

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Wollaston Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 20 Sea Street

☒ N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Quincy

☒ N/A ☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk

code 021 zip code 02169

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 1/5/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:) _____

to Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register of Action

Guy M. Lapley

2/18/94

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	5	buildings
1		sites
9	1	structures
53	5	objects
68	11	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

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Massachusetts

7. DESCRIPTION

The Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Quincy, occupies an area of land rising from the head of nearby Town River Bay at the junction of Sea Street and the Southern Artery (3A, formerly Valley Street). The site occupies the crest of a low hill that rises between the Bay and Black's Creek to the northwest. Located in Merrymount, site of one of the earliest settlements in Quincy (Braintree), Mt. Wollaston is a slightly rolling prominence that overlooks lower terrain to the southeast and east. Entry through the main (east) gate from Sea Street brings one up a slight rise to a relatively flat tree-studded plateau. The plain drops off in a somewhat steeper gradient along the southern edge and then reverts to a more gently slope that proceeds down to a granite wall bordering the Southern Artery to the south. This results in an extended linear section along this thoroughfare. A portion of the northeastern section of the upland is depressed and the resulting valley provides a pleasantly varied topography. Along the western and northern perimeters lies the newer portion of the cemetery. This land, within the encircling granite boundary walls, is relatively flat and open and has been laid out in the modern fashion with straight roads and geometric lot arrangements.

In plan, the cemetery is rectangular with almost 2,000 feet fronting the Southern Artery and about 1,500 feet along Sea Street. Marking these boundaries, as well as the remaining perimeter of the cemetery, is an impressive low pitch granite wall with rough granite coping and pyramidal capped posts. The wall is stepped up in response to rising terrain (Photo #1). A second gate is provided off the Southern Artery at Greenleaf Street while the third (west) entrance from Merrymount Road is now closed to vehicular traffic by a chain.

The original layout of the cemetery was arranged in 1855 by the Committee on Mount Wollaston Cemetery, who "visited some of the principal Cemeteries in the vicinity of Boston, Forest Hills having fully met their views, they were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Brims, Superintendent of said Cemetery, who kindly offered to assist the committee in laying out the avenues, which he did ..." The decision of the town-appointed committee was a conscious one: "instead of procuring some narrow, contracted barren waste, where neither tree, shrub, nor flower would grow, they desired to obtain a tract which would combine all the essentials; capaciousness, natural beauty, and other requisites for a rural or garden cemetery." (William S. Pattee, A History of Old Braintree and Quincy, 1878, p. 149).

Mr. Brims' design was very impressive and much of his layout still exists in the original section of the cemetery. Curving, tree-lined roads with names such as Walnut, Larch,

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and Elm Avenues (the signage is modern) provide handsome vistas over generously sized family plots of deceased Quincy citizens, prominent and ordinary. The walk system, designed as part of the garden cemetery, is still somewhat in evidence throughout much of the older portion, but there is no longer any signage in place to identify the routes. On an old plan of the cemetery (marked "Property of Col. A.B. Packard - Camp 95, S of U, undated but thought to be circa 1865-1870), these byways carried floral names such as Wisteria Path. The plan also demarcated a lily pond near the Sea Street entrance, the outline of which is still discernable although it was filled in around 1931 and some of the area utilized as gravesites.

The original land devoted to the Mt. Wollaston Cemetery was a portion of the Town of Quincy Poor Farm. The 1888 Atlas of Norfolk County shows the cemetery with the same configuration as it had when founded. To the north is a sizeable plot of land belonging to the Woodward Trust, while the land on the eastern edge is owned by John Quincy Adams and surrounds his large residence/farm "Merrymount." In 1897 much of the land to the north had been subdivided into house lots with one large parcel still the property of the Woodward Trust. The 1907 Atlas shows that the cemetery had been enlarged through the purchase of a large parcel of land that moved the north and east boundaries to Merrymount Road. In 1923, the Atlas showed clearly the takeover of what was formerly the Woodward Trust parcel on the north side of the cemetery and land on the east perimeter purchased from Merrymount Farm - which itself had been subdivided into house lots.

In this well-maintained cemetery, scattered mature oaks, maples, some pine and tulip trees make up a majority of the overstory vegetation. Beneath this, the understory consists of limited plantings of taxis, rhododendron, and other low bushes. Many of the plots in the older section of the cemetery are surrounded by the granite curbing so frequently used in Victorian times to definitively establish the limits of the family burial place. Very little planting is found in these areas except for mature trees.

The outstanding structure in the Mount Wollaston Cemetery is the previously mentioned granite, low-pitch pyramidal capped wall with projecting coping, which encloses the entire yard (Photo #1) and the Cemetery Office Building (Photo #2). This is a near-square granite structure set on a north/south incline near the center of the tract. The entrance is located at the south elevation. While moderate in size, the Cemetery Office Building is an important presence, for it is one of the larger structures (although in height it is overshadowed by the many soaring obelisks and some of the mausolea). The walling material of ashlar granite endows the building with stability while the hip-roof overhang emphasizes the structure's horizontality. Fenestration is irregular, consisting of six-over-six wood sash windows set upon projecting granite sills. The simple enframed entrance protects a wood door composed

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of a solid dado topped by two lights. The nearly square massing under an overhanging hip roof is reminiscent of numerous park and state park structures built by the Department of the Interior in the 1930s.

A row of six imposing mausolea stand on a grassy knoll just north of the Cemetery office. Although five were built by Quincy's Lincoln Granite Co. and E. Settimelli & Sons, Inc., within the last fifty years, their fine architectural quality will make them significant contributing resources in the future. To the west is a noncontributing structure, a tool house/garage, of cement block and granite construction with a flat tar and gravel roof. A soil stockpile area has been established east of the maintenance shed, surrounded on three sides by a five-foot wooden stockade fence.

Several memorials to past wars stand in Mount Wollaston Cemetery. The largest is the Civil War monument (1868), which occupies the height of land overlooking the junction of Sea Street and Southern Artery (Photo #3). The memorial to those serving in World War I (1920) is a bronze plaque mounted on a rough granite boulder and designed by well-known Quincy sculptor Bruce Wilder Saville. The Firemen's Memorial (1929), styled by Florence McAuliffe, an architect, is carved from West Quincy Granite and is one of the many outstanding examples of the stonecutters art in the cemetery. The massive granite fountain (1891) at the Sea Street entrance to the grounds has three curved steps with two stone seats flanking the circular trough/fountain with water spouting from an urn covered with acanthus leaves.

Throughout the Mount Wollaston Cemetery there are many examples of the stonecutter's skill. To record each one is not possible and the District Data Sheet can provide but a representative sample of the abundant, superbly carved monuments. There are an estimated 85,000 to 115,000 gravestones and markers in Mount Wollaston Cemetery in some 14,350 family lots. There are only seven mausolea and four tombs so almost all the funerary markers are gravestones and monuments. Since it remains an active cemetery to the present, additional stones are continually added to the total.

As Quincy is the home of the granite industry in the United States, it is not surprising that Mount Wollaston Cemetery is virtually a sculpture garden of granite memorials. The Victorian styling of the grounds enhances the effect of such outstanding works as the Vogel Monument (1884, Photo #4), which includes some thirty smaller markers in addition to the impressive monument. The dome-topped Barnicoat Monument (1898, Photo #7) is an excellent example of the high quality of memorials found in the cemetery as is the John King memorial (1904, Photo #8). More modern stones continue to reflect the skill of Quincy's

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stone carvers as demonstrated in the celtic cross of William T. Spargo (1915, Photo 6), which is strongly reminiscent of the St. Martin's Cross, Iona, Scotland. Another, more recent memorial is the large, polished granite ball marking the grave of Theophilus King (1935, Photo #5), which is a testimony to the skill of the artisans who "turned" granite. The Horrigan Celtic Cross (1927), the impressive, modern Coletti monument (1950s), the Adams table tomb (1886), the raised Baxter sarcophagus (1885), and the ball-topped column of the Turner monument (1897) all serve to demonstrate the handicraft, skill, and talent of the Quincy granite carvers.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in cemetery property, it is possible that sites are present. Two prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property, including well-drained level to moderately sloping terraces in close proximity to Black's Creek and Town River Bay indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. The excavation of graves may have affected potential prehistoric survivals. Given the above information and the size of the cemetery (51 acres), a moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric remains.

There is also a moderate potential for the location of significant historic archaeological remains on the property. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can determine whether or not survivals exist in this area from one of Quincy's earliest settlements, Merrymount which dates to 1625. The exact nature of these survivals is unknown at this time; however, they may relate to residential, agricultural, or even shop building activities. A similar research approach can also document potential archaeological survivals from the old Town Farm, a portion of which was used for the cemetery in the mid 19th century. Unmarked graves may also be present in various areas of the cemetery, particularly its periphery, which were associated with burial practices during the period of significance for the cemetery or with the Town Farm.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1855-1943

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Briggs, Luther, Surveyor (1855)

Briggs, Daniel, Cemetery Planner (1855)

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Thomas Crane Public Library

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 51.53 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	334780	4680270
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	19	334920	4680420

3	19	335080	4680540
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	19	335360	4680300

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared ByMinxie J Fannin & Monique B Lehner, Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants, with
name/title Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 1994street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Quincystreet & number 1305 Hancock Street telephone (617) 376-1000city or town Quincy state MA zip code 02169**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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ARCHITECT/BUILDER (Continued)

Cipollini, A. J. - bronze sculpture (Hod Carriers, 1930)

McAuliffe, Florence - Firemen's Memorial (1929)

Mitchell, Charles R. - Sea Street gate (1866)

Mitchell, Chester - Soldier's Monument (1868)

Rideout, Luke - Original boundary walls (1856, no longer extant)
Town of Quincy Receiving Tomb (1868)

Saville, Bruce Wilder - World War I Memorial (1920)

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Massachusetts****8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Mount Wollaston Cemetery, 20 Sea Street, Quincy, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. Laid out in 1855 when the Hancock Cemetery (1640) was becoming filled, the city-owned 51-acre Mount Wollaston Cemetery is entirely surrounded by handsome low granite walls with granite coping and pyramid-capped posts. It is sited on a rising slope with grand vistas looking down on two of Quincy's most impressive boulevards, both leading to Boston Harbor from the center city. Under Criterion A, Mount Wollaston Cemetery is important in Quincy's history as its second public burial ground and in the development of the Quincy granite industry. Besides the gravestones and monuments reflecting numerous variations of Quincy granite, many of which can be identified as coming from a particular Quincy quarry, one sees beautiful examples of "turning," which is the cutting and grinding of a block of granite into a perfect sphere or column. As an excellent example of the "rural" or "garden" cemetery movement, which started in Boston with the founding of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in 1831, and for the beauty of its many granite gravestones, mausolea, and private and civic monuments, Mount Wollaston Cemetery meets Criterion C. Associated with the broad patterns of Quincy's history, in particular the granite industry, as well as being an outstanding rural cemetery possessing unusual design value in its granite art, Mount Wollaston Cemetery also qualifies under Criteria Consideration D.

In response to Quincy's growing population in the 1840s and 1850s, Mount Wollaston was one of five new cemeteries developed in this period. The other four were: St. Mary's (115 Crescent Street, 1842, MHC #805), Hall Cemetery (Crescent Street, 1841, MHC #804), and two sailors' cemeteries, Sailors' Snug Harbor Cemetery (Palmer Street, 1857, MHC #800) and National Sailors' Home Cemetery (Fenno Street, 1861, MHC #806).

Recognizing that Hancock Cemetery the town's earliest, would soon be full, a committee was appointed at the 1854 town meeting to make recommendations for a second public burial ground. It was decided to use a portion of the town's farm, land given by William Coddington, which lies on the westerly side of Sea Street. The Mount Wollaston Cemetery, consecrated on November 1, 1855, measured "25 acres, 1 quarter, 15 rods." With an extension in 1870 and a further piece of land added prior to 1900, the cemetery reached its present size of 51.53 acres by 1943.

Before embarking on the design of a new necropolis, the Committee on Mount Wollaston Cemetery determined that a rural or garden cemetery was the type of choice. They followed the path taken by many before them and visited other cemeteries, including Mount Auburn,

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Cambridge, and Forest Hills, Boston. Blanche Linden-Ward, in a chapter entitled "Strange But Genteel Pleasure Grounds: Tourist and Leisure Uses of Nineteenth-Century Rural Cemeteries" (Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture, Richard Meyer, ed. UMI Research Press, Ann Arbor, 1989), notes:

Americans from other cities and regions recognized the importance of Mount Auburn as prototype and inspiration for cemeteries which they would create as local amenities for themselves when they returned home from visits to Boston. Time and time again, cultural and commercial leaders from other cities visited Mount Auburn and went away determined to fund their own voluntary associations, acquire charters, and lay out landscapes for their own garden cemeteries to serve both as showplaces of urbane taste and local accomplishments and as retreats for salutary recreation of their fellow citizens.

The Committee followed exactly the visitation course and ultimately arranged with Daniel Brims, Superintendent of Boston's Forest Hills Cemetery, to lay out a portion of the old Town Farm in the style of a garden cemetery. The configuration of the winding avenues Brims devised remains in place to this day and gives Mount Wollaston the naturalistic landscape associated with "rural" cemeteries. Combined with the numerous fine granite (and a few marble) monuments, the landscape of Mount Wollaston Cemetery still clearly exhibits the picturesque landscape forms of the garden cemetery.

Luther Briggs of Dorchester was engaged to survey and stake out Mount Wollaston's lots and paths. The original granite wall (1856) was built by Luke Rideout, who also designed the Town of Quincy's Receiving Tomb in 1868. A high granite Gothic Revival gateway (1866) at the Sea Street entrance was designed by Luther Briggs with a gate drawn to the plans of Charles R. Mitchell. This gateway was reconfigured in 1960 to permit the passage of two cars.

Mount Wollaston Cemetery is named for "Mount Wollaston" or "Merrymount," Quincy's first settlement. This settlement dates from 1625 when English adventurer and author Thomas Morton (ca. 1575-1646), joined a Captain Wollaston who had brought over a party from England, some of whom he carried to Virginia. The remainder of Captain Wollaston's followers stayed in what is now Quincy and with Thomas Morton formed the settlement at Mount Wollaston (Braintree), MA.

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Many persons significant in Quincy's history found their final resting place at Mount Wollaston. Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886) of the famous Adams family purchased the first Mount Wollaston Cemetery lots (#370 and #546) at the May 5, 1856, auction. He and three of his four sons are buried here as well as Thomas Boylston Adams and his three sons (the three brothers are represented by three broken columns) along with several generations of the Josiah Quincys. Also buried here is the prominent Quincy banker (Granite Trust Company), industrialist, and philanthropist Theophilus King (photo #5): "Theophilus King/Arrived September 14, 1844 - Promoted February 1, 1935." Of further historical interest are the markers of many well-known families associated with Quincy's granite industry, including the Swingles, Barnicoats (photo #7), Canniffs, Spargos (photo #6), and Farquharsons, their monuments reflecting the development of granite mortuary art.

Symbolizing important milestones in Quincy's history are such outstanding civic monuments as the Soldiers' Monument (1868, MHC #903), the granite Fountain (1891, MHC #910), the World War I Memorial (1920, MHC #906), and the Firemen's (1929, MHC #901) and Policemen's (1938, MHC #905) Memorials. Designed by Chester Mitchell of the Mitchell Granite Co. and dedicated June 25, 1868, the Solidiers' Monument honors the 105 Quincy men who perished in the Civil War as well as the 954 Quincy men and women who served in the War. The first Union soldier to die in the Civil War and be buried at Mount Wollaston Cemetery was Private Francis Lincoln Souther, member of Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was killed at Big Bethel, VA, on June 10, 1861. The cannons, at the base of Soldiers' Monument, date from 1848. They were obtained from the Charlestown Navy Yard by the Paul J. Revere Post No. 88 of the G.A.R. and mounted in the Cemetery in 1897.

A grand total of 1,603 Quincy inhabitants saw service during the First World War; they are commemorated by Quincy sculptor Bruce Wilder Saville's (1893-1939) handsome rough granite World War I Memorial (1920). Later Quincy works by Saville include the Doughboy Statue (1924), 8 Adams Streets, the Adams Memorial (1926), near 100 Southern Artery, and the plaque at the Granite Railway Incline, Mullin Street. Also in the Veterans Section are monuments venerating those engaged in the Spanish American War, World War II, Korean War, and the Vietnam Conflict.

In 1891, the majestic granite fountain and horse watering trough now located at the Sea Street entrance of the Cemetery was dedicated at Quincy Square, a gift from city residents. The entire fountain was moved between the years 1907 and 1923 to Mount Wollaston. In 1928 the Permanent Firemen's Association appointed a committee to invite the Granite Manufacturer's Association to submit designs and estimates for a memorial to be placed upon the Firemen's lot in Mount Wollaston Cemetery. Florence McAuliffe, an architect, was

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chosen to do the design with Lewis White of West Quincy to supply the granite. The Policemen's Memorial was erected in 1938: "In Memory of/The Departed Members/Quincy Police Relief Association/Organized 1906."

The prominence of Quincy granite is one of the most striking features of Mount Wollaston Cemetery. It is omnipresent - in the encircling wall (1935-1936), the Cemetery office building (1936), the mausoleums, monuments, and gravestones. Granite had been used as early as 1736 for the Thomas Hancock House in Boston. While Quincy granite was the building material for the 1750 King's Chapel in Boston, it did not evolve beyond a small quarrying operation (boulders, surface stone, and ledges) with little finishing of the stone until the 1820s. It is 1826 which Quincy historian H. Hobart Holly credits as "the real start of the quarrying industry." In that year, Solomon Willard (1783-1861) decided to use large blocks of West Quincy granite for the giant obelisk that was to become the Bunker Hill Monument (1825-1843) in Charlestown. To make possible the transport of the granite to the monument site, Gridley Bryant (1799-1867), the father of the architect Gridley J. Fox Bryant, devised the Quincy's Granite Railway, one of the great engineering feats of American history. This country's first commercial railway, it moved the granite blocks from quarry to tidewater sloops and schooners moored on the Neponset River for transport to Charlestown. It was also in 1826 that the Quincy Canal Corporation was formed. (H. Hobart Holly, "The North Common Quarry Lands," Quincy History, No. 24, Fall 1990, p. 1-4) The first large stone monolithic columns quarried in Quincy were used for the Doric portico of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) sited across from the Town Hall; it was designed in 1828 by Alexander Parris (1780-1852), an intimate friend of Willard.

By the 1830s, the granite industry had not only established itself in Quincy as an important local and regional enterprise, but spurred a new style of building, the "Granite Style," new forms of transportation, and the development of new tools. The "Granite City" became an important magnet for immigrant laborers, inventive mechanics, and ambitious entrepreneurs.

Among the granite-working techniques developed, which revealed themselves in the increasingly sophisticated granite monuments and gravestones, were polishing and turning. For example, the large and small granite balls one sees either standing alone or atop a monument are the result of both these advances. The technique of polishing granite by machinery began in Quincy in 1869. Three Scot stonecutters from Aberdeen formed a co-partnership under the firm name of McKenzie, Westland and Paterson, hired land at the Quincy canal, and built two straight sheds with an overhead traveling derrick between. With one shed for cutting and the other for polishing, this, in 1869, was the beginning of polished granite in Quincy.

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Turning was a technique developed by the Lyons Granite Co. The 1899 "Souvenir Edition" of the Quincy Patriot related: "A specialty with the company is turning. Solid balls of granite up to six feet in diameter to twenty-two feet in length and three feet in diameter can be turned and polished" (pp. 64-65). The enormous granite ball (1935) commemorating Theophilus King (photo #5) is a magnificent example of "turning" as is the granite ball sited in the traffic circle at the Fore River Bridge (Washington Street, 1925, MHC #917), which was created for the city's tercentenary celebration.

It is the W.P.A. that can be credited with keeping the granite industry alive during the 1930s. Quarries were kept open to supply the granite for the huge Quincy WPA projects involving everything from buildings to walls. Referring to the granite quarry project, the Annual Report of 1940 stated: "This project has produced material for many W.P.A. projects that have been of tremendous and lasting value to the City. It is doubtful if the craft of stone-cutter could continue in this city if we did not have this type of Federal assistance and local sponsorship."

The W.P.A. began in Quincy in 1933 as the C.W.A. (Civilian Works Administration), later became the E.R.A. (Emergency Relief Administration), and was finally the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) until it shut down in Quincy in 1943. The late Mayor Thomas S. Burgin recalled the painful Depression years and in particular the Works Project Administration: "At the peak of the depression right here in Quincy we had over 10,000 people on our relief rolls and 1800 on W.P.A. projects, plus those employed by private contractors on various public building construction projects." (Quincy Sun, Jan. 30, 1986, p. 13) Burgin went on to praise the W.P.A. program not only for the work it provided but for such worthwhile improvements to the City of Quincy's cemeteries, municipal stadium, street and sidewalk construction, park enhancement, and building projects.

The outstanding contribution of the W.P.A. to Mount Wollaston Cemetery was the over mile-long handsome low-pitch pyramidal capped granite wall with a projecting coping. It completely surrounds the 51-acre cemetery and apparently replaced or supplemented the original 1856 granite wall. Built between 1935 and 1940 by the Works Progress Administration, it was noted a few years after construction that "Quincy can feel proud," a W.P.A. spokesman said, "of the efforts of the Relief Act to establish lasting assets from the vanishing granite industry as we have possibly the three finest granite walls in the country enclosing the Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Kincaide's playground and Perkins playground.'" (Quincy Patriot Ledger, May 3, 1943) Mount Wollaston's walls were rebuilt and restored in 1977, a \$80,000 CETA project.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
Massachusetts**

Section number 8 Page 7

The Cemetery office, built in 1936, gives every visual indication that it too was a W.P.A. project, but no documentation has been located to corroborate this observation. Other contributions of the W.P.A. to Mount Wollaston Cemetery were the cemetery planning survey and lot research, the veterans graves survey, much grading, and cemetery lights.

Examples of superior regional granite with particularly fine granite carving abound in the cemetery. The dome-topped Barnicoat monument (1898), the draped urn-topped Charles Henry Richards (1916), and Cooper/Edwards (1880/1898) memorials, and the arched and columned Veazie monument (1916) are but a few of the numerous examples of the skill and artistry of the artisans who carved Quincy granite. Granite monumental art in the form of the Canniff family monument (1950), designed by sculptor William Canniff, and the Swingle obelisk (1929) preserve the memory of families who were prominent in the granite industry in Quincy during its heyday.

Of particular interest among the private granite memorials are the stylized Gothic Revival Dunham mausoleum (1936), the two-tiered Roman temple commemorating the Robertson family (1891), the Egyptian-styled pyramided Morse family monument (1904), the magnificent arch of contrasting light and dark granite honoring the Farquharson family (1894), and the many beautifully executed Celtic crosses including the Spargo cross (1915, Photo #6) and the more modest Milne marker (1922). The fine bronze plaques on the large obelisk dedicated to the International Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers Union (1930) were executed by A. J. Cipollini and cast by the Liebl Bronze Foundry, Boston.

The very modern gravemarker design, of which the Coletti monument (1950s), done in highly polished Quincy granite, is an outstanding example, and is found often in the newer sections of the cemetery. Carroll Coletti (1905-1957) was the architect who designed the 1940 addition to the Thomas Crane Public Library (1882, NR: 1972, NHL: 1987), and his brother, Joseph Coletti (1894-1973), was a well-known sculptor.

Mount Wollaston Cemetery is worthy of listing on the National Register for its association with the development of the City of Quincy, the beauty of its picturesque "rural cemetery" design, the integrity of the family and civic monuments, its oasis of open, tree-studded space in a generally compact city, and its grand vistas on two of Quincy's most impressive avenues leaving the center city en route to the sea.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
MassachusettsSection number 8, 9 Page 8, 1Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Quincy are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Urban development has destroyed numerous sites in the area. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute information on the effects of sea level rise to Native American settlement and subsistence through time, and the relationship of current coasted sites to those occupying more interior locations. Potential shell midden sites in the area and detailed analysis of shellfish remains can also provide data on climatic change in the local versus regional area and its effect on native settlement.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document one of Quincy's earliest settlements as well as components of the town's 19th century Town Farm. Unmarked graves can provide information on undocumented burial practices, particularly for the poor, and possibly provide a link with the Town Farm. Unmarked graves, if they exist, can also document more accurate cemetery boundaries since unmarked graves are fragments around the periphery of cemeteries. In this instance, graves may actually lie outside the granite wall which marks the present cemetery boundary.

(end)

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

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Quincy Sun. Jan. 30, 1986, p. 13.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
Massachusetts**

Section number 9 Page 3

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Federal

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Commonwealth Government Documents

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	19	335340	4680070
6)	19	335240	4679870
7)	19	335060	4680020
8)	19	334850	4680180

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the southeast corner of the cemetery at the junction of Sea Street and the Southern Artery, proceeding north along Sea Street for approximately 1,500 feet, then turning northeast for a distance of 1,300 feet, then turning southwest for 1,300 feet and then turning southwest for 1,975 feet along the Southern Artery to the point of origin (see attached map).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Mount Wollaston Cemetery and enclosed within the low pitch pyramidal capped granite wall.

(end)

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Norfolk County
Massachusetts**

Section number Photos Page 1

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Low pitch pyramidal capped wall along Southern Artery, looking southeast; projecting coping cascades down hillside.
2. Cemetery office. Southwest facade and northwest side elevation, looking southeast.
3. View of Civil War Monument (1868) and cannons (1848), looking north.
4. Vogel Monument (1884) and accompanying gravestones. Plot located on flat, maple tree studded plateau inside main gate.
5. Theophilus King Monument (1935), west face, looking east.
6. William T. Spargo Celtic Cross (1915). Monument stands on level ground on the east side of the exit road to the rear gate.
7. Barnicoat Monument (1898), south face, looking north. Situated on the slope which descends to the granite wall along the Southern Artery.
8. John S. King Monument (1904), west face, looking northeast. Sited at the foot of the slope which extends to the upper plateau, near the wall along the Southern Artery.

(end)

(continued)

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Mt. Wollaston	Cemetery	N/A	Site	1855	C
Cemetery Office	Building	Granite	Building	1936	C
Garage/Service	Building	Granite/concrete	Building	1979	NC
Alfred F. Colella	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1986	NC**
Frank D' Angelo	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1941	C
Amelio Della Chiesa	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1975	NC**
Wilson A. Dunham	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1978	NC**
Hollis G. Rogers	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1936	C
Stefano Terrasi	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1908	C
George B. Thomas	Mausoleum	Granite	Building	1963	NC**
Joseph W. Robertson	Temple	Granite	Building	1891	C
Benj. F. Curtis	Tomb	Granite	Structure	1916	C
Eleazar Frederick	Tomb	Granite	Structure	1878	C
Henry Wood	Tomb	Granite	Structure	1870	C
Town of Quincy	Rec. Tomb	Granite	Structure	1868	C
Circulation System	Roadway	N/A	Structure	1855	C

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

HISTORIC NAME	TYPE	MATERIAL	RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
W.P.A. Enclosing Wall	Wall	Granite	Structure	1935-1940	C
Gate, Merrymount Rd.	Entry	Granite	Structure	1934	C
Gate, Sea St.	Entry	Granite	Structure	1866/1960	C
Gate, So. Artery	Entry	Granite	Structure	1935-1936	C
World War II Memorial	Terrace	Granite	Structure	1945	NC
Veteran's Memorial	Cannons (4)	Bronze	Objects	1848	4C
Soldier's Mem.	Monument	Granite	Object	1868	C
Spanish War Veterans	Monument	Grante	Object	1908	C
World War I Memorial	Monument	Granite	Object	1920	C
World War I Memorial	Gun/gun carriage	Steel	Object	1917	C
World War II Memorial	Monument	Granite	Object	1953	NC
Korean Memorial	Column	Granite	Object	1960s	NC
Vietnam Memorial	Monument	Granite	Object	1968	NC
Fountain	Water Trough	Granite	Object	1891	C
Elk	Statue	Bronze	Object	1930s	C
Firemen's Memorial	Statue	Granite	Object	1929	C

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

HISTORIC NAME	TYPE	MATERIAL	RESOURCE	DATE	STATUS
Policemen's Memorial	Statue	Granite	Object	1938	C
W. S. Williams	Statue/Monument	Granite	Object	1901	C
Theophilus King	Granite sphere	Granite	Object	1935	C
Adams Brothers	Broken Column	Marble	Object	1837-1854	C
Charles F. Adams	Table Marker	Granite	Object	1886	C
Brooks Adams	Ledger	Salte	Object	1927	C
Evelyn Adams	Ledger	Slate	Object	1926	C
J. Q. Adams, Jr./ Fanny C. Adams	Monument	Marble	Object	1876	C
John Quincy Adams	Ledger	Granite	Object	1894	C
Fanny Crowninshield Adams	Ledger	Granite	Object	1911	C
S. Henry Barnicoat	Monument	Granite	Object	1898	C
Daniel Baxter	Sarcophagus	Granite	Object	1885	C
Lemuel Baxter	Monument	Granite	Object	1888	C
Edward A. Bumpus	Monument	Granite	Object	1901	C
Wm. F. Canniff	Monument	Granite	Object	1950	NC**

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Churchill/Edwards	Monument	Granite	Object	1879	C
Domenic Coletti	Monument	Granite	Object	1950s	NC**
John E. Derringer	Monument	Granite	Object	1927	C
James Duncan	Monument	Granite	Object	1928	C
Cooper/Edwards	Monument	Granite	Object	1880/1898	C
Alex. Falconer	Monument	Granite	Object	1932	C
John R. Graham	Obelisk	Granite	Object	1915	C
John Hadden	Monument	Granite	Object	1898	C
Charles H. Hardwick	Monument	Granite	Object	1894	C
Hod Carriers D. D'Alessandro	Obelisk	Granite/bronze	Object	1930	C
Wm. F. Hodgkinson	Sarcophagus	Granite	Object	1907	C
Gerald T. Horrigan	Celtic Cross	Granite	Object	1927	C
Eugene N. Hultman	Monument	Granite	Object	1900	C
George Hunter	Monument	Granite	Object	1940	C
Jones/Tuck	Monument	Granite	Object	1894/1885	C

**Mount Wollaston Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
John S. King	Monument	Granite	Object	1904	C
Andrew Milne	Celtic Cross	Granite	Object	1922	C
Stephen Morse, Jr.	Monument	Granite	Object	1904	C
Wm. Reynolds	Monument	Granite	Object	1911	C
Chas. H. Richards	Monument	Granite	Object	1916	C
Wm. Richards	Monument	Granite	Object	1928	C
Robert D. Smith	Monument	Granite	Object	1924	C
Wm. T. Spargo	Celtic Cross	Granite	Object	1915	C
Jonathan S. Swingle	Obelisk	Granite	Object	1929	C
Wm. T. Turner	Monument	Granite	Object	1897	C
Francis Veazie	Monuemnt	Granite	Object	1916	C
B. Armand Vendret	Celtic Cross	Granite	Object	1935	C
Adam Vogel	Monument	Granite	Object	1884	C
J. Q. A. Wild	Obelisk	Granite	Object	1880	C

TOTAL RESOURCES: 68 Contributing; 11 Noncontributing

5 Contributing Buildings	5 Noncontributing Buildings
1 Contributing Sites	1 Noncontributing Structures
9 Contributing Structures	5 Noncontributing Objects
53 Contributing Objects	

KEY

C: Contributing Resource

NC: Noncontributing Resource

NC**: Noncontributing Resource but will probably be contributing in the future

Note: With 14,350 family lots, and an estimated 85,000 to 115,000 gravestones and markers in Mount Wollaston Cemetery, it is impossible to identify all resources, therefore, the District Data Sheet only provides a representative sample of the resources found in the cemetery.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mount Wollaston Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/10/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/26/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/11/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000035

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2/18/94 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Low pitch pyramidal
capped wall along Southern
Artery, looking Southeast;
projecting coping cascades
down hillside.
7. # 1



1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehnier
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Cemetery office. Southwest
facade and northwest
side elevation, looking
southeast.
7. #2



1. mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with Photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Civil War monument (1868)
and cannons (1848) view
looking north.
7. # 3



1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Vogel monument (1884) and
accompanying stones. Plot
located on flat, maple tree
studded plateau inside
main gate.
7. #4



THEOPHILUS KING
ARRIVED DECEMBER 14, 1844 — PROMOTED FEBRUARY 1, 1935
HELEN LOUISE (BAXTER) KING
ARRIVED JULY 20, 1843 — PROMOTED APRIL 28, 1942

OURS IS AN UNENDING LOVE
DEEPER THAN THE WEIGHTS ABOVE
AND DEEPER THAN THE DEPTHS OF BENEATH

1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Theophilus King monument
(1935). West Face, looking
east.
7. #5



1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
 2. Norfolk County, MA
 3. Monique B. Lehner
 4. March 1992
 5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
 6. William T. Spargo (1915)
Celtic cross. Monument
stands on level ground
on the east side of the
exit road to the rear
gate.
7. # 6



S. HENRY BARNICOAT
BORN IN CORNWALL, ENG.
NOV. 2, 1860. DIED FEB. 26, 1898
ELIZA C. BAILEY, WIFE 1861 - 1944
ARTHUR H. SPARGO 1881 - 1970
L. CHARLOTTE SPARGO 1887 - 1970

THY WILL BE DONE

BARNICOAT

1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. Barnicoat Monument (1898)
South face, looking north.
Situated on the slope which
descends to the granite
wall along the Southern
Artery.



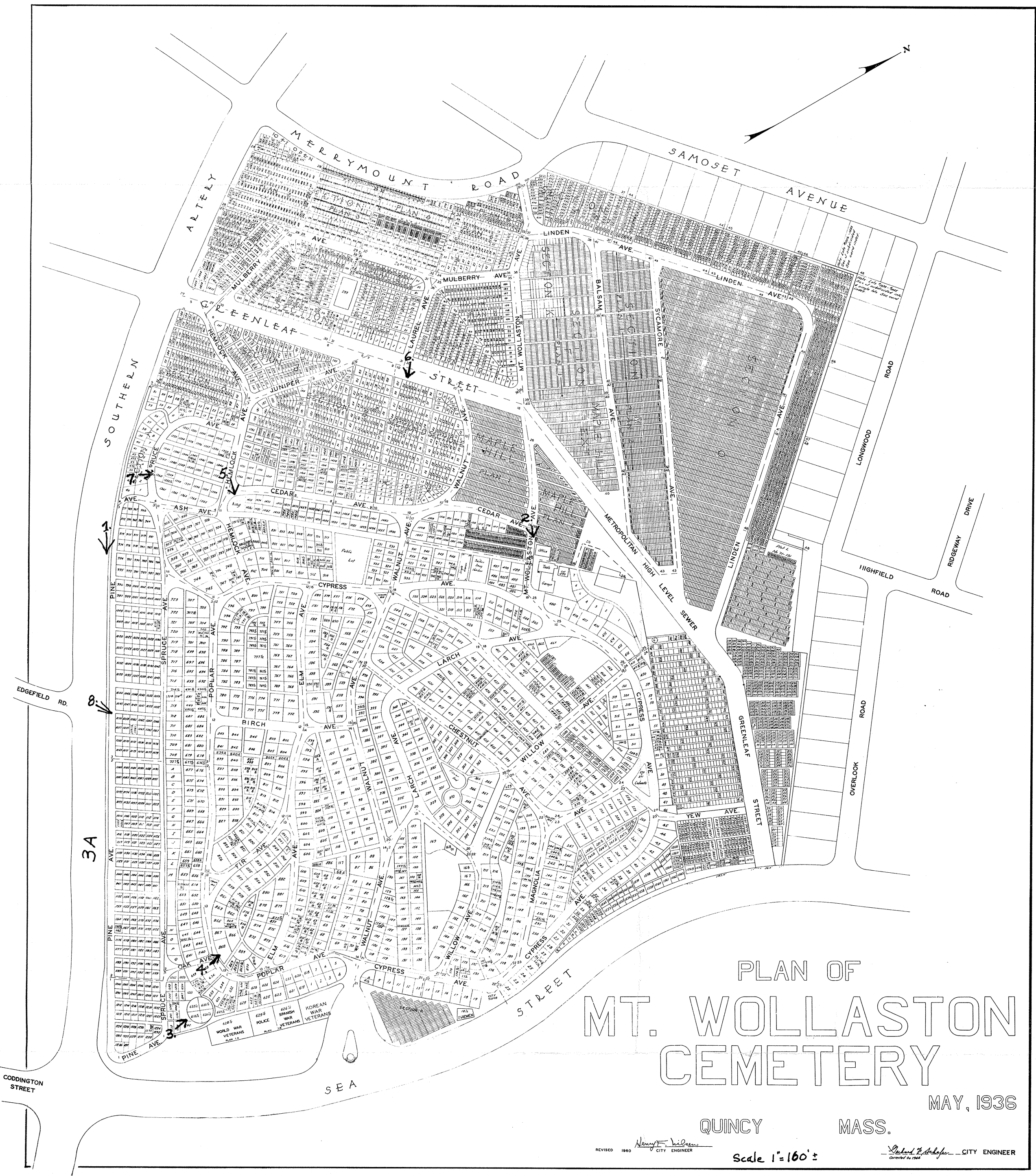
JOHN S. KING
1855—1904
HIS WIFE
LYDIA C. DOUGLASS
1854—1932

LIZZIE FORBES
WIFE OF
JOHN S. KING
BORN
AT LOCANVILLE
PICTOU, CO. N.S.
AUG. 14, 1856.
DIED
NOV. 19, 1883.

MARY J. KING
WIFE OF
W. J. PASCOE
BORN
MCH. 29, 1863.
DIED
MAY 2, 1895.
THEIR SON
WILLIAM H.
BORN
APRIL 22, 1885.
AGED 3 MOS.

1852—MARY S. SA

1. Mt. Wollaston Cemetery
20 Sea Street, Quincy
2. Norfolk County, MA
3. Monique B. Lehner
4. March 1992
5. Negatives with photographer
72 South Pleasant Street
Hingham, MA
6. John S. King monument
(1904). West face, looking
northeast. Sited at the foot
of the slope which extends
to the upper plateau, Near
the wall along the Southern
Artery.
7. # 8



PLAN OF
MT. WOLLASTON
CEMETERY

MAY, 1936

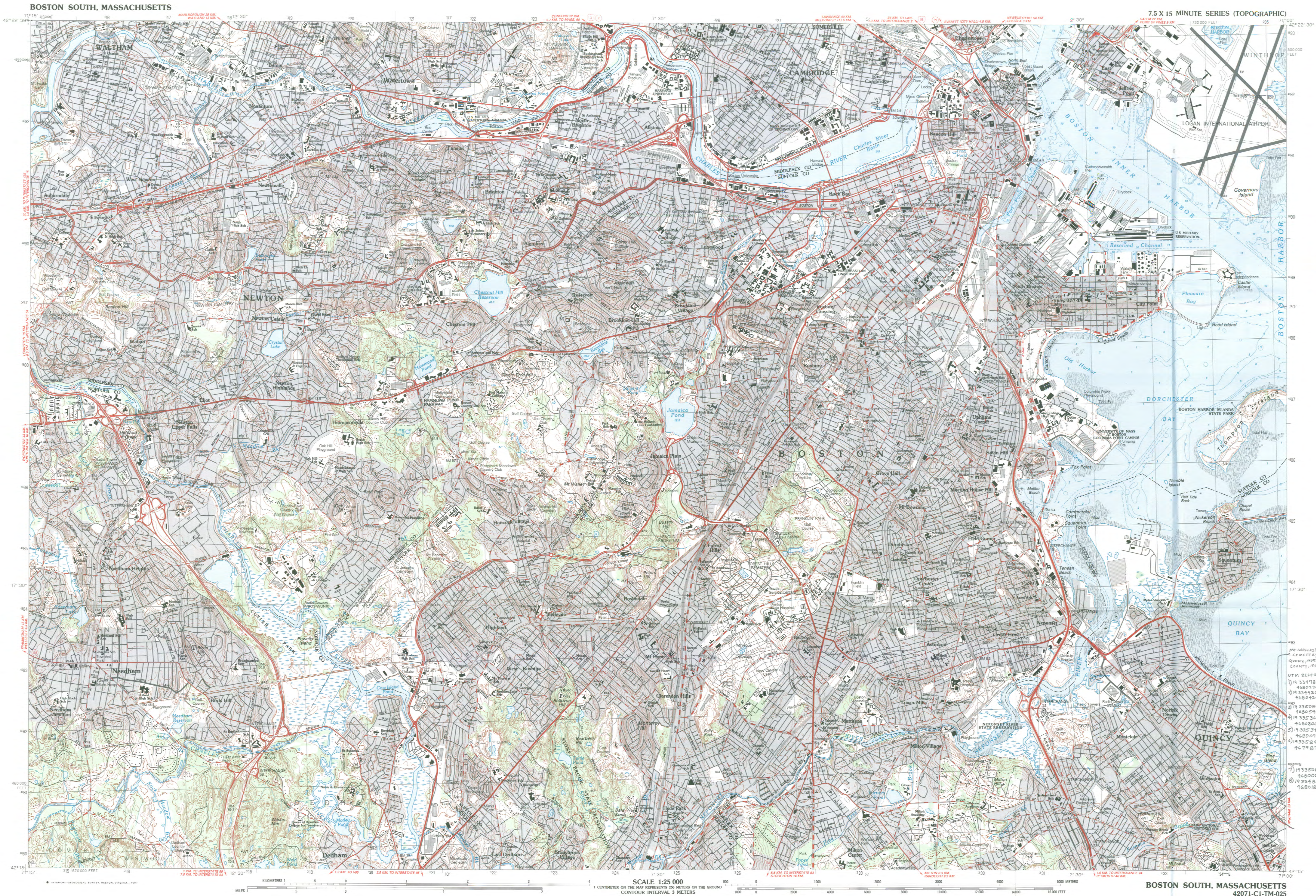
QUINCY

MASS.

REVISD 1980 *Henry F. Williams*
CITY ENGINEER

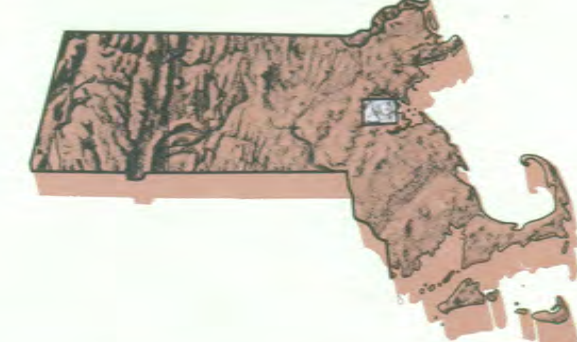
Scale 1"=160'

Richard F. Schaffer CITY ENGINEER
Corrected to 1984



Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations
in meters
- Highways, roads and other
manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

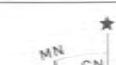


Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of
Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map revised 1987.
Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982)
and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the projected North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SOUNDINGS SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet					
1	3.2808	18°	17°N	1	2	3
2	6.5617	284 MILS	25 MILS	4	5	
3	9.8425			6	7	8
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9658					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5276					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 180 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate		 1 Maynard 2 Boston North 3 Lynn 4 Frammingham 5 Hull 6 Medfield 7 Norwood 8 Weymouth		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR BOSTON, VIRGINIA 22092

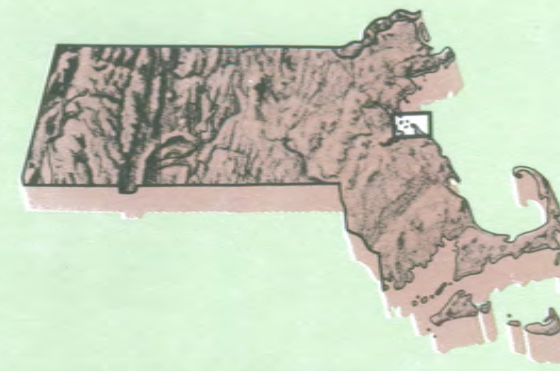
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Road marker: Interstate, U.S. State	.....
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge, overpass, underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected buildings shown	.....
House, barn, church, school, large structure	.....
Boundary:	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation, small park, swamp	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U.S. public lands survey; range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery, grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	.....
Wellhead; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: steep slope, lava, sand	.....
Sounding; depth curve	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Saline marsh, marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Hull MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1984
Supersedes Hull and Nantasket Beach 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1971 and 1974
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13269 (1980), 13270 (1982),
and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal
Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predrafted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Bunkin Island, the Brewster Islands, Call Island, Little Call
Island, and Green Island under jurisdiction of Hull Town

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROLLING ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHOULDER SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

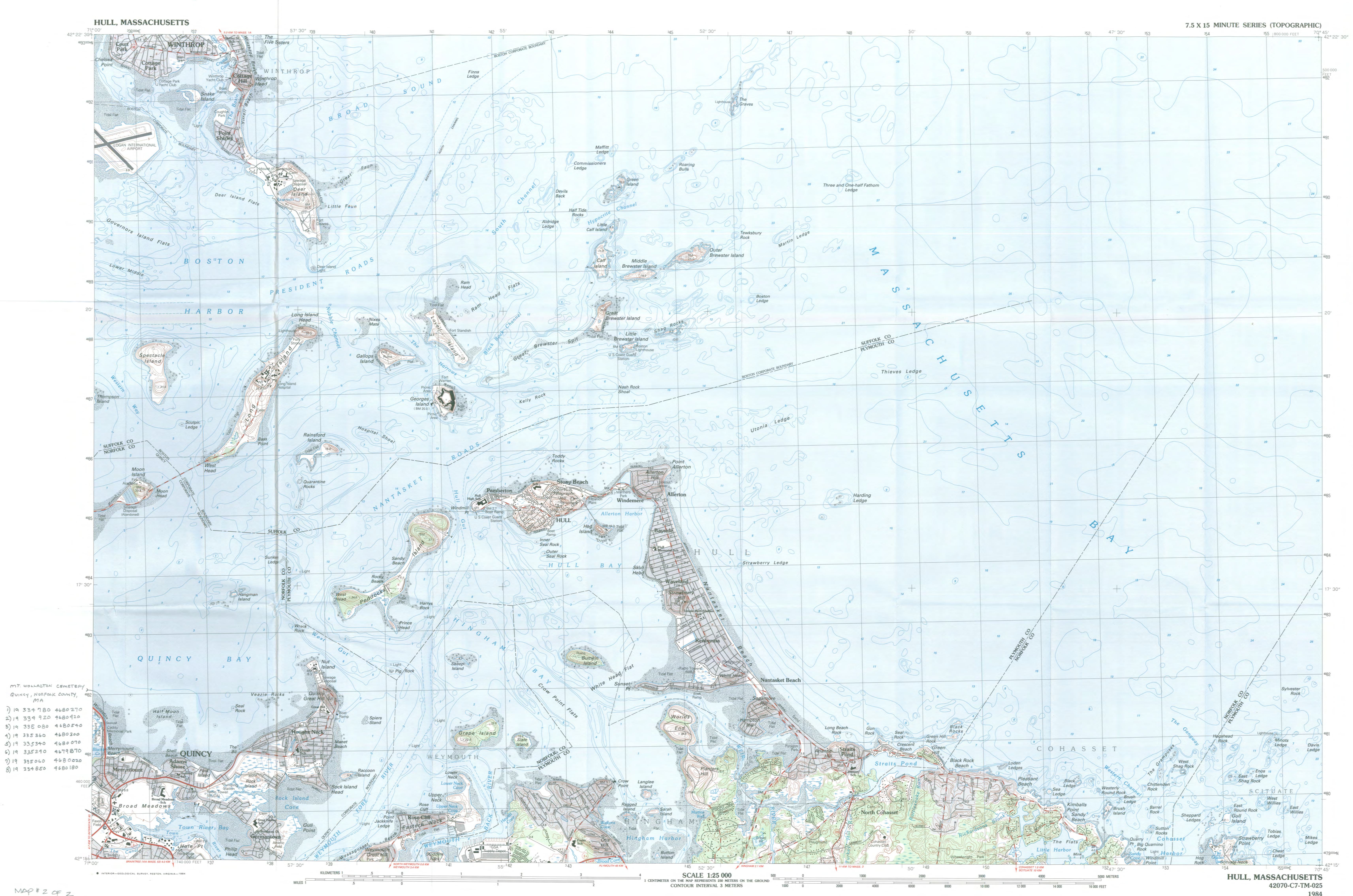
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		1	2	3	
2	6.5617		4	5	8	
3	9.8425		6	7		
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GTM and 1983 magnetic declination (MD)) at center of map Diagram is approximate		1 Boston North 2 Lynn 3 Salem 4 Nahant 5 Norwood 6 Weymouth 7 Scituate		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, trail
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Railway area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation, small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township, section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Ripple, large and small; lake, large and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Shrub; mangrove
Coral; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



MT. WOLLASTON CEMETERY
QUINCY, NORFOLK COUNTY,
MA

7) 19 334 780 4680 270
2) 19 334 920 4680 490
3) 19 335 080 4680 540
4) 19 335 340 4680 300
5) 19 335 340 4680 070
6) 19 335 210 4679 870
7) 19 335 040 4680 020
8) 19 334 650 4680 180



January 5, 1994

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

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1994

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Mount Wollaston Cemetery, 20 Sea Street, Quincy (Norfolk County),
Massachusetts, 02169.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Because the city of Quincy is a participant in the Certified Local Government program, the owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants
Mayor James A. Sheets, City of Quincy
Charles J. Phelan, Jr., Chairman, City Council
Roberta Fitzgerald, Dept. of Planning & Community Dev.
Richard Lockhead, Chairman, Quincy Historical Commission
Warren Watson, Director, Thomas Crane Public Library

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*