

SM-26

Point Lookout Civil War Prison Camp

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 01-06-2004

SM-26

(See also: SM-179 &
SM-406)

⁴⁰⁶
S M ~~26~~ and 179
POINT LOOKOUT MONUMENTS
Point Lookout State Park

1876 and 1910

⁴⁰⁶
The smaller monument (STMA-~~26~~) was erected in 1876 by the people of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties to honor the Confederate soldiers and sailors who died while prisoners at the Point Lookout Fort federal prison camp. Its construction was part of the activity during the Centennial of the American Revolution.

The larger monument (STMA-179) was erected in 1910 by the federal government after the remains of the Confederate prisoners had been moved to this site from the ~~fort~~ ^{prison compound} site at Point Lookout. The inscribed base records the names of 3,389 dead and includes the word "Unknown" of ~~which~~ ^{whom} there were many.

FWB

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: St. Mary's
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Hammond General Hospital, Camp Hoffman, Point Lookout Site of Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates

2. LOCATION *NOT TO BE RELEASED*

STREET AND NUMBER:
South of Tanner Creek on both sides of Md. Route 5 to the end of land

CITY OR TOWN:
Point Lookout State Park

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: St. Mary's CODE: 037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources

STREET AND NUMBER:
Tawes State Office Building, 508 Taylor Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
St. Mary's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Leonardtwn

CITY OR TOWN:
Leonardtwn

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Archaeological Site Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1973 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Division of Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey

STREET AND NUMBER:
208 Latrobe Hall, Johns Hopkins University

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: St. Mary's

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STATE		Maryland
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(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY, continued

Department of Defense, U.S. Navy; Naval Air Test Center
attn: Commander
Patuxent River, Maryland

SM-26

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of Point Lookout Civil War prison and hospital for Confederates is located in lower St. Mary's County, Maryland, at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. Presently a State Park, the archaeological district is bounded on the north by Tanner Creek, on the east by the Chesapeake Bay and on the south and west by the mouth of the Potomac River. The district includes the site of the prison camp, hospital, fort, and other associated structures, and the present-day U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse which dates, in part, prior to the Civil War.

From 1849 to 1938 the Chesapeake Bay shoreline receded as much as 950 feet. A riprap revetment installed along the Eastern Shore in 1973 has halted the erosion. While the shoreline of the Potomac section of the site has retained basically the same shape, variation as much as 50 feet since 1952 has probably resulted in the destruction of archaeological remains in that area (Kent, 1974: 4). "The Point has been victimized by severe erosion, sand blows, and destructive storms over the years to the point that the surface of the land reveals little of what existed during the Civil War or prior to it." (Kent, 1974: 9) With the modernization of the park facilities and the construction of the riprap revetment, an archaeological survey was conducted in 1973 to determine the location and extent of archaeological remains of the Civil War and pre-Civil War structures and facilities. A lithograph made of Point Lookout between 1863-64, provided essential information for the location and interpretation of the archaeological remains uncovered. Areas lost to erosion were surveyed by underwater archaeologists and found to contain no in situ material although a more detailed survey is needed. While erosion has claimed a large portion of the site along the eastern shore, significant areas of the prison complex remain. They include:

At least one half of the large, wheel-shaped Hammond General Hospital; the quartermaster's office; stables; various sutlers; possible the wharf and warehouses close by; the original light house and buoy shed, (still standing); several hospital wards to the north of Hammond General Hospital; the extreme western portion of the Rebel Prison Camp; the cattle yard; a line of rifle pits; Fort Lincoln; and, the majority of the encampments located along the Potomac shore, to name a few.

In addition, the presence of two residences predating the Civil War are indicated, and there are likely to be Indian camps close at hand (Popes Creek pottery, Middle Woodland period) (Kent, 1974: 37).

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(See continuation sheet)

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(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

It is the only remaining standing structure that was present during the Civil War occupation. The Coast Guard lighthouse at the extreme southern tip of the peninsula was constructed in 1830 and remained in continual use until 1966. From 1878 to 1948 the lighthouse and surrounding area served as a Coast Guard station. The lighthouse is a two-story frame residence with a hip roof. The light is located at the apex of the roof. An engraving of the area as a Civil War prison camp indicates that the light rested on a much taller base equivalent in height to the two story residence. The light has not been in service since 1966.

The first major Civil War structure erected at the Point was the Hammond General Hospital which extended northward from the lighthouse and encompassed the southern portion of the Point from the shores of the Potomac to the beaches of the Chesapeake. The hospital rested on wooden posts driven into the soft sands of the Point. While post moulds and nail alignments have been reported from this area, the exact position of the hospital has not been determined. The plans for the hospital, which judging from the 1863-4 lithograph were faithfully executed, called for a hospital:

which consisted of a series of buildings forming a circle, twenty in all, arranged like the spokes in a wheel. The buildings included fifteen wards, 175 by 25, and one building 175 by 50, used as the headquarters for the doctors, for linen, and other stores. These sixteen buildings were connected by a circular roofed corridor eight feet wide, and one hundred one feet in circumference. The space between each two of these buildings was thirty-six feet; and in the angle of the circular space, four buildings, each 77 by 25 were erected: (c) the Chapel, (d) the Half-Diet Kitchen, (e) the Library and Reading Room, and (f) the Knapsack and Baggage Room. A 20,000 gallon water tank was provided to flood the hospital in case of fire (Beitzell, 1972: 19).

The cottages, hotel, and other structures dating before the Civil War occupation when the Point was a fashionable resort and bathing place were converted into hospitals with the exception of those occupied by surgeons, the officers of

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(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

the military department, the sisters of charity and others (Beitzell, 1972: 103). The 1863 lithograph reveals the multitude of buildings within this military-hospital complex: bakeries, commissary, laundry, guard house, post office, boarding house, sutler's house, general store, hospital wards, warehouses, and wharfs. Investigations of this rich archaeological area have been limited to a surface survey with a metal detector which did not produce meaningful results. Imposing the present shore line over the shore line depicted in the 1863 lithograph roughly indicates that the area east of the "Gazette Office" and Guard quarters may have been lost to erosion (see enclosed lithograph, Building No. 20). This area would include the commander's headquarters and various administrative offices along the Bay shore (Lithograph, 1863: No. 31-42).

The blacksmith shop - stables - contraband quarters complex has been pinpointed north of the present parking lot and south of the former prison compound by the recovery of hand wrought spikes, horseshoes and an eagle union button (Kent, 1974: 19). Aerial photographs show the location of the cattle yard and the road network. On ground investigations have been limited in this area to surface collecting and a metal detector survey.

The Confederate prison compound is delineated by ditches shown in a 1938 aerial photograph of the site. Differential vegetation patterns outline the location of roads and gutters between buildings in the remaining extreme western portion of the camp. Ironstone souptureen fragments, wine bottle glass, and other diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the surface of this area (Kent, 1974: 21). Two separate prison compounds, which divided the officers from the enlisted men, were surrounded by a ten to twelve foot high plank fence circumvented by a plankway upon which the guards maintained a constant watch. The prisoners lived in tents throughout the entire period. Wooden structures housing the mess halls, infirmary and other functions were located within the western section of the stockade.

On the Potomac shore of the peninsula northwest of the prison compound are the above ground remains of Fort Lincoln, erected sometime between 1863-4 in reaction to rumors of an impending Confederate attempt to free the prisoners. The urgent preparation of defensive works referred to in the literature may be documented by the discovery

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) # 3

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(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

of the remains of a possible building which was apparently burnt down instead of torn down in preparation for the fort's erection. This feature was uncovered by bulldozers preparing for the placement of a riprap revetment along the fort's western wall. The fort is square in plan with earthen parapets forming a walkway around the perimeter. Three of the corners are rounded and extend beyond the square perimeter. The fourth corner has been eroded away as has been the western wall. These corner protrusions are probably gun emplacements. The outer wall slopes down to a moat or ditch which surrounds the fort. The interior walls were possibly reinforced by wooden posts. A depression of the south wall marks the entrance (Kent: 1974: 12).

The union regiments were stationed at the Point camped along the southern shores of Lake Conoy from the Potomac to the Chesapeake shores. While the eastern camps have been lost to the Bay, the western area has produced archaeological features connected with daily camp activities. Excavations in the area north of Fort Lincoln revealed a double oven used in the preparation of food and possibly bullets. Other areas north of the Fort have produced surface finds of numerous minie balls, musket balls, poorly formed varieties of minie balls, and lead spews all indicative of bullet making activities. Kent speculates on the basis of this data that each company was responsible for the manufacture of its own bullets (1974: 20).

Limited testing of two residential sites located south of Lake Conoy produced debris of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Ironstone, pearlware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, blue and green shell-edges pearlware and brown oxide combed yellow slipware was found. "The presence of brown salt-glazed stoneware is somewhat indicative of a late seventeenth and early eighteenth century component at the site." (Kent, 1974:30) The residence on the southeast shore of Lake Conoy produced similar artifacts but of a larger size suggesting that the area has escaped cultivation. The residences were probably of low or middle income status.

The small pox hospital on the north side of Lake Conoy and the Union soldiers burial ground north of the present primitive camp area have not been located. The Confederate "Grave Yard No. 1" north of the prison camp area may be represented by an alignment of depressions (Kent, 1974: 18).

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Containing a peak population of 20,110 prisoners in April of 1865, Point Lookout was the largest Union prisoner of war camp for Confederates. With a 25 percent death rate, the Point Lookout prison surpassed the death rate at Andersonville even though the Hammon General Hospital with 1,400 beds was located at the site. The inhumanities committed at Andersonville were repeated at Point Lookout but have remained hidden beneath the drifting sands of the Point and within the dusty documents of governmental agencies. Archaeological investigations by Jonathan Kent (1974) and documentary research by Edwin Beitzell (1972) provide excellent sources of information about the history of the site and its present condition. Beitzell's investigations revealed the site not only contained a hospital, staging area, and a prisoner of war depot, but also was the headquarters of the St. Mary's County Military District, established to control the pro-south local population. The site was the primary objective of Bradley's raid in 1864, which while destroying transportation and communication networks around Baltimore and Washington was deprived of attacking Point Lookout and releasing the prisoners because of the publication of the plan.

Named St. Michael by Father Andrew White, S. J., the area of Point Lookout was one of the earliest land grants in Maryland, patented on August 30, 1634 to Governor Leonard Calvert from Lord Baltimore. While the early history of the site is related primarily to agricultural activities, in 1648 and in 1681 the area was the scene of the killing of several colonists by Indians (Beitzell, 1972: 1). The two seventeenth and eighteenth century low or middle income status residences represent excellent opportunities to conduct unique archaeological research of the virtually unknown culture of the common man in early American history (Kent, 1974: 39). The U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse is of singular architectural and historical value but is included within the district as the only standing structure remaining from the period

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

of the Civil War occupation. One of the earliest commercial resorts in Maryland, the Point's recreational assets were recognized in 1857 by William C. Johnson who led the development of a hotel and over one hundred summer cottages (Beitzell, 1972: 3, 19).

Beginning in July of 1862, the pleasant atmosphere of the Point was replaced by the serious task of preparing facilities for the Civil War wounded. The wheel shaped Hammond General Hospital was completed by August of 1862 at which time 350 Federal wounded became the first patients. The hospital also accepted some Confederate wounded. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the 8,000 to 10,000 Confederates injured at the battle necessitated the conversion of the Point into a prisoner of war depot as well as a hospital. Constructed to house a peak population of 10,000 prisoners, the camp surpassed that figure in 1864. The two separate enclosures housing the officers and enlisted men were later used to house enlisted men when the officers were transferred to other camps to prevent escapes. The prisoners lived in cloth tents; requisitions for wooden barracks being denied by the Secretary of War whose policy was to treat the Confederate prisoners in a similar manner to that received by Union prisoners in Confederate camps. Unlike the Confederates, the Union officials had the means and capacities to rectify the deplorable prison conditions, but the eye for an eye policy of the Federal bureaucrats was the ultimate cause of the high death rate at Federal prisons which amounted to at least 3,455 Confederate deaths at Point Lookout (Beitzell, 1972). This is a conservative estimate according the Beitzell who feels that an ultimate toll of over 4,000 deaths may some day be realized.

While guarded by the battle-tested 2nd and 12th regiments, New Hampshire Volunteers, the prisoners received fair treatment. But with the arrival of draftees and Negro troops, the plight of the prisoners worsened as 38 or more prisoners were shot without cause and the guards responsible not brought to terms. Humanitarian efforts by local residents and southern officials were constantly frustrated by the Federal government.

With increasing numbers of prisoners, supplies, facilities, and water were in short supply resulting in an increased death rate. Approximately 1,532 prisoners died during the last seven months of the prisons use. "By July 5, 1865, all the prisoners had been released except a few in the hospital: and on July 13, Point Lookout was officially discontinued as a garrison post..." (Beitzell, 1972: 41).

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
St. Mary's	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archaeological Site

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

In 1866 the Federal Government took steps to dismantle the prison camp and establish a National Cemetery. The camp was subsequently dismantled and the remains of the dead removed or relocated. In the twentieth century the area reverted back to recreational use which continued after the land was purchased by the State of Maryland in 1962. Since that time the State has been developing the recreational potential of the site but has until recently ignored the historical value. The State has taken measures to inventory the historical resources, to check the erosion, and to prevent casual digging for relics by informed members of the public. The rich archaeological and historical resources of the district are only beginning to be recognized.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Carton, James A. "Point Lookout Prison." Chronicles of St. Mary's 15: 80-101. 1967.
 Beitzell, Edwin W. Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates. The Kirby Lithographic Company, Inc. Washington, D.C. 1972.
 Kent, Jonathan D. Point Lookout Salvage and Survey Project, Maryland Parks [sic] Service, Parts I-III. Manuscript report to the Md. Park Service, Tawes State Office Bldg. Annapolis, Maryland. 1974.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW						
NE						
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 220 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Wayne E. Clark, Archaeological Intern
 ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: August 1974
 STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road
 CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:
 National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
 Title State Historic Preservation Officer
 Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1900263634

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE:	(See also: SM-179 & SM-406)
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Point Lookout Fort - Monument - Prison Site

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Point Lookout Prison - Fort Lincoln

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Point Lookout

STATE: Maryland CODE: COUNTY: St. Mary's CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition:	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
State of Maryland (~~State Park~~ Dept of Forests & Parks)

STREET AND NUMBER:
State Space Bldg

CITY OR TOWN: Annap. STATE: MD CODE: 19

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
St. Mary's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown STATE: Maryland CODE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 560 acres -

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

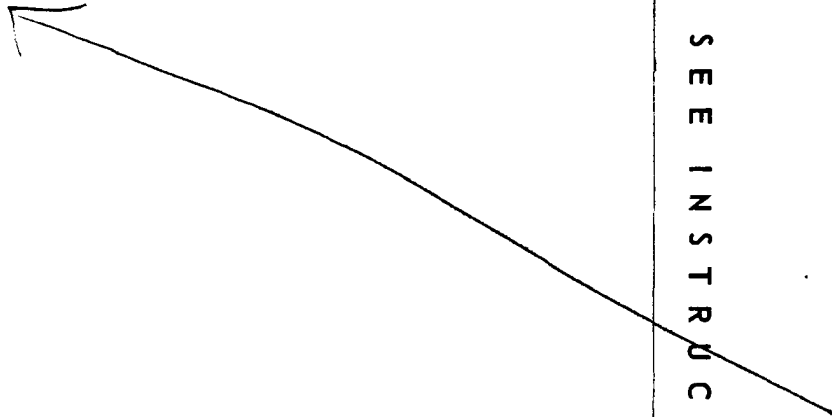
Point Lookout is a narrow flat area at the extreme southernmost tip of St. Mary's County, at the junction of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. It is ~~almost~~ surrounded by tidal water, ~~and is one of the most beautiful spots in Maryland.~~ ^{on} ^{sides.}

It is the site of the 500 acre Point Lookout Maryland State Park, which includes the Civil War fort known as Fort Lincoln. Excavations show the outline of the fort, which covers approximately one acre.

The Federal monument to the Confederate prisoners who died at Point Lookout Prison is adjacent to the state park. It is the only monument ever erected by the Federal Government to Confederate soldiers. It is still maintained by the Federal Government.

ditto

describe further.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Political <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Phi-
losophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Human-
itarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Near the outbreak of the Civil War the Federal Government built Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout for Union Soldiers. After the battle of Gettysburg it became a prison for Confederate soldiers. By the end of the war there were over 20,000 prisoners at the Point.

The famous writer Sydney Lanier was one of the prisoners. Conditions were so bad and the prisoners were so mistreated that 27% of them died. This compares with the 24% mortality rate at the famous Confederate Andersonville Prison in Georgia.

After the war the prisoners were set free and had to walk home from Point Lookout. Many of them passed through Leonardtown, the County Seat of St. Mary's County, and were aided by the citizens.

Many of the bodies of the prisoners who died were moved to their former homes in the South by their families. Those that remain are marked by the Federal monument, a bronze plaque ~~on which~~ states simply:

"Erected by the United States to mark the burial place of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died at Point Lookout Maryland while prisoners of war and were buried to the number of 3384, but whose remains were subsequently removed either to their respective homes, or to this cemetery where the individual graves cannot be identified."

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Handwritten mark

A

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

✓ *Side lights on Maryland History - Nestie Dorsey Richardson*
 Chronicles of St. Mary's - a monthly publication of the St. Mary's Historical Society
 Yesterday In Old St. Mary's County - By Robert E. T. Pogue
 Georgetown University Archives, St. Mary's Beacon Files, *George Washington University, Washington DC.*
 War of the Rebellion Official Records
 (~~Many others~~) *Greenberry Series on Md. Vol 3, George & Virginia Schawm, Greenberry Publications, Annapolis, Md.*

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
SE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
SW	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Robert E. Pogue** *Robert E. Pogue*

ORGANIZATION: **Committee, Md. Historical Trust** DATE: **9/15/69**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Bushwood** STATE: **Maryland 20618** CODE: **19**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

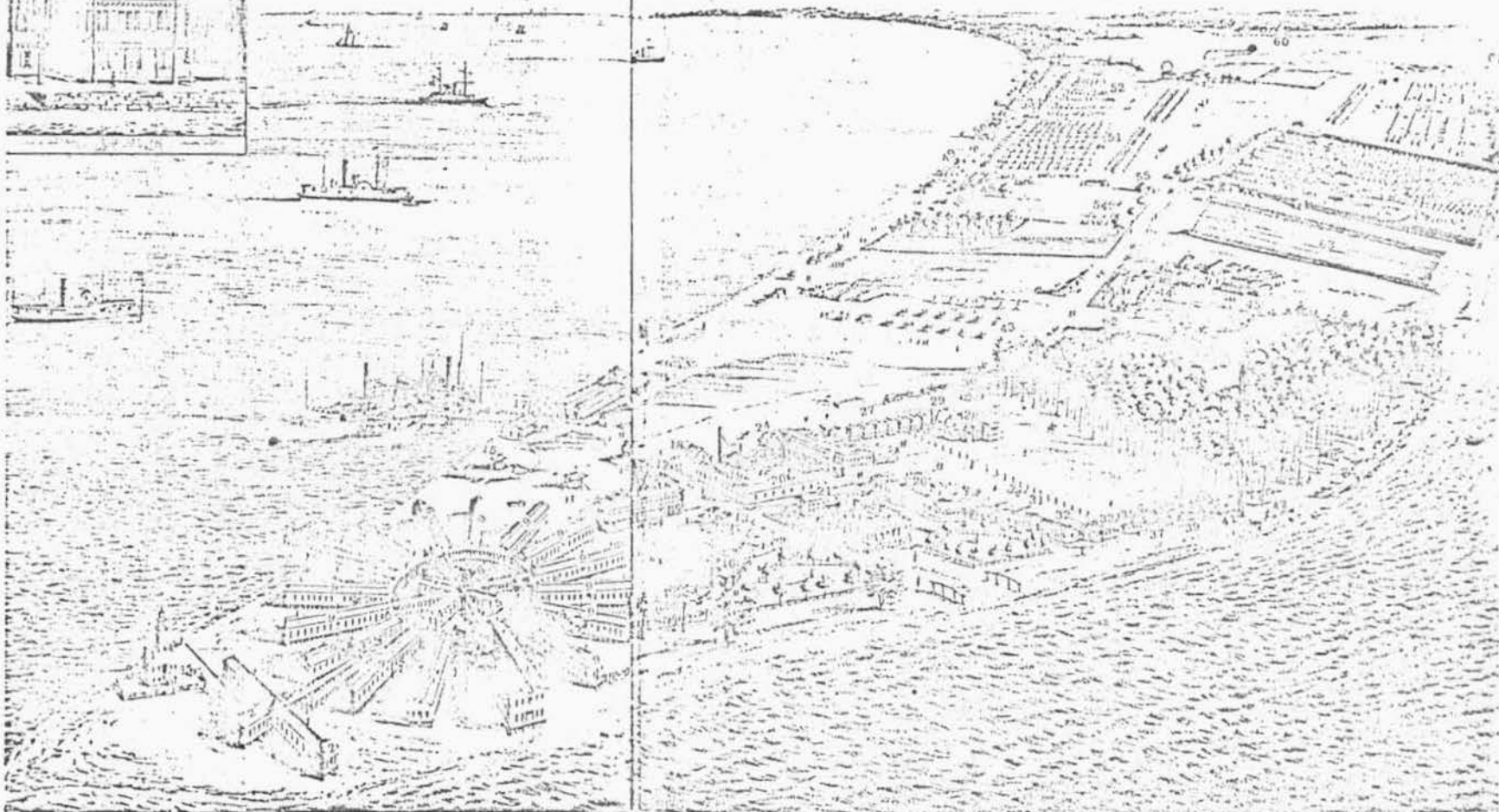


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facies rock from (see base) 8/1/4

1. Light house
2. Dining room & kitchen
3. Hospital Headquarters
4. Mess room
5. Reading room
6. Hall over kitchen
7. Chapel
8. Reversoir
9. Circle of wards
10. Ward G
11. Ward D
12. Ward F
13. Ward E
14. E. L. Dinnelby's Store
15. Drack house
16. Suters' Quarters
17. Wharf & Post Com. building
18. Ice house
19. Laundry
20. Guard quarters
21. Hospit. Com. & Clerks Mess room
22. Old hotel - wards A & B
23. Bakery
24. Commissary building
25. Ward I
26. Ward K
27. Ward G
28. Rear of Foreman's Boarding house
29. Aft of boarding house
30. Spec. Art's phot-graph gallery
31. Qtrs. of W. H. Gardner, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. & Lt. officer
32. Qtrs. of A. Heger, Surg. U. S. A.
33. Qtrs. of Surg. Thompson in charge of Prisoners Camp.
34. Line dividing Hospit. fr. Military
35. Qtrs. of Capt. Lucas, C. S.
36. Qtrs. of Mr. Tompkins, Q. M. Clerk
37. Qtrs. of Capt. Cook, C. S.
38. Qtrs. of Lt. Sargent Ord. Officer
39. Qtrs. of Capt. Godfrey, Q. M.
40. Office of Com. of Musters
41. Office of Capt. Patterson Provost Marshal
42. Brig. Gen. Mansson Headquarters
43. 2nd Wisconsin Battery
44. Cluster of stables
45. Contraband quarters
46. Star Spangled Masonic Lodge
47. Murphy's farm house
48. Hospital 2nd N. H. V.
49. Qtrs. of Dr. Merrow, Sur. 2nd N. H. V.
50. Qtrs. of Col. Bailey 2nd, N. H. V.
51. Camp of 2nd, N. H. V.
52. Camp of 12th N. H. V.
53. Qtrs. of Major Langley, Com's 12th N. H. V.
54. Qtrs. of Union recruits from rebel prisoners
55. Guard house
56. Rebel Camp
57. Camp 5th N. H. V.
58. Qtrs. of Col. Crow, 5th N. H. V.
59. Burying grounds
60. Small pox hospital
61. Saw-pile across Peninsula and
62. Q. M. Mess room office
63. Capt. rebel offices



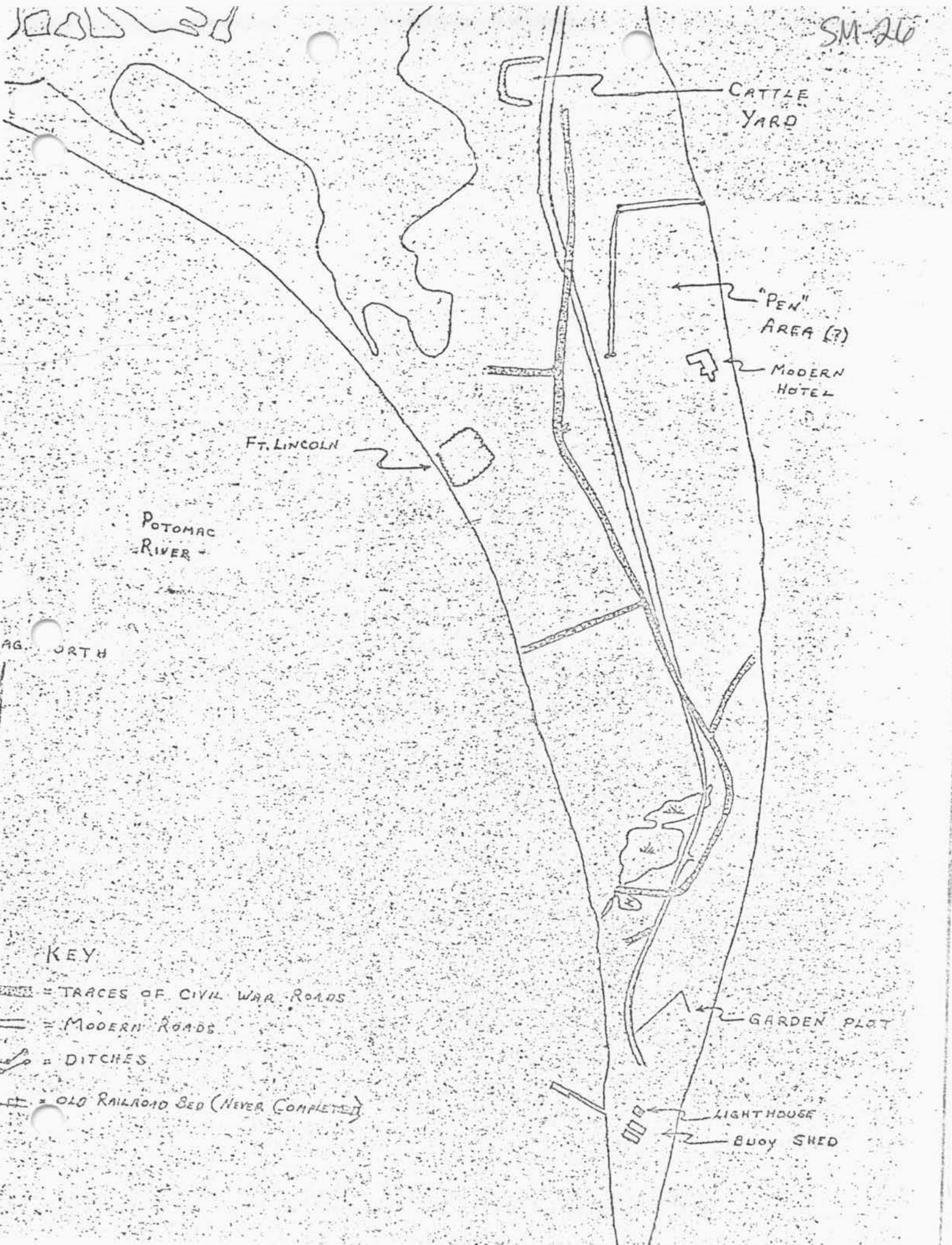
POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
VIEW OF NORTH SIDE

POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(Lithograph of Point Lookout made between July 1863 - Feb 1864)

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CATTLE YARD

"PEN" AREA (?)





MODERN HOTEL

Ft. LINCOLN

POTOMAC RIVER

AG. NORTH

KEY

-  = TRACES OF CIVIL WAR ROADS
-  = MODERN ROADS
-  = DITCHES
-  = OLD RAILROAD BED (NEVER COMPLETED)

GARDEN PLOT

LIGHTHOUSE

BUOY SHED