5588	3065 - 3066	5598

NOTE # 2

THERE ARE ADDITIONAL GRAVES IN THE ROW BEARING THE NUMBERS, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT 5580, 5582, 5583, 5584, 5585. GRAVE NO. 5581 IS MISSING; THIS WAS THE GRAVE OF SUPT. HILL'S CHILD, WHO WAS DISINTERRED IN 1900. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH ROOM BETWEEN GRAVES, 5580 AND 5582 TO REUSE THE NUMBER 5581 IN ITS PROPER ORDER.

NOTE # 3 OMISSIONS

GRAVES 3191 AND 3293 DO NOT APPEAR ON THE MAP; THE BURIAL REGISTER SHOWS THAT THESE NUMBERS WERE SKIPPED OVER, PROBABLY INADVERTANTLY, AND NO GRAVES BEARING THESE NUMBERS EXIST. GRAVE NO. 789 HAS NOT BEEN FOUND AS YET. THE BURIAL REGISTER INDICATES THAT THIS GRAVE ACTUALLY EXISTS SOMEWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF GRAVE NO. 788. GRAVES NUMBERED 5572-5577 INCLUSIVE AND 5579 HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND. WHILE THE BURIAL REGISTER WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THESE GRAVES SHOULD EXIST, CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT AND THE QUARTERMASTER OF THE WASHINGTON D.C. DEPOT IN 1911 INDICATES OTHERWISE. THESE GRAVES COULD NOT BE FOUND IN 1911 WHEN THE HEADSTONES WERE STILL UPRIGHT AND CONSEQUENTLY IT MUST BE CONCLUDED THAT THEY DID NOT EXIST. A CLOSE EXAMINATION OF THE BURIAL REGISTER PROVIDES A POSSIBLE ANSWER TO THIS MYSTERY. GRAVE NO 5571 DOES NOT EXIST ACCORDING TO THE BURIAL REGISTER AND YET A HEADSTONE BEARING THIS NUMBER IS TO BE FOUND IN THE CEMETERY. GRAVE NO. 5571 IS ALSO THE FIRST NUMBER WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE REMAINS OF THE SEVEN UNKNOWN SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO THE CEMETERY FROM LYNCHBURG IN 1880 AND SUPPOSEDLY INTERRED IN GRAVES NUMBERED 5572-5577 AND 5579. IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS IT IS CONTENDED THAT A MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE IN THE BURIAL RECORDS; THAT THE REMAINS OF THESE SEVEN SOLDIERS WERE GIVEN A MASS BURIAL IN GRAVE NO. 5571; AND THAT GRAVES NUMBERED 5572-5577 AND 5579 DO NOT AND NEVER DID EXIST.

APPENDIX D**POST-1869 BURIALS AT POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY**

The following is a list by year of post-1869 interments at Poplar Grove for veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the two World Wars. This list does not show the approximately twenty reinterments of Civil War remains made after 1869, the last of which occurred in 2003. (Source: Betsy Dinger-Glisan, Poplar Grove digital burial record)

<u>Year of Burial</u>	<u># Graves</u>	<u>Grave #</u>
1896	1	5588
1897	2	5584, 5585
1914	1	5589
1915	1	5591
1916 (wife 1938)	1 (1)	5592
1918	7	5593 to 5598, 3447A
1919	2	3390A, 5600
1920	1	5601
1924	2	4463A, 5602
1928	1	5603, 2622A
1929	2	2577A, 5604
1932	1	2556A
1934	1	2543A
1935	1	5605
1938	2	2526A, 3398A, 5592
1939	3	3308A, 5606, 5607
1940	5	3902A, 5608-5611
1941	1	5612
1942	1	5613
1944	1	3754A
1946	1	3309A
1948	2	3546A, 2646A
1950	4	1458A, 3725A, 3842A, 3843A
1951	3	1082A, 1153A, 1154A, 5136A
1953	4	1297A, 1459A, 1594A, 1684A
1954	2	2799A, 3422A
1955	1	2070A
1956	5	495A, 1888A, 3370A, 3900A, 4002A
1957	1	3430A

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APPENDIX E**CHRONOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT FURNISHED GRAVE MARKERS**

Source: U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Burial & Memorials Website and field examination by author at Poplar Grove National Cemetery

1861	General Orders number 75 directs the Quartermaster General to provide headboards at each grave, using wooden board with a rounded top and bearing a registration number or inscription that had become the standard prior to the war.
1867	An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries, February 22, 1867, directs that each grave in national cemeteries be marked by a small headstone or block.
1873	Secretary of War William W. Belknap adopts the first design for stone grave markers in the national cemeteries, later known as the Civil War type. Known graves were specified for a slab (tablet) design of polished marble or durable stone with a slightly curved top, four inches thick, ten inches wide, and twelve inches in height above ground; inscribed with the number of the grave, rank, name, and state in bas relief within a sunken shield. Unknown graves were specified for a block of marble or durable stone six inches square and thirty inches long (six inches above grade), with top and sides above grade polished and the number of the grave incised on the top.
1903	Design of Civil War-type headstone is modified, slightly increasing the overall dimensions. A different font is also used for the inscription. The use of blocks for marking unknown graves is discontinued and replaced with the same tablet style for known graves.
1918	Around this time, the War Department adopts a new design to be used for all graves except those of veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars: a slab (tablet) referred to as the "General" type, slightly rounded at the top, white marble, with an inscription noting the

name of the soldier, rank, regiment, division, date of death and state from which he came. A religious emblem is permitted. The General-type headstone remains the standard national cemetery marker to the present.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1936 | The War Department adopts a flat marble marker design for use in private cemeteries (apparently extended to use in National Park Service-administered national cemeteries as well): twenty-four inches long, twelve inches wide, and four inches deep with incised inscription. |
| 1939 | The War Department adopts a flat granite marker design for use in private cemeteries. |
| 1940 | The War Department adopts a bronze flat marker, used to mark the graves of Medal of Honor recipients. |
| 1973 | The War department redesigns the style of bronze flat marker. |
| 1994 | The Secretary of Veterans Affairs authorizes reintroduction of the upright granite headstone. |
| 2005 | Around this time, the Department of Veterans Affairs reintroduces production of the Civil War-type headstone to mark the graves of Civil War Union soldiers and Spanish-American War dead.. |

APPENDIX F

STANDARD FEATURES OF CIVIL-WAR ERA NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Compiled from Quartermaster General "Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911 & 1913), and National Cemetery quarterly report forms (1913-1937).

Approach Roadway	The road leading to the main cemetery entrance.
Block	A square post used for unknown soldiers of the Civil War; marble; height of 6" above grade.
Bronze Shield	The bronze plaque affixed to one of the Gun Monuments (cannon) showing date of cemetery establishment and burial record tally.
Burial Record	The official record of all burials in the cemetery; following a running numbering system based on order of burial; recording the name, rank, and service.
Division	The major organization of the graves; subdivided into Sections.
Flagstaff Mound	The raised ground from which the flagstaff rises.
Flagstaff	The flagpole, usually at the center of the cemetery.
Gun Monuments	Upright cannon; typically placed near the flagstaff, four at larger cemeteries, one at smaller cemeteries; ornamented by Shot and a Bronze Shield.
Drives	The primary internal circulation features of the cemetery, usually designed to accommodate vehicles.
Footstone	A grave marker placed at the foot of a grave; set flush with the ground.
Grave Mound	The mound of earth placed upon a newly-dug grave, intended to serve as fill as the grave sunk due to decomposition.
Gutter	An earthen or brick-lined drainage swale along drives and walks.
Headboard	A temporary grave marker made of painted wood, height of 18" above grade; erected immediately after interment if headstone not available.
Headstone	The grave marker placed at the head of the grave; Civil War era headstones of white marble with recessed shield; height 18" above grade. Also known as a Monument.

Inclosure	The perimeter of the cemetery, usually a stone or brick wall.
Lodge	The residence of the cemetery superintendent.
Monument	A headstone or block (grave marker).
Monument, private	A custom designed headstone; a marker provided at private expense.
Outbuilding	Generally the stable-toolshed (garage).
Rostrum	An elevated structure used for addresses; a bandstand.
Sections	Subdivisions of a Division; grave section.
Settees	Benches.
Shot	Canon balls in pyramidal form adjoining the Gun Monuments.
Tablets	Rectangular iron placards with raised text, mounted on low poles; also used to refer to Gettysburg Address plaque affixed to Lodges.
Walks	Secondary internal circulation.

OTHER CEMETERY TERMINOLOGY

Grave marker	A general term for any monument used to mark a grave.
Grave stone	Term for a headstone, footstone, or other grave marker made of stone.
Footstone	A small stone placed at the foot of a grave.
Ledger stone	A tablet-shaped headstone laid flush with the ground.
Tablet	A slab-type headstone (not be confused with the signs known as “tablets” by the Quartermaster General).

APPENDIX G

SAMPLE NATIONAL CEMETERY QUARTERLY REPORT FORM

POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Q. M. C. Form No. 419.
Authorized April 23, 1913.

QUARTERLY REPORT

POPLAR GROVE

NATIONAL CEMETERY

Quarter ended Sept 30th, 1925

INTERMENTS.

Grave Sites	KNOWN.	UNKNOWN.
106		
Previously reported.....	2159	4070
During quarter.....		
TOTAL.....	2159	4070
Disinterments during quarter.....		
Total number of interments to date.....	6229	

This form will be made out in duplicate at the close of each quarter, one copy to be retained for file at the cemetery and one copy to be forwarded, without letter of transmittal, to the officer in charge of the cemetery.

Though this report is made quarterly, the cemetery will be maintained in good condition at all times and not neglected during any period. Superintendents will make frequent inspections of the entire cemetery, including roads, walks, grounds, approach roadway, etc., and will be held responsible for their condition and for failure to report matters requiring attention.

Interments and disinterments will be reported monthly on a separate form provided therefor.

The officer in charge of the cemetery, after examining this report, will at once forward it to the Quartermaster General, taking up directly with the superintendent any matters requiring attention.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 3-2756

COLLECTED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Quarterly Report of the POPLAR GROVE, Va. National Cemetery
for the period ended September 30th, 19 25.

LODGE.—Is condition good? yes Fair? yes Poor? no
Are repairs needed for brickwork? no Woodwork? yes Roof? no
Tinwork? no Plumbing? no Plastering? yes Papering? yes
Painting? no Other work? no If so, report full details by letter to the
officer in charge, giving estimate of cost.

OUTHOUSES.—Is condition good? yes Fair? no Poor? no
Are repairs needed for brickwork? no Woodwork? no Roof? no
Tinwork? no Plumbing? no Painting? no Other work? no
If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving estimate of cost.

INCLOSURE.—Is condition good? yes Fair? no Poor? no
Are repairs needed for repointing? no Painting? no Other repairs? no
If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving estimate of cost.

FLAGSTAFF.—Is condition good? yes Fair? no Poor? no
Are repairs needed for painting? no Tightening guy wires? no Renewing
wooden braces? no If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving
estimate of cost.

GUN MONUMENTS.—Do they need painting? no

DRIVES AND WALKS.—Condition good? yes Fair? no Poor? no
Are repairs needed to drives and walks, other than those in grass, for grading? no
Resurfacing? no If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving
estimate of cost.
Are they free from grass, weeds, and other debris and properly outlined? yes

DRAINAGE.—Is condition good? yes Fair? yes Poor? no
Are any repairs needed? no Are any new drains needed? no If so, report
full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving estimate of cost.
Are drains, culverts, manholes, catch basins, etc., free from leaves and other obstructions, and have
they been kept so during the quarter? yes

3-2756

WATER SUPPLY.—Do spigots, street washers, hose, pumps, cisterns, etc., need repairs or replacing? yes, Wellhouse If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge, giving estimate of cost.

Is the quantity of water sufficient for domestic and irrigation purposes? Domestic What is the quality? Excellent

TREES, SHRUBS, AND LAWNS.—Are trees and shrubs free from dead limbs and snags? No

Are they infected with insects? no Is mistletoe or poison ivy growing upon them?

Are there any dead ones to be removed? no Does any portion of lawns

need seeding, sodding, or treatment with manure? no Are there any sunken graves?

no

ROSTRUM.—If any, is condition good? Yes Fair? Poor?

Are repairs needed for painting? no Brickwork? no Woodwork?

Other work? no Are vines or shrubs growing around walls or on columns? Ivy

Are they neatly trimmed? yes

LAWN MOWERS, VEHICLES, AND IMPLEMENTS.—Are they properly cleaned and kept under

cover when not in use? yes Number of hand mowers? Three Horse mowers?

one Number and kind of vehicles? 1 Wagon, 1 Hand Cart, 2 Wheel-barrow.

Are any repairs needed or new ones required? If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge.

FUEL.—Kind? Wood & Coal Quality? Good

ANIMALS.—Number? One Kind? Horse

State condition and whether adapted to the work required. Good, Excellent.

EMPLOYEES.—Number and pay of permanent employees during the quarter? See below, 1889-90.

Number and pay of day men employed during the quarter? One man, 49 days @ \$2.25,

\$110.25. One man 32 1/2 days @ \$2.25, \$73.13. One man 2 days @ \$2.25,

\$4.50. Total.....\$187.88

Are any of the employees minors? Yes Are any related to you? Yes If so, give

name, age, and degree of relationship. S. V. Tallman, 18 years, son.

RECORDS.—Is the letters-received book posted and indexed to date? Yes Is the letters-sent book posted and indexed to date? yes Have you a book provided in which to keep a record of expenditures, and is it posted to date? yes Have all official communications received to date been properly filed? yes Are all interments to date recorded in the burial register? yes Have you a register for visitors, and are they given an opportunity to sign? yes

HEADSTONES.—Are there any broken headstones? no If so, submit separate list, giving full name, rank, service, and grave number. State approximate number cleaned during quarter none Number which require cleaning ----- Aligning ----- Raising ----- Lowering -----

IMPROVEMENTS.—State briefly what construction or repair work has been done during the quarter.

Resurfaced, approach roadway, Driveway inside of the cemetery, up to and around the flag staff, approximate distance 500 yards, 2 in. gravel being used. Topped Tulip Poplar tree 500 ft from main gate on approach roadway.
What improvements or repairs are now in progress? General care of Cemetery.

APPROACH ROADWAY.—Is condition good? Yes Fair? ----- Poor? -----

Are repairs needed for grading or resurfacing portion lying without corporate limits of the city? no If so, report full details by letter to the officer in charge.

INSPECTIONS.—How many inspections of the entire cemetery and of the approach roadway have you made during the quarter? Twice a week.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing data is correct and was obtained by personal inspection of the cemetery.

John F. Tallman
JOHN F. TALLMAN,

Superintendent.

Post-office address: Petersburg, Va., R. F. D. #1

APPENDIX H**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PLANTINGS AT POPLAR GROVE
NATIONAL CEMETERY**

Compiled from cemetery records; name listed reflects name in records.

Includes plantings within cemetery and along approach road.

Plantings listed in normal text, existing plants

mentioned in records during year shown in italics

Number of plants, if known, indicated in parentheses.

Condition, location, and other information noted in brackets

1868

Loblolly pine (approx. 180) [Retained existing second-growth forest trees]

Cedars [Probably red cedar]

Poplar [Probably white poplar]

Weeping willow

1869

Cedars (approx. 1,000) [Probably red cedar]

Flower plants (approx. 250) [Annuals]

Shrubs (approx. 50) [Species not indicated]

Weeping willow (50) [From cuttings]

1870

Flower plants (380) [Mostly annuals]

Roses (50 bushes) [Scattered around the cemetery]

1871

Annual flowers

Ornamental trees and shrubs (approx. 475)

Second-growth pine trees (approx. 150) [Loblolly pine]

Ash (5)

Beech, purple (5)

Boxwood (100) [For hedges]

Cedar (7) [Probably arbor vitae]

Hornbeam, English (12)

Horse chestnut (16)

Fir, balsam (7)

Kentucky coffee tree (4)

Larch, American (6)

Linden (6)

Magnolia (12) [Variety not indicated]

Maple, ash leaved (20) [Box elder; doing poorly 4/1871]

Maple, silver leaf (8)

Maple, sugar (9) [Doing poorly 4/1871]
 Oak (8) [Probably pin, water, and/or willow oak]
 Osage orange (4,042) [Perimeter hedge; doing well 4/1871 but requires
 450 replacement plants]
 Poplar, silver (5) [White poplar]
 Spruce, Norway (21) [Doing poorly 4/1871]
 Spruce, white (18) [Doing poorly 4/1871]
 Willow (14) [Variety not indicated]

1872

Roses
Trees and Shrubs [150 doing well, 184 “making little progress”]

1874

Elms [Growing vigorously]
Flowerbeds [Around lodge and flagstaff mound]

1876

Cedars, red [Some “trimmed in fancy shapes”]

1878

Sylvan Hall elms [Doing well, 5/2/1878]
Bed of shrubs and ornamental plants surrounding flagstaff mound

1879

The following were transplanted from nearby woods and planted along
 the approach road.

Maples
 Tulip trees

1881

Maples [Along approach road, “not thrifty”]
Tulip trees [Along approach road, “showing signs of thrift”]

1882

Box hedge [Surrounding service area inside of lattice fence; doing poorly]
 The following were replacement trees set out along the approach road at
 25-foot spacing:
 American elm
 Ash
 Linden
 Maple

1885

Cedars (Numerous)
Elms (Large plantation) [Sylvan hall]
Fruit trees [Planted by the soldiers in 1864]
Loblolly pines [Large]

Osage orange hedge [Clipped in wedge shape]

1888

Arborvitae, Oriental [Replacement of boxwood hedge around service yard]

English ivy [Approximate date of planting along inside of perimeter wall]

Balsam fir

Cedars

Elms [Sylvan Hall]

Maple

Norway spruce

Osage orange hedge

Willow [Roots damaging well in service yard]

Yellow pine ("Many fine") [Loblolly pine]

1892

Plan by Quartermaster General documents following vegetation within cemetery:

Deciduous trees (Approximately 220)

Coniferous trees (Approximately 189)

Shrubs

Screening hedge [Around service yard, arborvitae]

Hedge [Between Divisions D & E; boxwood]

Low hedge or border planting [Around perimeter of driveway circle, walk from Lodge to Division F; species not known]

Boxwood hedge in shape of Maltese cross [in front of Lodge]

Flowerbeds [Rectangular bed off circular turn-around, circular bed around flagstaff mound]

1931

Flowerbeds (2) [Near lodge]

Grape arbor

Peonies

Plum trees (5)

Roses

Silver maple [Near public restroom, scheduled for removal]

Following trees planted in May 1931 per specifications of 3 April 1931 through contract with Henkels & McCoy, Germanton, Pennsylvania. Approximately one-third of the trees were planted in the entrance drive alley:

American Elm (20)
American Holly (6)
American Linden (12)
Austrian Pine (4)
European Mountain Ash (10)
Norway Maple (23)
Norway Spruce (6)
Pin Oak (20)

1932

Following inventory taken from the Office of the Quartermaster General assessment of pruning needs for Poplar Grove trees, made on 25 February 1932, author not known. Trees identified as “small” probably planted under 1931 contract (no definition given for “large” and “small”).

Deciduous

American elm (40 large)
European linden (6 large)
Hickory (3 large)
Hop hornbeam (1 large)
Horsechestnut (1 large)
Mountain ash (2 large)
Mulberry (1 small)
Norway maple (3 large)
Oaks (12 small) [Probably pin oak]
Pear (1 large)
Red maple (12 large)
Silver maple (4 large)
Spanish oak (4 small) [No previous record of Spanish oaks]
Tuliptree (13 large)
Water oak (1 large)
Willow oak (2 large)

Evergreen

American holly (8 large)
Arborvitae hedge (1)
Austrian pine (3 small)
Boxwood (39 large)
Dwarf black spruce (2 large)
Mugho pine (1 small)
Myrtle (6 large)

Norway spruce (4 large)
Red cedar (3 large)
Retinospora [Oriental arborvitae] (1 large)
Southern magnolia (3 large)
Virginia [Loblolly] pine (17 large)

1933

Flowerbeds
Ivy

1934

Report of February 13, 1934 indicates 169 trees in cemetery.
C.W.A. crews removed seven elms, one maple, one linden
Arborvitae
Cedar
Elms [Showing signs of malnutrition]
Maples
Oaks
Pines

1937

Cedars, red (approximately 100) [Planted within cemetery and outside of enclosing wall]

The following existing vegetation [excluding approach road allee] documented on "Proposed Planting at Poplar Grove National Cemetery" (National Park Service, 1937):

Mature trees

Cedar (2)
Elm (11)
Sweet Gum (1)
Holly (3)
Hemlock (2)
Horsechestnut (1)
Magnolia (2)
Maple (7) [Red and silver]
Pine (17) [Loblolly pine]
Plum (3)
Peach (1)
Poplar (1)
Spruce (3)
Turkey Oak (1)
Water Oak (2)

Young trees (Total: approximately 75)

Cedar

Maple

Holly

Spruce

Pine

Other

English ivy [On enclosing wall]

Arborvitae hedge [Around service yard, 8-feet high]

Boxwood shrubs [Between Divisions D & E]

1941

The following trees are documented on Poplar Grove Master Plan (National Park Service, c.1941); plan reflects plantings by War Department in 1931 and red cedars planted in 1937. Measurements indicates range of trunk diameter at breast height;

Total deciduous: 137; total evergreen: 156

American elm (Ulmus americana) small-26" (40)

Arborvitae, oriental (Thuja orientalis) 5" (1 specimen, plus 8' hedge)

Ash (Fraxinus americana) 3"-22" (7)

Buckeye (Aesculus octandra) 16" (1) [Buckeye]

Foxtail pine (Pinus balfouriana) 6" (2)

Hickory (Hicoria [sic] ovata) 18" (1)

Holly (Ilex opaca) 1"-14" (4)

Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana) 14" (1)

Linden (Tilia americana) small--20" (8)

Loblolly pine (Pinus taeda) small-36" (28)

Norway spruce (Picea abies) 3" (3)

Pear (Pyrus communis) 10" (1)

Pin oak (Quercus palustris) 4"-6" (23)

Plum (Pyrus americana) 7"-9" (3)

Poplar (Populus alba) 13"-36" (16)

Red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) small-16" (115)

Red maple (Acer rubrum) small-30" (33)

Red spruce (Picea rubra) 3"-18" (3)

Scrub pine (Pinus banksiana) 6" (1) [Jack pine]

Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) 21"-30" (3)

Water oak (Quercus nigra) 30" (1)

White cedar (American arborvitae) Thuja occidentalis, 25" (1)

Willow oak (Quercus phellos) 30" (2)

1962

NPS Office of Resource Planning documents the following vegetation within the cemetery:

Evergreen trees (20)

Deciduous trees (37)

Hedge [Around service area]

Boxwood hedge [Between Divisions D & E]

2006 Existing Conditions

Trees

Cherry (Prunus spp.)

Colorado blue spruce (Picea pungens glauca)

Eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana)

Holly (Ilex opaca)

Loblolly pine (Pinus taeda)

Pignut hickory (Carya glabra)

Red maple (Acer rubrum)

Red oak (Quercus rubra)

Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)

Sugar maple (Acer saccharum)

Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)

Tulip-tree or yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)

White-cedar or false cypress (Chamaecyparis thyoides)

Willow oak (Quercus phellos)

Yellow birch ? (Betula alleghaniensis)

Shrubs

Crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)

Common boxwood (Buxus sempervirens.)

Groundcover

Grass

English ivy [outside of inclosure wall] (Hedera helix)

Approach Road Trees

Eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana)

Linden (Tilia americana)

Red maple (Acer rubrum)

)

APPENDIX I**SELECT CHRONOLOGY OF POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY**

June 4, 1838	Jordan and Francis Floyd sell a 450-acre portion of their farm or plantation bordering Vaughan Road to Benjamin H. Coupland.
March 21, 1843	Benjamin and Lucy Coupland sell the 450-acre farm to Isaac Rooney.
September 30, 1844	Isaac and Mary Roney sell the 450-acre farm to Joseph A. Sydnor
December 2, 1852	Joseph and Mary Sydnor sell the 450-acre farm to Juliana Dorsey
March 21, 1855	Juliana Dorsey sell the 450-acre farm to John Flower.
April 25, 1856	John and Mary Ann Flower sell the 450-acre farm to Reverend Thomas Brinton Flower, probably John's father or brother.
April 12, 1861	Civil War begins with attack on Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina.
July 17, 1862	In context of rising war fatalities, Congress passes act giving the President authority to purchase land for national cemeteries.
June 15-18, 1864	Opening battle in Petersburg Campaign
August 18-21, 1864	Union victory in Battle of Weldon Railroad; Union siege fortifications begin to extend westward, built mostly under direction of the 50 th New York Volunteer Engineers.
Sept 29-Oct 1, 1864	Union victory at Battle of Peeble's Farm (aka Battle of Poplar Springs Church); left flank extended to Fort Fisher, approximately two miles west of Flower's Farm.
Oct-Nov 1864	Engineers undertake intensive work on building and strengthening the siege fortifications of the western flank.
Late October 1864	Engineers' camp moved to the Flower Farm. Initial structures were tents and log barracks.
Nov. 1864-March 1865	Relative period of inactivity for Engineers; develop camp facilities, notably rustic-style officers' quarters and Poplar Grove Church, the latter designed by Captain

	Michael H. McGrath and dedicated on March 6, 1865. Named in honor of the Poplar Springs Church, which had apparently been destroyed in the Battle of Peebles Farm.
March 29, 1864	Engineers break camp to take part in the final thrust against the Confederate defense of Petersburg, and then in the Appomattox Campaign.
April 2, 1865	Confederates abandon Petersburg.
April 9, 1865	Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House, end of Civil War.
April 17, 1866	Initial request by Lt. Colonel James M. Moore to Secretary of War for authority to select sites for the establishment of national cemeteries in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond.
April 30, 1866	Secretary of War gives Lt. Colonel Moore authority to select sites for national cemeteries in the vicinity of Petersburg.
May 1866	Lt. Colonel Moore selects the campgrounds of the 50 th New York Volunteer Engineers on the Flower Farm as the site of a national cemetery. He also selects a site at City Point for a second national cemetery. Poplar Grove and City Point are two of nine Civil War national cemeteries established in the Virginia district; others included Culpeper, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Richmond, Staunton, Winchester, and Yorktown National Cemeteries. Survey and abstract of title prepared for Poplar Grove under the direction of Lieutenant General James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster.
May 21, 1866	By this date, Lieutenant General Moore reports that work had begun on bringing remains from surrounding battlefields to site at Poplar Grove. Work performed by a burial corps under the supervision of acting Superintendent Major William S. Johnson, a discharged officer of the 1 st Arkansas Cavalry.
June 1, 1866	Worked is begun on the National Cemetery at Poplar Grove by this date, although it is not recorded as having commenced by the Quartermaster General in its annual report ending June 30, 1866.
July 18, 1866	By this date, burials are begun within Poplar Grove according to cemetery plan consisting of concentric circles around a central, mounded wood flagstaff. Most of the buildings from the engineers' camp had been removed except for Poplar Grove Church and some log barracks along the south boundary. Some of the buildings may have been relocated to outside the cemetery boundary.

February 22, 1867	Congress passes “Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries.”
June 10, 1867	Burial work substantially complete. By this time, 5,196 bodies had been interred at the cemetery, and a five-foot high paling fence had been erected around the perimeter. Work progressing on sodding the grave mounds and central mound; gravelling the walks, installing white-painted wood headboards, and building drains.
August 6, 1867	August Miller appointed first superintendent of the cemetery, replacing Acting Superintendent Major William S. Johnson; law requires position to be filled by disabled veteran.
September 1867	Burial corps completes construction of a wooden lodge at southwest corner of original cemetery parcel, on north side of entry drive in Division E.
October 1867	Burial corps completes laying almost 12,000 feet of brick gutters, and graveling of the walks and avenues.
November 27, 1867	Superintendent Miller receives authority to add an additional acre to the cemetery.
February 29, 1868	244 bodies interred since June 10, 1867, totals to date: 5,440 bodies in 5,033 graves.
April 3, 1868	United States acquire title in fee simple to 8.13-acre cemetery tract from Rebecca T. Flower, widow of Rev. Thomas B. Flower, for appraised value of \$1,500. Property includes original 7.13-acre rectangular plot and additional acre at southwest corner for site of proposed new lodge.
March-April 1868	Burial corps removes Poplar Grove Church from the cemetery during this time. Site reused for burials. Church purported sold and temporarily re-erected in Central Park, New York City.
July 25, 1868	Report of final disposition of remains at Poplar Grove submitted to General Montgomery Meigs.
Fall 1868	Four 32-pounder cannon are transferred to the cemetery from Fort Monroe (Hampton, Virginia) to serve as gun monuments.
December 15, 1868	Deed for 8.13-acre cemetery property, purchased from the Flower family by the federal government for \$1,500, is entered in Dinwiddie County records.

Winter 1869	1,200 small cedar trees are transplanted to the cemetery from the neighboring woods.
February 1869	Four gun monuments received previous fall are installed along the outer edge of the central drive encircling the flagstaff.
March 31, 1869	469 bodies interred in cemetery since February 1868; totals to date: 5,909 bodies in 5,292 graves.
June 30, 1869	Burial corps at Poplar Grove National Cemetery is disbanded. Since July 1866, the burial corps had interred a total of 6,142 Union soldiers, 36 Confederate soldiers, and five civilians; 35% positively identified.
July-Aug. 1869	Paling fence extended around one-acre expansion.
October 1869	Frame tool shed constructed.
November 30, 1869	Log barracks from the engineers' camp, located opposite the frame lodge, are taken down and the ground leveled.
May 30, 1870	Advertisements published soliciting bids for construction of new brick lodge, designed according to standard plan by General Montgomery Meigs.
August 16, 1870	James R. Dobbryn awarded contract for new brick lodge. Work begins on August 31 st , cellar hole built on north side of entry drive in one-acre addition. Contractor defaults.
January 1871	Major planting program begins; shipment of trees and shrubs arrives. Planting probably includes a boxwood hedge along the walk between Division E and D, and a boxwood hedge in the shape of a Maltese cross in front of the lodge.
March 1871	Planting of perimeter Osage orange hedge is completed along inside of perimeter fence.
April 26, 1871	New bid by Kyran A. Murphy accepted for construction of lodge; specification changed to stone instead of brick, and new site selected on south side of entry drive.
May 1871	A "sylvan hall" of 110 elm trees planted in the form of a cross or gothic church, following standard Quartermaster Department plan.

October 24, 1871	Kyran A. Murphy begins work on stone lodge; majority of work completed by January 1872.
1871-1872	The wooden culverts (drain boxes) are replaced with grass swales and French (gravel) drains.
1872-1874	The gravel surface of the walks and drives is replaced by grass.
March 30, 1872	Stone lodge is completed. Around this time, a circular turn-around is added to the east of the lodge.
June 1872	Superintendent Miller relocates old frame lodge to rear of new lodge to serve as storage space.
August 1872	Forty-five bodies interred in cemetery since disbanding of burial corps in June 1869; totals to date: 6,187 bodies in 5,562 graves.
Fall 1873	Work begins on combination wooden toolshed and stable across the road from the lodge.
July 1873	First wooden flagstaff is taken down due to decay.
Fall 1873	First contract for construction of a brick enclosing wall awarded to B. F. Childrey & Company, which begins manufacture of bricks in two kilns adjoining the cemetery; 100,000 bricks made by December 12, 1873, but construction of wall not begun. Bricks rejected by Quartermaster Department.
1874	Childrey defaults on contract for building new brick enclosing wall; project stalls for two years. By this time, the gravel surface of the drives and walks is replaced with mown grass.
May 19, 1874	J. C. Comfort of Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania, completes new wooden flagstaff, fifty-six feet tall. Flagstaff mound reduced from forty feet in diameter and six feet high, to twenty-three feet in diameter and four feet high.
May 22, 1876	New bid for construction of brick enclosing wall accepted from John Brennon and Archibald L. Hutton of Washington, D. C., per advertisement of February 1, 1876. Plans call for brick wall with Ohio sandstone pilaster caps.

1876	Around this time, the superintendent constructs a building to the rear of the Lodge out of refuse bricks (probably from initial wall contractor) for use as a kitchen.
1876-1877	Resurvey of the cemetery boundaries is made as part of wall construction project, in order to secure a ten-foot buffer around the wall; survey discloses that original survey inaccurate, and plans made for acquiring strips of land from adjoining Flower and Farley farms. .
June 22, 1876	Brennon & Hutton begin work on enclosing wall; bricks shipped to Petersburg by schooner from Alexandria. Project includes gateway of granite piers and iron gates.
September 31, 1876	Brick enclosing wall and gateway completed at a cost of \$10,187.
October 5, 1876	Superintendent August Miller replaced by H. C. Lacy.
April 30, 1877	Deeds executed for corrected survey of cemetery which included the addition of a half-acre buffer strip around the perimeter: Francis B. Farley through J. Wesley Friend, Special Commissioner, to United States, 0.0919 of an acre, \$30.00; Deed, Flowers [sic] & others through J. Wesley Friend, 0.5019 of an acre, "together with a right of way over and along the road as at present used from the public road to the said National Cemetery, and running over the land belonging to the said Flowers," \$70.
June 7, 1877	Quartermaster Engineer James Gall visits Poplar Grove to arrange for replacing headboards with headstones. Test digging begun to determine location of coffins. Work calls for leveling a large number of grave mounds which still remain.
September 13, 1877	Setting of stone property boundary markers (posts) begun according to revised and enlarged boundary. Grading of grave mounds begun in preparation for erecting headstones.
July 7, 1877	Installation of standard white marble headstones and blocks (posts) completed at a cost of about \$15,500; contract specified either "known" stone at \$3.39 (headstone) or an "unknown" stone at \$2.42 (block). (War Department had issued first contracts for white marble headstones at National Cemeteries in December 1873.)
Spring 1878	Poplar Grove acquired a horse-drawn lawn mower, replacing hand mowers and scythes.

Fall 1878	Brick gutters filled and turfed; approach road from Vaughan Road improved and trees, taken from nearby forests, planted along both sides as an allee. The cemetery acquires a horse-drawn lawn mower.
July 1879	Brick tool shed-stable (barn) built in service area (site of current garage), replacing earlier wooden shed. Around the same time, Superintendent Lacy builds a new kitchen behind the lodge out of refuse bricks from the wall, and removes the old frame kitchen wing on the lodge.
Spring 1882	Replacement trees are planted in approach road allee; barbed-wire fence probably installed at same time along the outer line of the trees.
1889	Iron steps installed at flagstaff mound, replacing wooden ones.
April 30, 1890	Superintendent H. C. Lacy replaced by E. L. Grant.
1890	Around this time, the perimeter Osage orange hedge is removed.
1891	Superintendent E. L. Grant begins efforts to erect a rostrum for Memorial Day observances.
1892	Most of the American elms in the sylvan hall are removed by this time.
January 31, 1893	Superintendent E. L. Grant replaced by Acting Superintendent B. S. Baldwin, followed by Acting Superintendent A. D. Sullivan.
December 12, 1893	Richard B. Hill appointed Superintendent.
1895	Around this time, a two-seat privy is built in the service yard.
November 5, 1895	Superintendent Richard B. Hill replaced by John Laun.
Summer 1896	Work begins on rostrum; completed on January 2, 1897.
1900	Around this time, a brick "cave" [function not known] is built to the rear of the brick kitchen against the enclosing wall, and the grass surface of the main drive is replaced by gravel.
1901	Twenty-three bodies interred at cemetery since August 1872, bringing total burials to 6,210, in 5,584 graves.

July 31, 1903	Superintendent John Laun replaced by T. H. Savage
July 27, 1904	Superintendent T. H. Savage is replaced J. H. Osborne.
December 1, 1904	Superintendent J. H. Osborne is replaced by Richard B. Hill.
April 16, 1908	Superintendent Richard B. Hill replaced by Acting Superintendent H. L. Perkinson.
May 18, 1908	George Hess appointed Superintendent.
June 11, 1910	Superintendent George Hess replaced by Acting Superintendent P. M. Brist.
August 4, 1910	Robert R. Dye appointed Superintendent.
1911	The government erects a barbed-wire fence along both sides of the approach road, along the outer side of the alley.
1912	Quartermaster Department reorganized as Quartermaster Corps; administration of Poplar Grove shifted from Washington Depot to Quartermaster Third Corps Area, Baltimore.
May 29, 1913	Superintendent Robert E. Dye replaced by Theodore W. B. Brake.
1913	Wooden flagstaff erected in 1874 replaced by an iron flagstaff. Flagstaff mound probably removed at this time.
August 1914`	Proposal for federal government to acquire land along approach road (right-of-way) and adjacent to cemetery; proposal defeated.
December 14, 1914	Superintendent Theodore Brake replaced by James W. Bodley.
July 30 and Aug. 2, 1915	Two storms topple 139 trees, break 40 headstones, and tear off the roof of the toolshed and stable.
June 22, 1917	Superintendent James W. Bodley replaced by Acting Superintendent J. J. Blaha .
July 17, 1917	W. P. Kinter appointed Superintendent.
December 16, 1918	Superintendent W. P. Kinter replaced by Acting Superintendent Robert Hill.

February 1, 1919	William Davis appointed Superintendent.
September 2, 1919	Superintendent William Davis replaced by J. B. Lovelace.
September 8, 1922	Superintendent J. B. Lovelace replaced by Acting Superintendent J. J. Blaha.
January 27, 1923	John F. Tallman appointed Superintendent.
1924	New concrete bases built for the Gun Monuments and shot.
April 11, 1926	Superintendent John Tallman replaced by Joseph A. Bobber.
August 6, 1927	Superintendent Joseph A. Bobber replaced by Acting Superintendent J. J. Blaha.
November 17, 1927	Charles E. Jackson appointed Superintendent.
August 10, 1929	New brick and stucco utility building (public restroom) completed, built at rear of Lodge. Designed by Quartermaster Supply Officer, Washington General Depot and constructed under contract to H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc of Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1929	New brick and stucco stable-garage completed in service yard; replaced old stable, privy, and toolshed. Designed by Quartermaster Supply Officer, Washington General Depot and constructed under contract to H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc of Washington, D. C.
October 1930	New iron flagstaff erected, replacing one installed in 1913. Flagstaff, approximately eighty feet tall, anchored by four guy wires.
1931	Program of improvements to Lodge; exterior work included replacement of slate roof with a standing seam metal roof and installation of concrete floor in front porch.
April 16, 1931	Remains of twenty-nine Union soldiers recovered from the Crater Battlefield on March 28-29, 1931 are reinterred at Poplar Grove. Graves marked by standard tablet headstones with recessed shield and raised lettering.
May 18, 1931	Work completed on planting of 101 trees in the cemetery and along the approach road according to plans by the Office of the Quartermaster, Headquarters, Third Corps Area, Baltimore; trees planted under contract by Henkels & McCoy of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

May 22, 1931	Asphalt paving of approach road and main drive between gate and flagstaff completed under contract to the Bituminous Roads Company of Ashland, Virginia. At this time, the circular turn-around is probably removed.
Fall 1931	Gasoline powered lawn mower acquired; horse and horse-drawn lawn mower disposed.
December 12, 1931	Superintendent Charles E. Jackson replaced by Acting Superintendent William H. Green.
January 7, 1932	Walter J. Pearce appointed Superintendent on January 7, 1932.
January 3, 1933	Superintendent Walter J. Pearce replaced by Felix E. Kavanagh, serving an “in-charge” position.
August 10, 1933	Poplar Grove National Cemetery is transferred from War Department to National Park Service, along with Petersburg National Military Park. William H. Green appointed acting cemetery superintendent.
August 23, 1933	Poplar Grove National Cemetery and Petersburg National Military Park placed under administration of Superintendent, Colonial National Monument, Yorktown, Virginia.
September 5, 1933	Benjamin F. Moore appointed cemetery superintendent (first cemetery superintendent appointed under the National Park Service.)
1933-1941	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other federal public work agencies supplement work force at Poplar Grove.
January 16, 1934	B. Floyd Flickinger, Superintendent of Colonial National Monument, receives concurrence from the War Department for laying the grave monuments flush with the ground.
February-March 1934	Upright headstones cut at ground level and placed flush with the ground; headstone bases temporarily stacked in cemetery. Blocks (monuments for unknown soldiers) sunk and set flush with the ground.
June 5, 1934	Superintendent Benjamin Moore submits six-year program of federal construction for Poplar Grove.
July 23, 1934	NPS Acting Associate Director authorizes sale of headstone bases.

December 1935	Administration of Poplar Grove National Cemetery placed under recently appointed Superintendent, Petersburg National Military Park.
March 1937	CCC crews plant 115 red cedars in and around the cemetery; post and barbed-wire fence erected along property line to protect cedars planted on outside of wall from livestock.
September 1937	CCC crews complete work on repairing and repairing the cemetery wall.
March 1939	Work is completed on bringing electricity to the Lodge; line enters the southwest corner of the cemetery from the Blaha farmhouse. A new cover is installed on the well in the service yard, replacing a well house.
1941	The Poplar Grove component of the Petersburg National Military Park master plan is completed; includes illustrated plan of cemetery and planting plan. Probably at this time, circular metal inventory tags are installed on specimen trees.
Spring 1942	Diseased and dead trees removed from the cemetery (number not specified).
1943	Cemetery drain pipes are replaced (locations not specified).
September 30, 1949	Superintendent Benjamin F. Moore retires; position of cemetery superintendent is abolished; maintenance of Poplar Grove transferred to maintenance staff of Petersburg National Military Park.
1954	Petersburg National Battlefield Historian Herbert Olsen completes history of Poplar Grove National Cemetery; NPS Regional Design & Construction office completes Historical Land Status Map for Poplar Grove.
1956	By this time, MISSION 66 Prospector for Petersburg National Battlefield completed. Includes an item of \$11,200 for improvement of grave markers at Poplar Grove.
Spring 1957	A general rehabilitation project is completed as part of \$17,500 program of improvements. New entrance sign installed; grounds leveled and cleaned; horizontal headstones raised above grade to improve visibility. Probably at this same time, a new cemetery plan/burial locator is drafted; old Division and Section classification replaced with twenty block designations. New block established on east side of Division F (Block XX). Radial drives, except for main drive, identified by letter (A through F), posted on small iron tablets. Cemetery plan and

interpretive panel installed in two aluminum-frame signs probably erected at this time to either side of the flagstaff. Old iron tablets probably removed at this time.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1962 | Name of Petersburg National Military Park changed to Petersburg National Battlefield. Regional Resource-Planning office of NPS drafts a boundary-site plan for Poplar Grove. |
| 1964 | An interpretive prospectus is completed for Poplar Grove. |
| 1965 | A new master plan is completed for Petersburg National Battlefield, including Poplar Grove. |
| 1971 | The Odom family establishes a small cemetery on the south side of the approach road with the burial of Nellie E. Jones and Lester Grady Odom. |
| 1972 | Around this time, a driveway is built through the Blaha Farm extending from the approach road and running parallel to the north side of the cemetery to two houses built off east side of cemetery by Ronald Peterson and Anthony Blaha on subdivisions of Odom farm; the 0.05-acre Odom cemetery is platted. |
| 1974 | Around this time, the arborvitae hedge around the service yard, service yard well, Maltese cross hedge, settees, and three of the four Gun Monuments are removed; flagstaff reduced in height and guy wires removed. New well installed in service yard. |
| 1976 | A Resource Management Plan for Poplar Grove is approved. |
| November 1976 | A Development/Study Package Proposal is approved for Poplar Grove, outlining a comprehensive program of improvements and acquisition of land for buffer purposes and to place approach road in government ownership. |
| December 1977 | Working drawings for improvement program are completed by Livas & Associates, Architects. Plans not implemented. |
| 1987 | Roberta E. Odom makes initial offer to donate property along west side of cemetery. |
| September 5, 1990 | Contract for donation of fee simple title to 3.7-acre tract along west side of cemetery is executed. Tract, including a portion of the approach road and the .05-acre Odom cemetery, is donated by Roberta E. Odom to National Park Foundation with reservation of burial rights in Odom family cemetery. |

April 24, 1991	Roberta Odom signs deed for tract of 3.7 acres parcel to the National Park Foundation; Foundation subsequently conveys property to the National Park Service.
1995	Around this time, NPS builds a parking lot on the 3.7-acre Odom tract, along the north side of approach road. Approach road and entrance drive from gates to flagstaff repaved in asphalt with gravel top coat around the same time.
2003	The remains of three unidentified Union soldiers are reinterred in the cemetery from Peeble's Farm and Reams Station. The approach road and main drive are repaved in asphalt with a sand and pea-gravel top coat.
2004	A storm causes a blow-down in the woods north of the cemetery, creating openings in the narrow band of woods along the northern boundary.

APPENDIX J

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

While the Secretary of the Interior's Standards set forth uniform procedures for historic preservation, the way in which these standards are implemented varies among the various cultural resource management disciplines within NPS. This chapter addresses two of these disciplines: National Register evaluation of historic significance based on the National Register Criteria (section 1 of this chapter); and NPS cultural landscape methodology to analyze and evaluate historic integrity based on the NPS *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports* (sections 2 and 3 of this chapter). While both are closely related, there are distinctions. The following is a summary of relationship between National Register and NPS cultural landscape analysis and evaluation. .

IDENTIFYING RESOURCES

The National Register recognizes five “resource types” to describe the general category of a property that may be listed in the National Register (note that these resource types are taken from the National Historic Preservation Act as amended). These include buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects. Resource types in the NPS *Management Policies* relate to certain cultural resource disciplines and include archeological resources, cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources. A cultural landscape might include buildings, structures, and objects and be listed in the National Register as either a site or a district. Key terminology distinctions for resource identification include:

- **Property (or Historic Property):** The National Register term for the geographic area being evaluated, constituting a single entry in the National Register. A property consists of one or a combination of *buildings, structures, districts, sites, or objects*.
- **Resource:** The National Register term for any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.
- **Cultural Landscape (or Landscape):** The NPS term for a geographic area, containing both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, activity or person, or that exhibits cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape may encompass the same geographic area as a National Register property; and may be listed in the National Register as a district or site, and may contain within it buildings, structures, and objects.

- **Landscape Characteristic:** The NPS term for the defining tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that individually and collectively convey its cultural value. The term is applied to both cultural and natural processes or to cultural and natural forms which are identified by the thirteen following types: *natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites*. These characteristics are composed of physical elements known as landscape features (see below).
- **Landscape Feature:** The NPS term for a prominent or distinctive element or quality of a cultural landscape. Landscape features are grouped under broader categories of landscape characteristics (see above).

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE & NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The cultural landscape evaluation provided in a CLR draws upon the National Register and NPS cultural landscape frameworks to document the historic character of a cultural landscape. The CLR analyzes the landscape according to the thirteen landscape characteristics and their associated features. These characteristics and features are then evaluated as either contributing or non-contributing (or unevaluated) to document how they individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character. While this evaluation employs the seven aspects of integrity used by the National Register (*location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*.), the dynamic character of natural resources in a landscape requires a broader approach to assessing integrity. In a cultural landscape, historic integrity is determined overall by the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements obscuring the character can be reversed.¹

A National Register evaluation of a property includes an identification of resources and an evaluation of whether they are contributing or non-contributing to the historic significance of the property (or unevaluated). This evaluation is based on a determination of whether the resource relates to the property's area of significance and an assessment of the historic integrity of the resource. As stated above, the National Register analysis is based on five resource types (*building, structure, site, object and district*), a framework originally

¹ In addition, setting is understood differently in assessing the integrity of a landscape. While National Register evaluation often defines setting as landscape within a property, in NPS cultural landscape methodology, setting is generally defined as the broader environment and physical context of the cultural landscape.

developed to quantify a National Register property, rather than comprehensively inventory its historic character and features. As a result, not all landscape characteristics and associated features documented in a CLR may be identified as resources for the purposes of the National Register, but rather as associated features. Such features, however, may still contribute to the historic significance of the property. National Register documentation will indicate which of those characteristics and features documented in the CLR qualify as resources, or as associated landscape features.

APPENDIX K

REPOSITORIES CONSULTED AND RESULTS

[to be completed]

The Library of Virginia, Richmond (state library and archives). Consulted web catalogue and on-line photograph collection. Found a 1939 photograph of Poplar Grove National Cemetery and index to Petersburg newspapers 1797-1877.

Petersburg Public Library System, William R. McKenney Branch Central Library, 137 S. Sycamore Street, Petersburg. Browsed Research Room (local history room) and spoke with reference librarian. The library does not have any collections pertaining specifically to Poplar Grove National Cemetery; found some materials in Petersburg history books. The library also has a collection of Petersburg newspapers on microfilm; those prior to 1877 are indexed and were searched for articles on Poplar Grove. Due to lack of index, the post-1877 newspapers were not searched.

Dinwiddie Historical Society, Old Dinwiddie Courthouse, Boydon Plank Road, Dinwiddie, Virginia. Spoke with county historian Betty Bowen. The historical society does not have any materials on Poplar Grove National Cemetery.

Dinwiddie Library, Appomattox Regional Library System, 14103 Boydon Plank Road, Dinwiddie, Virginia. Spoke with librarian Joanne Cowden. The library does not have any materials on Poplar Grove National Cemetery in clipping or photographic files. Joanne also called over to the main regional library in Hopewell; it also does not have anything on the cemetery.

Library of Congress, American Memory website, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html> Searched for photographs on 50th New York Engineers Camp, Petersburg, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, other National Cemeteries.

National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Lakewood, Colorado.

National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield archives, temporarily housed at Fort Lee (Hopewell), Virginia, originally at visitor center. The archives contain superintendent's letters, the burial record, and cemetery inventories. These materials were researched by park staff Betsy Dinger-Glisan for documentation as part of her digital database of cemetery records.

National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield administrative files, headquarters, Hickory Hill Road, Petersburg.

Virginia Tech “Imagebase” (collection of online historical photographs), <http://spec.lib.vt.edu/imagebase/>. Searched under Petersburg, National Cemetery, and Dinwiddie County. No relevant photographs found.

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