

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUL 24 1987

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

# 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 Westerly Burial Ground (preferred)  
other names/site number Centre Street Burial Ground

### 2. Location

street & number Centre Street N/A not for publication  
city, town West Roxbury N/A vicinity  
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
		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  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Tainange  
Signature of certifying official SHPO Date July 20, 1987  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

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** Westerly Burial Ground, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary - burial ground

Funerary - burying ground

**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.

Westerly Cemetery is located on a lot which measures 39,450 square feet, (.91 acres). The site is roughly rectangular in shape. The original cemetery (1683) contained .4 acres; an addition c. 1845, now the western portion of the site, increased the cemetery to its current size.

The east side of the cemetery faces Centre Street, the main commercial street in West Roxbury. A rectangular lot with industrial buildings, an abandoned gas station, and other infill structures bounds the south side of the cemetery. La Grange Street is directly south of this lot. The west side of the cemetery is bounded by the Penn Central Railroad tracks. To the north are several commercial buildings and a parking lot. All four edges are bounded by a puddingstone retaining wall. A simple wrought iron fence is set atop the stone wall on the eastern boundary. A chain link fence surrounds the property on the northern, southern and western boundaries.

The site was originally open, with no fence or wall. When the Cemetery was enlarged c. 1845, the site was enclosed by the puddingstone wall and the present entry gate was added on the east, or Centre Street side. The gate is composed of four square granite posts, set in pairs, and the wrought iron fence. A second entrance, from the southwest, is indicated on early surveys, but today is not obvious.

The cemetery is a refreshing green landscape amongst the commercial buildings on Centre Street. There are several mature trees in the centre of the lot, with additional trees along the borders. The site is relatively flat with the exception of the seven tombs in the northeast section.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

Westerly Cemetery contains a large monument in the form of a granite obelisk, at its center, seven tombs in the northeast portion and approximately 225 burial sites. Consistent with the documentary evidence, the remaining markers represent the chronological pattern of its development, with the earliest in the northeastern and central sections, and later markers positioned in the western portion.

As previously mentioned, the site originally had no walls or fences of any sort. The stone walls were added in 1846, as was the entrance gate, when the site was enlarged. The wrought iron fence is evident in a photograph of 1946, though does not appear in a photograph from 1901. The chain link fence is a later addition. A stone path which once wound through the burial ground is visible in the early photographs, but is no longer evident.

With the exception of the path and the wrought iron fence, the Cemetery has not been significantly altered since the mid-19th century. The outline of the original northeast portion is shown on a map of 1832 drawn by J.G. Hales; this section has not been altered since that time.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Westerly Burial Ground, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

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)

Religion

Art (funerary)

community planning and development

Period of Significance

1683-1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

Westerly Burial Ground possesses integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship. The burial ground was established by a vote of the town fathers in 1683. It is one of the few surviving elements of the 17th century settlement patterns associated with the early settlement of West Roxbury, and is its most visible reminder of the 17th century beginning of the community. It marks the focus of the earliest settlement, which included the cemetery and an adjacent church. Westerly is one of seven 17th century burial grounds in Boston, and is noted for its comprehensive collection of three centuries of funerary sculpture. The burial ground contains approximately 265 grave markers. The earliest graves are those of the town's first and most prominent families including the Drapers and the Lyons. Westerly also contains the graves of eight veterans of the Revolutionary War and fifteen Civil War Veterans. Westerly Burial Ground thus meets criteria A and C and Exception D of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Westerly Burial Ground provides a visual record of 3 centuries of the development of Roxbury and West Roxbury. It provides a history of early settlers, prominent families and the separation of West Roxbury from Roxbury in the mid 19th century. Westerly served as West Roxbury's only cemetery for 268 years. Burials at Westerly ceased in 1951.

According to The Town of Roxbury: Its Memorable Persons and Places (1878) by Francis Drake, Westerly Burial Ground was established in 1683 when the Town Selectmen voted that "our brethren in Jamaco have liberty to provide a convenient place for a berring place, and ye towne in general will bare the charge provided the selectmen doe judge the place covenant, and the aforesaid berring place if so provided shall be for any of the towne to bury their dead in if they please." At this time the closest cemetery was the Eliot (Eustis Street) Burial Ground, established in 1630, and located on Washington Street, six miles away.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

It is not known how the residents decided upon the present location or how long it took to find a satisfactory site. The earliest grave marker now remaining dates to 1691, suggesting that there was a lag time of several years between the establishment of the cemetery and the first burial. The earliest marker is a double stone commemorating James Draper (d. July 1691) and his wife, Meriam Draper, (d. December 1691). The only other remaining stone from the 17th century is that of James Draper Jr. (1698).

In the 17th century, Westerly was surrounded by farms and homesteads. Early town records refer to the apportionment of land to individual settlers; the original Draper homestead was not far from Westerly, on the road to Dedham. This homestead stood for over two centuries.

The western section of Roxbury began to establish itself as a distinct community early in the 18th century. In 1712, 18 parishioners from the First Church in Roxbury who lived in the western section of the town, set out to establish a church that would be closer to their homes. The church was called the Second Church of Christ in Roxbury. It received ecclesiastical approval in 1712, but was not given civic approval until 1733 when the general court finally recognized it as a second parish. The first school was established in 1737.

The markers remaining from this period suggest that at least 40 interments took place in the 18th century. Existing stones commemorate families by the name of Newell, Herring, Lyon, Richards, Whiting, Seaver, Whittemore, Cookin and Healey. These names also appear in some of the earliest town records and many were still residents of West Roxbury in the 19th century.

The people of the western part of Roxbury first petitioned the Selectmen of the town to be set off from Roxbury in 1838. This petition was denied, but the inhabitants persisted and in 1851 gained their independence. At this time the community was composed of merchants, tradesmen and farmers. The town remained an independent center until 1874, when West Roxbury officially became part of the City of Boston.

Maintenance and preservation of Roxbury cemeteries (Eliot and Westerly) were documented for the first time with the issuance of the Roxbury town reports after 1833. Regular reference to burial ground maintenance is made after 1840.

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 3 Page 2

In 1844 the Selectmen of Roxbury met to "hear and act on the Petition of Edward Richards and others...to enlarge and suitably enclose the upper Burying Ground at Spring Street, West Roxbury." (Roxbury Town Records, 1844, Vol. 5) It was at this time that the western portion of the cemetery was added, and the granite gate posts and puddingstone retaining wall put in place. In 1845 the selectmen granted permission to two residents of western Roxbury, Judson Chapin and Cornelius Cowing to construct tombs in Westerly.

Information on Westerly Cemetery is scant; the last burial occurred in 1951.

The Draper family is one of the most prominent West Roxbury family to be buried at Westerly Cemetery. The Drapers were one of the first families in the area. James Draper (d.1691) was a townsman in Dedham in 1653, and in Roxbury in 1690. Mary Draper was famous for her support of the Revolutionary War effort and was a subject of Women of the American Revolution, written in 1851 by Elizabeth Ellet. Her children and many grandchildren are buried at Westerly.

Other prominent members of the Draper family buried at Westerly Cemetery include Captain Jonathan and Seargent Paul Draper (d. 1788), Revolutionary War Veterans, who served in the William Heath Regiment in April 1775. Two members of the Draper family were Doctors; Abijah Draper (d.1836), who lived and practiced in Roxbury, and Abijah Draper Jr. (d.1874), who served for a time as a parish clerk. Nathaniel Draper (d. 1721) signed the petition to form a separate church in the western portion of Roxbury in the early 18th century. Twenty seven members of the Draper family are buried at Westerly Cemetery; the last Draper burial was in 1901.

The Lyons, another prominent early West Roxbury family, have nine members interred at Westerly Burial Ground. Joseph (d. 1724) and William (d. 1714) both signed the petition for a second parish in West Roxbury.

The Whiting family, associated with the founding of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, is commemorated at Westerly by the most prominent marker at Westerly. Ebenezer Whiting (d. 1819) was a tavern keeper and a supporter of the Boston Minute Regiment. He was also a member of the 'committee of correspondence' prior to the revolution. Mary Davis Whiting (d. 1814) is credited with starting meetings that grew into the Congregational Church of West Roxbury. A marker remaining in

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

the burial ground states: "Here lies the remains of Mr. Nathaniel Whiting Junr, who died June 21st 1769 in the 22nd year of his age. Erected 1918 by descendants, founders and residents of Whitinsville, MA." There are sixteen members of the Whiting family buried at Westerly.

Another prominent West Roxbury families interred at Westerly are the Coreys, represented by Deacon Ebenezer Corey (d.1782). The Coreys gave land for a parsonage, and are the namesake for Corey Road in West Roxbury. Also important are the Cowing family, farmers, who were friends and supporters of Theodore Parker and the abolitionist movement.

The Billings are another influential West Roxbury family interred at Westerly Cemetery; there are fifteen members buried at Westerly Cemetery. Benjamin Billings (d. 1829) was an early merchant who owned his own tannery and clothing business. Robert Charles Billings (d. 1899) donated \$10,000 to the Unitarian Church to care for the Ebenezer Billings (d. 1848) tomb and donated \$5000 to a perpetual trust fund for the upkeep of Westerly Cemetery in 1904. Robert Billings also donated \$10,000 to the Boston Public Library for the purchase of books.

Affluent merchants' families are also buried at Westerly including the Guilds, the Wiggins and the Jordans. Abner Guild (d. 1877) was a wheelwright who lived in Spring Street; Benjamin Guild (d. 1879) was a wealthy blacksmith who is reputed to have sold land to West Roxbury for an addition to the burial ground. The Wiggin family owned the painting firm of Henry Y. and Joseph Wiggin. The Jordans provided local services as shoe and boot makers.

Many Revolutionary and Civil War Veterans are interred in Westerly. There are eight veterans of the Revolutionary War including: the Drapers; Lemeul Billings (d. 1842), who served in the Second Company of Roxbury; Ebenezer Corey (d. 1782) who served in Col. John Groaton's Minute Regiment; Amassa Gray (d. 1856), a captain in the sixth Massachusetts Regiment; Solomon Richards (d. 1834) who served in the Ebenezer Battle Company and defended Dorchester Heights in 1776; and Henry Whiting, who served at Castle Island and Fort Independence.

Many of the Deacons from the early Parish are also buried in Westerly, including Deacon Ebenezer Corey, Benjamin Billings Farrington (d. 1856) who signed the document accepting abolitionist Theodore Parker's resignation from the Second Parish Church in West Roxbury, and Michael Whittemore (d. 1871), a farmer.

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

Westerly Cemetery makes a major contribution by providing evidence of the religious and philosophical views of the early settlers of West Roxbury. Through their design, the stones illustrate the prevalent attitudes towards life and death, common in early New England society. The design of the earliest markers are functional and utilitarian. Generally, only the name, date and age at death are recorded, with little decorative carving on the stones. Often the only decorative carving is a death's head. The Draper stone of 1691 illustrates this type of stone.

In the 19th century, a more decorative style of commemorative stone evolved. Particularly distinctive markers from this period in Westerly are those of Mr. William Lyon (1714) and Mrs. Mehetabel Newell (1739). The Lyon stone is elaborately carved, bears a small death's head, two winged cherubs holding a decorated urn, and extensive floral designs on the shoulders and head. The design of these stone suggest a change of emphasis from mortality to regeneration and resurrection.

During the 19th century gravestone art reflected an interest in classicism and a frequent motif is the willow and garland, or willow and urn. Two excellent examples at Westerly of this type are those of Eliza Richards (d. 1843) and George B. Howard (d. 1837). Also popular in this period were tiered pedestal and dome-shaped markers. The granite monument and tomb, became popular at this time and both are in evidence at Westerly. The best example of this type at Westerly is the Whiting family monument.

There are seven tombs in Westerly constructed in the mid 19th century. These tombs are actually mounds of earth over vaulted masonry. The Billings tomb is a typical example of the 19th tomb structure.

The 19th century funerary art from Westerly suggests a less functional and more romantic notion of death than that of previous centuries. Children's burial markers were often commonly decorated with romantic motifs such as flowers, cherubs or maternal scenes. The head and foot stone of Abby Frances Harper (d. 1845) is an excellent example of this type.

Westerly's markers from the 20th century show less decoration and less elaboration than markers from the 19th century. These stones are characterized by a simple inscription. Decorative carving is usually limited or nonexistent.

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

Several gravestones at Westerly appear to have been designed by important area carvers. The headstone of William Lyon, dated 1714, is one of the most attractive extant markers in Westerly. It is in excellent condition and demonstrates a high degree of skill and craftsmanship. The stone bears a unique style of decoration and symbolism, and is most likely the work of a Boston carver working at the end of the 17th century, known by his initials 'J.N.' The work of J.N. has been identified at the Granary Burial Ground for the Benjamin Hills stone. The William Lyon stone at Westerly is dated 1714, and may be one of the latest works of the carver.

The work of J.N. has distinguishing features including urns, a winged skull, Dagons, and elaborate floral motifs. The lettering on the Lyon stone also closely resembles lettering on another stone attributed to J.N., that of Ruth Carter from the Granary Burial Ground.

The stone of Mehetabel Newell (d. 1739) is in excellent condition and is attributed to a skilled craftsman from Dorchester, James Foster II. The attribution of the Newell stone is based on its similarity to the stone of George Payson, (Dorchester North Burial Ground, 1734) identified to be the work of Foster. Both stones have an oversized, winged skull in the tympanum area, with floral motifs on the pilasters, and wording placed within a double frame.

Westerly Burial Ground is one of seven 17th century cemeteries in the neighborhoods of Boston. Other 17th century cemeteries include Kings Chapel (1630) and the Granary Burying Ground (1660) in the Central Business District, Phipps Street (1630) in Charlestown, Eliot (1630) in Roxbury, Dorchester North (1633) in Dorchester and Cops Hill (1659) in the North End. Granary Burying Ground was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as part of the Beacon Hill Historic District. Phipps Street, Kings Chapel, Eliot and Copp's Hill were each listed individually on the National Register in 1974. Dorchester North was individually listed on the National Register in 1983. Westerly is thought to be in the best condition of Boston's 17th century cemeteries.

Records show that Westerly Cemetery has been sporadically maintained by the Town of West Roxbury and the City of Boston since the mid 19th century. Preservation and maintenance at Westerly is documented regularly after the establishment of the Cemetery Department of the City of Boston in May 1897. Plans of the cemetery were completed in 1900; every tomb and gravestone was represented and numbered.

continued

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 6

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In the early 20th century, the front wall was pointed and the entrance was improved. In the 1910s, trees and plants were trimmed and added. In 1910 the stone wall at the rear of the cemetery was replaced and parts of the grounds regraded. Boston's Cemetery Department was closed in 1916, and records of later maintenance or preservation efforts do not exist.

Currently, westerly Burial Ground is in relatively good condition. The earliest markers, which were done on slate, are in good condition. The large tombs have experienced some settlement and are in need of some masonry repair. Nineteenth century stones, made of brownstone or marble, are in the greatest need of repair. These types of stone are more susceptible to erosion and weathering.

Open spaces in Boston with no history of development or filling may contain prehistoric archaeological sites. In the Westerly Burial Ground, prehistoric potential may exist throughout.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property less than one acre  
QUAD: Newton SCALE 1:25000

UTM References

A 

1	9
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3	2	1	9	5	0
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4	6	8	3	0	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

see assessors' map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The burial ground is on a polygonal lot (less than one acre). It is bounded by Centre Street to the east; commercial/industrial buildings abut to the south; the Penn Central Railroad tracks abut to the west, commercial buildings and a parking lot abut to the North.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carol Huggins/Joyce Clements, Boston Landmarks Commission  
organization Boston Landmarks Commission date May 1987  
street & number City Hall Room 805 telephone 725-3850  
city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02108

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Memorial History of Boston, 1630-1880, ed. J. Windsor, Boston, 1881.

Drake, Francis S., The Town of Roxbury: Its Memorable Persons and Places, Roxbury 1878.

Auditors Reports of the Town of Roxbury, 1832-1851.

Annual Report of the Cemetery Department of the City of Boston, 1901-1915

Poland Papers: Notes and Papers of Mr. John Poland, founder and president of the West Roxbury Historical Society, 1936.

West Roxbury Magazine, Illustrated, by a Committee of the First Parish of West Roxbury, E.F. Worcester Press, 1900.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

87001401

Westerly Burial Ground  
Suffolk County  
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

Working No. JUL 24 1987

Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Due: 8/20/87 - 9/7/87

Action:  ACCEPT

RETURN 9-4-87

REJECT \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal

NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Return

Reviewer Seeger

Discipline Architectural History

Date 9/4/87

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

religion is unjustified as an applicable area of significance. The only connection to religion is mentioned w/in the context of the summary art and the philosophy behind its development and that some people associated w/religion are buried here, but their importance in religion has not been elucidated. Either develop a case for religious significance or delete it as an area of significance in the resubmission.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Beth Savage (202) 343-9550

Signed Patrick Anderson Date 9/4/87 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

JUL 24 1987

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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).

1. Name of Property

historic name Westerly Burial Ground (preferred) other names/site number Centre Street Burial Ground

2. Location

street & number Centre Street city, town West Roxbury state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local (checked), public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site (checked), structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0, Total 1.

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 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 meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official Valerie A. Talmage, Massachusetts Historical Commission. Date July 20, 1987. State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer.

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) 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 (checked). determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper Patrick W. Anders. Date of Action 11/20/87.

**6. Function or Use** Westerly Burial Ground, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary - burial ground

Funerary - burying ground

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Westerly Cemetery is located on a lot which measures 39,450 square feet, (.91 acres). The site is roughly rectangular in shape. The original cemetery (1683) contained .4 acres; an addition c. 1845, now the western portion of the site, increased the cemetery to its current size.

The east side of the cemetery faces Centre Street, the main commercial street in West Roxbury. A rectangular lot with industrial buildings, an abandoned gas station, and other infill structures bounds the south side of the cemetery. La Grange Street is directly south of this lot. The west side of the cemetery is bounded by the Penn Central Railroad tracks. To the north are several commercial buildings and a parking lot. All four edges are bounded by a puddingstone retaining wall. A simple wrought iron fence is set atop the stone wall on the eastern boundary. A chain link fence surrounds the property on the northern, southern and western boundaries.

The site was originally open, with no fence or wall. When the Cemetery was enlarged c. 1845, the site was enclosed by the puddingstone wall and the present entry gate was added on the east, or Centre Street side. The gate is composed of four square granite posts, set in pairs, and the wrought iron fence. A second entrance, from the southwest, is indicated on early surveys, but today is not obvious.

The cemetery is a refreshing green landscape amongst the commercial buildings on Centre Street. There are several mature trees in the centre of the lot, with additional trees along the borders. The site is relatively flat with the exception of the seven tombs in the northeast section.

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

Westerly Cemetery contains a large monument in the form of a granite obelisk, at its center, seven tombs in the northeast portion and approximately 225 burial sites. Consistent with the documentary evidence, the remaining markers represent the chronological pattern of its development, with the earliest in the northeastern and central sections, and later markers positioned in the western portion.

As previously mentioned, the site originally had no walls or fences of any sort. The stone walls were added in 1846, as was the entrance gate, when the site was enlarged. The wrought iron fence is evident in a photograph of 1946, though does not appear in a photograph from 1901. The chain link fence is a later addition. A stone path which once wound through the burial ground is visible in the early photographs, but is no longer evident.

With the exception of the path and the wrought iron fence, the Cemetery has not been significantly altered since the mid-19th century. The outline of the original northeast portion is shown on a map of 1832 drawn by J.G. Hales; this section has not been altered since that time.

**8. Statement of Significance** Westerly Burial Ground, West Roxbury, Massachusetts  
 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 1683-1900	Significant Dates N/A
_____ Art (Funerary)	_____	_____
_____ community planning and development	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	N/A
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	N/A
N/A	N/A	

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

Westerly Burial Ground possesses integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship. The burial ground was established by a vote of the town fathers in 1683. It is one of the few surviving elements of the 17th century settlement patterns associated with the early settlement of West Roxbury, and is its most visible reminder of the 17th century beginning of the community. It marks the focus of the earliest settlement, which included the cemetery and an adjacent church. Westerly is one of seven 17th century burial grounds in Boston, and is noted for its comprehensive collection of three centuries of funerary sculpture. The burial ground contains approximately 265 grave markers. The earliest graves are those of the town's first and most prominent families including the Drapers and the Lyons. Westerly also contains the graves of eight veterans of the Revolutionary War and fifteen Civil War Veterans. Westerly Burial Ground thus meets criteria A and C and Exception D of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Westerly Burial Ground provides a visual record of 3 centuries of the development of Roxbury and West Roxbury. It provides a history of early settlers, prominent families and the separation of West Roxbury from Roxbury in the mid 19th century. Westerly served as West Roxbury's only cemetery for 268 years. Burials at Westerly ceased in 1951.

According to The Town of Roxbury: Its Memorable Persons and Places (1878) by Francis Drake, Westerly Burial Ground was established in 1683 when the Town Selectmen voted that "our brethren in Jamaco have liberty to provide a convenient place for a berring place, and ye towne in general will bare the charge provided the selectmen doe judge the place covenant, and the aforesaid berring place if so provided shall be for any of the towne to bury their dead in if they please." At this time the closest cemetery was the Eliot (Eustis Street) Burial Ground, established in 1630, and located on Washington Street, six miles away.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

see continuation sheet

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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property less than one acre  
QUAD: Newton SCALE 1:25000

UTM References

A 

1	9
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3	2	1	9	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	8	3	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

see assessors' map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The burial ground is on a polygonal lot (less than one acre). It is bounded by Centre Street to the east; commercial/industrial buildings abut to the south; the Penn Central Railroad tracks abut to the west, commercial buildings and a parking lot abut to the North.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carol Huggins/Joyce Clements, Boston Landmarks Commission  
organization Boston Landmarks Commission date May 1987  
street & number City Hall Room 805 telephone 725-3850  
city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02108

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

It is not known how the residents decided upon the present location or how long it took to find a satisfactory site. The earliest grave marker now remaining dates to 1691, suggesting that there was a lag time of several years between the establishment of the cemetery and the first burial. The earliest marker is a double stone commemorating James Draper (d. July 1691) and his wife, Meriam Draper, (d. December 1691). The only other remaining stone from the 17th century is that of James Draper Jr. (1698).

In the 17th century, Westerly was surrounded by farms and homesteads. Early town records refer to the apportionment of land to individual settlers; the original Draper homestead was not far from Westerly, on the road to Dedham. This homestead stood for over two centuries.

The western section of Roxbury began to establish itself as a distinct community early in the 18th century. In 1712, 18 parishioners from the First Church in Roxbury who lived in the western section of the town, set out to establish a church that would be closer to their homes. The church was called the Second Church of Christ in Roxbury. It received ecclesiastical approval in 1712, but was not given civic approval until 1733 when the general court finally recognized it as a second parish. The first school was established in 1737.

The markers remaining from this period suggest that at least 40 interments took place in the 18th century. Existing stones commemorate families by the name of Newell, Herring, Lyon, Richards, Whiting, Seaver, Whittemore, Cookin and Healey. These names also appear in some of the earliest town records and many were still residents of West Roxbury in the 19th century.

The people of the western part of Roxbury first petitioned the Selectmen of the town to be set off from Roxbury in 1838. This petition was denied, but the inhabitants persisted and in 1851 gained their independence. At this time the community was composed of merchants, tradesmen and farmers. The town remained an independent center until 1874, when West Roxbury officially became part of the City of Boston.

Maintenance and preservation of Roxbury cemeteries (Eliot and Westerly) were documented for the first time with the issuance of the Roxbury town reports after 1833. Regular reference to burial ground maintenance is made after 1840.

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

In 1844 the Selectmen of Roxbury met to "hear and act on the Petition of Edward Richards and others...to enlarge and suitably enclose the upper Burying Ground at Spring Street, West Roxbury." (Roxbury Town Records, 1844, Vol. 5) It was at this time that the western portion of the cemetery was added, and the granite gate posts and puddingstone retaining wall put in place. In 1845 the selectmen granted permission to two residents of western Roxbury, Judson Chapin and Cornelius Cowing to construct tombs in Westerly.

Information on Westerly Cemetery is scant; the last burial occurred in 1951.

The Draper family is one of the most prominent West Roxbury family to be buried at Westerly Cemetery. The Drapers were one of the first families in the area. James Draper (d.1691) was a townsman in Dedham in 1653, and in Roxbury in 1690. Mary Draper was famous for her support of the Revolutionary War effort and was a subject of Women of the American Revolution, written in 1851 by Elizabeth Ellet. Her children and many grandchildren are buried at Westerly.

Other prominent members of the Draper family buried at Westerly Cemetery include Captain Jonathan and Seargent Paul Draper (d. 1788), Revolutionary War Veterans, who served in the William Heath Regiment in April 1775. Two members of the Draper family were Doctors; Abijah Draper (d.1836), who lived and practiced in Roxbury, and Abijah Draper Jr. (d.1874), who served for a time as a parish clerk. Nathaniel Draper (d. 1721) signed the petition to form a separate church in the western portion of Roxbury in the early 18th century. Twenty seven members of the Draper family are buried at Westerly Cemetery; the last Draper burial was in 1901.

The Lyons, another prominent early West Roxbury family, have nine members interred at Westerly Burial Ground. Joseph (d. 1724) and William (d. 1714) both signed the petition for a second parish in West Roxbury.

The Whiting family, associated with the founding of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, is commemorated at Westerly by the most prominent marker at Westerly. Ebenezer Whiting (d. 1819) was a tavern keeper and a supporter of the Boston Minute Regiment. He was also a member of the 'committee of correspondence' prior to the revolution. Mary Davis Whiting (d. 1814) is credited with starting meetings that grew into the Congregational Church of West Roxbury. A marker remaining in

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

the burial ground states: "Here lies the remains of Mr. Nathaniel Whiting Junr, who died June 21st 1769 in the 22nd year of his age. Erected 1918 by descendants, founders and residents of Whitinsville, MA." There are sixteen members of the Whiting family buried at Westerly.

Another prominent West Roxbury families interred at Westerly are the Coreys, represented by Deacon Ebenezer Corey (d.1782). The Coreys gave land for a parsonage, and are the namesake for Corey Road in West Roxbury. Also important are the Cowing family, farmers, who were friends and supporters of Theodore Parker and the abolitionist movement.

The Billings are another influential West Roxbury family interred at Westerly Cemetery; there are fifteen members buried at Westerly Cemetery. Benjamin Billings (d. 1829) was an early merchant who owned his own tannery and clothing business. Robert Charles Billings (d. 1899) donated \$10,000 to the Unitarian Church to care for the Ebenezer Billings (d. 1848) tomb and donated \$5000 to a perpetual trust fund for the upkeep of Westerly Cemetery in 1904. Robert Billings also donated \$10,000 to the Boston Public Library for the purchase of books.

Affluent merchants' families are also buried at Westerly including the Guilds, the Wiggins and the Jordans. Abner Guild (d. 1877) was a wheelwright who lived in Spring Street; Benjamin Guild (d. 1879) was a wealthy blacksmith who is reputed to have sold land to West Roxbury for an addition to the burial ground. The Wiggin family owned the painting firm of Henry Y. and Joseph Wiggin. The Jordans provided local services as shoe and boot makers.

Many Revolutionary and Civil War Veterans are interred in Westerly. There are eight veterans of the Revolutionary War including: the Drapers; Lemeul Billings (d. 1842), who served in the Second Company of Roxbury; Ebenezer Corey (d. 1782) who served in Col. John Greaton's Minute Regiment; Amassa Gray (d. 1856), a captain in the sixth Massachusetts Regiment; Solomon Richards (d. 1834) who served in the Ebenezer Battle Company and defended Dorchester Heights in 1776; and Henry Whiting, who served at Castle Island and Fort Independence.

Many of the Deacons from the early Parish are also buried in Westerly, including Deacon Ebenezer Corey, Benjamin Billings Farrington (d. 1856) who signed the document accepting abolitionist Theodore Parker's resignation from the Second Parish Church in West Roxbury, and Michael Whittemore (d. 1871), a farmer.

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

Westerly Cemetery makes a major contribution by providing evidence of the religious and philosophical views of the early settlers of West Roxbury. Through their design, the stones illustrate the prevalent attitudes towards life and death, common in early New England society. The design of the earliest markers are functional and utilitarian. Generally, only the name, date and age at death are recorded, with little decorative carving on the stones. Often the only decorative carving is a death's head. The Draper stone of 1691 illustrates this type of stone.

In the 19th century, a more decorative style of commemorative stone evolved. Particularly distinctive markers from this period in Westerly are those of Mr. William Lyon (1714) and Mrs. Mehetabel Newell (1739). The Lyon stone is elaborately carved, bears a small death's head, two winged cherubs holding a decorated urn, and extensive floral designs on the shoulders and head. The design of these stone suggest a change of emphasis from mortality to regeneration and resurrection.

During the 19th century gravestone art reflected an interest in classicism and a frequent motif is the willow and garland, or willow and urn. Two excellent examples at Westerly of this type are those of Eliza Richards (d. 1843) and George B. Howard (d. 1837). Also popular in this period were tiered pedestal and dome-shaped markers. The granite monument and tomb, became popular at this time and both are in evidence at Westerly. The best example of this type at Westerly is the Whiting family monument.

There are seven tombs in Westerly constructed in the mid 19th century. These tombs are actually mounds of earth over vaulted masonry. The Billings tomb is a typical example of the 19th tomb structure.

The 19th century funerary art from Westerly suggests a less functional and more romantic notion of death than that of previous centuries. Children's burial markers were often commonly decorated with romantic motifs such as flowers, cherubs or maternal scenes. The head and foot stone of Abby Frances Harper (d. 1845) is an excellent example of this type.

Westerly's markers from the 20th century show less decoration and less elaboration than markers from the 19th century. These stones are characterized by a simple inscription. Decorative carving is usually limited or nonexistent.

continued

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

Several gravestones at Westerly appear to have been designed by important area carvers. The headstone of William Lyon, dated 1714, is one of the most attractive extant markers in Westerly. It is in excellent condition and demonstrates a high degree of skill and craftsmanship. The stone bears a unique style of decoration and symbolism, and is most likely the work of a Boston carver working at the end of the 17th century, known by his initials 'J.N.' The work of J.N. has been identified at the Granary Burial Ground for the Benjamin Hills stone. The William Lyon stone at Westerly is dated 1714, and may be one of the latest works of the carver.

The work of J.N. has distinguishing features including urns, a winged skull, Dagons, and elaborate floral motifs. The lettering on the Lyon stone also closely resembles lettering on another stone attributed to J.N., that of Ruth Carter from the Granary Burial Ground.

The stone of Mehetabel Newell (d. 1739) is in excellent condition and is attributed to a skilled craftsman from Dorchester, James Foster II. The attribution of the Newell stone is based on its similarity to the stone of George Payson, (Dorchester North Burial Ground, 1734) identified to be the work of Foster. Both stones have an oversized, winged skull in the tympanum area, with floral motifs on the pilasters, and wording placed within a double frame.

Westerly Burial Ground is one of seven 17th century cemeteries in the neighborhoods of Boston. Other 17th century cemeteries include Kings Chapel (1630) and the Granary Burying Ground (1660) in the Central Business District, Phipps Street (1630) in Charlestown, Eliot (1630) in Roxbury, Dorchester North (1633) in Dorchester and Copps Hill (1659) in the North End. Granary Burying Ground was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as part of the Beacon Hill Historic District. Phipps Street, Kings Chapel, Eliot and Copp's Hill were each listed individually on the National Register in 1974. Dorchester North was individually listed on the National Register in 1983. Westerly is thought to be in the best condition of Boston's 17th century cemeteries.

Records show that Westerly Cemetery has been sporadically maintained by the Town of West Roxbury and the City of Boston since the mid 19th century. Preservation and maintenance at Westerly is documented regularly after the establishment of the Cemetery Department of the City of Boston in May 1897. Plans of the cemetery were completed in 1900; every tomb and gravestone was represented and numbered.

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Westerly Burial Ground,  
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 6

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In the early 20th century, the front wall was pointed and the entrance was improved. In the 1910s, trees and plants were trimmed and added. In 1910 the stone wall at the rear of the cemetery was replaced and parts of the grounds regraded. Boston's Cemetery Department was closed in 1916, and records of later maintenance or preservation efforts do not exist.

Currently, westerly Burial Ground is in relatively good condition. The earliest markers, which were done on slate, are in good condition. The large tombs have experienced some settlement and are in need of some masonry repair. Nineteenth century stones, made of brownstone or marble, are in the greatest need of repair. These types of stone are more susceptible to erosion and weathering.

Open spaces in Boston with no history of development or filling may contain prehistoric archaeological sites. In the Westerly Burial Ground, prehistoric potential may exist throughout.

7/24/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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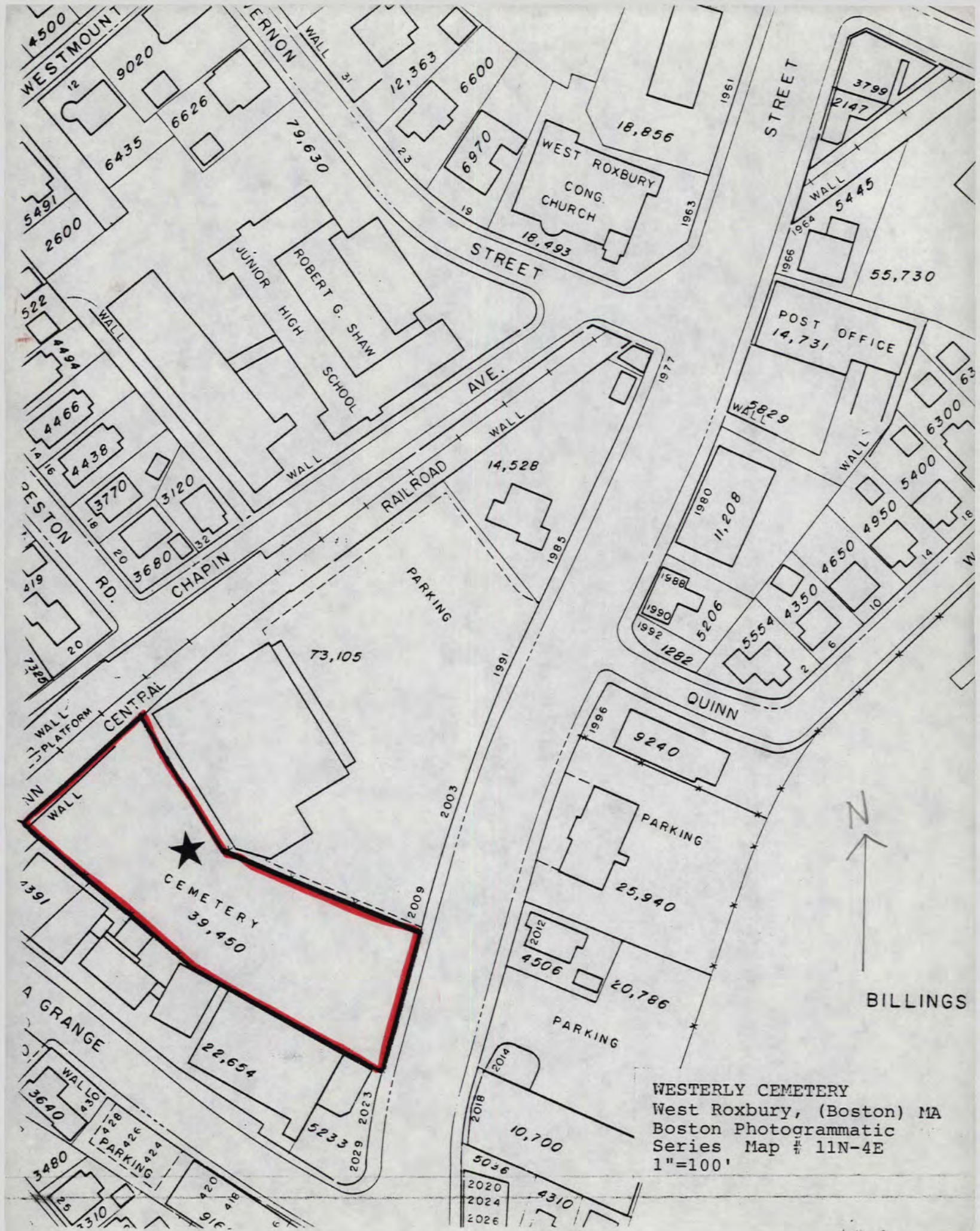
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Annual Report of the Cemetery Department of the City of Boston, 1901-1915

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West Roxbury Magazine, Illustrated, by a Committee of the First Parish of West Roxbury, E.F. Worcester Press, 1900.



**WESTERLY CEMETERY**  
 West Roxbury, (Boston) MA  
 Boston Photogrammatic  
 Series Map # 11N-4E  
 1"=100'

7/24/67

87001401

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

*Substantive Review*

Westerly Burial Ground  
Suffolk County  
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. 7.24.87  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89  
Date Due: 11/20/87  
Action:  ACCEPT 11-20-87  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Locally important as collection of three centuries of funerary art work and as rare surviving element of West Roxbury's early development dating back to 1683.*

Recom./Criteria Accept A+C  
Reviewer Salvo  
Discipline Architectural History  
Date 11/18/87  
\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below

*Initial return comments have been rectified.*

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use  
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



WESTERLY CEMETERY  
CENTRE ST.  
W. ROXBURY, MA

CAROL HUGGINS, 1987  
VIEW FROM CENTRE ST.  
BOSTON LANDMARKS

#1 of 5



WESTERLY CEMETERY  
CENTRE ST.  
W. ROXBURY, MA

CAROL HUGGINS, 1987  
CENTRE, ST. VIEW FROM NORTHEAST  
BOSTON LANDMARKS

#2 of 5



WESTERLY CEMETERY  
CENTRE ST.  
W. FOXBURY, MA

CAROL HUGGINS  
CENTRE ST FROM SOUTHEAST  
BOSTON LANDMARKS

#3 of 5



WESTERLY CEMETERY  
CENTRE ST.  
W, ROXBURY, MA

CAROL HUGGINS 1987  
BOSTON LANDMARKS

#4 of 5



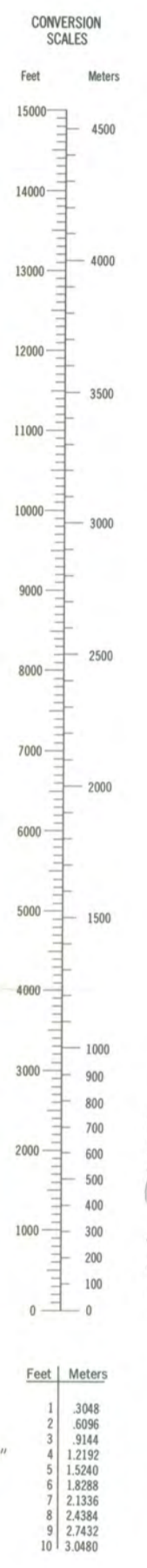
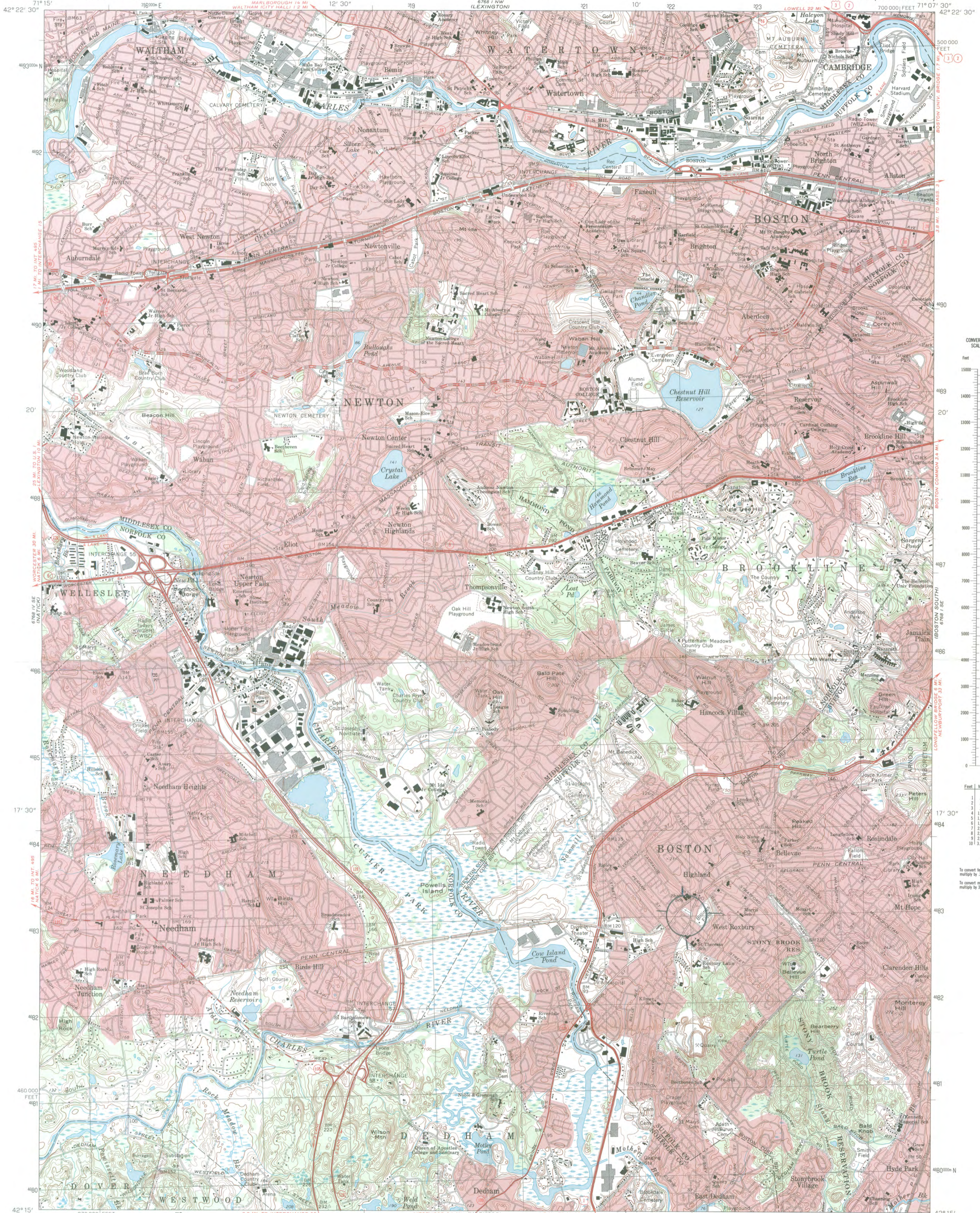
WESTERLY CEMETERY  
CENTRE STREET  
WEST ROXBURY, MA

CAROL HUGGINS, 1987

VIEW FACING WEST

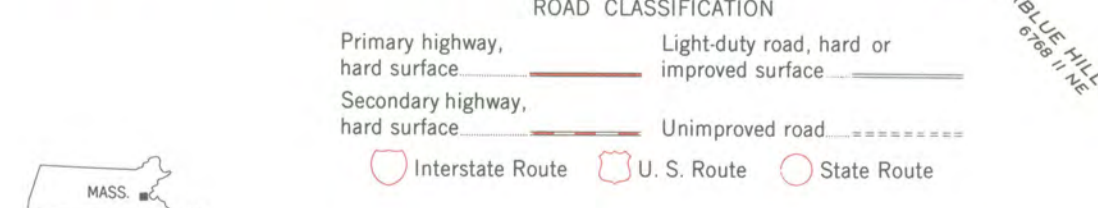
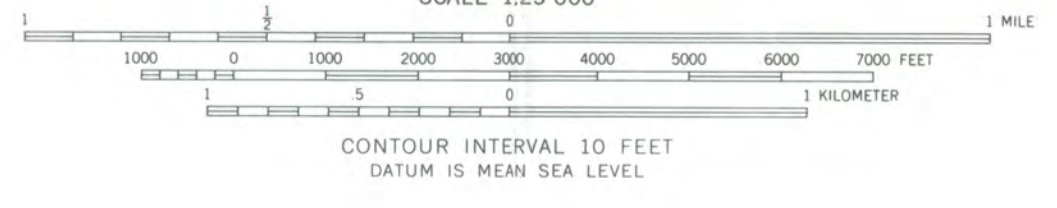
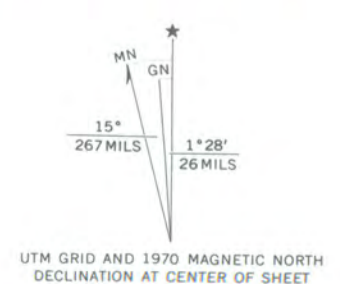
BOSTON LANDMARKS

#5 of 5



WESTERLY CEMETERY  
Centre Street  
West Roxbury, MA  
Good: Newton  
Scale 1:25000  
UTM References:  
19/31950/468350

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1943.  
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 19  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



NEWTON, MASS.  
N4215-W7107.5/7.5  
1970

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1685548137

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State  
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**  
**Valerie A. Talmage**  
*Executive Director*  
*State Historic Preservation Officer*

July 20, 1987

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Boston (Jamaica Plain), 17 Cranston Street  
Boston (West Roxbury), Westerly Cemetery, Centre Street  
Boston, Timothy Hoxie House  
Needham, Emery Grover Building, 1330 Highland Avenue

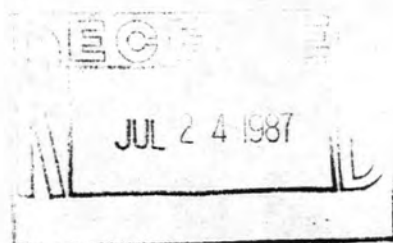
All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

*Betsy Friedberg*

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure





P 093544 739

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State  
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

### Massachusetts Historical Commission

**Valerie A. Talmage**

*Executive Director*

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

September 29, 1987

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination forms returned after substantive review by your staff:

Boston, 17 Cranston Street

Boston, Hoxie, Timothy, House, 135 Hillside Street

✓ Boston (Roxbury), Westerly Burial Ground, Center Street

Concord, Thomas Mott Shaw Estate, 317 Garfield Road

Pittsfield, Providence Court, 379 East Street

Southbridge, Southbridge Town Hall, 41 Elm Street

All corrections have been made by the Massachusetts Historical Commission staff. All have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

encl.

OCT 5 1987