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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodlawn Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2 Woodlawn Street not for publication

city or town Clinton vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01510-1830

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Brona Simon

May 20, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

Title _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain) _____

For Edison H. Beall

7-23-13

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
1		site
9		structure
17	2	object
29	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary

Funerary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

foundation: _____
 walls: _____
 See Data Sheet
 roof: _____
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Woodlawn Cemetery, which remains active, contains approximately 2,500 burial lots, many of which have multiple gravestones. The accompanying data sheet lists representative features of the cemetery, including buildings, structures, and objects that are described below. Noncontributing resources were created after 1963, which is the end of the period of significance. The data sheet is organized by photo number in the left hand column; the next column keys the photograph to the sketch map of the cemetery (figure 1).

Picturesque Woodlawn Cemetery in Clinton occupies a naturally hilly site located approximately one mile from Clinton Town Hall and perhaps a half mile from Mossy Pond to the west. The earliest portion of the cemetery (central section, figure 1) was designed in 1853, according to the principals of the rural cemetery movement, by civil engineer and architect Joshua Thissell. The cemetery was expanded ca. 1900, and again in the 1920s. Although Woodlawn Cemetery is now an oasis in a residential and industrial area, in 1853 it was on the outskirts of town. The cemetery's dense grove of pines (photo 1) on high ground at the southern side of the cemetery, with a fringe continuing along the eastern edge, provides a natural buffer and helps to preserve the bucolic feeling. Its rolling landscape is characterized by curvilinear paths that are hallmarks of rural cemetery design (figure 1). Situated throughout the grounds are a wide variety of grave markers and memorials, mostly dating from the mid 19th through the early 20th centuries. Many of the earlier lots are bordered with ornamental cast-iron fences.

Narrative Description

The irregularly shaped grounds of Woodlawn Cemetery are bordered by Woodlawn Street on the west, Pine Street on the south, and Rigby Road on the north. Railroad tracks run to the north and east. Looking east from the highest point in the cemetery one can see Main Street, where the Bigelow Carpet Company—the driving force behind the creation of the town—used to stand, and former mills can still be seen on the north side of Woodlawn Street near the entrance to the cemetery.

The main entrance (**main gate**), at the north end of Woodlawn Street near the intersection with Rigby Road, is marked by a large, rusticated-granite, Romanesque arch. Built ca. 1894, it has arched, iron gates for vehicular access, flanked by smaller iron gates for pedestrian access (photo 2). A fieldstone wall, topped by a cast-iron fence (photo 3), extends on either side, with a less ornate **vehicular gate** in the section to the east of the main entrance. The vehicular gate leads directly to the office and equipment area. Beyond the cast-iron fence near the main entrance, the cemetery is enclosed by a **stone wall** in the wooded area, and by chain link fence in other areas. A smaller iron gate (**west gate**, photo 4) leads to the southwestern corner of the cemetery. To the east of the main entrance, a long, low, shingle-clad building with a shallow pitched roof contains the **chapel** as well as the **cemetery office and equipment shed** (photos 5 and 6). Paired entries under an integral porch lead to the chapel and office. A pair of eyebrow windows above the porch roof, and short, paired columns set on a low cobblestone knee wall, mark this as part of the 1890s embellishment of the cemetery. East of the chapel/office building is a two-vehicle, shingle-clad, wood-frame **garage** (photo 6).

Also near the main gate is the **Veterans Memorial** (photo 7), a monument flanked and almost obscured by large evergreens. A large American flag flies over the monument, which bears a bald eagle and the emblems of the four service

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branches. The monument reads: THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED TO ALL VETERANS INTERRED IN THIS CEMETERY. Nearby is the Clinton **Lodge of Elks Memorial** (photo 8), a polished granite rectangle with rock-faced edges. The inscription on the face of the stone reads, CLINTON LODGE OF ELKS / #1306 / B.P.O.E./AN ELK IS NEVER FORGOTTEN / NEVER FORSAKEN / TO OUR ABSENT MEMBERS. Above the inscription is the Elks logo.

The plan of the cemetery generally features narrow, paved winding roads following the hilly contours of the land (**Circulation Network**, photos 9, 11A-E). Most of the roads bear the names of trees, and many are marked with decorative cast-metal signs (**Avenue markers**, photo 10). The curvilinear plan prevails throughout the cemetery, with the exception of a small area added in the 1920s in the southwestern corner between the west gate and the pine grove. The 1920s section has a grid-like, rectilinear plan (photo 12), and most of the roads are named for shrubs. A variety of deciduous trees: beech, sugar maples, red maples, oaks; and conifers, spruce, hemlocks, pines, and cedar, scattered in seemingly random locations reinforce the rural character of the landscape. The cemetery plots were laid out and sold by sections, which chronicle the changing taste in funerary sculpture in the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th. The evolution in styles can be traced in a general way by the numbering system (1-66) on the sketch map of the cemetery (figure 1).

The oldest area of the cemetery, which is located in the center of the grounds, comprises sections numbered from 1 and into the 20s (figure 1). The land slopes upward and to the south and west from the main gate, and is characterized by many simple, mid 19th-century slate markers, that are often weathered or covered with lichen, making the inscriptions nearly illegible. These are interspersed among more elaborate family plots with obelisks or other large monuments, often bordered by elaborately patterned cast iron fences (photos 15-17). Others, for example the **Eaton Family Plot**, are bordered by stone posts connected by swagged iron chains (photo 13). Many of the family plots bear the names of individuals and families associated with the founding of Clinton and the cemetery; others mark the resting places of Civil War veterans. The Bigelow brothers, Erastus and Horatio, are buried side by side amidst similar Gothic markers surrounding a brownstone obelisk (**Bigelow plot**, photo 14). The **Franklin Forbes Plot** (photo 15) is marked by a simple granite obelisk surrounded by a circular, black, cast-iron fence. **Lt. Josiah Hayden Vose**, 53rd regiment, who died June 17, 1863, from a wound received three days earlier, lies beneath a monolithic, granite obelisk. It stands alone within the confines of a rusting white iron fence near the entrance (photo 16). A variant of the obelisk and fence design is the **Sidney Harris plot** (photo 17), featuring a fluted column with a hexagonal capital and a white iron fence. A unique, small, and heavily weathered grave marker features a rustic cross atop a pile of small stones with a scroll and an almost illegible name, probably Gibbs (**Gibbs Stone**, photo 18). An imposing vertical block with a large W encircled by a wreath and inscribed with the words, A BENEFACTOR OF THE TOWN, is a memorial to **George Weeks** (photo 19), an entrepreneur who helped form the Clinton school system, and who served as librarian of the Bigelow library for many years.

One of the earliest features in the cemetery is the 1854 **receiving tomb** (photo 20, section 9, no longer in use). The simple, Greek Revival-style, granite-block tomb is built into the hillside. Slightly down the slope from the receiving tomb is a small **granite drain** (photo 21). This feature is an important detail of the early planning of the cemetery by Joshua Thissell. He had been trained as a civil engineer, and his experience with water management in mill construction obviously helped him manage run-off on this hilly cemetery site. Toward the western fringe of the earliest section of the cemetery, along Linden and Cypress Avenues, is the paupers field (photo 22), a broad grassy expanse with no headstones. Adjacent to the paupers field is an area where many Chinese immigrants, who helped build the dam to create the Wachusett Reservoir, are buried. Closer to the main gate, an ornate cast-iron fence, in need of restoration, encloses the unmarked graves of **St. Andrew's Boys**—orphans from the St. Andrew's Mutual Benefit Society orphanage. Some adult burials appear to be included as well (photo 23).

High on a hill (photo 11E) overlooking the earliest section of the cemetery is the Civil War Memorial (photo 24), a small semicircle of graves placed around a cannon, with cannonballs at its base. The cannon has been identified as an 8-inch Columbiad, Pattern 1844, Serial #49, manufactured in 1855 by Cyrus Alger & Co. of Boston. Local legend holds that

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pranksters would roll the cannonballs down the hill. To prevent this, the balls have been fused together. The small white stones mark the final resting places of several Civil War veterans, with interments dating from 1884. Buried here are Sylvanius Taft, Willis Cook, Caleb L. Johnson, Eleck Bean, Henry Hawkins, and James Mitchell. At the opposite end of a long narrow section to the south of the cannon is an additional veterans area marking the graves of those who served in the Civil War and World Wars I and II. (Veterans Memorial 2, photo 25). It consists of a circular formation of fifteen headstones, resembling the white limestone markers of Arlington National Cemetery. Slightly down the hill from the cannon is a wrought-iron cross with an engraved, brass, oval plaque marking the family memorial of Augusta Peinert, which contains the graves of World War I and II veterans (photo 26).

These veterans memorials are in the second area developed—including sections numbered in the 20s through the 40s—around the fringes of the first, but mostly sweeping further up the slope to the east to end at the aptly named View Avenue, along the bluff overlooking the town. This area is characterized by the more elaborate and formal styles of monuments popular at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Among the most striking is the **Dudley/Earle stone** (photo 27), an intricate sculpture featuring a cross, an anchor, a column, and several vines and plants, carved to appear as if they are emerging from the stone. Near this is an unusual double memorial, the **Wilson Morse-Eliza Stuart monument** (photo 28), with two matching headstones surmounted by columns, which are bridged together at the top with a sculpted architrave supporting three urns, one of them missing. The monument to John Foster (**Foster Memorial**, photo 29), a noted benefactor of the town, is a High Gothic structure with four polished red marble columns, pointed arches, and a large granite pedestal. At the other end of the scale of monumentality is the small stone of Cedric Watson, 4 years, 11 months, 17 days, with a lamb resting on its top (**Cedric Watson stone**, photo 30).

Veterans of several wars lie in the upper reaches of the area around section 45 (figure 1), including WWI soldiers Perley Hamilton and Harold Davidson, whose markers are tucked into an alcove at the eastern end of the pine grove (**WWI Veterans' stones**, photo 31). Hamilton, Clinton's first WWI casualty for whom the town named its former railway station, died after just 41 days of service. His gravestone is of rough granite, with an engraved cross in the front. Davidson's marker is of similar design, with a smooth, inscribed rectangular surface on the front. Both markers have surnames carved into the back in large block letters. Close to these markers are the graves of Don Jacobson and Raymond Stephens Sr., veterans of the Korean war, and World War II veterans James J. Ryan, Charles Barty, Richard E. Kingley, and Lionel J. St. Cyr.

At the western end of the pine grove, a more open lawn area is backed by the continuation of the stone wall that runs behind the trees. At the top of the slope, next to the wall, is the **Greek Altar** (photo 32), a bench-shaped granite monument erected by St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, reading, IN MEMORY OF THE SOULS OF THE DEPARTED SERVANTS OF GOD. From the altar, the land slopes in a northwesterly direction to the 1920s section of Woodlawn Cemetery (**Rectilinear area**, photo 12, figure 1, sections 50-66). This area, the smallest portion of the cemetery, lies on flat land at the southernmost corner, beyond the paupers' lots that were on the southern fringe of the original cemetery. Here the circulation network is more rectilinear, the lots more regular, and the monuments generally more restrained in design. The two ranges of these rectilinear lots are surrounded on the outer edges of the cemetery by elongated, less regular sections, where they intersect with the older areas by small odd-shaped sections. This, together with the open landscape of the paupers' lots at the edge of the pine grove, the simplicity of monuments in the oldest sections, and the mature trees throughout, means that this newest part of Woodlawn does not present a jarring contrast with the original rural cemetery plan.

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Woodlawn Cemetery is still in active use, and newer burials are interspersed throughout the grounds. Time, weather, and probably some vandalism have taken a toll on the more delicate stones and especially on the intricate cast-iron fences surrounding the earliest plots; otherwise the cemetery is well maintained and evocative of its planners' intent.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been identified in the cemetery or in the general area (within one mile), sites may exist. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The cemetery occupies naturally hilly terrain that includes several well drained, level to moderately sloping hilltop and lower land surfaces, located in close proximity to wetlands. A small unnamed pond lies slightly less than 1,000 feet south of the Cemetery and Mossy Pond, a similar distance to the west. The cemetery lies within the overall Nashua/Merrimack River drainage. The Nashua River begins at the Wachusett Reservoir, approximately one mile south of the cemetery. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (33.71 acres), known patterns of Native American settlement in the Nashua/Merrimack River drainage, and the presence of 2,500 burial lots, many of which have multiple gravestones, a low to moderate potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the Woodlawn Cemetery. Grave excavations, grading, roadway, and other cemetery construction would have destroyed or severely affected the integrity of any Native resources located in the vicinity of the cemetery.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. Unmarked graves are expected, especially in the older, center section of the cemetery, where some gravestones may have been lost over the years. Unmarked graves are also expected toward the western fringe of the earliest section of the cemetery along Linden and Cypress Avenues, where the paupers' field is located with no headstones. Unmarked graves are also expected in an area adjacent to the paupers' field where Chinese immigrants are buried and closer to the main gate where a cast-iron fence marks where orphan boys from the Saint Andrew's Mutual Benefit Society orphanage are buried. Both known and unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of a burial shaft, a coffin, skeletal remains, and personal clothing and property of the deceased. Structural evidence may also exist from barns and sheds used for cemetery operations and maintenance. Funerary-related artifacts including footstones, broken gravestones, and memorial offerings may also exist anywhere in the cemetery. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the changing boundaries of the cemetery and groups of graves.

End section 7

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the design of the cemetery in 1853 and ends in 1963, the standard 50-year cutoff for historical perspective established by the National Park Service.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) Woodlawn Cemetery meets criterion consideration D because it derives its significance from rural cemetery design features, and contains the graves of people who founded, lived, and worked in the town of Clinton.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1853 to 1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Joshua Thissell

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Woodlawn Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration D for listing on the National Register with a local level of significance. Under criterion A, Woodlawn Cemetery is historically associated with the founding of the town of Clinton and its rapid development as a thriving industrial town in the 19th century. Under criterion C, Woodlawn Cemetery is an example of rural cemetery design in central Massachusetts in the 19th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Landscape Architecture: Woodlawn Cemetery is a representative example of a rural cemetery developed by the founders of a new and prosperous industrial town. It displays such character-defining features of a rural cemetery as curvilinear paths, gentle hillsides, a naturalistic landscape, and panoramic views and vistas. All of these features combine to create a peaceful oasis that was initially on the outskirts of the densely developed village. The rural cemetery movement began in the nation with the 1831 creation of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge/Watertown (NHL). The objective was to create a burial ground that was also a place that the living could go to find sanctuary, as well as being inspired and comforted by a picturesque landscape. It was to be an antidote to traditional New England burial grounds, many of which had become overcrowded, unpleasant, and unhealthy as urban streetscapes developed around them. After Mount Auburn, picturesque cemeteries began to appear on the outskirts of many industrial cities and towns including rural cemeteries in Worcester (1838), Braintree (1839), Salem (1840), Springfield (1841), Lowell (1841), New Bedford (1842), Newburyport (1842), and Boston (Forest Hills, 1848). Rural cemeteries in smaller industrial towns like Clinton followed those in the more urban areas.

Community Planning and Development: Woodlawn Cemetery was among the first projects funded by the newly established town of Clinton, which became a separate municipality in 1850. The acquisition of land began almost immediately, and architect, surveyor, and engineer Joshua Thissell designed the rural cemetery in 1853. The selection of the rural cemetery model reflects the pride that Clintonians had in their new town, and underscores their commitment to creating the highest-quality burying ground of the era.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The town of Clinton, like the surrounding towns of Harvard, Stow, Bolton, Hudson, Leominster, Berlin, and Boylston, was once part of Lancaster. An urban-industrial town, Clinton was established as a separate municipality in 1850 from the "Clintonville" section of Lancaster. Industry had expanded during the first half of the 19th century, with the establishment of several gristmills, boot and shoe manufacturing, the Harris Comb Factory, Lancaster Mills, and particularly the Clinton Company, established by Erastus and Horatio Bigelow. The area that developed around the mills was initially called Factory Village and then Clintonville, which, by the mid 19th century, had become the fourth largest manufacturing center in Worcester County. Its population grew from approximately 300 in the 1830s to nearly 7,000 in 1875; during the same period capital invested in manufacturing grew from about \$100,000 to more than \$2.4 million.

This tremendous growth and expansion was based on the inventions, investments, and management of Erastus Brigham Bigelow and his brother Horatio Nelson Bigelow, natives of neighboring West Boylston. Over the course of his life, Erastus was granted more than 50 patents on power looms. Bigelow's first major invention, when he was only 20 in 1834, was an automatic loom for weaving knotted counterpanes. Four years later he invented a complex loom to weave coach lace, and in 1838, the Bigelows leased a mill and incorporated the Clinton Company.

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Soon called Clintonville, the village prospered as additional manufacturers took advantage of the waterpower sites and technical expertise developing in the area. The 1840s and 1850s were extremely profitable for Erastus Bigelow and significant to Clinton's development. Between 1842 and 1849, Bigelow was granted patents for the invention of power looms to weave ingrain, Brussels, and Wilton Carpets, and the Bigelow Carpet Company was incorporated in 1854. At the same time the Lancaster Mills were established, with investments from members of the Appleton, Lawrence, and Lyman families of the Boston Associates, also utilizing Erastus Bigelow's inventions and Horatio's management.

By the late 1840s, new houses, shops, and tenements were being built; three new churches—the Evangelical Congregational, Catholic, and First Baptist—were formed; a Bigelow Mechanics Institute was founded; a sharp rise in road construction was taking place; and the Worcester-Nashua Railroad arrived. The rural, conservative town of Lancaster was slow to keep up with the demands of the booming Clintonville, and many businesses were forced to choose between building improvements with private capital or waiting for the town's "slow movements." Many felt that the residents of Clintonville would be forced to pay taxes to a town with little to offer in appropriations for improvements. One demand was the creation of a proper cemetery, a topic that had been "considerably agitated in the district." The population was growing, and a new town hall had been built at great expense to accommodate the larger crowds, further delaying the creation of a cemetery. At an October 29, 1849 town meeting, the citizens of Lancaster and Clintonville voted unanimously to separate the two townships, which would allow better consolidation and productivity of resources.

Woodlawn Cemetery's history begins with Clinton becoming a separate town. Although a private "Cemetery Corporation" had existed before 1850, it had accomplished very little. According to records of a town meeting held April 15, 1850, a committee was chosen to procure a lot of land for a cemetery and given the power to sell lots at auction to fund its improvement. In August of 1850, the committee was instructed to purchase additional land if suitable terms could be obtained.

Many of those responsible for Clinton's economic prosperity served on the Cemetery Committee. Typical of these individuals was Franklin Forbes, chairman of the Cemetery Committee as well as the Town Hall Building Committee. Forbes had come to Clinton as agent for the Lancaster Mills after working as a civil engineer with James Francis at the Locks and Canals Company in Lowell, and under his management the mill grew rapidly. He was an incorporator of the Clinton Savings Bank in 1851, and its vice president until H.N. Bigelow died in 1868, when he became president.

C. W. Blanchard, who had become agent of the Clinton Company, succeeding H.N. Bigelow in 1848, wrote the 1850-1851 reports of both the Cemetery Committee and the committee that founded the pauper establishment, which were closely intertwined. Charles L. Swan, who served on the Cemetery Committee for 36 years and was also on the School Committee, came to Clinton in 1848 as paymaster of the Lancaster Mills. In 1855, he became an assistant to H.N. Bigelow at Bigelow Carpet Mills, and later became its manager. He was a director of the Clinton Gas Light Company and the First National Bank. He was also the first treasurer of the Clinton Savings Bank, serving from 1851-1860, and becoming president in 1878.

In the first year of Clinton's independence, the new town government approved expenditures for permanent investment only for the cemetery, fire department, and pound. In 1851 an almshouse and poor farm (not extant) were established near the cemetery. The 1870 *Atlas of Worcester County* shows the Clinton Almshouse on the north side of present-day Woodlawn Street, in the vicinity of present-day Fitch Road. Initially, the almshouse and poor farm reportedly consisted of "...a small house and barn, with about nine acres of land, for one thousand dollars." Three more acres were later purchased for the poor farm, which also received over an acre of land from that acquired for the cemetery. In the early planning of the cemetery, a section at what was then the western edge of the cemetery, closest to the poor farm, was set aside for the burial of paupers. Called paupers' field, it is a broad grassy expanse with no headstones in the vicinity of Linden and Cypress Avenues (photo 22).

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While precise documentation regarding acquisition of the land for Woodlawn Cemetery has not been located, secondary sources report that the grounds comprised approximately thirteen acres in 1853. That year, Joshua Thissell, civil engineer for the town of Clinton, was hired to fence in the grounds, lay out paths, and oversee plantings. Lots were laid out in numbered sections, beginning near the main entrance at the north end of Woodlawn Street and spreading outward along “avenues” that followed the natural contours of the hilly land and were named for varieties of trees.

Joshua Thissell was born December 11, 1823, in Dracut (now Lowell), eldest son of Joshua Thissell, Jr. and Prudence (Wood). He was educated in the common schools and attended Centralville Academy for a few terms, after which he studied civil engineering with John Bennett of Lowell, working on railroad location and construction. Thissell arrived in Clinton in the spring of 1847, remained until the fall of that year, and returned in the summer of 1848, performing engineering and architectural work for several corporations. He later conducted the engineering of the town water works and sewerage systems. He also designed the Bowers School in Clinton (1892, NR) and the Maine Industrial School for Girls in Hallowell (1862, NR).

Thissell settled in Clinton and was active in community affairs. In addition to serving on the cemetery committee for 36 years, he was a member of the board of selectmen for four years and chairman for three years. He served as assessor for three years, road commissioner for three years, and was on the school committee for 21 years. He was the senior deacon of the Baptist church, and served as church treasurer for 42 years. Thissell died in 1907 and is buried in Lowell's Hildreth Cemetery. His only son, Horace A. Thissell, born in 1858, worked with this father in civil engineering and architecture, as J. Thissell and Son. Horace continued the practice after his father's death, and designed Great Road Park in Maynard in 1918.

In laying out Woodlawn Cemetery, Joshua Thissell adopted the rural cemetery model, which began in this country in 1831 with the creation of Mount Auburn Cemetery (Cambridge/Watertown, NR 1975, NHL 2003). The objective of the rural cemetery was to create a burial ground that was also a place that the living could go to find sanctuary and be restored and comforted by a picturesque landscape. It was to be an antidote to traditional New England burial grounds, many of which had become overcrowded, unpleasant, and unhealthy as urban streetscapes developed around them. The sites selected were typically on the outskirts of a town, and there was a preference for land with hilly contours that could be designed in a park-like fashion with curvilinear paths. That this was the case at Woodlawn Cemetery is confirmed by historic maps, particularly the 1876 Birdseye, which shows the cemetery on a sparsely developed hillside overlooking the densely settled town of Clinton. Along with the designed landscape, the names of the cemeteries—Woodlawn, Forest Hills (Boston), Mt. Pleasant (Taunton), Belleview (Lawrence)—evoked a sense of peace and respite from an industrializing world.

In choosing the rural cemetery design, Thissell and the Cemetery Committee reflected the aspirations and pride of the new town. Many of Clinton's leaders—Franklin Forbes, who served on the Cemetery Committee; master mason Ezra Sawyer, who had been active in securing the separation of Clintonville from Lancaster; and leading industrialists like Horatio Bigelow—purchased lots and began improving them, providing initial income and assuring the success of the cemetery.

A receiving tomb was completed in 1854 (photo 20). In January of 1855, two lots, numbers 99 and 100, were purchased by the Scotch Association of Clinton, a Scottish cultural/benevolent group, which in 1890 became a local chapter of the St. Andrew's Society. The two lots were reserved for burials of “St. Andrew's Boys” from the Society's orphanage (photo 23). The deed to those plots specifies the restrictions and stipulations that were applicable to all lots sold at the time, providing insight into the vision the founders had for the appearance and use of the cemetery. The restrictions begin: “All plots shall be held subject to the provisions following, and shall not be used for any other purpose than as a

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Burial place for the Dead.” The deed went on to specify that each lot could be enclosed with a railing or wall not to exceed one foot in thickness and three feet in height. Any enclosure would need prior approval of the “Committee having charge of the grounds.” The proprietor of each lot was directed to install stone or iron markers at the corners of the lot with the number of the lot indicated. Any monument or gravestone placed on the lot was subject to removal if the committee deemed it improper. The owner of the lot was permitted to cultivate trees, shrubs, and plants in the plot, but the committee reserved the right to remove any plantings it deemed “detrimental, dangerous, or inconvenient.” No tombs could be constructed except in parts of the cemetery so designated by the committee. No horses or carriages were permitted on the grounds except for burial purposes, and discharging of firearms was specifically prohibited.

Not long after Woodlawn was created, Clinton's involvement in the Civil War began. Even as the cemetery was being designed, the Clinton Light Guard was organized in 1853 with 50 local men. In 1860, interest heightened as the slavery issue came to a head, and on March 4, 1861, the day of Lincoln's inauguration, Clintonians appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Light Guard to prepare for war. Thus Clinton was the first town in Massachusetts to appropriate money in anticipation of a call for troops. During the war, Clinton furnished about 139 percent of her required quota of soldiers, an indication of how eager local men were to serve the Union.

Several Clinton men were killed in the conflict and laid to rest at Woodlawn, and throughout the rest of the century, many veterans were buried there. Beginning soon after the war, interest in creating a Civil War memorial was high. In the 1870s, at a time when many cities and towns were building Civil War memorials, a Congressional Act was passed to give Clinton four to five cannon and sixteen cannonballs for a Civil War monument honoring Clinton's early and enthusiastic support of the war as well as the war dead. Introduced by Alvah Crocker, Republican Representative from Leominster/Fitchburg, shortly before he died in office in 1874, the Congressional Act specified that the Civil War “monument” could be built beside the town hall, in Central Park, or in Woodlawn.

Research in cemetery and town records and local publications has not produced any record of the installation of the cannon that is at the heart of the Civil War Memorial at Woodlawn (photo 24). However, an article in the *Clinton Courant*, January 24, 1903, reported that Orra L. Stone, chairman of the committee to secure two cannon, had received word that Congressman Charles Q. Tirrell had succeeded in securing the guns. One was to be placed in the town hall yard opposite the location of the Soldiers' Monument, and the other in the Grand Army burial lot in Woodlawn cemetery. An allotment of two eight-inch Columbiad guns had been made by the ordinance department of the U.S. Government. The two guns were to come from Fort Winthrop in Boston Harbor, probably made available as a result of renovations in the 1890s, and 40 ten-inch shells were to come from Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island. The cannon installed at Woodlawn has been identified as an 8-inch Columbiad, Pattern 1844, Serial #49, manufactured in 1855 by Cyrus Alger & Co. of Boston. It was a type used for coastal/harbor defense, including those at the Boston Forts (Warren, Winthrop, and Independence).

This monument would become one of a series of memorials to Clinton soldiers who fought in the Civil War and later wars from World War I through World War II and Korea. Over the years, fraternal and ethnic memorials—the Elks' Memorial (photo 8) and the Greek Altar (photo 32)—were installed. These, together with the lots set aside early in the cemetery's development for paupers and for orphans, have made Woodlawn an important center of Clinton's civic identity.

The Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, which runs to the north of Woodlawn Cemetery, was built in 1866, and Clinton's development reached its peak in the 1880s and 1890s. Bigelow Carpet was expanding rapidly, as were the Lancaster Mills, which erected a new four-story mill in 1891. By 1900, the Lancaster Mills had built more than 200 tenements and several row houses for their employees; the Bigelow Company also built tenements and row houses.

(continued)

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Expansion and improvement of the town's commercial and residential areas followed, and 22 master builders and contractors were listed in the 1895 census. Mill owners constructed stately Queen Anne, Victorian Gothic, and Colonial Revival-style houses north of Central Park (Clinton Common), and middle-class housing extended along the Berlin Road.

Woodlawn Cemetery benefited from the town's prosperity as well. In 1894, an ornate stone gateway with iron gates was installed at a cost of \$2,100 (photo 2). At about the same time, a Shingle Style building, housing a chapel and cemetery office, was constructed near the main gate (photo 5). In this period, too, Woodlawn Cemetery saw a proliferation of large, elaborately designed monuments marking family lots at the outer edges of the earliest portion of the cemetery, enhancing its overall aesthetic quality.

Little is known about the craftsmen who produced the monuments in Woodlawn, as no records on this subject have been found. City directories from 1891, the first year they were published for Clinton, to 1894 carry advertisements for Poole's, "manufacturers of and dealers in cemetery and building work." The 1891 directory lists a D. A. Rogers at 180 High Street; replaced at that address from 1896-1935 by Gibson's Monumental Works. The 1935 advertisement lists "Special designs by James C. Miln, Memorial Architect." Further research may reveal that those individuals and companies crafted some of the monuments from the period.

While the prosperity of the late 19th century was interspersed with strikes and economic downturns, the turn of the 20th century brought great changes to Clinton. The creation of the Wachusett Reservoir with its associated dam in Clinton brought many foreign laborers, predominantly Italian, but also Greek and Chinese immigrants, increasing the diversity of the population and stimulating the local economy. More dramatically, the Wachusett Dam, constructed between 1901 and 1905, flooded the southwestern parts of town and neighboring areas, including residences, roads, and some earlier cemeteries, heightening Clinton's appreciation of what remained.

Although precise documentation is lacking, historic maps suggest that additional land was acquired to expand the cemetery to the southeast after 1898, perhaps ca. 1900, in response to the growing population. In the 1920s, the cemetery was expanded again with a new section to the southwest of the paupers' field. The generally more modest stones in this area reflect both changing tastes in funerary monuments and the reduced prosperity of the town. The area, less hilly than other parts of the cemetery, was laid out on a more rectilinear plan, but integrated smoothly with the older sections, and, in a gesture of continuity, the new streets were named for shrubs. Local historians postulate that both of the expansions were into abutting land that was already town owned.

While the 1920s were prosperous, the Great Depression of the 1930s brought the collapse of many of the mills. The population declined somewhat between 1915 and 1940, and there was little economic recovery following World War II. These changes were reflected at Woodlawn Cemetery in numerous ways. The diversity, for example, is reflected in the Greek Altar, a stone bench erected by St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in 1926 (photo 32), and in the area adjacent to Paupers' Field where many Chinese immigrants who helped build the Wachusett Reservoir Dam are buried.

Today, maintained with a careful eye toward its history, Woodlawn Cemetery remains, as it has been from the beginning, a civic ornament to the town of Clinton, a physical reminder of the town's aspirations at its founding, a commemorative site for citizens who have made contributions to and sacrifices for the town and nation, and an inspirational place of natural beauty.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Clinton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient Native American sites in this area may contribute important information relating to the

(continued)

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local and regional importance of Native American settlement in the interior uplands of the Nashua River drainage, and its relationship with Native settlement along the lower portion of the Nashua River as it approaches its confluence with the Merrimack River. This information can be used to further understand the extent and regional importance of Native American settlement in the overall Merrimack River system. Ancient Native American sites in the vicinity of the Woodlawn Cemetery may help define the pattern of Native settlement in upland areas beyond the floodplains of the major drainages stated above. Interior upland areas are underreported in the Clinton locale, indicating an important part of the regional and local Native American subsistence and settlement system may be missing in our current database. Ancient Native sites in this area can help to fully define local and regional subsistence and settlement models through time by contributing examples of site variability and resource use in the nominated area.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the physical, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Clinton's mid 19th through 20th century population. Similar resources may also contribute important evidence related to the design, evolution, use, and maintenance of the Woodlawn Cemetery. Archaeological survey and testing may locate unmarked graves which, when mapped, may contribute important evidence related to accurate boundaries for the burying ground and burial patterns within its limits. Unmarked graves may also contribute evidence that identifies when the burial ground was first used, and where early burials were located. Archaeological testing may also locate structural evidence of barns and sheds that would contribute information related to the overall design of the burying ground through time, and activities and maintenance conducted within its limits.

Detailed analysis of the contents of marked and unmarked graves may contribute important information related to the physical, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Clinton's population from the mid 19th through 20th centuries. Osteological study of skeletal remains can contribute important information related to the overall health and pathologies characteristic of Clinton's population. Information may exist that documents how these characteristics changed over time, and within different socioeconomic and cultural groups. Similar social, cultural, and economic characteristics may also be obtained through detailed analysis of the material culture associated with individual and groups of graves. Coffin hardware, clothing, jewelry, and other personal artifacts associated with individuals may contribute important information related to economic and social status, and cultural beliefs. Gravestones and associated inscriptions may also contribute important information related to individual and group cultural and religious beliefs, ethnicity, and gravestone art. Unmarked graves may contribute important information that indicates how the community treated its less fortunate citizens in death. Paupers, indigents, and unknown persons may have been intentionally buried in unmarked graves in peripheral areas of the burying ground, or in specialized areas such as the pauper's field set aside for this social group.

End Section 8

Woodlawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Annual reports for the town of Clinton, various years.

Bastarache, A.J. *An Extraordinary Town: How One of America's Smallest Towns Shaped the World*. Clinton, MA: Angus McGregor Publishing, 2005.

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Coddington, Ronald S. *Faces of the Civil War*. Baltimore, Md., John Hopkins University Press, 2004.

Collins, Sean C. *Historic Clinton, a Walking Guide*. Clinton Area Chamber of Commerce Revitalization Committee, 1988.

Crane, Ellery Bicknell. *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County Massachusetts With a History of Worcester Society of Antiquity*. New York, Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1907.

Ford, Andrew E. *History of the Origin of Clinton, Massachusetts, 1653-1865*. Clinton, MA: Press of W.J. Coulter, 1896.

Graves, Jack, personal communication, April, June 2008.

Igano, Terry, personal communication, April, 2008.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. "Reconnaissance Survey Report: Clinton." 1983.

McRell, Buddy, personal communication, March, June 2008.

Nugent, Karen. "Cemetery Eligible for Registry," in *Telegram & Gazette*, Worcester, MA.
<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-161785458.html> as retrieved on April 9, 2007.

Olmstead, Edwin, Wayne E. Stark, and Spencer C. Tucker. *The Big Guns: Civil War Siege, Seacoast, and Naval Cannon*. New York: Museum Restoration Service, 1997.

Towns of the Nashaway Plantation. Lancaster League of Historical Societies, 1976.

Quirk, Christine and others. Inventory form for Woodlawn Cemetery. Massachusetts Historical Commission. September 2006.

(continued)

Woodlawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
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Maps and Atlases:

Bailey, O. H. Bird's Eye View of Clinton, Mass. 1876.
Beers, F. W. & Co., *Atlas of Worcester County*. 1870.
Richards, L.J. *Worcester County Atlas* 1898.

Web sites:

www.bigelowsociety.com
www.telegram.com/item
www.findagrave.com
www.clintonmass.com.
www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/MA/Worcester/vacant.html.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CLI.800

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.71 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Lat/Lon 1. 42.420505 -71.692320 2. 42.420220 -71.689746
3. 42.278706 -71.693408 4. 42.417019 -71.695353

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>278495</u>	<u>4699978</u>	3	<u>19</u>	<u>278394</u>	<u>4699631</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>19</u>	<u>278706</u>	<u>4699940</u>	4	<u>19</u>	<u>278233</u>	<u>4699599</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of Woodlawn Cemetery is outlined in red on the attached Northeast Geoscience Inc. map, and shown as parcel 87-3680. While the assessors maps for the town of Clinton do not show the entire cemetery on their maps, the assessors data card for the cemetery indicates that it is located on parcel 87-3680. The data card does not indicate the acreage of the cemetery, but the Northeast Geoscience map records it as 33.71 acres. The boundary of the nominated property is intended to include all of present-day Woodlawn Cemetery.

Woodlawn Cemetery
Name of Property

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is that currently and historically associated with the cemetery. It includes the central 1850s section of the cemetery, a ca. 1900 expansion to the southwest, and a ca. 1920s expansion to the south.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pauline Chase-Harrell with Karen L. Davis and Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2013
street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Woodlawn Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Clinton

County: Worcester

State: MA

Photographer: Boston Affiliates Staff

Date Photographed: March 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Woodlawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs are keyed to the cemetery data sheet, which is linked to figure 1

1. Grove of Pines
2. Main Gate
3. Iron fence on stone wall
4. West gate
5. Chapel, Office, Shed
6. Chapel, Office, Shed, Garage
7. Veterans' Memorial
8. Lodge of Elks Memorial
9. Overview of Landscape and circulation system
10. Typical avenue signage
- 11A, B, C, D, E Overviews of Landscape
12. Western (rectilinear) section
13. Eaton Family Plot
14. Bigelow Plot
15. Franklin Forbes Plot
16. Joseph Hayden Vose Plot
17. Sidney Harris Plot
18. Gibbs Stone
19. George Weeks Memorial
20. Receiving Tomb
21. Granite Drain
22. Paupers' Field
23. St. Andrews Boys Lot
24. Civil War Memorial
25. Veterans' Circle
26. Augusta Peinert Memorial
27. Dudley-Earle Stone
28. Morse-Stuart Monument
29. Foster Memorial
30. Cedric Watson Stone
31. World War I Veterans' stones
32. Greek Altar

Woodlawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Clinton (Department of Public Works)
street & number 242 Church Street telephone 978-365-4110
city or town Clinton state MA zip code 01510

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY DATA SHEET

The following list is a representative sample of historic resources at Woodlawn Cemetery. All resources contained in the data sheet are keyed to section shown in figure 1

Photo#	Section/Area	Resource	Date	Material/Form	Type	Status
	N/A	Woodlawn Cemetery	1853	Landscape/Rural Cemetery Style	Site	C
1	Southern edge	Grove of pines		Multiple tree planting		
2	Entrance area	Main gate	ca. 1894	Granite, iron	Structure	C
	Entrance area	Vehicular gate	ca. late 1890s	Iron	Structure	C
	Entrance area	Stone wall	ca. late 1890s	Stone	Structure	C
3	Entrance area	Iron fence on stone wall	ca. late 1890s	Iron	Structure	C
4	Between 67 & 58	West gate	ca. late 1890s	Iron	Structure	C
5	Entrance area	Chapel/Office and Equipment Shed	ca. 1890s	Shingle Style, wood, stone	Building	C
6	Entrance area	Garage	mid-20th c.	Wood shingle	Building	C
7	Entrance area	Veterans Memorial	late 20th c.	Marble	Object	NC
8	2	Lodge of Elks memorial	late 20th c.	Granite	Object	NC
9, 11	Cemetery- wide	Circulation Network	mid to late 19th century	Asphalt	Structure	C
10	Cemetery- wide	Avenue markers	Early-mid 20th century	Cast metal	Objects	C
12	50-66	Rectilinear area	Early-mid 20th century			
13	Franklin Ave. Sec. 19	Eaton family plot	1881	Stone, metal; marble markers surrounded by 9 stone posts connected by swagged metal chains adorned with metal tassles	Object	C
14	Franklin Ave., Sec. 19	Bigelow plot	1868	Brownstone obelisk, limestone headstones	Object	C
15	Franklin Ave., Sec. 19	Franklin Forbes plot	1877	Granite obelisk, iron fence	Object	C
16	3-Stone Ave.	Lt. Josiah Hayden Vose plot	1863	Granite obelisk, iron fence	Object	C
17	Franklin Ave., Sec. 19	Sidney Harris plot	1888	Obelisk, stone markers, iron fence	Object	C
18	Orange Ave., Sec. 15	Gibbs Stone , lot #203	1882, 1998	Small upright granite, gray color, 6 in lot	Object	C
19	Sec. 6	George Weeks Memorial	1902	Stone	Object	C
20	Fir Ave., sec. 9	Receiving Tomb	1854	Greek Revival, cast iron, granite	Structure	C
21	sec. 9	Granite drain	mid-19th c.	Granite drain outlet	Structure	C
22	A, B, C, D, F	Paupers' field	mid-19th c.			
23	sec. 6	St. Andrew's Boys' lot	mid-19th c.	Cast iron fence	Structure	C
24	Between 30 and 32	Civil War Memorial	ca. 1903	Iron cannon, stone base, bronzed cannon balls, stone markers	Object	C
25	Between 31 and 32	Veterans Memorial 2	late 19th century	Ring of marble headstones	Object	C
26	Ash Street	Augusta Peinert Family Memorial	1915	Iron, brass, stone base	Object	C
27	Bush Ave., Sec. 16	Dudley/Earle stone	1907	Heavily carved granite	Object	C

WOODLAWN CEMETERY DATA SHEET

The following list is a representative sample of historic resources at Woodlawn Cemetery. All resources contained in the data sheet are keyed to section shown in figure 1

Photo#	Section/Area	Resource	Date	Material/Form	Type	Status
28	Upper section	Wilson Morse/Eliza Stuart Monument	1880s	Granite	Object	C
29	Box Ave., Sec. 14	Foster Memorial	1897	Granite, marble High Gothic obelisk	Object	C
30	Ash Ave., Sec. 35	Cedric Watson (lamb) stone	1909	limestone	Object	C
31	45	WWI Veterans' stones	ca. 1920	Granite	Object	C
32	66	Greek Altar	1926	Granite	Object	C

Individual markers and tombs listed are representative of elements found in the cemetery. 2,500 lots exist; number of gravestones unknown; 11,946 internments ca. 2000.

Sketch Map
Woodlawn Cemetery
Clinton,
Worcester County, MA

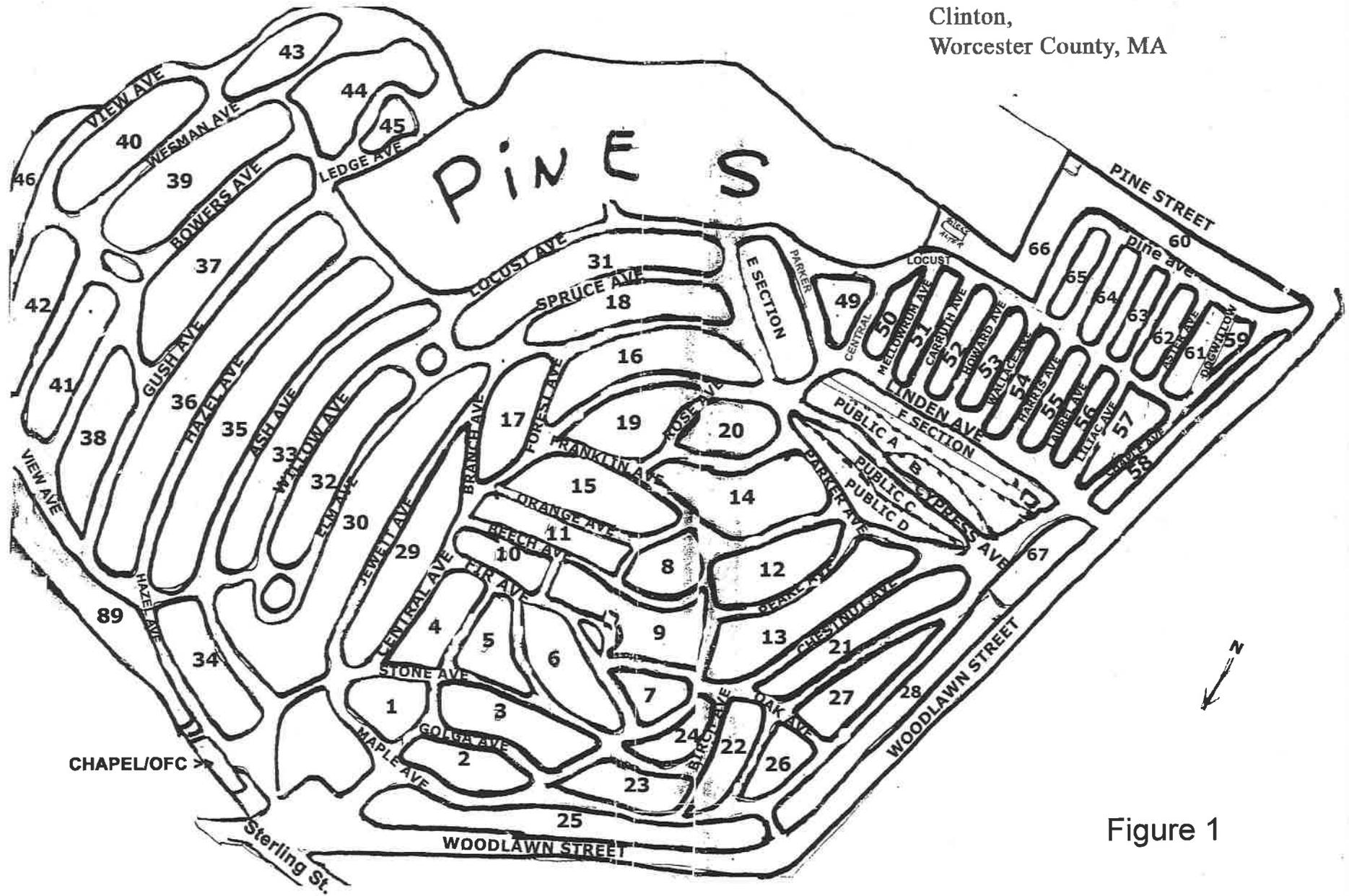
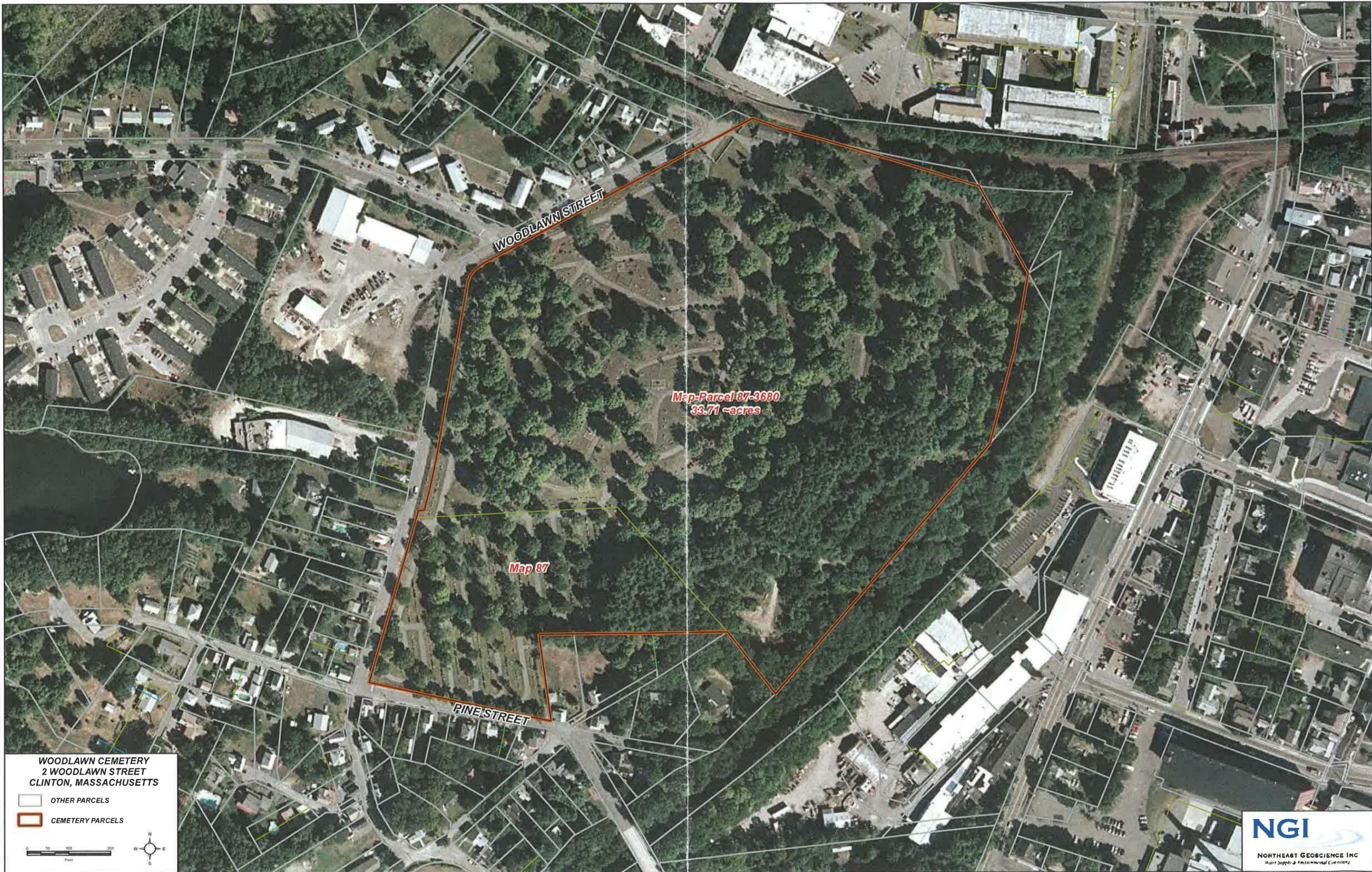


Figure 1



WOODLAWN STREET

Map-Parcel 87-3680
33.71 ~acres

Map 87

PINE STREET

WOODLAWN CEMETERY
2 WOODLAWN STREET
CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

- OTHER PARCELS
- CEMETERY PARCELS

















THE MEMORIAL
TO BE BUILT
IN THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
IN THE
YEAR 1911
BY THE
UNITED STATES
ARMY



CLINTON LODGE OF ELKS

#1306

B.P.O.E.

AN ELK IS NEVER FORGOTTEN
NEVER FORSAKEN

TO OUR ABSENT MEMBERS



WILLOW AVENUE

MARTHA
1884 - 1916

WILLOW AVENUE



























GEORGE W. WEEKS

A BENEFACTOR OF THE TOWN

















Augusta Peirce



AUDLEY
EARLE



WILSON MURPHY

JUNE 11, 1818
AUG. 23, 1890

ELIZA J. STURTEVANT

MAY 1, 1818
AUG. 28, 1884





CEDRIC A. WATSON

4 yrs. 11 mos.

17 dys.



DAVIDSON

IN MEMORY OF THE SOULS OF THE DEPARTED SERVANTS OF GOD



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OF
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