NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: St. Paul's Cemetery

other names/site number: Old St. Paul's Cemetery — B-3686 / 18-BC-19

2. Location

street & number: Redwood Street and Martin Luther King Boulevard — ☐ not for publication

city, town: Baltimore — ☐ vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Baltimore City code: 510 zip code: 21201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	☐ building(s)	1		buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district			sites
☐ public-State	[X] site			structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure			objects
	☐ object	1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 5-16-88

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

B-3686

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
funeracy: cemetery	funeracy: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
N/A	foundation N/A walls N/A roof N/A other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DEXCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Old St. Paul's Cemetery is a 2.4 acre walled burial ground in south-central Baltimore. It is bounded on three sides by streets, Redwood and Lombard streets and Martin Luther King Boulevard, and by the University of Maryland campus on the fourth. The walls are stone on three sides and brick along Redwood Street. Entrance is on Redwood Street through a pair of iron gates. Laid out about 1799, the cemetery is divided into a grid pattern of paths intersecting at right angles with the graves arranged in the east-west manner. The plots are generally twenty-four feet in depth with the widths in multiples of eight feet. The graves are marked with monuments or vaults ranging from simple and plain stones standing erect or flat on the ground to columned monuments and tablets. A section along the west side was destroyed for a highway project in the 1970s. The wall along Martin Luther King Boulevard dates from this project.

[X] See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Old St. Paul's Cemetery, a 2.4 acre walled cemetery in Baltimore City, bounded by Lombard and Redwood Streets, Martin Luther King Boulevard, and the University of Maryland professional campus on the east, belongs to Old St. Paul's Church, at Charles and Saratoga Streets, which is itself on the National Register. Laid out ca. 1799, it is the third burial ground of the parish. It exemplifies the movement at the beginning of the nineteenth century to transfer the burial ground out of the churchyard to a 'suburban' location. Some of the bodies from the original cemetery and all of those from the second one were transferred into this cemetery by 1811. Its boundaries remained the same from 1799 until 1974 when four-tenths of an acre on the western side of the cemetery was sold by the St. Paul's vestry to the City of Baltimore for the construction of Martin Luther King Boulevard. This was the least used section of the cemetery, and the markers and remains were relocated to the east.

The present walls apparently exist as they were originally built, except that to the west where the wall was destroyed by the highway work and a close copy of the original rebuilt in 1976. This new west wall was reconstructed as a mitigating measure (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) to minimize the adverse effects of the highway work on the cemetery. The east, south, and west walls are of stone capped with granite; the north wall is of red brick laid in common bond with a corbelled ledge and recessed panels divided by brick pilasters. The gate, of unknown date, is of wrought iron. A small portion of the east wall has fallen into the cemetery, and the north brick wall is now in dangerous condition.

St. Paul's was laid out in a grid pattern of paths intersecting at right angles, with the graves arranged in an east-west fashion, which is very typical of cemeteries of this date. The only entrance gate is located to the north on Redwood Street. From it a carriage drive runs in a straight line south to the wall along Lombard Street. This and a central east-west path divide the cemetery into four quadrants. The burial ground is divided into a series of rectangular bays, with narrow walkways provided between them. The plots are usually twenty-four feet in depth and their widths are multiples of eight feet.

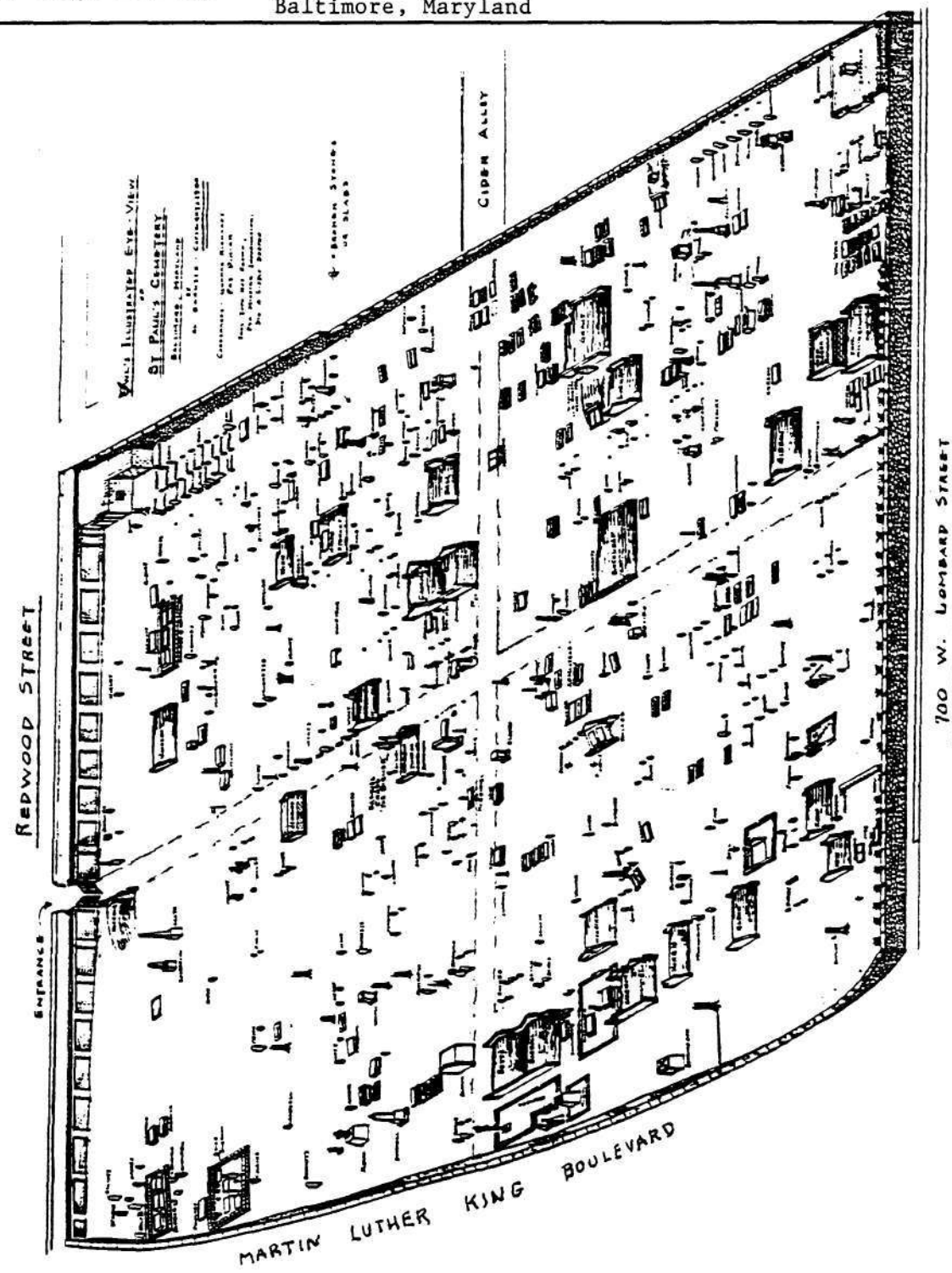
Aesthetically, the most important monuments are the vaults. They range from several late Federal style brick ones, which are unique in Baltimore, to some two dozen neo-classical mound crypts. Most share a common feature, their structural form. An underground burial chamber was topped by a brick barrel vault springing six to eight feet from the ground line. Each end of the vault was closed by a facade, plain at the rear, decorated at the front. The barrel vault was covered with soil and grass, and when viewed from the north or south, the cemetery seems to contain many small grassy hillocks.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/2

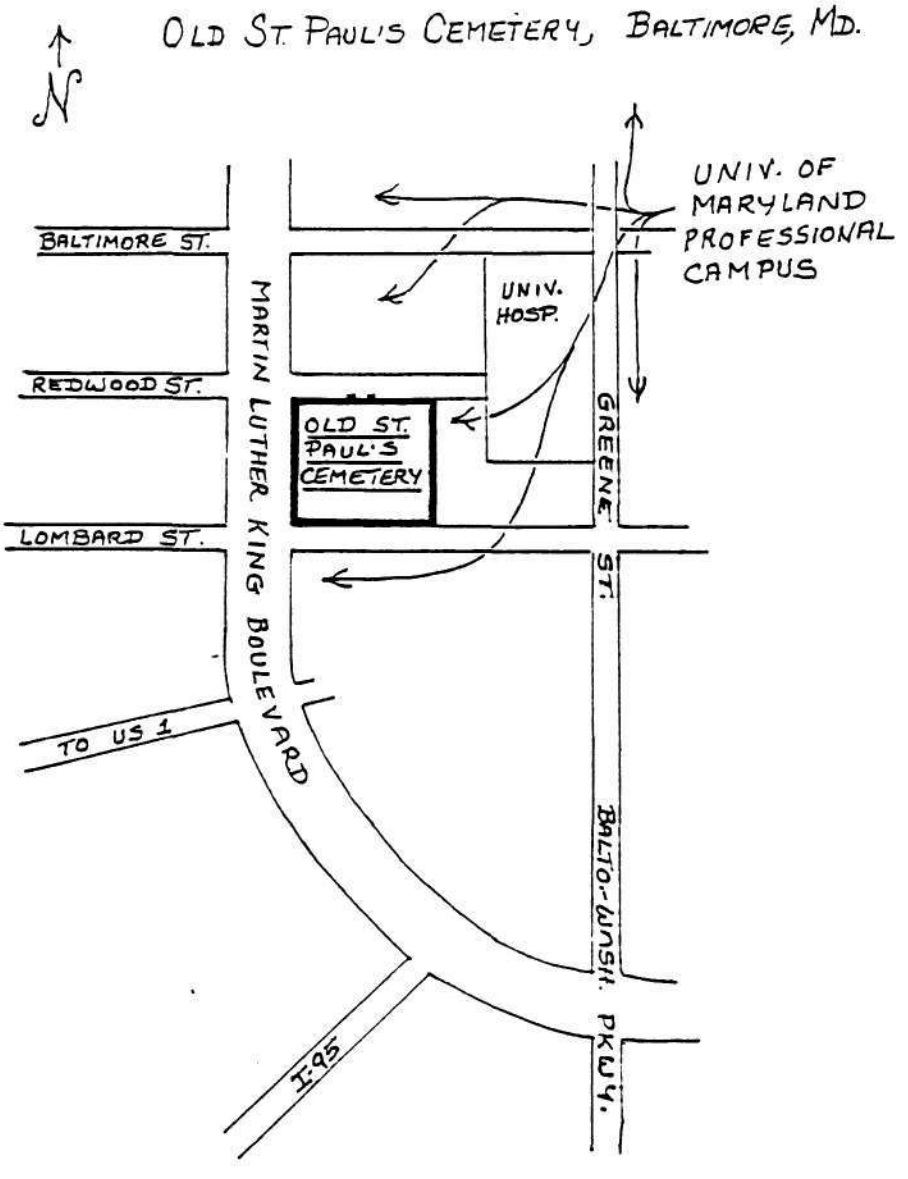
The one marble "designer" vault in the cemetery -- that of John Eager Howard -- deserves close study as the probable product of a recognized architect of the period, possibly Robert Mills or Robert Cary Long. Most of the individual markers in the cemetery are rather conservative tablets, ground slabs or raised slabs on brick supports.

The cemetery is essentially a white, Christian one, and was one of ten such Baltimore cemeteries in 1800, of which St. Paul's and Westminster (National Register listed) survive. There is apparently one family of converted Jews in St. Paul's but rumors that slaves were buried in the walkways is not substantiated by written records. The earliest interments were in the southeastern quadrant of the cemetery, which was for half a century the most fashionable burial place in Baltimore. Here are the Howard, Hollingsworth, Hindeman, Hoffman, Bowly, Curzon, Merryman, Rogers, and Dorsey lots. Twenty-seven of the fifty plot owners there gave their names to Baltimore streets or to sections of the city. Another fashionable avenue developed to the west and is lined with a dozen or so family vaults. Between are hundreds of smaller plots,and a portion in the extreme west (no longer within the cemetery) was reserved for charity lots. Burials in the cemetery certainly numbered in the thousands, although the number of extant markers today is only a few hundred. St. Paul's Register, for example, cites 456 burials in the 1830s; but Green Mount Cemetery, which opened in that decade, drained off the younger generations and in the 1920s, only twenty-two were buried in St. Paul's and seventeen were transferred out to other locations. The last known burial was in the early 1940s. It is essentially an early nineteenth century burial ground.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/3



See Continuation Sheet No. 7/4


OLD ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY, BALTIMORE, MD.
N
UNIV. OF MARYLAND PROFESSIONAL CAMPUS
BALTIMORE ST.
UNIV. HOSP.
MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD
REDWOOD ST.
OLD ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY
GREENE ST.
LOMBARD ST.
TO US 1
BALTO-WASH. PKWY.
I-95

8. Statement of Significance

B-3686

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
art	c. 1750-1900	
architecture		
social history		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Old St. Paul's Cemetery is one of the two oldest cemeteries in Baltimore and one of the very few remaining examples of an important transitional stage in the development of cemeteries in the city. It bridges the gap between the churchyard burial ground of the eighteenth century and the rural cemetery movement of the 1830s. It is an important expression of the funerary arts of architecture, sculpture and landscaping in Baltimore in this conservative period just prior to the flowering of Gothic revival. St. Paul's also provides an invaluable record of American material culture as it evolved in Baltimore through the nineteenth century, particularly the first five decades. Nowhere is there a better continuous record of Baltimore's material progress in these neglected decades than in St. Paul's. Finally, the graves at this cemetery represent people of transcendent importance in the development of Baltimore and Maryland. For many of them, their plot in Old St. Paul's is the only material tie still left in the city where they resided.

☒ See continuation sheet for Historic Context

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Historic/Prehistoric Theme(s):
architecture/landscape architecture
social/educational/cultural

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification	AD 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition	AD 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance	AD 1870-1930

Resource type:
cemetery

Old St. Paul's Cemetery was developed during the period in the state's history when Baltimore emerged as the most significant city in Maryland. Throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. Baltimore was the state's cultural, financial, commercial, industrial, and social center. By the close of the nineteenth century, nearly half of the state's population lived in Baltimore. Almost everyone of great wealth lived or worked in Baltimore.

Old St. Paul's Burial Ground is one of the very few remaining examples of an important transitional stage in the development of cemeteries in Baltimore. It bridges the gap between the churchyard burial ground of the eighteenth century and the rural cemetery movement of the late 1830s. As such, it is the rare relic of those decades when burial grounds were being moved out from congested urban centers, but before the totally new concept of burial that led to Mt. Auburn and Greenmount, cemeteries in Baltimore was introduced. It had a close counterpart in Westminster Cemetery until that burial ground translated itself backward into eighteenth century style by building a church over a portion of the cemetery. St. Paul's is an important relic of the funerary arts of architecture, sculpture and landscaping in a conservative period just prior to the flowering of Gothic revival.

The conservatism reflects currents of Baltimore and national history much broader than just the development of burial practices. As the seat of the most populous parish in Maryland, and as part of the formerly 'established' church, St. Paul's cemetery reflects a major theme in this period, the resolution of the tension between the values of an old landed gentry and those

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/2

of a new mercantile elite. Evidence of the resolution of this tension abounds in the cemetery, in patterns of burial, in clusterings of lot owners, and in the family histories recorded on tombstones.

St Paul's also provides an invaluable museum of American material culture as it evolved in Baltimore through at least the first five decades of the nineteenth century. As a protected place, and in contrast to the streets outside its walls, the cemetery has retained clear evidence of the flow of changing styles throughout the years. Succeeding generations, rather than replacing old stones and tombs as they became dated stylistically simply added the new beside the old, giving an unbroken record of architectural and sculptural styles throughout these years. Nowhere is there a better continuous record of developments in significant parts of Baltimore's material culture in these decades than in St. Paul's plots.

Finally, there are St. Paul's people. Taken collectively, they form a group of inestimable importance in the development of what was in these decades the country's second largest city as well as in the development of their country. There are among them countless civic officials at all levels -- members and organizers of the first city council, state legislators, governors, senators, congressmen, heroes of the Revolution and the War of 1812, judges, including an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, philanthropists, founders of banks, public works, and railroads, and even a signer of the Declaration of Independence. And for may of these individuals, their plot in Old St. Paul's is the only material tie to them left in the city they helped to establish.

St. Paul's people range from Revolutionary War heroes to common soldiers, from U.S. senators, governors and judges to ordinary tradespeople and their families, from founders of railroads, banks and insurance companies and patrons of charitable, educational and cultural institutions to widows and orphans. They cover essentially the whole spectrum of those who established Baltimore as the country's second most important city in the first half of the nineteenth century. Some of the more notable among those buried there are:

Samuel Chase, 1741-1811, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court.

The Reverend William Thomas Chase, 1730-1780, third rector of St. Paul's and father of Samuel Chase.

John Eager Howard, 1752-1827, Revolutionary War hero, U.S.Senator and Governor of Maryland; and his son **George Howard**, 1798-1846, Governor of Maryland.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/3

Daniel Dulany, the Younger, 1722-1797, Secretary and Attorney-General of Maryland before the Revolution. Known for handing down the legal opinion that the colonists, although British subjects, were not represented in Parliament and therefore under English common law not subject to taxation.

The Right Reverend James Kemp, d. 1827, Second Episcopal Bishop of Maryland and concurrently rector of St. Paul's.

James and William Hindeman, 1741-1830 and 1743-1822, brothers, who between them sat in a number of state offices, in the U.S. Senate and Congress.

George Armistead, 1780-1818, hero of the defense of Baltimore against the British in 1814.

General Lewis Addison Armistead, 1817-1863, served in Mexican-American War; wounded at Battle of Antietam and died at Gettysburg where men under his command made the farthest advance by any Confederate troop.

Isaac McKim, 1776-1838, merchant, patron of early clipper ships, member of Congress.

William McCreery, 1750-1814, merchant, member of U.S. Congress.

Robert Cary Long, Sr., 1770-1833, Baltimore architect of Davidge Hall and other buildings on the National Register.

Edward Biddle, member of Congress and Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Influential Baltimore merchants and philanthropists, **Daniel Bowly**, 1745-1807, **George Hoffman**, 1767-1834, **William Hollins**, 1755-1810, **Archibald Campbell**, 1747-1805, **Richard Curzon**, 1726-1805, **John Dorsey**, 1735-1810, **John Donnell**, 1752-1827, **F.W. Brune**, 1776-1860, **William Goodwin**, died 1809, **John Merryman**, 1736-1814, and **Nicholas Rogers**, 1753-1822.

First burial place of **Tench Tilghman**, aide-de-camp to General Washington, who carried news of the British surrender to Congress; and **Francis Scott Key**, author of the Star Spangled Banner. Key, who died in Baltimore, was buried first in the Howard vault and moved later to Frederick, Maryland. Tilghman was buried in the cemetery for more than a century; his family removed his remains and his marker at the time when vandalism in St. Paul's was particularly severe.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/4

Archeological Analysis: by Elizabeth Cole, Maryland State Historic Preservation Office

St. Paul's Cemetery is recorded in the Maryland Historical Trust's Inventory as archeological site 18 BC 19. The cemetery contains thousands of burials associated with St. Paul's parish, and it includes reburials from the parish's two earlier cemeteries as well as reburials from the cemetery's western section which was destroyed by road construction. Only a small portion of these burials remain marked today.

The cemetery's archeological record holds valuable information about the cemetery itself and the interments it contains. Archeological investigations, combined with remote sensing techniques, provide the only means to accurately identify and document the exact location of the unmarked graves. Archeological research may reveal patterns of interment and reburial, information on coffin types and styles, and disclose other interment measures. The burials may also contain valuable data on the interred individuals, many of whom were very prominent citizens, although the reburials from the cemetery's western section probably represent charity interments. Analysis of the human remains by a physical anthropologist may provide insights into the lifestyles of the interred (their diet, health, physical condition, etc.). Finally, archeological testing may also reveal evidence of the interred individuals' clothing and personal items.

During 1977, archeological testing was conducted in the western portion of the cemetery, prior to construction of Martin Luther King Boulevard. The investigations uncovered archeological resources associated with the the cemetery, including three unmarked burials and coffin furniture (Morrison: 1977). The testing demonstrated the presence of archeological resources related to the cemetery.

The archeological resources of St. Paul's cemetery are an integral component of this significant historic property. These resources certainly enhance the knowledge and understanding of the property available through the historic and architectural record.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-3686

R. Kent Lancaster, "Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore," Maryland Historical Magazine, 1983, pp. 129-142 and the sources cited.

Francis F. Beirne, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore, Baltimore, 1967.

Morrison, Deborah. "Preliminary Site Examination of Three Sites in the City Boulevard Corridor, Baltimore, Maryland." 1977, manuscript file at Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Baltimore (B-3686) and Maryland Archeological Site Survey (18-BC-19), Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository: St. Paul's Church, Baltimore

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.4 acres

Baltimore West, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	359600	4349730
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description From southeast corner of Martin Luther King Blvd. eastward on building line of Redwood St. to University of Maryland Professional campus (formerly Cider Alley); along building line of old alley to Lombard St.; west to Martin Luther King Blvd. and north to Redwood St.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries encompass only the cemetery which is surrounded by streets on three sides and non-cemetery property on the fourth.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Washington Bowie and Dr. R. Kent Lancaster

organization Goucher College date October 15, 1986

street & number Dulaney Valley Road telephone 337-6267; 337-6363

city or town Towson, Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21204

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

B-3686

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000746 Date Listed: 6/30/88

St. Paul's Cemetery
Property Name

Baltimore (ind. city) MD
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Carol D. Shull
Signature of the Keeper

Jan 30, 1988
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Classification

Number of resources should read 1 contributing site, not building.

Section 8: Period of Significance

The beginning date of the period of significance apparently was a typographical error, and should be 1799 to correspond with date the cemetery was originally laid out, as described in the statement of significance.

Confirmation of this information with the SHPO was attempted without success by the date of listing due to a change in SHPO telephone numbers.

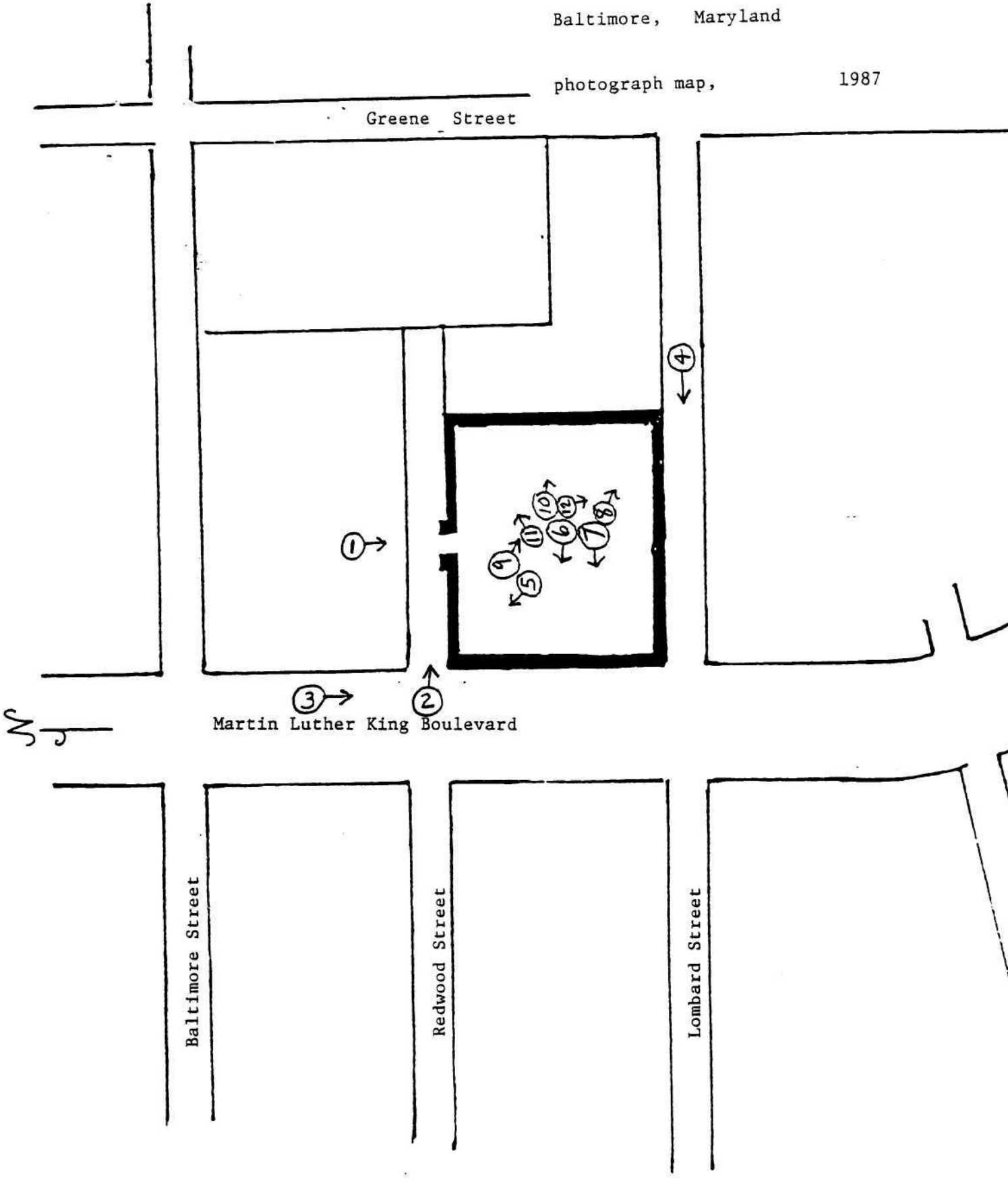
DISTRIBUTION:

St. Paul's Cemetery
B-3686
Baltimore
Maryland
18/359600/4349730
17'30"
39°15'
76°37'30"
40'
357000m E.
4349
4348
4347
4346000m N.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 29 MI.
GLEN BURNIE 6.2 MI
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975
5.5 MI. TO MD. 7 HAVRE DE GRACE 37 MI.
28 MI. TO U.S. 40
13 MI. TO U.S. 40
Lutheran Hospital
Harlem Park
Lafayette Square
Franklin Square
Edgar Allan Poe Home
Bon Secours Hospital
Union Square
St. Paul's Cem
Mt Olivet Cemetery
GWYNNS FALLS PARK
CARROLL PARK
Golf Course
Wilhelm Park
Our Lady of Victory Ch
Gwynns Falls
Gasoline
Transformer Station
Mount Winans
Westport
MIDDLE BR
PATAPSCO R
Smith Cove
Radio Towers (WFBR)
Morrell Park
Mt Auburn Cemetery
Lakeland
West Baltimore
Cherry Hill
Lorchester Heights
Lansdowne
English Consul
FRANKLIN STREET
MULBERRY STREET
LEXINGTON STREET
FAYETTE STREET
PRATT STREET
WINCHESTER ST
PRESSMAN
LAFAYETTE AVENUE
MONROE STREET
FULTON AVENUE
CALHOUN
CAROLINE
FREMONT
BENTALOU
PENN CENTRAL
FREDERICK ROAD
OHIO
BOULEVARD
WESTERN
MARYLAND
PARKWAY
ANNAPOLIS
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE
DE SOTO
CALDEN
GEORGETOWN ROAD
HOLLINS FERRY RD
WATERVIEW AVE
PACA ST
BM
648

Old St. Paul's Cemetery B-3686

Baltimore, Maryland

photograph map, 1987



Form 10-900
OMB No 1024-0018
Exp 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

B-3686

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Paul's Cemetery

and or common Old St. Paul's Cemetery (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Redwood Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of Third Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
X site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name St. Paul's Church

street & number Charles & Saratoga Streets

city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office, Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number Calvert & Fayette Streets

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no

date 1975 federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Survey No.B-3686

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___ excellent	_x_ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site	
___ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	_x_ moved	date of move 1800
_x_ fair	___ unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Old St. Paul's Cemetery, a 2.4 acre walled cemetery in Baltimore City, bounded by Lombard and Redwood Streets, Martin Luther King Boulevard, and the University of Maryland Professional Campus on the east, belongs to Old St. Paul's Church, at Charles and Saratoga Streets, which is itself on the National Register. Laid out ca. 1799, it is the third burial ground of the parish and is therefore designated above as 'moved ' and not 'original.' It exemplifies the movement at the beginning of the nineteenth century to transfer the burial ground out of the churchyard to a 'suburban' location. Some of the bodies from the original cemetery and all of those from the second one were transferred into this cemetery by 1811. Its boundaries remained the same from 1799 until 1974 when four-tenths of an acre on the western side of the cemetery was sold by the St. Paul's vestry to the City of Baltimore for the construction of the Martin Luther King Boulevard. This was the least used section of the cemetery, and the markers and remains were relocated to the east.

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(See continuation sheets # 1-3)

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the 1830's; but Green Mount Cemetery, which opened in that decade, drained off the younger generations and in the 1920's, only twenty-two were buried in St. Paul's and seventeen were transferred out to other locations. The last known burial was in the early 1940's. It is essentially an early nineteenth century burial ground.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-3686

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	X religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) cemetery
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1800 - 1940 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A X B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B X C X D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: X national X state X local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Old St. Paul's Cemetery is one of the two oldest cemeteries in Baltimore and one of the very few remaining examples of an important transitional stage in the development of cemeteries in the city. It bridges the gap between the churchyard burial ground of the eighteenth centur century and the rural cemetery movement of the 1830's. It is an important relic of the funerary arts of architecture, sculpture and landscaping in this conservative period just prior to the flowering of Gothic revival. St. Paul's also provides an invaluable museum of American material culture as it evolved in Baltimore through at least the first five decades of the nineteenth century. Nowhere is there a better continuous record of Baltimore's material progress in these neglected decades than in St. Paul's. Finally, the graves at this cemetery represent people of inestimable importance in the establishment of their city, state and country. For many of them, their plot in Old St. Paul's is the only material tie still left in the city where they resided.

(See continuation sheets # 4-8)

Old St. Paul's Burial Ground is one of the very few remaining examples of an important transitional stage in the development of cemeteries in Baltimore. It bridges the gap between the churchyard burial ground of the eighteenth century and the rural cemetery movement of the late 1830's. As such, it is a rare relic of those decades when burial grounds were being moved out from congested urban centers, but before the totally new concept of burial that led to Mt. Auburn, Green Mount, etc. was introduced. It had a close counterpart in Westminster Cemetery until that burial ground translated itself backward into eighteenth century style by building a church over a portion of the cemetery. St. Paul's is an important relic of the funerary arts of architecture, sculpture and landscaping in a conservative period just prior to the flowering of Gothic revival.

This conservatism reflects currents of Baltimore and national history much broader than just the development of burial practices. As the seat of the most populous parish in Maryland, and as part of the formerly 'established' church, St. Paul's cemetery reflects a major theme in this period, the resolution of the tension between the values of an old landed gentry and those of a new mercantile elite. Evidence of the resolution of this tension abounds in the cemetery, in patterns of burial, in clustering of lot owners, and in the family histories recorded on tombstones.

St. Paul's also provides an invaluable museum of American material culture as it evolved in Baltimore through at least the first five decades of the nineteenth century. As a protected place, the cemetery has retained to a degree absent elsewhere, clear evidence of the introduction of new styles, the attempt at synthesis of old and new, and finally the victory of the new. Nowhere is there a better continuous record of Baltimore's developments in material culture in these neglected decades than in St. Paul's plots.

Finally, there are St. Paul's people. Taken collectively, they form a group of inestimable importance in the development of what was in these decades the country's second largest city as well as in the development of their country. There are among them countless civic officials at all levels--members and organizers of the first city council, state legislators, governors, senators, congressmen, heroes of the Revolution and the War of 1812, judges, including an associate justice of the US Supreme Court, philanthopists, founders of banks, public works, and railroads, and even a signer of the Declaration of Independence. And for many of these individuals, their plot in Old St. Paul's is the only material tie to them left in the city they helped to establish.

St. Paul's people range from Revolutionary War heroes to common soldiers, from U. S. senators, governors and judges to ordinary tradespeople and their families, from founders of railroads, banks and insurance companies and patrons of charitable, educational and cultural institutions to widows and orphans. They cover essentially the whole spectrum of those who established Baltimore as the country's second most important city in the first half of the nineteenth century. Some of the more notable among those buried there are:

Samuel Chase, 1741-1811, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Associate Justice, US Supreme Court.

Rev. William Thomas Chase, 1730-1780, third rector of St. Paul's and father of Samuel Chase.

John Eager Howard, 1752-1827, Revolutionary war hero, U. S. Senator and Governor of Maryland; and his son George Howard, 1789 -1846, Governor of Maryland.

Daniel Dulany the Younger, 1722-1797, Secretary ands Attorney-General of SMaryland before the Revolution. Known for handing down the legal opinion that the colonists, although British subjects, were not represented in Parliament and therefore under English common law not subject to taxation.

Continuation sheet #7. Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore.

Rt. Rev. James Kemp, d. 1827, Second Episcopal Bishop of Maryland and concurrently rector of St. Paul's.

James and William Hindeman, 1741-1830 and 1743-1822, brothers, who between them sat in a number of state offices, in the US Senate and Congress.

George Armistead, 1780-1818, hero of the defense of Baltimore against the British in 1814.

General Lewis Addison Armistead, 1817-1863, served in Mexican-American War; wounded at Battle of Antietam and died at Gettysburg where men under his command made the farthest advance by any Confederate troop.

Isaac McKim, 1776-1838, merchant, patron of early clipper ships, member of Congress.

William McCreery, 1750-1814, merchant, US Congress.

Robert Cary Long, Sr., 1770-1833, Baltimore architect of Davidge Hall and other buildings on the National Register.

Edward Biddle, member of Congress and Speaker of the Assembly of

Continuation sheet #8. Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore.

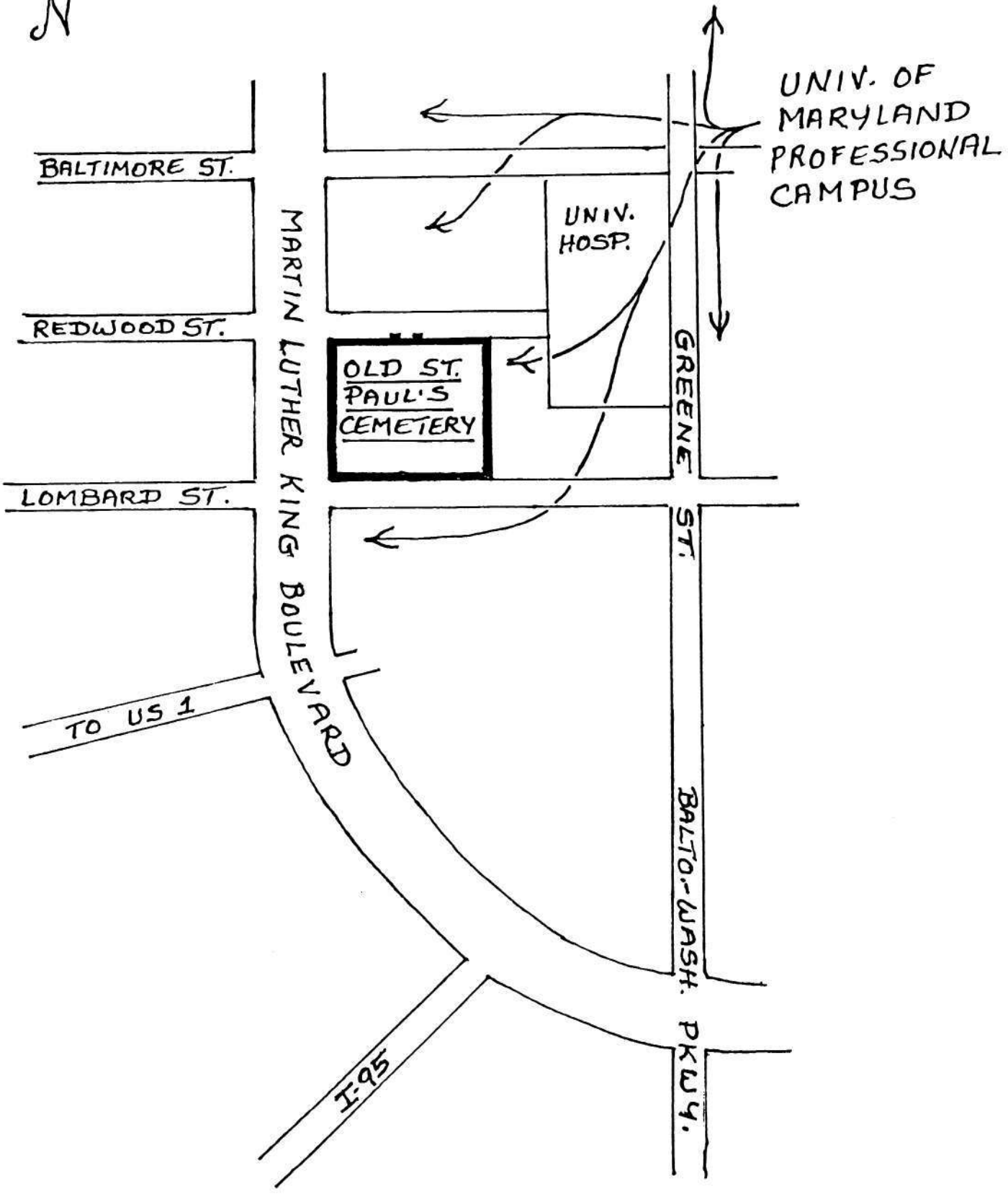
Pennsylvania.

Influential Baltimore merchants and philanthropists, Daniel Bowly, 1745-1807, George Hoffman, 1767-1834, William Hollins, 1755-1810, Archibald Campbell, 1747-1805, Richard Curzon, 1726-1805, John Dorsey, 1735-1810, John Donnell, 1752-1827, F. W. Brune, 1776-1860, William Goodwin, ?-1809, John Merryman, 1736-1814, and Nicholas Rogers, 1753-1822.

First burial place of Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp to General Washington, who carried news of the British surrender to Congress; and Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner. Key, who died in Baltimore, was buried first in the Howard vault and moved later to Frederick, Maryland. Tilghman was buried in the cemetery for more than a century; his family removed his remains and his marker at a time when vandalism in St. Paul's was particularly severe.

B 3686

OLD ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY, BALTIMORE, MD.



B-3656

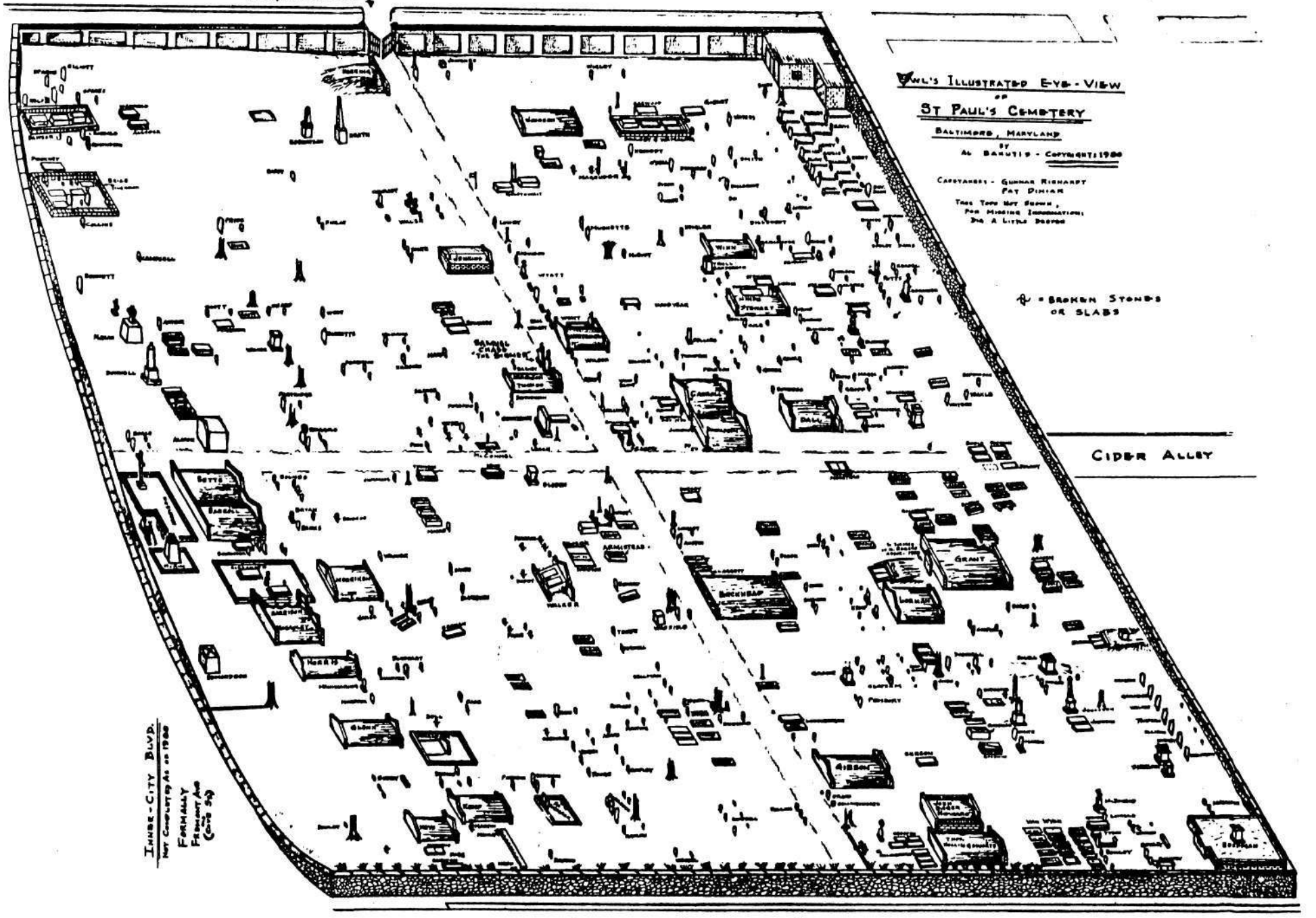
U of M - Doctor's Teaching Facility - Opposite

Enter from - Baltimore St. or Fayette St. when driving — Pine St. and

Redwood Street

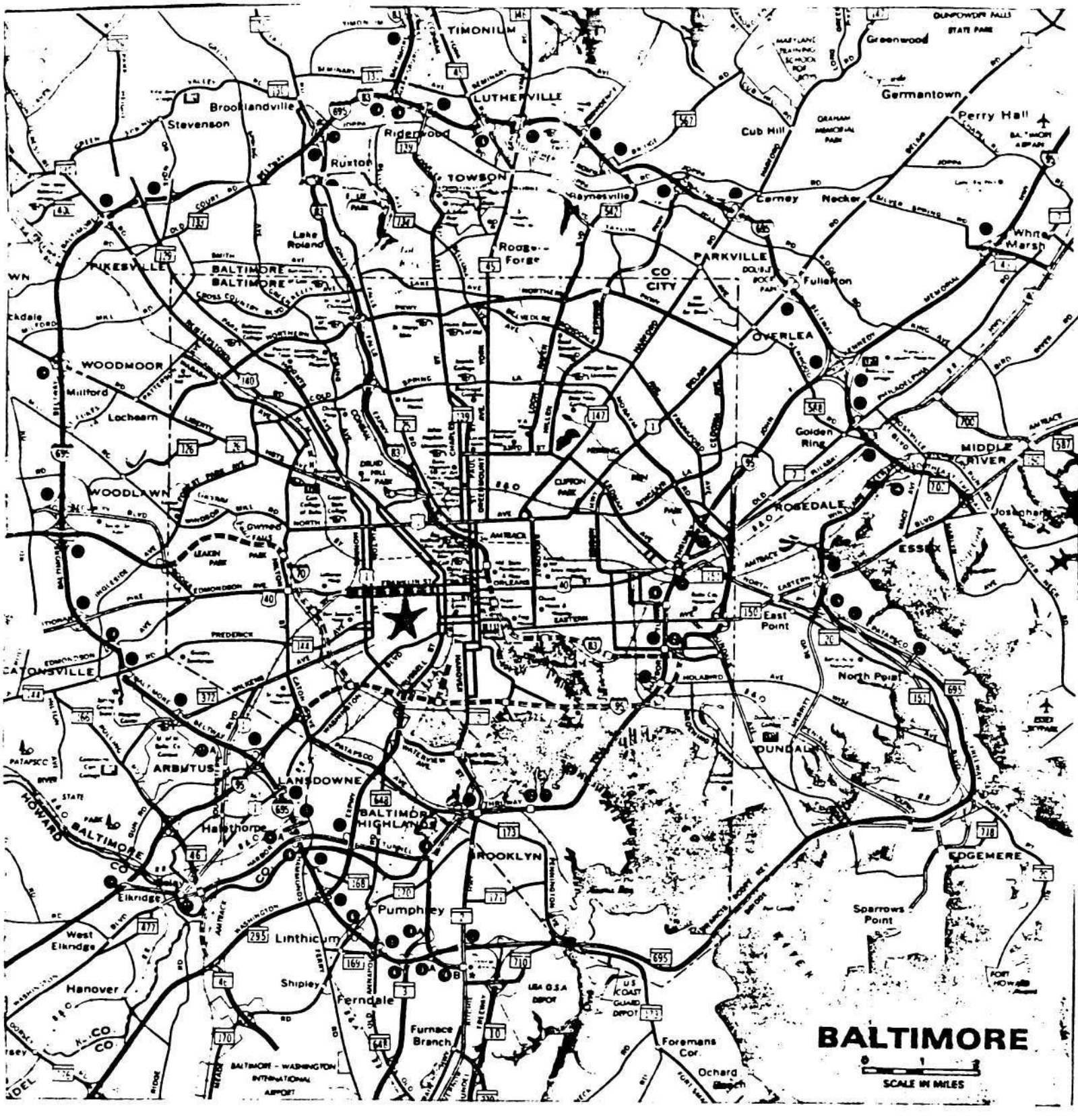
Entrance

Sat. Hours
11 A.M. until dusk
weather permiting



700 W. Lombard Street

B-3686



OLD ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY, BALTIMORE ★

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-3686

R. Kent Lancaster, "Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore," Maryland Historical Magazine, 1983, pp. 129-142 and the sources cited.

Francis F. Beirne, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore, Baltimore, 1967.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.4 acres

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification From southeast corner of Martin Luther King Blvd. eastward on building line of Redwood St. to University of Maryland Professional Campus (formerly Cider Alley); along building line of old alley to Lombard Street; west to M.L.King Blvd and north to Redwood St.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Washington Bowie and Dr. R. Kent Lancaster

organization Goucher College date October 15, 1986

street & number Dulaney Valley Road telephone o-KL 337-6267; o-MB 337-6363

city or town Towson, Baltimore state Maryland, 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746