

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: 68-15c Building Date: 1947-1952
Building Name: Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum
Location: 3401 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Maryland

Private/Mausoleum/Occupied/Excellent/Accessible

Description Summary

The Fort Lincoln Mausoleum is a large, two-story-and- basement, limestone-clad building with a rectangular plan, a steel and concrete structural system and a prominent bell tower. The building is designed in the Moderne/Romanesque Revival style. The building is sited on a plateau at the highest point (150' above sea level) within Fort Lincoln Cemetery. The main facade of the building is oriented to the west. Attached to the mausoleum at grade to the east is a small sandstone mortuary chapel and cloister built in the late 1920s in the Romanesque Revival style.

Significance Summary

The Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum at 3401 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, is significant as a large and intact example of an unusual building type, the community mausoleum. The building, one of the largest of its type in the country, was designed by the Detroit architectural firm of Harley, Ellington and Day (now Harley Ellington Pierce Yee) and constructed in two phases from c. 1947-1952. The design of the building in the Mediterranean Revival/Moderne is representative of the mid-twentieth century interest in traditional architectural styles and motifs interpreted with a "streamlined" or "stripped" vocabulary. The Mausoleum was the most ambitious aspect of the building program at Fort Lincoln Cemetery, which was established in the late 1910s as one of the Washington area's largest rural or "park" cemeteries.

Acreage: 178.760 acres

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. PG # 68-15c

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum

2. Location

street & number 3401 Bladensburg Road, (U.S. Route 1) not for publication

city, town Brentwood vicinity of congressional district 4th

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: mausoleum

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Fort Lincoln Cemetery Inc.

street & number 3401 Bladensburg Road telephone no.:

city, town Brentwood state and zip code Maryland 20722

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 6046

street & number 14735 Main Street folio 277

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

Description Summary

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Exterior Description

The Fort Lincoln Mausoleum is a large, two-story-and-basement, limestone-clad building with a rectangular plan and a prominent bell tower. The main block of the building is sheltered by a flat roof concealed by a simply molded, horizontal parapet; the bell tower, main entry pavilion, and secondary entry on the main facade are sheltered by shallow hip roofs covered with terra cotta barrel tiles. The mausoleum is sited on a plateau at the highest point (150' above sea level) within Fort Lincoln Cemetery; the building is parallel to and within 100 feet of the cemetery property line and the District of Columbia boundary. The building is reached by the westernmost of the cemetery's meandering drives which first passes the building to the east, curves around it to the south, and curves north up the hill to a parking lot west of the main facade. Attached to the mausoleum and predating it, is a small, sandstone mortuary chapel and cloister in the Romanesque Revival style.

The building's overall dimensions are 230' x 70'; the bell tower projects a full two stories above the building. The two upper stories of the main block are exposed on its north and western sides. To the south and east, the basement story is exposed at grade. Throughout the building, metal-frame,

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1947-1952

Builder/Architect Harley, Ellington & Day

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Significance Summary

The Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum at 3401 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, is significant as a large and intact example of an unusual building type, the community mausoleum. The building, one of the largest of its type in the country, was constructed in two phases from c. 1947-1952. The design of the building in the Mediterranean Revival/Moderne is representative of the mid-twentieth century interest in traditional architectural styles and motifs interpreted with a "streamlined" or "stripped" vocabulary. The Mausoleum was the most ambitious aspect of the building program at Fort Lincoln Cemetery, which was established in the late 1910s as one of the Washington area's largest rural or "park" cemeteries.

Fort Lincoln Cemetery

The Capitol Cemetery Company was incorporated in Prince George's County in November 1910 for the purpose of operating a private cemetery. The original directors of the company were Francis E. Baker of New York, and T. Hammond Welsh and C. Francis Owens of Hyattsville.¹ For several years after

¹No information about Francis Baker has been uncovered. Early suburban directories indicate that T. Hammond Welsh resided on Wine Avenue near Johnson Avenue in Hyattsville, and was Assistant Secretary of the Hyattsville Building Association. C. Francis Owens, who lived on Maple Avenue near Maryland Avenue in Hyattsville, was an attorney. See 1912-1913 and 1918 editions of Nelson's Suburban Directory of Maryland and Virginia Towns Adjacent to the District of Columbia. Washington, DC : Justus W. Nelson.

PG # 68-15c

Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum
3401 Bladensburg Road

Brentwood, Maryland

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

Modern Period - AD 1930 -- Present

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: Mausoleum

Design Source: Harley, Ellington & Day

fixed-sash windows are used. In almost all cases windows are rectangular in plan and vertical in orientation. Each window is lighted with ornamental and pictorial stained glass. At the bottom of each window is a small, operative, awning-pane.

The exterior of the building is clad in Indiana limestone with tones of light gray, rust and beige. Overall, the building is simply detailed, and has a substantial and volumetric quality heightened by both its dramatic siting, and decorative details which provide both texture and shadow. Stonework throughout is smoothly finished, wall stone is laid with header courses alternated with stretcher course, sometimes single and sometimes double. The base of the building is encircled by a simple watertable. The cornice of the main block is undecorated except for two, widely-spaced, simple moldings; the eaves of the building project only slightly and are also defined by a simple molding.

The main facade of the building is oriented to the west and its overall composition is symmetrical. The main entry is roughly centered on the main facade and located within a shallow, projecting, two-and-one-half, hip-roof pavilion. The wide entry stoop has stone cheek walls that support bronze and glass light standards of streamlined design. The entry is composed of double-leaf oak doors with carved geometric and floral patterns. The entry surround is a molded Romanesque arch with a carved tympanum depicting a story from Genesis 23:1-20, the entombment of Sarah by Abraham. Above the entry surround there are three closely-spaced windows at the second story and three similar but smaller windows at the attic story of the pavilion. Between the upper story windows, a large bas-relief floral panel is flanked by two smaller, geometric ones.

The building's prominent bell tower also marks the main entry. The tower is asymmetrically placed and intersects both the southern edge of the entry pavilion and the main block. The first story of the tower above the main block is blind although a round-arch inset panel is centered on each elevation. The uppermost story of the tower is open. Each elevation is composed of three, round-arch openings defined by

two round columns flanked by square columns. Column capitals are worked with romanesque revival motifs. Centered on each elevation at the top story is a shallow projecting balconette, with supporting brackets.

Flanking the building's main entry are three, identical, widely spaced, two-story bays to the north and three to the south. Each bay is defined by a slightly inset panel that spans the first and second stories. At each story of each bay, there are pairs of windows. The windows of the first story are separated by small, low-relief panels carved with geometric and floral patterns. At the second story, the windows are centered on a large, vertical panel with an abstracted floral pattern done in high relief.

Flanking the mortuary chapel, at the north and south ends of the mausoleum's east elevation, are full-height, rectangular projecting bays with two-story oriel windows. Centered on the east elevation is a large, central bay composed of three, large, closely-spaced windows between the basement and first story and also between the first and second stories. The bay has a carved stone surround and a high-relief keystone depicting a sea nymph. At the northern end of the east elevation is an entry with a stone surround and a double-leaf entry door at grade.

The southern end of the main block is largely obscured by a one-story-and-basement, flat-roof projection (the chapel) with a rectangular plan. A full-height, semi-octagonal bay with an entry at grade forms the southern elevation of the bay. The northern elevation of the main block is simply detailed; the west half of it is lighted at the first and second floors with groups of three stained glass windows.

Interior Description

Plan and Organization

The interior plan of the mausoleum is organized around a double-loaded corridor that runs the length of the building from north to south on each of its three floors. Circulation is provided by the main staircase, located opposite the entry on the east side of the building and by an elevator located just south of the entry foyer. The main staircase is lighted by a large sets of stained glass windows at landing level between floors.

Although the mausoleum is attached to the mortuary chapel and cloister to the east, there is no access from one building to another. The chapel located to the south of the main block is accessed either from the corridor of the entry (chapel) floor or from a secondary entrance at grade on the chapel's west elevation.

On both the main (chapel) and second floors there is a similar arrangement of rooms. On both floors, the east side of the floor contains a series of larger communal rooms with crypts from floor to ceiling in both the north and south walls. These crypts are designed for individual or companion entombments. The east walls of these rooms are lighted by stained glass memorial windows. On both floors, the communal crypts at the far north and south ends of the corridor, contained within the projecting bays of the east elevation, are slightly large that those in between.

On the chapel floor, the west side of the corridor is occupied by private family crypts. Each room also contains a stained glass memorial window. On this side of the corridor there are also small rooms used for the preparation of floral tributes. On the second floor the west side of the corridor contains private family crypts alternated with communal crypts, here forming the corridor wall, rather than in alcoves as on the chapel floor. On both floors, the private rooms and the communal ones are separated from the main corridor by simple flat arched openings. The openings of the private rooms are slightly shorter than the others.

The basement floor has a slightly different organization. Rather than the family rooms found on the upper floors, the west side of the corridor contains a single wall of floor-to-ceiling crypts. The east side of the corridor contains communal crypt alcoves like those of the upper floors. In the stairwell is a single family crypt. North and south of the stair on the east corridor wall are cremation columbariums. The one to the north is faced with neo-classically detailed bronze; the one to the south is faced with several colors of marble. There are doors leading to the cemetery from the south end of the corridor and from a service corridor at the north end of the east elevation.

Decoration

Architectural detailing and interior decoration, two distinct but related components of the mausoleum's interior, are integral parts of the building's character. Most of the building's interior employs stonework; floors in the hallways and crypt areas are detailed with polished marble laid in simple decorative patterns. The only exception is the lower floor corridor which is worked in terrazzo. The main staircase is executed in Roman Travertine; with a bronze handrail. Marbles used in other public areas includes Rose de Brignoles, Botticino, and Roman Travertine. The walls of the communal crypts are laid in white marble. The legends on crypts throughout the building employ raised brass letters.

The main staircase is lighted by a large bronze and glass pendant fixture of "streamlined" design. The corridors on each floor are lighted with smaller bronze and glass ceiling fixtures (probably architect designed). There are more formal pendant fixtures on the chapel floor and flush fixtures on the other two floors.

The private family crypts on the west side of the building also contain a variety of polished marble finishes. Each private crypt has been custom-designed to suit the tastes of its owners. Some families have favored uniform, light-colored marbles, while others have preferred polychrome schemes. In most cases, the private crypts contain either a

small shelf for a floral tribute or a bench for contemplation. Among the types of marble found in the building's private crypts are Botticino, Tuscan Rose, Loredo Chiaro, Travernelle Perla, Peruvian Travertine and Breché Oriental from sources in Italy, France and South America.¹

The interior decorative program is largely focused on the chapel floor. The main corridor is decorated to serve both as an entry hall and gathering place. The entire corridor is covered with oak paneling; the walls are crowned with a simply molded cornice. A carpet runner of large flowers and leaves in shades of burgundy and dusty pink covers the corridor from one end to the other and is nearly the width of the hall. On both sides of the corridor there are groupings of sofas, chairs, tables, bronze torchères and table lamps, that form varied but related seating areas. The upholstered pieces are covered with a variety of fabrics including damask, strié velvet, and brocade, in greens, burgundy, ivory and dusty rose. Many of the fabrics appear to be original.

The building's other two floors are less formally decorated, although many of the same furnishings are used. The carpet of the second floor, an industrial-grade broadloom, is not original. The alcove hangings here are a dusty rose damask. The lower level of the building is not carpeted and the alcove hangings are the same damask, in burgundy. On both secondary levels, low benches are centered on the corridor and a modern three-tiered, round, glass flower tables are used throughout.

¹"History and Description of the Fort Lincoln Mausoleum" --undated (c.1952) booklet published by Fort Lincoln Cemetery, p. 2.

incorporation, the company appears to have been inactive. In April 1912, the company received its charter from the State of Maryland with an expanded board of directors.²

By the spring of 1919, the company had formally acquired almost 200 acres in Brentwood at the intersection of Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue and north of the Anacostia River. This property and the immediate vicinity was historically significant as the location of skirmishes associated with the Battle of Bladensburg and the War of 1812, and later as a vital link in the defense of the Washington during the Civil War. The property had been assembled from a number of owners, but was primarily composed of the large farm then owned by the descendants of William and Elizabeth Boyle.³

Soon after the purchase of the Boyle property, the Capitol Cemetery Company began to promote a plan for the development of Fort Lincoln Cemetery. The name of the venture derived from nearby Fort Lincoln, an important link in the ring of civil war forts that encircled Washington. Although the actual fort was located just to the west in the District of Columbia, a supporting installation known as Battery Jameson, was located within the cemetery property.⁴

The founders of Fort Lincoln Cemetery conceived of their property in grand terms; they hired a prominent local architect and landscape architect to conceive a master plan for the property in the beaux arts tradition made famous by the 1893 Columbian Exhibition and the McMillan Plan for Washington, DC, of 1902. Local architect Horace W. Peaslee, Architect of Public Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia, was hired to design buildings and features for the cemetery as laid out by John H. Small, III, landscape architect.⁵

²By this time, C.A. M. Wells of Hyattsville, a prominent local doctor and real estate investor, had joined the company. See Laws of Maryland, Chapter 435, 1912.

³See Prince George's County Land Records, 6046:277.

⁴Most of the earthworks associated with Battery Jameson remain intact, although the trenches have been back-filled. The earthworks are located near the crest of the hill, south and east of the Mausoleum.

⁵"Fort Lincoln--The Modern Park Cemetery of Washington" Undated (c.1920) brochure published by The Capitol Cemetery Company, p. 15.

The original scheme for the cemetery involved an intricate pattern of circular and meandering roadways, landscape features and vistas designed to take advantage of the property's rolling topography. The architectural tone of the property was established by an entrance gate and lodge designed by Peaslee and built in 1919 at the edge of the property near Bladensburg Road and the District of Columbia boundary. The Mediterranean Revival style lodge and Beaux Arts-inspired entrance gate, demolished in the late 1970s, were designed as dignified and picturesque introductions to the "modern park cemetery" envisioned by its owners as a "fitting site for a memorial worthy of the Nation and its Capital."⁶

By 1929 the company had erected another building by Peaslee known as the "Little Chapel". Located near the crest of the hill at the western edge of the property, the chapel was also designed in the Mediterranean/Romanesque Revival vernacular. The cruciform building was built of Aquia Creek sandstone, like that used on the early public buildings of the Capital. The picturesque chapel is surmounted by a shallow dome and a bell tower; the roof is covered with terra cotta barrel tiles. To the rear of the building is a oval-shaped cloister which serves as a columbarium.

In 1937, the cemetery was sold to Lovell O. Minear.⁷ Beginning almost immediately after his purchase, Minear set out to make improvements. His first project was the construction of the Floral Clock in 1938. The clock measures 32 feet in diameter; both the face and numbers are planted seasonally. The works are by the Seth Thomas Company. The hands are of cast aluminum; the minute hand is more than 18' long and the hour hand more than 14' long.⁸

⁶Ibid, p. 5.

⁷Minear also operated Mount Comfort Cemetery in Alexandria, Virginia; he apparently sold both of them in 1962. See obituary, "Lovell O. Minear, 78, Ex-Cemetery Owner" The Washington Star, 30 May 1981.

⁸National Register Nomination for Fort Lincoln Cemetery prepared by William Aleshire, Robert F. Sellars, Bruce Feinberg and James Maher; Prince George's Jaycees, August 1978.

The Mausoleum

By the mid 1940s, Minear conceived of a most ambitious project, the construction of a large community mausoleum. To this end, he retained the services of Harley, Ellington and Day, a Detroit architectural firm with a specialty in cemetery design. Architectural drawings from the firm archives date the building's conception to the fall of 1945.⁹

Harley, Ellington and Day (today known as Harley Ellington Pierce Yee Associates, Inc.) began when Alvin E. Harley began an architectural practice in Detroit in 1908. Harley designed a number of residences for prominent Detroit citizens in the suburbs of Palmer Woods and Grosse Point. After several decades of practice alone and in short-term partnerships, Harley was joined by Harold S. Ellington, an engineer, in 1933. Several years before, Ellington and a partner had designed the White Chapel Temple of Memories Mausoleum in Troy, Michigan. Together, Harley and Ellington designed a variety of building in and around Detroit including residences, institutional buildings, offices, and a variety of factories. In 1943, the firm took on a third partner, Clarence E. Day, who had begun as an associate in 1937. During World War II, the firm received a number of important commissions for mausoleums all over the country.

It was no small task, therefore, when the decision was made to build a Mausoleum, to visualize and set forth on paper the plan for a building destined to be the finest in this Country. No consideration of cost or plausible convenience was allowed to detract from making this Mausoleum a structure of enduring beauty.¹⁰

The new mausoleum was to be attached to the rear wall of the chapel cloister. Crowning the highest point within the cemetery, the building would enjoy a commanding view of the hills to the east that define the valley of the Eastern Branch. The new mausoleum was designed to have a capacity for 4000 entombments. The north half of the building, containing the main entry and

⁹These drawings detail only the north half of the building. A set of working drawings in the cemetery archives dated 1947, outline the building as completed.

¹⁰"History and Description of the Fort Lincoln Mausoleum"--undated (c.1952) booklet published by Fort Lincoln Cemetery, p.1.

bell tower as outlined in the 1945 drawings, is marked with a cornerstone dated 1948. By 1952, the south half of the building and the chapel, known as the Chapel of the Holy Grail, were completed.

Throughout the building there are decorative stained glass memorial windows manufactured by the Willet Stained Glass Company of Philadelphia.¹¹ Windows throughout the building detail biblical scenes, the lives of the saints, favorite hymns, the Quest for the Holy Grail, Dickens' "A Christmas Carol", as well as the work of Tennyson and Longfellow. The two large windows lighting the main staircase illustrate the canticle of "The Benedicite". Archival correspondence indicates that the subject matter of many of the windows was determined or approved by Mr. Minear. Windows in private rooms were either selected or modified by their owners.¹²

Given the permanent nature of the building's use, the interior architectural details, once designed and installed, have not changed. However, interior decorations are of a less than permanent nature. When completed, the mausoleum contained carpeting, draperies and furnishings either hand selected or custom-designed for it. Given the large quantities of stone used throughout the building, the introduction of wood interior trim and fabrics on floors, walls and furniture, was designed to soften the building's somber effect in a dignified manner. In addition, the introduction of fabrics and furniture provides for absorption of sound in otherwise cavernous interior spaces. Most of the furniture, the runner, and other fabrics used appear to be original to the building.

¹¹The Willet Company had apparently manufactured the windows for the Little Chapel in the late 1920s. Other Willet projects in the Washington area included the National Cathedral and Church of the Pilgrims (Washington, DC), Trinity Episcopal (Takoma Park, MD), St. Mary's Episcopal (Arlington, VA), and Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church (Chevy Chase, MD). "History and Description of the Fort Lincoln Mausoleum", p. 4.

¹²The Cemetery archives contain correspondence files between the Cemetery and the architects, decorator, stained glass fabricator, and a number of stone suppliers. A detailed letter and invoice from 1948, outline the iconography chosen for the windows in the public areas as well as several private rooms.

Many of the interior furnishings for the building were custom made for it. The interior design was overseen by Helen Stafford, an interior decorator based in Detroit. Between 1948 and 1952, Stafford supervised the selection, purchase and installation of interior furnishings including Bigelow-Sanford carpet runners provided for at least the two upper floors, brass rails and alcove hangings, sofas, chairs, benches, side tables, and standing and tabletop lamps. Archival correspondence between Stafford and Minear indicates that a number of the upholstered pieces were originally covered with silks by Scalamandr , the bronze torch res were manufactured by Harry Winograd in Chicago, and that occasional tables were manufactured by Turchin. Most of the original furnishings including the chapel floor carpet, and furniture, lamps and tables throughout the building are intact, although some furniture has been recovered.

By 1952, the entire conception for the building, appears to have been realized. A newspaper article from the period states:

Fort Lincoln spent \$2 million building a 5000-crypt mausoleum replete with 37 kinds of marble, deep-piled carpeting, a variety of stained glass windows, organ music piped in through a public address system and singing canaries. It is considered a model throughout the Nation.¹³

In 1959, the lower floor was modified with the installation of two columbarium spaces on the east side of the corridor, north and south of the main stair.

¹³"Area Cemeteries Gain Renown for Pioneering of New Ideas--Burial Places Now More for Living Than the Dead" by Frank C. Porter. The Washington Post, 29 June 1958, p.C13.

CHAIN OF TITLE

PG # 68-15c

Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum

3401 Bladensburg Road
Brentwood, Maryland

6046:277
January 31, 1985
Conformity Deed

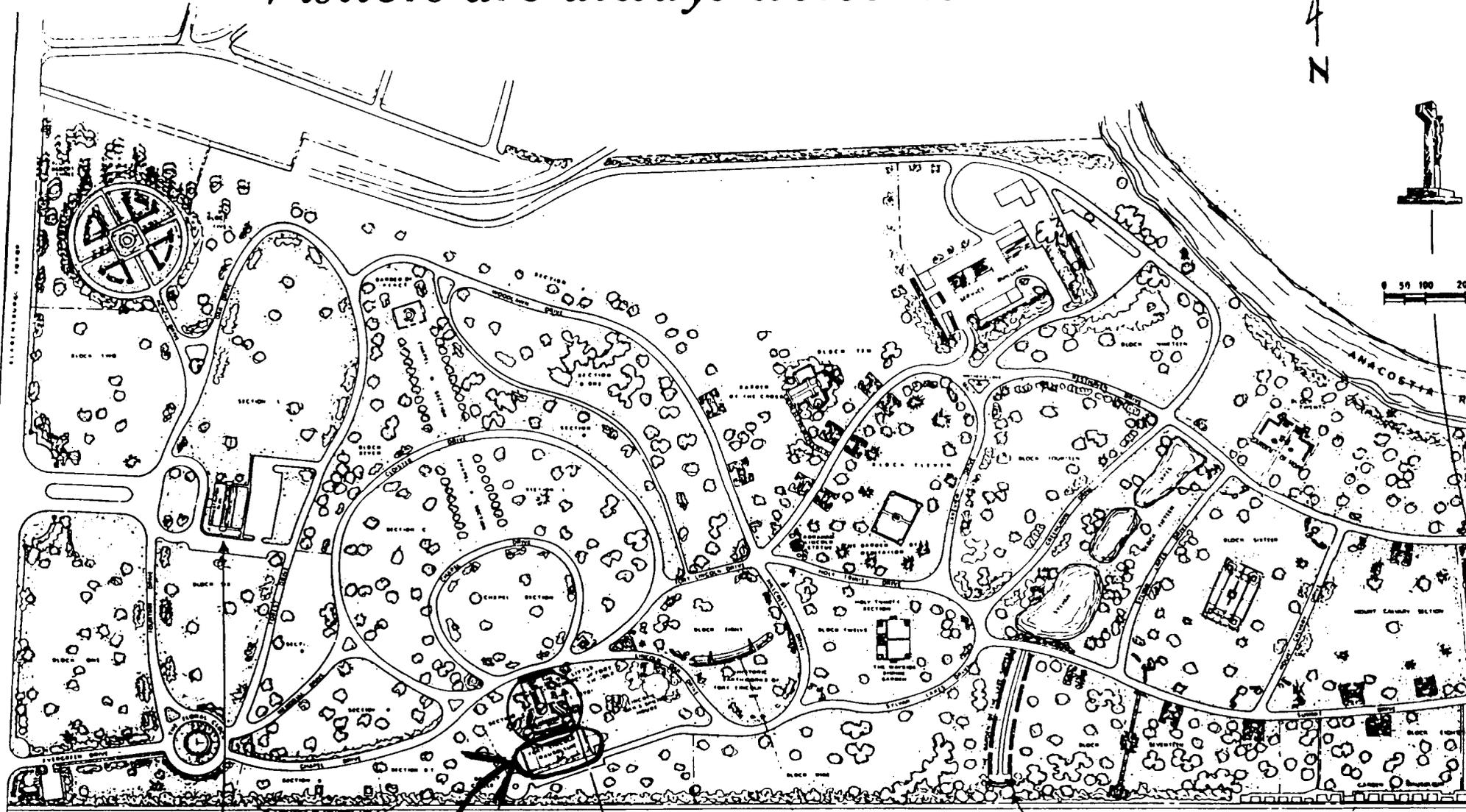
Capitol Cemetery of Prince George's County, Maryland, trading as Fort Lincoln Cemetery. Grantor conveys 180.35 acres in consideration of \$1.15 million. Same obtained by Capitol Cemetery of Prince George's County, Maryland from M-NCPPC, 24 April 1957, 2117:174; Walter E. Shreve, etal, 21 June 1940; James C. and Juliette C. Robertson, 15 April 1919, 142:145; William V. and Pearl C. Boyle, etal, surviving tenants of William K. and Elizabeth V. Boyle, 15 April 1919, 142:142; William V. and Pearl C. Boyle, etal, 15 April 1919, 142:151. To clear title, this deed is made.

Visitors are always welcome

4
N



0 50 100 200



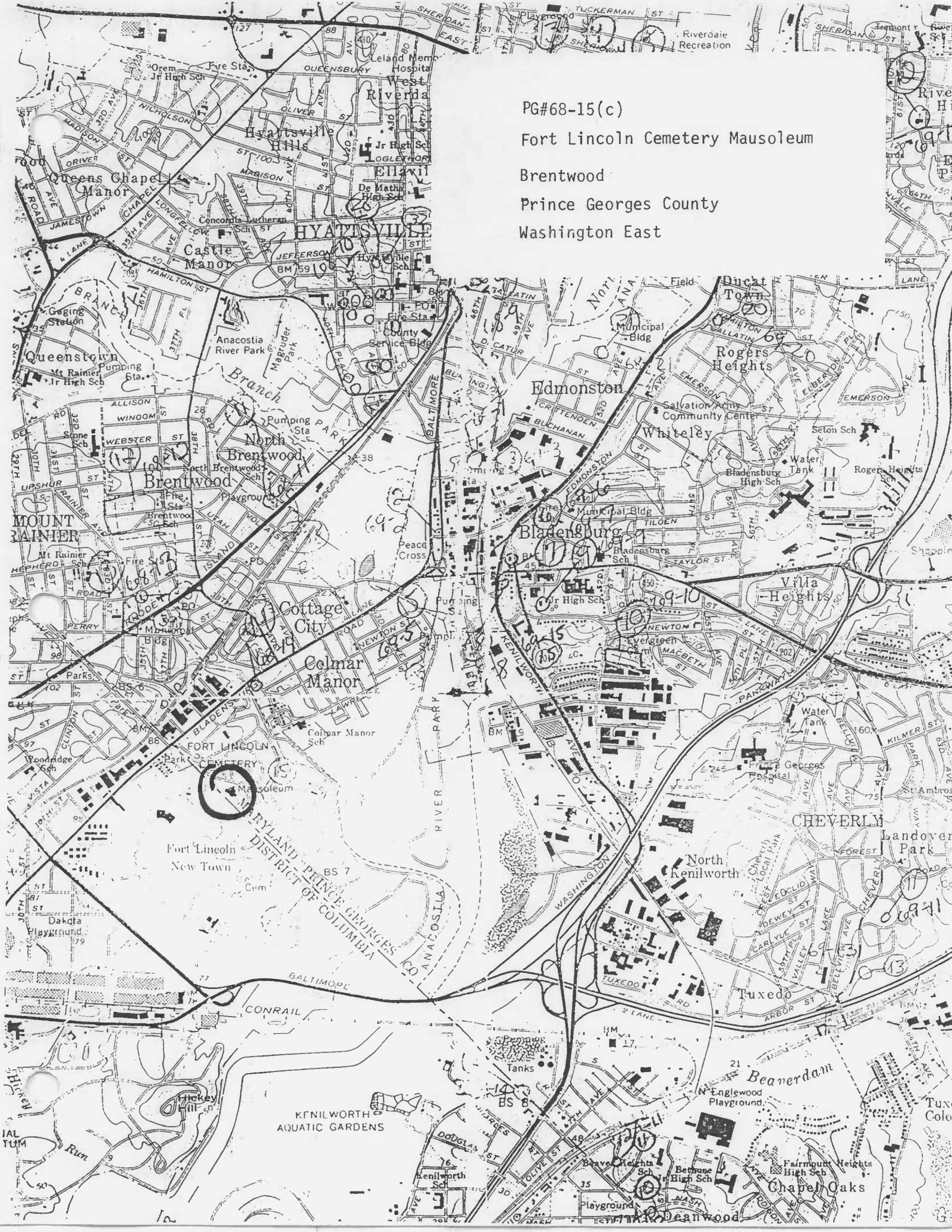
GENERAL PLAN
OF
FORT LINCOLN CEMETERY



PG: 68-15c



PG: 68-15c



PG#68-15(c)
Fort Lincoln Cemetery Mausoleum
Brentwood
Prince Georges County
Washington East



PG# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BERTHLETTWOOD
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. PENZEL

JUNE 1993

FROM NE (Mortuary Chapel in foreground)

MD SH 90

1 OF 11



PG #68-15c

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY, MAUSOLEUM, BLENTHOOD
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. BERGER

JUNE 1993

FROM SE (mortuary chapel in foreground)

MD 54PD

2 OF 11



PG# 6-8-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRIGHTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. PERGER

JANUARY 1993

FROM SW (main elevation)

MD SH 23

3 OF 11



PG# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRENTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

JANUARY 1993

FROM W (detail-entry pavilion + bell tower)

W/D 5400

4 OF 11



PG# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRENTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. BERGER

JANUARY 1993

FRom W - (detail entry doors, surround)

MD SHPO

5 OF 11



PG#68-15C

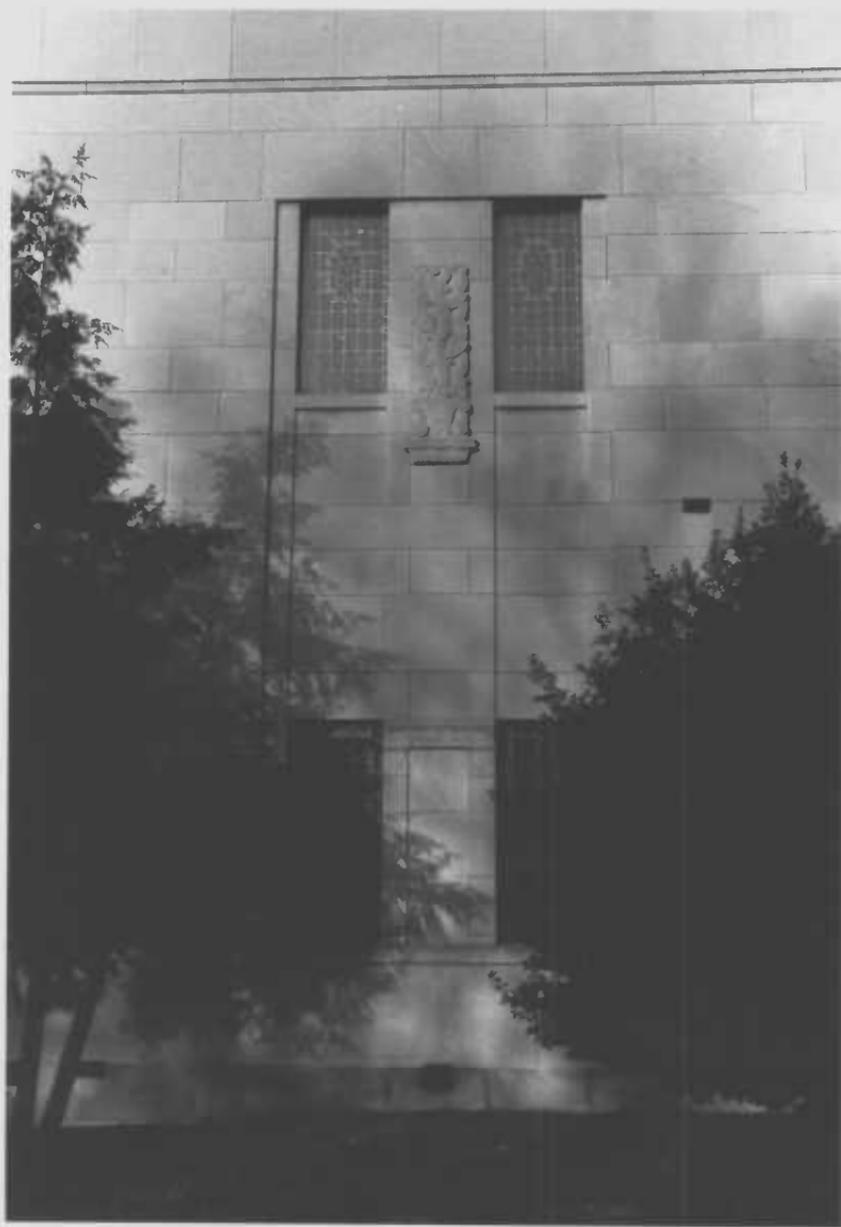
FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRENTWOOD
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
HOWARD S. BERGER

JANUARY 1992

FROM NW. (detail - entry lamp standard)

RID SHPO

6 OF 11



PG# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BETHNOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. BERGER

JANUARY 1993

FROM W - (detail-main facade)

MD SHPD

7 OF 11



PG # 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRAINTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. BERGER

JANUARY 1993

FROM W- (detail - Chapel entrance on main facade)

M. S. 1120

8 OF 11



PS# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRENTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOMER S. BERGER

JANUARY 1993

FROM N (detail - interior decorative panel - Chapel floor)

MID SHPO

9 OF 11



PG# 68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BRENTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Howard S. Berner

JANUARY 1993

FROM S - interior - Chapel floor corridor

MD SHPO

10 of 11



PG#68-15C

FT. LINCOLN CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, BENTWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD S. BERGER

JANUARY 1993

FROM W - interior detail - Chapel floor

MD SHPO

furnishings

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