

10/25 To D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Woodlawn Cemetery

and or common

2. Location

street & number 405 E. Main St.

not for publication

city, town Carbondale

vicinity of

state Illinois

code 012

county Jackson

code 077

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name The City of Carbondale

street & number 609 E. College St.

city, town Carbondale

vicinity of

state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk of Jackson County

street & number Jackson County Courthouse

city, town Murphysboro

state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Woodlawn Cemetery occupies a grassy knoll (Lot 33 Map 1) on the south side of East Main Street (Illinois Route 13) in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois (Map 2). The cemetery is bordered on the east by Graham Street, on west by Logan Street, and on the south by a grass covered alley which has been closed for many years. The site covers about three-fourths of a city block and numerous evergreen and deciduous trees provide a great deal of shade. Two brick columns with attached ornamental iron work mark the Main Street entrance. A side walk makes a loop through the center of the cemetery. The numerous Civil War soldiers graves throughout the cemetery are tangible reminders of that first Memorial Day celebration in 1866.

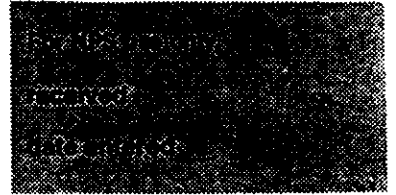
Woodlawn Cemetery was incorporated in 1854 by a special act of the Illinois legislature two years before the town of Carbondale was formally organized and incorporated. The cemetery was the only one within the city limits of Carbondale and was operated by the Carbondale Cemetery Association. During the years of the Civil War, 1861 - 1865, more than twenty soldiers were buried in Woodlawn. Most of this number were Carbondale natives, however, a few were men from other communities who died while undergoing medical treatment in Carbondale.

In early April, 1866, three Carbondale area Civil War veterans, Ambrose Crowell, Russell Winchester, and Jonathan Wiseman, proposed that the community, in addition to veterans, gather on the last Sunday of April to honor their fallen comrades and neighbors, by cleaning and decorating their graves. On the appointed day, April 29, more than 200 area veterans plus approximately 4000 area citizens gathered at Woodlawn Cemetery. Ministers eulogized the dead and Gen. John A. Logan addressed the assemblage. Logan, a Jackson County native, had gained prominence first as an Illinois legislator and subsequently as a vocal member of the House of Representatives. He resigned his House seat in 1861 to accept a presidential appointment to command a Union Army regiment. Logan returned to the Illinois Infantry. The volunteer commander was an effective leader and the number of reenlistments in his regiment was high. Logan saw action at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, where he was wounded, at Vicksburg, and was rewarded with the command of the Army of the Tennessee. Although he was replaced in this position, he continued to campaign through the south with Gen. William T. Sherman. After the war ended, Logan returned to Carbondale and resided in the city until 1871. He resumed his political career being elected to the United States Senate and ran as the Republican vice-presidential nominee with James G. Blaine in 1884. In 1886, Logan was selected to represent Illinois in the U.S. Senate. On that first Memorial Day, Logan's speech set the tone for the day when he stated that, "Every man's life belongs to his country and no man has a right to refuse when his country calls for it." This Memorial Day observance concluded with a community picnic.

The veterans and community held the ceremony at Woodlawn Cemetery again in 1867. By 1868, General Logan was the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The G.A.R. was an organization made up of Union veterans. Evidently, Logan had been greatly influenced by the 1866

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Continuation sheet (Description)

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Woodlawn observance and by his wife Mary's account of her visit to decorated graves in Virginia in early 1868. On May 5, 1868, Logan issued G.A.R. General Order No. 11. The order decreed that on May 30, 1868, and on successive May 30ths, for as long as survivors of the War of the Rebellion live, they gather to decorate the graves of those who had died. The Memorial Day commemoration was held at Woodlawn Cemetery on May 30, 1868, with 150 veterans in attendance. General Logan spoke again at the fourth Carbondale Memorial Day observance in 1869.

This nomination contains one contributing site and no non-contributing resources.

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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 1866-1869

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

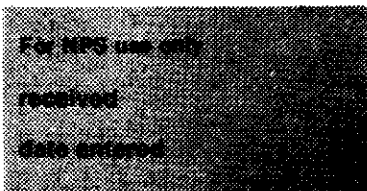
Ordinarily cemeteries are not eligible for nomination to the National Register unless they are associated with significant historic events. The Woodlawn Cemetery merits nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to its connection to the founding of Memorial Day which was a community-wide observance initiated and planned by Civil War veterans. Woodlawn Cemetery deserves consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because it meets the criteria of being associated with a notable Southern Illinois person, Gen. John A. Logan, and to a significant event, the commemoration of one of the first Memorial Days in America. Woodlawn Cemetery's association with one of this nation's first observances of Memorial Day is significant for social/humanitarian and military reasons.

Social/Humanitarian. The graves of Civil War servicemen in Woodlawn Cemetery were the focus around which veterans planned the first community-wide observance of Memorial Day in 1866. The commemoration in Carbondale consisted of speeches and the decoration of the soldiers' graves. This has been an annual event which draws people to the cemetery each year.

Military. Woodlawn Cemetery is also militarily significant because of its association with Gen. John A. Logan and his participation in and recognition of Memorial Day. Further, Logan as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic acted to make Memorial Day a national observance by issuing G.A.R. General Order No. 11 which insured that Memorial Day would become a traditional national observance.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Woodlawn Cemetery

Item number 9

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Bibliography Continued

- Jones, James Pickett. "Black Jack:" John A. Logan and Southern Illinois in the Civil War Era. Jacksonville, Florida: Florida State University, 1967.
- Logan, Mrs. John A. Reminiscences of a Soldiers Wife: An Autobiography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913.
- Muraro, Joan. "Carbondale Has Own Version of Memorial Day's Origin." State Journal-Register, 28 May 1984, p. 15.
- Wright, John W.D. A History of Early Carbondale, Illinois, 1852-1905. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1977.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Allen, John. Legends & Lore of Southern Illinois. Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University, 1963.
 "Carbondale Claims First Memorial Day." Chicago Tribune, 29 May 1977, sec. 1, p. 4. (attached)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.6

Quadrangle name Carbondale, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

16	305110	4177700
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	305230	4177700
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	305240	4177560
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	305120	4177550
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Woodlawn Cemetery or that tract of land lying between Main Street on the north; the center of South Street (now vacated) on the south; Logan Street on the west; and Graham Street on the east all in the City of Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois.

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 Lee Tichenor, Research Associate

organization American Resources Group, Ltd.

date

street & number 127 N. Washington

telephone 618-529-2741

city or town Carbondale

state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

[Handwritten Signature]

title State Historic Planning Director

date Oct. 4, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 5, 1868

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11

1. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

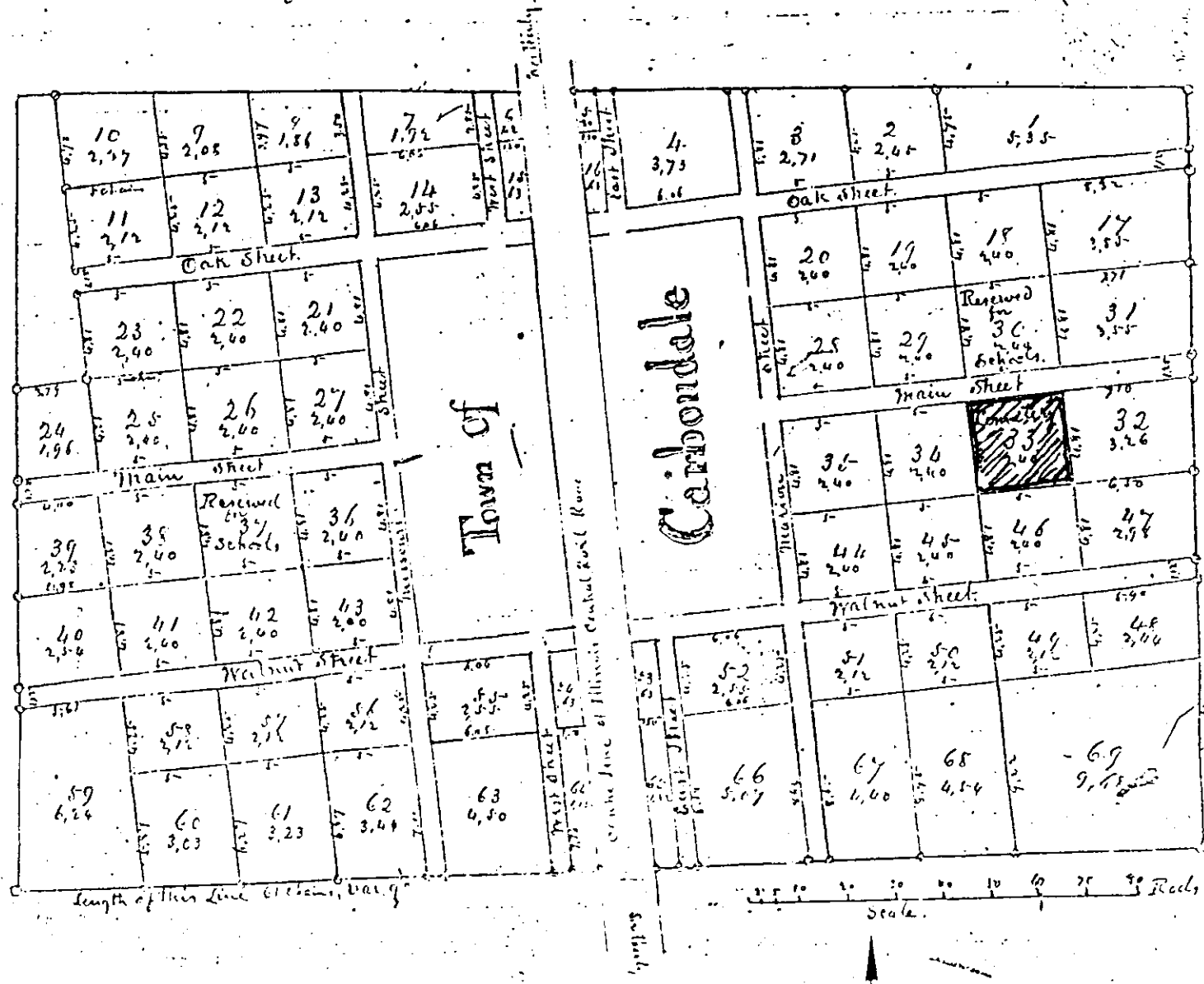
Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude--the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

2. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.
3. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this Order effective.

By command of JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander in Chief

N.P. Chipman, Adjutant-General

Map of Addition to Carbondale BR 6



▣ -- Woodlawn Cemetery

Carbondale claims first Memorial Day

lawn Cemetery in Carbondale, had written an account of the first Memorial Day on the flyleaf of a book.

THE ACCOUNT—In the spelling and grammar that felt comfortable to Green—has been preserved for posterity. Green wrote:

"Memo: Decration was held here April, A.D. 1866, the last Sunday. Speakers was John Logan, J.W. Lane, Methodist preacher who led in prear. Oneal Ingersall, master of the day. Hogs furnished by Dilengers boys. Bred by John Borgber. 219 comrades in line of march. One fight, Branson and Russel. Every man's life belongs to his country and no man has a right to refuse it when his country calls for it."

The idea for Memorial Day took shape earlier that same April at Hiller Cemetery.

Ambrose Crowell, Russell Winchester, and Johnathan F. Wiseman, who had served together in the Civil War, were waiting on the church steps for services to start. They saw the widow of one of their comrades and her two small children carrying fresh flowers to the cemetery, where they carefully removed the brush and weeds from a burial plot and arranged the flowers on an unmarked grave.

CARBONDALE, Ill. (UPI)—Elisabeth Leighy is putting the finishing touches on a Memorial Day service in a town that claims it was the site of the first communitywide memorial service 111 years ago.

Mrs. Leighy, who retired May 1 as city clerk after 22 years on the job, is secretary of the Carbondale Memorial Day Association and has vowed to keep up the town's Memorial Day tradition.

She said the service will be held Sunday, so "we don't compete with other ceremonies and give families a chance to go on outings and picnics."

THE SERVICE WILL include the reading of General Order No. 11, by which Gen. John A. Logan, congressman, senator, and Civil War hero from southern Illinois, proclaimed Memorial Day.

The late John W. Allen, Southern Illinois University historian, wrote that southern Illinois became the documented birthplace of Memorial Day by coincidence.

Allen said that in 1930, John J. Williams and a Miss White were going through the effects of their grandfather, James Green, a cousin of Logan who had died 20 years earlier. They found that Green, sextant of Wood-



Continuing an observance begun 111 years ago in Carbondale, Ill., a young girl scout places flags on graves in the Beverly (N. J.) National Cemetery. While the first Memorial Day honored only Civil War dead, today those killed in all of the nation's wars are remembered.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

DEC 27 1985

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning December 15, 1985 and ending December 21, 1985. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

- CALIFORNIA, Santa Clara County, Los Altos Hills, Lantarnam Hall, 12355 Stonebrook Dr. (12/19/85)
- DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, Braunstein's Building (Market Street MRA), 704-706 N. Market St. (12/19/85)
- DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, East Side Brandywine Historic District, Roughly bounded by Sixteenth St., Brandywine Creek, Twelfth St., and US 13 (12/19/85)
- DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, Main Office of the New Castle Leather Company, Eleventh and Poplar Sts. (12/19/85)
- DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, Quaker Hill Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by Eighth St., Catawba & Washington Sts., Sixth & Seventh Sts., and Wollaston St. (12/19/85)
- FLORIDA, Alachua County, Gainesville, Star Garage 119 S.E. First Ave. (12/17/85)
- GEORGIA, Henry County, Hampton vicinity, Griffin, Smith, House, Off Wynn Dr., NE of GA 20 (12/19/85)
- HAWAII, Maui County, Paia vicinity, Makawao Union Church, Baldwin Ave. (12/17/85)
- ILLINOIS, Jackson County, Carbondale, Woodlawn Cemetery, 405 E. Main St. (12/19/85)
- INDIANA, Grant County, Gas City, West Ward School, 210 W. North A St. (12/19/85)
- INDIANA, LaGrange County, Howe, Lima Township School, Market and Broad Sts. (12/19/85)
- INDIANA, Posey County, Mt. Vernon, Gonnerman, William, House, 521 W. Second St. (12/19/85)
- KENTUCKY, Todd County, Hadden Site (15TO1) (12/19/85)
- MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin County, Greenfield, United States Post Office--Greenfield Main Post Office, 442 Main St., (also in Hampshire County) (12/20/85)
- NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County, Greensboro, Martin, Harden Thomas, House, 204 N. Mendenhall St. (12/19/85)
- NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County, Greensboro, West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church-South, 302 W. Market St. (12/19/85)
- OHIO, Madison County, London, London Commercial Business Historic District, Roughly bounded by Fourth, Union, Center, and Oak Sts. (12/17/85)
- PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Central Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by Liberty Ave., Grant St., Forbes Ave., and Wood St. (12/17/85)