

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name _____ other names/site number _____
Woodlawn Cemetery _____ 51SE38

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 4611 Benning Road, S.E. not for publication N/A
city or town Washington, D.C. vicinity _____

state District of Columbia code D.C. county _____
code _____ zip code 20019

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Ch. In. Carr

10/15/96

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the
National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for
additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

	signature	date of action
☒ entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	<u>Patrick Andrus</u>	<u>12/20/96</u>
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
☐ removed from the National Register	_____	_____

____ other (explain): _____

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if
property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/cemetery

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
roof
walls
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current
condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☒ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology,

Ethnic Heritage

Social History,

Politics/Government

Period of Significance 1895 - 1946 Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American/African American

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository: Howard University

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 22.7

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	331720	4305790	3	18	332020	4305480
--	----	-----	-----	--	----	-----	-----
2	18	331990	4305720	4	18	331700	4305460
--	----	-----	-----	--	----	-----	-----

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Nancy Kassner, Archaeologist
organization D. C. Historic Preservation Div date 2/29/96
street & number 614 H Street, N.W., Suite 305
telephone (202) 727-7360
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Woodlawn Cemetery Associates

street & number 3333 Megans Way
telephone _____
city or town Olney state MD zip code 20832

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

(property name) Woodlawn Cemetery
(county, state) Washington, D.C.

ENVIRONMENT OF THE SITE

Woodlawn Cemetery occupies 22.7 acres of land in the Southeast Quadrant of the District of Columbia, bounded by Benning Road on the east, Texas Avenue to the west, with residential lots of the Benning Heights neighborhood flanking its northern and southern boundaries.

Woodlawn Cemetery is situated on a gently sloping, rectangular-shaped plateau and is defined by hills, winding avenues, and diverse vegetation. Woodlawn is a landscape of winding avenues and paths on hilly, wooded terrain with panoramic views of the District of Columbia's metropolitan area. Douglass Avenue, the main roadway, winds around a hillside which was once defined by perennial foliage, lawns and modest gravemarkers. The Avenue then encircles a plateau located at the highest elevation of the site which was once covered by lush foliage, trees and several mausoleums. Currently, Woodlawn cemetery is overgrown by weeds; trash, such as tires and large household items, litters the site; grading of some of the area has taken place; and many of the headstones have been displaced, all of which conceals some of the original landscape features. However, even in its state of disrepair, there still lingers the feeling of a place removed from the urban environment and the imposing topography of the site softens the impact of present conditions.

SITE DESCRIPTION: HISTORIC

As originally designed, several private avenues twisted through the cemetery creating numerous separate burial sections. The twelve sections ran in a westerly to easterly direction and were labelled "A" through "L". The main thoroughfare within the cemetery, known as Douglass Avenue, ran straight from the entrance on Benning Road westerly to the upward sloping hillside at the heart of the cemetery. Holly Avenue, curling north to south along the eastern side of a ditch, turned off Douglass Avenue just after the main entrance and terminated into Lincoln Avenue at the southern entrance on Benning Road. Located at the midpoint of Holly Avenue was a circular drive. Continuing to the

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base of the hill, Douglass Avenue turned to the northeast, while Cook Avenue bordered the hill to the south. Halfway up the hillside, Douglass Avenue intersected with Sedgwick Avenue to the south. Douglass Avenue continued past Sedgwick Avenue to the west, steadily climbing as it reached the cemetery's westernmost boundary near Texas Avenue. Douglass Avenue then swerved back towards the east, encompassing the highest point of the cemetery located within Section E. As the Avenue began its descent down the hillside, it connected with the southern portion of Sedgwick Avenue, finally terminating into Cook Avenue to the north and Lincoln Avenue to the south.

The nineteenth century "garden cemetery" influences are evident in the rejection of the grid and use of loosely woven avenues and irregular burial sections that follow the contours of the undulating topography which rises from 100 to 198 feet above sea level. At the main entrance on Benning Road stands a one-story concrete block gate house, constructed on the site of the original gate house that was demolished due to extensive deterioration and vandalism in the late 1930s. A brick post, positioned next to the front gates, exhibits a bronze plaque bearing the name "Woodlawn Cemetery - Founded 1895 - Office." The original wrought-iron entrance gates and fence were replaced in the late 1930s by eight-foot high iron gates and a chain-link fence. The replacement gates and fence are deteriorated and have suffered extensive vandalism over the years.

The landscape plan of Woodlawn Cemetery, as originally conceived, was influenced by the nineteenth century "rural cemetery" movement. The emphasis was shifted from large monuments and mausoleums to the scenery of the unbroken lawn or the common open space¹. Based on the design of nineteenth century English gardens, the rural cemeteries achieved naturalistic effects,

¹Meyer, Richard E., editor. *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture*. (Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1989), p.293.

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gracefully curving pathways and watercourses that were adapted to the sloping land forms.

Although established during the conclusion of the rural cemetery movement, Woodlawn Cemetery is comparable to rural cemeteries with its curving roadways and irregular burial sections that conform to the natural contours of its varied topography. Woodlawn Cemetery was originally a scenic composition of winding avenues and paths on hilly, wooded terrain which incorporated the views of the city.² Douglass Avenue winds around the hillside after first directing visitors to the most ornate monuments and memorials and then continues towards the hilly sections. The smaller private avenues provide view of "internal scenery" in the cemetery.³ The visitor was diverted from the efficiency of the urban grid system of roads into a more contemplative atmosphere of the cemetery. Traffic was slowed by the sharp turns, encouraged to look around, and a maximum number of lots were provided with a roadside location. The road system, typical of picturesque city cemeteries, allowed many family lots to be prominently visible, as well as provide a dramatic change from city life.⁴

The western sections of Woodlawn Cemetery were not established intentionally for indigents; however, numerous graves in Sections A, B, and C contain the remains of impoverished people. Section D contains the remains of 500 bodies from the Colored United Benevolent Young Men's Burying Ground that adjoined federal

²D.C. Historic Preservation Division Staff Report. The Woodlawn Cemetery, application for Designation as a Historic Landmark, Inclusion in the D. C. Inventory of Historic Sites, and Nomination for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Case No. 90-18, 1991, p.3.

³Sloan, David Charles. The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), p.76.

⁴"Cemetery Sold; 500 Bodies Will be Reinterred." The Washington Tribune. January 20, 1940.

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property near the Zoological Park and that were reinterred in Woodlawn in 1940.⁵ A single stone marker defines this section.

Woodlawn cemetery lot records document the designation of a tract specifically for infants or children, located in a secluded area of Section A.⁶ Given the high mortality rate of infants and children during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, rural cemeteries generally demarcated a section for their burial.

SITE DESCRIPTION: EXISTING

Currently, Woodlawn Cemetery is in a severe state of neglect and deterioration although traces of flowering perennials such as myrtle, iris, and other decorative plants are still evident. Tall willows, oaks, and pine trees, as well as English ivy are found overgrown along the avenues and boundary of the site. The site contains tall grasses, briars, and scrub trees, obscuring the remaining gravemarkers and the landscape design. The dumping of debris, including asphalt shingles, tires, appliances, abandoned vehicles, and other such trash, makes it difficult to visualize the original avenues and paths. Many of the granite and marble gravemarkers have been lost, damaged or displaced due to vandalism, decay, or careless attempts to grade the site and fill sunken burial plots.⁷ Grading the area has resulted in the dislodging, breaking, and partial burying of numerous gravemarkers.

Today, Woodlawn Cemetery is accessed by Douglass Avenue, which extends straight west from the entrance gates on Benning Road to

⁵Sloane, p.73.

⁶Sluby, Paul E., Sr. Woodlawn Cemetery. Washington, D. C. Columbian Harmony Society Publication 1984), p.19.

⁷Crowell, Elizabeth A., Ph.D. "Archaeological Potential of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Washington, D. C." in Traceries: Historical and Physical Description of Woodlawn Cemetery, October 14, 1994.

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the first area of remaining visible burial plots located at the base of the hillside. The existence of Holly Avenue and Lincoln Avenue can not presently be determined due to the development along Benning Road. The placement of Cook Avenue, to the south of Douglass Avenue, is delineated by the low height, overgrown trees and shrubs. Douglass Avenue, now an asphalt road, continues to climb the hillside and turn easterly near Texas Avenue. The existence of Segwick Avenue, detectable at the southern portion only, is seen in the overhanging growth of the trees and low growth of the shrubs. Douglass Avenue, the only visible road, is impassible to vehicular traffic due to current overgrown condition of the site and the dumping of debris and trash.

The first area of visible gravemarkers and monuments can be seen in Section G, where Douglass Avenue and Cook Avenue split at the base of the hillside. The rounded monolith markers, obelisk-shaped monuments and figural sculpture are among the extant funerary architecture within this section of the cemetery. Documentation and physical evidence indicate that Section G, one of the first burial sections to have lots sold and to have received interments, was the burial site for several prestigious District of Columbia citizens and their families. The highest point of the cemetery site, 198 feet above sea level, creates the plateau of Section E, providing a panoramic view of the surrounding neighborhoods of southeastern Washington, D. C. It was the site of several crypts and vaults, according to Woodlawn Cemetery deed books and ledgers. While a majority of the gravemarkers are not visible or not in place today there is photographic evidence that many were made of granite or marble. An unknown number of the burials, however, may have been marked with wooden markers which since have deteriorated, or were never marked. Unmarked burials are common in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in both African-American and white cemeteries. In addition, a large number of burials were moved

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from other locations and reinterred at Woodlawn Cemetery. These graves were not necessarily marked again after reinterment.⁸

Neither the founders of Woodlawn nor their successors established a perpetual care fund. The exhaustion of available gravesites, the absence of maintenance funds and continued operation led to the eventual deterioration of the cemetery.

Recent attempts at cleaning up the cemetery grounds have revealed a variety of gravemarkers which show the wide economic and social diversity of individuals buried there. The still standing large and ornamental gravemarkers are at the entrance of the cemetery, and as one traverses Douglass Avenue and the remainder of the cemetery grounds the extant markers become less elaborate. Just recently uncovered were markers that are flush with the ground surface, one of which was hand carved. Another marker is in the shape of a cross made of cement with inlaid marbles. These handmade markers are in stark contrast to the decorative ones. The many types of headstones that are present are indicative of the very diverse population buried there. Elaborate headstones at the entrance of the cemetery announce the presence of wealthy and famous individuals but adjacent to those and up the road are less imposing gravemarkers, in some cases moderately decorated and inscribed, and in other cases handmade. Although many of these markers are not "in situ" it appears that the "rich" were buried next to the "poor."

Although only a small number of gravemarkers survive, the elevated landscape and secluded nature of the site serve to

⁸The Historic Preservation Review Board. "Decision of the Historic Preservation Review Board of the District of Columbia on Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Rd., S.E. (Parcel 194/45)." Case Number 90-18. June 19, 1991, p.4.

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reinforce the historic character of the Cemetery and distinguish it from its surroundings as a significant resource.⁹

⁹Traceries. Historical and Physical Description of Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Rd., S.E., Washington, D. C., 1994, p. 12.

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(property name) Woodlawn Cemetery
(county, state) Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

When the city of Washington was established, two city squares were designated as public burial grounds. The "western cemetery," also known as Holmead's cemetery was established in 1798 on a former family tract that had been in use as a graveyard. For fifty years this cemetery was the principal burial ground in Washington. The contents of Holmead's were reinterred in Graceland in 1884 and, when that cemetery was closed, were once again reinterred within Woodlawn and Rock Creek Cemeteries.

Woodlawn Cemetery was established in 1895 to provide new burial grounds in the southeastern region of Washington, D. C. Five prominent white businessmen, from different sections of Washington had the foresight to establish a much needed cemetery for citizens of the District of Columbia and the surrounding communities. These men included Jesse C. Ergood, President of Woodlawn Cemetery Association, owner of J.C. Ergood and Company Grocery; Charles C. Van Horn, Treasurer and Secretary, "agent for the southeastern section of the district"; Seymour Tullock, Director, cashier at the City Post Office; William Tindall, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia; and Odell S. Smith, sales associate with the business of Norment and Smith. They were officers and trustees for Graceland Cemetery when they established Woodlawn. Woodlawn Cemetery was not created for any specific ethnic group or denomination, and thereby became an inter-racial, inter-cultural, non-sectarian cemetery in an era of increasing "Jim Crow" segregation. Since its incorporation Woodlawn Cemetery interred the remains of persons who had made a great impact upon the community. Obviously the cemetery was considered one of the most prestigious burying grounds for African-American Washingtonians given the famous persons buried there. The existence of elaborate gravemarkers for influential African-Americans such as Blanche K. Bruce, the first African-American United States

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Senator, John Mercer Langston, the first African-American to be elected to public office in the United States, and John R. Francis, M.D. who established the first interracial sanatorium in Washington, D. C. indicates that Woodlawn was the final resting place for significant and prestigious citizens of the District of Columbia and the United States, as well as paupers and the indigent.

Interments resulted when churches, such as the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Shiloh Baptist Church, the 19th Street Baptist Church, Silver Temple Pentecostal Church and the Baha'ii Assembly of Washington, purchased burial lots for members of their congregations. Cemetery records indicate the non-sectarian tradition of Woodlawn which enabled the remains of individuals of various religious beliefs, such as Hebrew, Christian, and Muslims, to be buried side by side in the Cemetery. Cemetery records also established that natives of Arabia, Russia, Armenia, Latin American countries, Ireland, England, Germany, and Turkey were all interred at Woodlawn Cemetery. The remains of freed slaves, clergymen, unskilled, blue, and white collar workers, and veterans of the Armed Forces are buried in all sections of the Cemetery. The site also contains an unknown number of graves of indigent persons, interred by local churches, community associations, and ethnic organizations.

Woodlawn Cemetery became a serviceable and familiar place of interment for residents of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. over the years. Due to the inter-racial, inter-cultural, non-sectarian character of the cemetery, many members of the general public were interred along side prominent figures of society. Those people shown in cemetery records to be painters, laborers, merchants, and clerks, were immigrants who had settled in and contributed to life in the Washington, D. C. area.

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(property name) Woodlawn Cemetery
(county, state) Washington, D. C.

Significance of Woodlawn Cemetery

The intention of the nomination of Woodlawn Cemetery to the National Register under Criterion D is **not** to sanction or promote excavation as an archaeological resource, but to recognize the potential information that this Cemetery can yield.

Woodlawn Cemetery is a racially and ethnically diverse burying ground which because it was inclusive of all races, nationalities and denominations defied the general patterns of segregation that were developing in the era. In addition, Woodlawn Cemetery was open to all economic classes ranging from prominent citizens to victims of poverty.

Archaeological Research Potential

Due to the extensively deteriorated state of its above-ground features, archaeologically derived data from Woodlawn Cemetery would provide the only complete understanding of this cemetery and its contribution to the social history of Washington, D. C. in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Woodlawn Cemetery site is nominated the National Register under Criterion D "as a property which may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history." Under Criterion D, burial places may be eligible for their potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Much of the information regarding the cemetery and burial patterns and customs related to the individuals buried there is not available in the documentary records. This data must be retrieved archaeologically and has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of Washington, D. C.

Among the types of cemeteries that qualify for National Register listing are: "town cemeteries and burial grounds whose creation and continuity reflect the broad spectrum of the community's history and culture." As reflected in cemetery records the burials at Woodlawn Cemetery are clearly representative of the

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social and cultural history of the District of Columbia.

Criterion D stipulates that "burial places may be eligible for their **potential** to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups." The fundamental test asks "does the property have information to contribute and is the information considered important." The importance of this information is determined by considering a research design or set of questions that could be resolved by carefully controlled, non-invasive techniques such as aerial infrared photography, ground penetrating radar and proton magnetometers can be used to locate below grade ground disturbances and gauge the density and state of preservation of burial deposits without invading the site. These techniques allow burial remains to be undisturbed and minimizes impact to the site generally. The large number of reinterments and unmarked burials provide little visible evidence of the thousands of burials which are present at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Some of the research questions that could be addressed are: 1) What is the layout of burials within the cemetery, what can we learn from the spatial arrangement of the interments. Can information regarding burial patterns and customs be determined? 2) How were graves marked or adorned? Were wooden markers used, for example - were burials adorned with artifacts on the surface? 3) Can we determine the style of the coffins, were they adorned, what were the coffins made of? 4) Woodlawn Cemetery has been the recipient of many burials from a multitude of cemeteries that have since closed. Information regarding the reburial techniques may be determined through this analysis, i.e. were the reinterred buried individually or in mass graves? 5) Can the reinterments located in Section D be used as a comparative data base for burials in a more prestigious part of the cemetery, or in other cemeteries? 6) If coffins are observed, will the shape of the coffin such as hexagonal or rectangular help clarify the date of some of the burials? 7) Can information about occupation and use of the site which predates the establishment of the cemetery be ascertained?

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(property name) Woodlawn Cemetery
(county, state) Washington, D. C.

Bibliography

1. Meyer, Richard E., editor. Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture. (Ann Arbor, Maine: UMI Research Press, 1989), p. 293.
2. Staff Report. The Woodlawn Cemetery, Application for Designation as a Historic Landmark, Inclusion in the D. C. Inventory of Historic Sites, and Nomination for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Case No. 90-18, 1991, p.3.
3. Sloan, David Charles. The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), p.76.
4. "Cemetery Sold; 500 Bodies Will Be Reinterred." The Washington Tribune. January 20, 1940.
5. Sloane, p.73.
6. Sluby, Paul E., Sr. Woodlawn Cemetery. (Washington, D. C. Columbian Harmony Society Publication 1984), p. 19.
7. Crowell, Elizabeth A., Ph.D. "Archaeological Potential of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Washington, D. C." in Traceries: Historical and Physical Description of Woodlawn Cemetery, October 14, 1994.
8. The Historic Preservation Review Board. "Decision of the Historic Preservation Review Board of the District of Columbia on Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Rd., S.e. (Parcel 194/45)." Case Number 90-18. June 19, 1991, p.4.
9. Traceries. Historical and Physical Description of Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Rd., S.E., Washington, D.C. 1994, p. 12.

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(property name) Woodlawn Cemetery
(county, state) Washington, D. C.

Verbal boundary description

The Woodlawn Cemetery occupies 22.6891 acres of land in the southeast quadrant of Washington, D.C. Bounded by Benning Road to the east, Texas Avenue to the west, Dubois Street to the north, and E Street to the south, it occupies Parcel 194/45 of Squares 5352 and 5353.

Verbal Boundary Justification

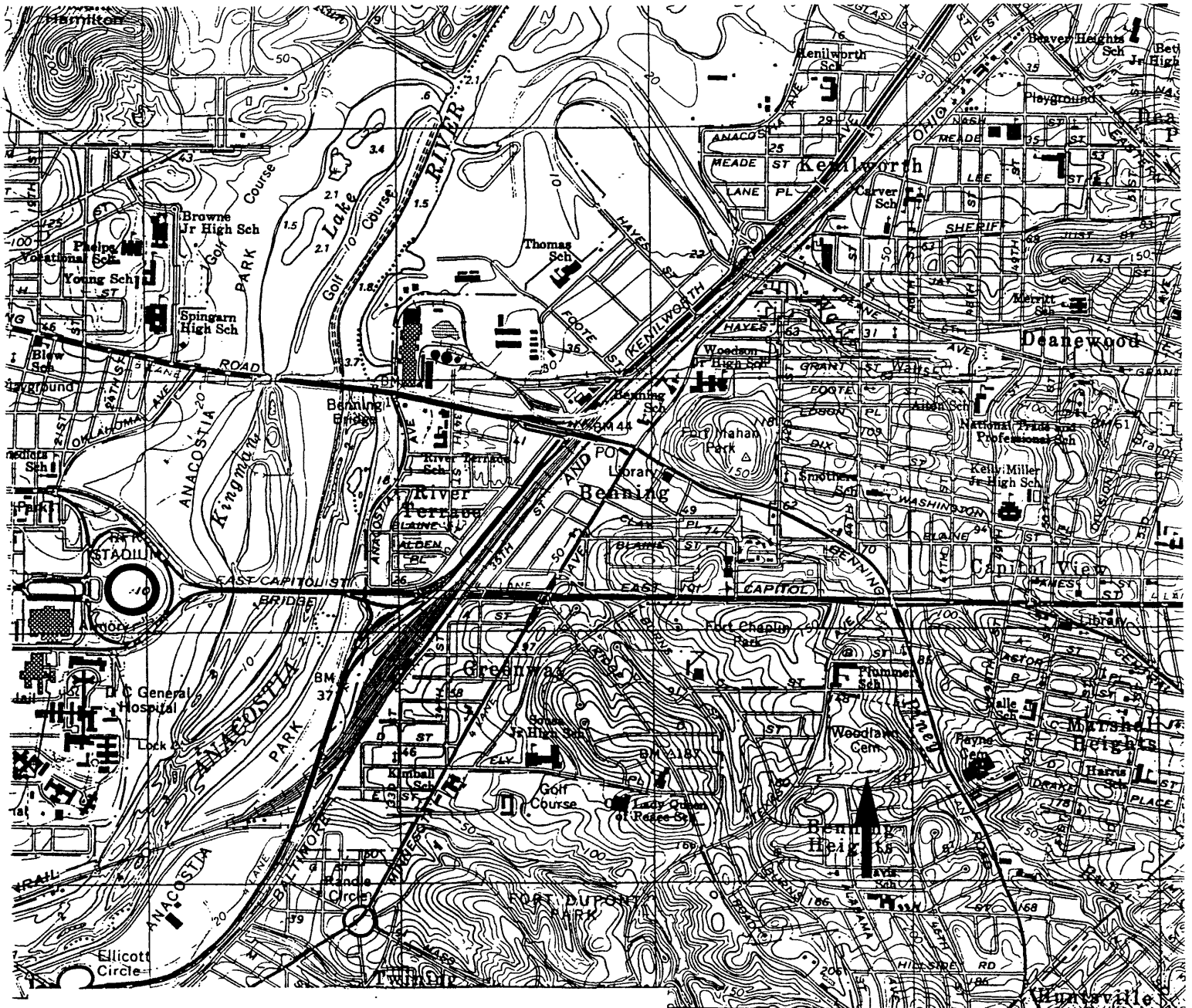
This is the original site purchased from John A. and Mary Schultz, and is the legal boundary for the Cemetery (Liber 1967, Folio 398). The boundary includes the original parcels on which the cemetery has historically existed and maintains historic integrity.

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Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number MAP Page 1



WASHINGTON EAST QUADRANGLE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC-BATHYMETRIC)

(ANACOSTIA)
5661 IV SW

SCALE 1:24 000

1/2

0

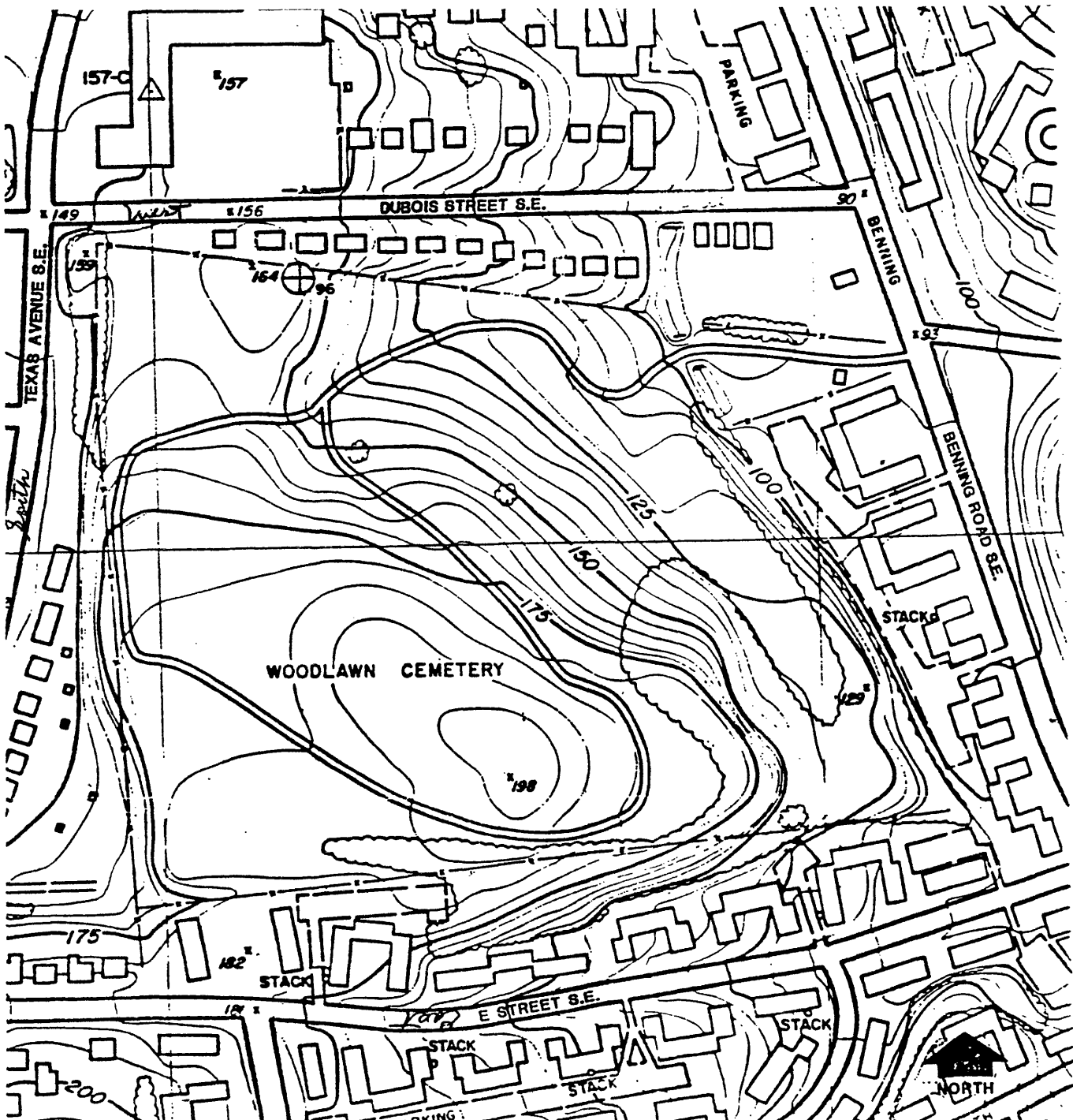
DISTRICT HEIGHTS
UPPER MARLBOROUGH

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Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

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NPS Form 10-900a

Oct. 90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior

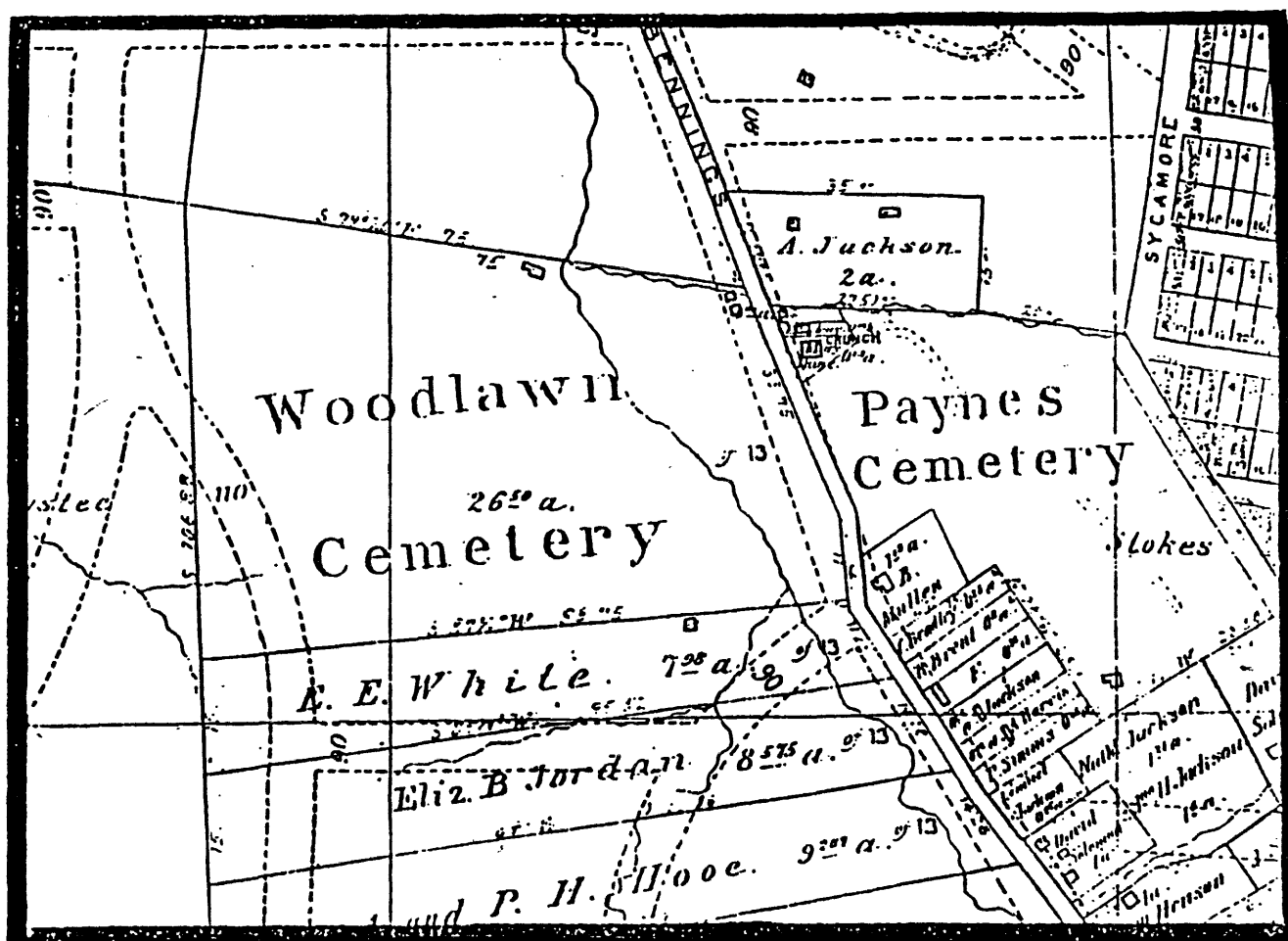
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number MAP Page 3



BAIST'S REAL ESTATE ATLAS OF WASHINGTON, 1903

NPS Form 10-900a

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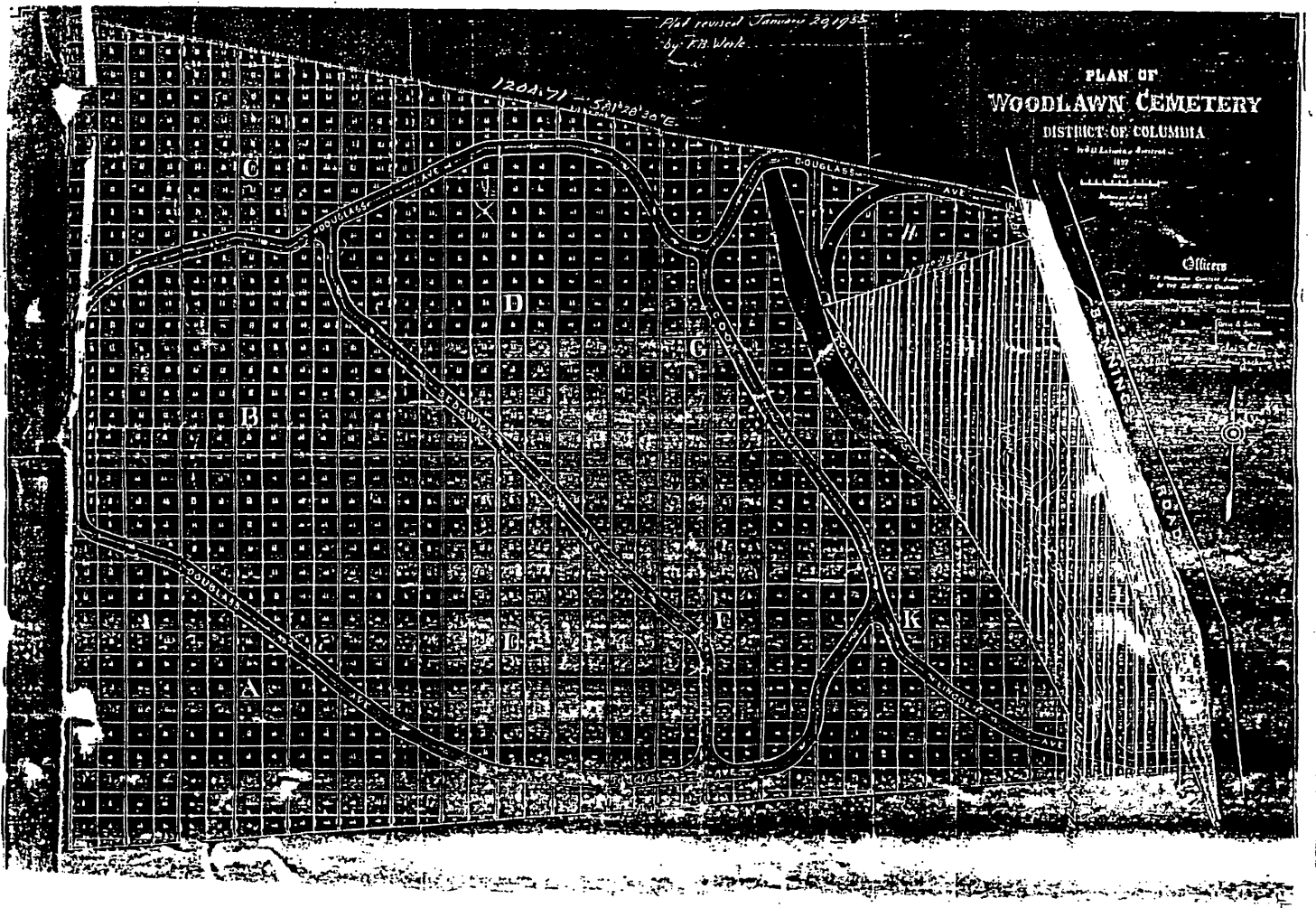
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

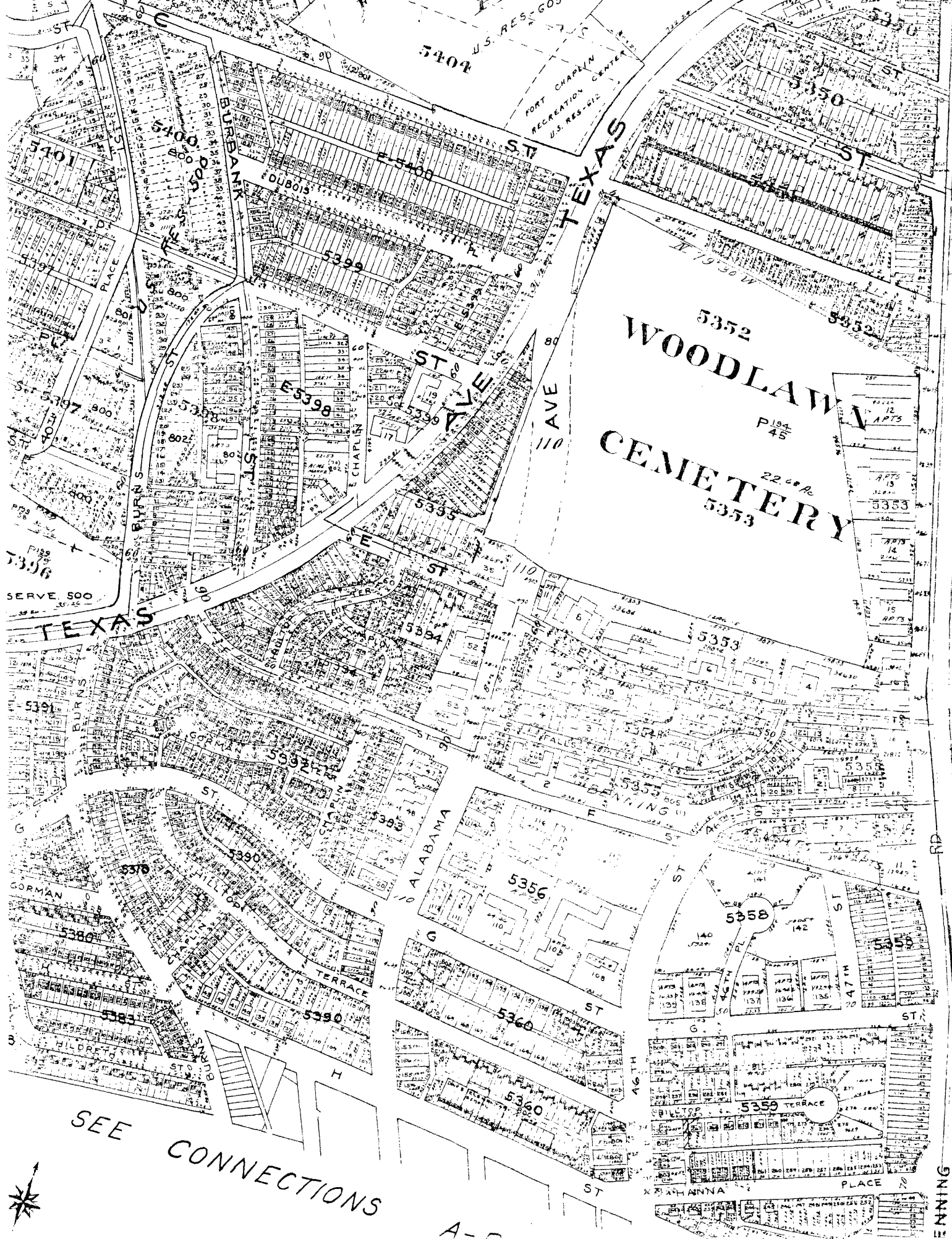
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number MAP Page 4



Plan of Woodlawn Cemetery, 1897



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

Photograph #1

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking from main entrance west to Section G, Douglass Avenue

Photograph #2

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking west to section G, marker of John R. Francis, MD

Photograph #3

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking east on Douglass Avenue

Photograph #4

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking east to C Street, SE, from Douglass Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

Photograph #5

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking south, gravemarker in section D

Photograph #6

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

Sedgwick Avenue, view looking north from Douglass Avenue

Photograph #7

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking east, just south of Sedgwick Avenue. Gravemarker in section F

Photograph #8

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View from Douglass Avenue, northwest elevation of Gate house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Woodlawn Cemetery, 4611 Benning Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Section number PHOTOS Page 3

Photograph #9

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking west, Douglass Avenue

Photograph #10

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Traceries

August, 1993

Traceries, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

View looking west up Douglass Avenue, main entrance and gate house

Photograph #11

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Vivian Ashton, PO Box 4518, Washington, D.C. 20017

September, 1987

Mrs. Vivian Ashton

Woodlawn Cemetery sign on gate house

Photograph #12

Woodlawn Cemetery

Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Vivian Ashton, PO Box 4518, Washington, D.C. 20017

September, 1987

Mrs. Vivian Ashton

View looking northwest, section G