

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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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 Quincy National Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 36th and Maine Street not for publication

city or town Quincy vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Adams code 001 zip code 62301

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 for 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.)

Anne E. Haas 11-3-10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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.)

KM Schauer 7/12/10
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:) _____

Jan [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5/7/2011

Quincy National Cemetery
Name of Property

Adams County, IL
County and State

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
13	0	objects
15	0	Total

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

Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS

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)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____

roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

NATIONAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1899-1993

Significant Dates

1899

1936

1953

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Brockington and Assoc, Mt. Pleasant, SC

Quincy National Cemetery
Name of Property

Adams County, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.459 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>640485</u> Easting	<u>4421323</u> Northing	3	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>640564</u> Easting	<u>4421282</u> Northing
2	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>640490</u> Easting	<u>4421278</u> Northing	4	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>640564</u> Easting	<u>4421326</u> Northing

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 By

name/title Paige Wagoner, Historian and Edward Salo, PhD, Senior Historian
organization Brockington and Associates, Inc. date _____
street & number 498 Wando Park Blvd, Suite 700 telephone 843.881.3128
City or town Mt. Pleasant state SC zip code 29464

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 Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs
street & number 811 Vermont Avenue, NW, Room 423 telephone 202.461.8254
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20005

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 listing. 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Quincy National Cemetery is located near 36th and Maine streets in Quincy, Illinois, in Adams County. Situated on the north side of Maine Street, one block east of North 36th Street, the half-acre cemetery sits on a roughly rectangular lot. The cemetery was originally a Civil War-era soldiers' lot located within Woodland Cemetery. The U.S. government purchased the current tract in 1899 and transferred approximately 300 bodies from Woodland Cemetery. As of May 2010, Quincy National Cemetery contained 585 interments. The cemetery is currently closed to new burials.

Located along a small creek, Quincy National Cemetery consists of a half-acre parcel with 24 rows of white marble gravestones. There are no designated burial sections, and all government-issued markers are the upright marble style. A gravel walkway with low concrete curbing leads from the parking area just off Maine Street across a small bridge and along the cemetery's western boundary to the entrance. At the cemetery, the walkway turns to the east (right) and extends approximately halfway into the lot to the U.S. flagpole. Surrounded by a walkway, the telescoping flagpole sits on a circular brick foundation. The flagpole is painted white and is topped by a brass ball finial. Attached to the north and south sides of the pole are shields that read "U.S. National Cemetery"; two cleats—one on the north side approximately 8 feet off the ground and other on the east side—are located below the shields. Just before the main flagpole is a short, modern, aluminum pole from which flies the POW/MIA flag. Behind the main flagpole is a modern cast-aluminum plaque containing the first stanza of the poem "Bivouac of the Dead."

Two granite markers with affixed bronze plaques flank the entrance into the cemetery. The plaque on the left displays the Veterans Administration seal, while the marker on the right depicts an eagle at the top and the name of the cemetery below. A third granite marker with attached bronze plaque is located along the walkway from the parking lot and is inscribed in raised letters "United States of America * Quincy National Cemetery." A wooden kiosk containing flower cones, a trash can, and a grave locator stands adjacent to the main entrance. Two Civil War-era cannons flank the central walkway within the cemetery, and two other cannons stand at the northeast and southeast corners of the cemetery parcel, respectively. Cannonball pyramids consisting of four projectiles rest on each of the four corners of the concrete-pad foundations of the cannons. A modern,

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black-metal picket-style fence encloses the cemetery. Located just outside the northeast and southeast corners are stone boundary markers. Mature trees are present both within the enclosure and directly outside of it.

Quincy National Cemetery contains burials of veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War and Persian Gulf War. Many of the Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans occupy gravesites in Rows 1 through 11, while Rows 12 through 24 contain the remains of soldiers who served in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and Vietnam War. The graves of Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf war veterans stand nearest to the entrance in Rows 16 through 24.

Among the graves in Quincy National Cemetery are a number of known and unknown Union soldiers, many of whom died in Quincy hospitals during the Civil War.

Quincy National Cemetery also contains the remains of Corporal Martin J. Hawkins, one of Andrews' Raiders and a Medal of Honor recipient. Hawkins was one of 19 Union soldiers who penetrated nearly 200 miles south into enemy territory to Big Shanty, in an attempt to commandeer a train and destroy the railroad line linking Chattanooga and Atlanta. Hawkins received the Medal of Honor on September 17, 1863, and was interred in the cemetery in 1886.¹

The variety of gravemarkers at Quincy National Cemetery reflects the history and evolution of government headstones. After the War Department created the first organized system of marking graves in 1861, a concerted effort was undertaken to recover the dead from their temporary wartime burial places and accomplish permanent reburial. Public sentiment turned toward a more permanent mode of marking graves, and in 1873 Secretary of War William W. Belknap approved the first stone design for national cemetery markers.

For the known dead, the War Department adopted a slab design of marble or durable stone 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, and 12 inches high. The stone was polished and the

¹ Dean W. Holt, *American Military Cemeteries* (North Carolina: McFarland and Company, Inc., 1992), 301-302.

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top slightly curved. The number of the grave, rank (above private), name of soldier, and soldier's home state were engraved on the front face. While not part of the original design, the majority of the headstones from this time period feature a recessed shield in which the inscription appears in bas relief.² This marker, referred to as the Civil War type, was originally designed for members of the Union Army but was eventually used for the eligible deceased of the Indian Wars and Spanish-American War. A small block of marble with the number of the grave cut on the top face marked the graves of the unknown dead. The War Department discontinued the use of stone blocks for unknown soldiers in 1903 and adopted the same stone design for both known and unknown soldiers.³

Following World War I, a board of officers composed of Assistant Secretary of War J. M. Wainwright, Army Chief of Staff General John J. Pershing, and Quartermaster General Harry L. Rogers adopted a new design to be used for all graves except those of the veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War. The General-type stone consisted of a slab design of American white marble with a slightly rounded top. The inscription on the front face included the soldier's name, rank, regiment, division, date of death, and home state. A religious emblem, the Latin cross or Star of David, was authorized for use on each stone.⁴ Over the years other "emblems of belief" have been authorized for use on the General-type headstone.

In 2008, NCA undertook a project to replace or place in its national cemeteries large cast-iron plaques of the Gettysburg Address. Such plaques were originally placed in the national cemeteries about 1909-10, but were never installed in national cemeteries built after mid century. Additionally many had been removed over the years. The new plaques, cast at the Rock Island Arsenal like the original, were installed in 2009 as part of the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The plaque at Quincy National Cemetery was placed at the entrance.

² E-mail/conversation, Jennifer Perunko, Historian, National Cemetery Administration, July 2009.

³ Kelsey R. Cass, "None Else of Name: The Origin and Early Development of the United States National Cemetery System" (Ph.D. diss., Claremont University, 2001), 43-46.

⁴ Ibid., 43-46

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The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Sites: Cemetery

Objects: Four artillery monuments; U.S. flagpole with attached shield plaques; boundary markers (2); three bronze identification plaques attached to granite bases; POW/MIA flagpole (c.1998); Bivouac of the Dead plaque (2003); Gettysburg Address plaque (2009)

Structure: Fence (2009)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Quincy National Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under **Criterion A** for its association with the development of the Civil War–era national cemeteries. First established in 1861, Quincy National Cemetery served as the final resting place for a number of Union soldiers. The U.S. Army moved the burials from the soldiers' lot at Woodland Cemetery to the current parcel in Graceland Cemetery in 1899. The cemetery is of national significance.

Establishment of Quincy, Illinois

In 1822, John Wood, a native of New York, settled a 160-acre tract along the bluffs of the Mississippi River in western Illinois. Three years later, the Illinois legislature created Adams County, naming it after President John Quincy Adams. A state commission selected Wood's settlement as the county seat, naming it Quincy. Incorporated as a town in 1835 and as a city in 1840, Quincy flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century. In addition to its role as the political center of the county, the city also had several successful saw and flour mills, while fertile soil yielded abundant crops of grain. Dense forests were cut down to make way for the expanding community, and river trade flourished.⁵

Quincy was the second-largest city in Illinois during the 1840s and became a destination for settlers. Many of the settlers from New England were members of the Congregational church, which held strong antislavery views. Because of its location along the Mississippi River and large abolitionist community, Quincy was an important stop along the Underground Railroad network. Slaves fled from the neighboring slave state of Missouri to the free state of Illinois with the help of many Quincy townspeople, who often concealed the slaves in their homes. In 1858 Quincy was also the site of the sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate.⁶

⁵ William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry, *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1905), 256-257.

⁶ Vincent P. Gauthier and Janet Gates, "Richard Eells, Quincy Abolitionist," *Historic Illinois* 13, no. 3 (1990), 8-11.

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Civil War in Quincy, Illinois

The city of Quincy is located on the extreme western edge of Illinois, where the Mississippi River makes a slight bend to the east. Directly across the river is Missouri, a boundary state during the Civil War with secessionist sympathies. With its location along the Mississippi River and its railroad connections to cities such as Chicago and Springfield, Quincy emerged as a gateway city to the Civil War and a valuable strategic center for the Union Army.

During the Civil War, Quincy served as an important military point for the transportation of Union soldiers and supplies. Companies of troops gathered in the town from various parts of the state to be organized into regiments. Steamships passed down the Mississippi River loaded with soldiers from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. As the point of rendezvous for the organization of the Union Army and the crossing of troops into Missouri and St. Louis, Quincy functioned as one of Illinois' most significant military hubs.⁷

Quincy's local newspaper, the *Herald*, announced the beginning of the Civil War on April 13, 1861, a day after Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. The day after news arrived in Quincy, local leaders called a meeting in Washington Square to discuss the onset of the war. Republican Senator Orville H. Browning wrote to President Lincoln proposing the establishment of a military depot in Quincy as a necessary defense to the secessionist sentiment in neighboring Missouri. On April 20, a regiment of nearly a thousand men mustered under the command of Benjamin Mayberry Prentiss, a Quincy ropemaker and Mexican War veteran.⁸

On April 21, Captain Prentiss received a telegram from Washington commanding him to report with his company to Governor Yates in Springfield. One hundred eighty soldiers marched from city hall to Springfield's Camp Butler, joining other soldiers to form the Tenth Illinois Volunteers. The Quincy men were assigned to Company E under Captain

⁷ Carl A. Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War: A View of the Great Conflict as Seen Through the Eyes of a Quincy Historian* (Quincy, Illinois: Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County, 1966), 1-3.

⁸ Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War*, 3-4.

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Charles Sheely, with Prentiss elevated to the rank of colonel. On April 28, the regiment was sent to Cairo and Camp Defiance to halt the flow of arms to the South.⁹

The Union Army established the first temporary military camp in Quincy near Woodlawn Cemetery between Jefferson, Adams, Fifth, and Sixth streets. In May 1861, several hundred troops arrived in Quincy to drill at the new camp. A second Union camp was founded north of the city. Eventually the War Department established a permanent post in Quincy's Franklin Square complete with wooden barracks.¹⁰ Many of the troops stationed at Quincy went on to fight under General Ulysses S. Grant at the Battle of Shiloh.¹¹

As a receiving point for boats of sick and wounded soldiers, Quincy contained several army hospitals. After initial treatment in the battlefield hospitals of Missouri, the wounded were sent to Quincy for recuperation. The first army hospital opened in July 1861, in a converted chair factory at Fifth and Ohio streets. The rectangular brick warehouse measured approximately 150 by 100 feet, with three floors and windows on three sides. By the next year, more hospital space was needed and the Army opened a second hospital in a three-story factory building near Fifth and Jersey streets and a third on the corner of Sixth and Spring streets. On April 1, 1863, the Army set up a fourth hospital at the old Quincy College on the Jefferson School site, which closed early in the war. A local women's organization dedicated to the soldiers' cause, the Needle Pickets, turned their own meeting room into a hospital for 40 soldiers.¹²

Creation of Quincy's Soldiers' Lot

The creation of Quincy's soldiers' lot began during the Civil War, when the state of Illinois appointed former Illinois governor and Quincy founder John Wood to inspect local military hospitals. After reporting the hospitals in Quincy to be in excellent condition, Wood offered a plot of ground in Woodland Cemetery for the burial of

⁹ Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War*, 4-11.

¹⁰ "Quincy Grew Up One Century Ago During War Between States," *The Quincy Herald-Whig*, January 8, 1961.

¹¹ Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War*, 11.

¹² "Quincy Had Civil War Hospitals," *The Herald Whig*, February 18, 1965.

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soldiers who died in the local hospitals.¹³ Prior to the war, in 1846, Wood founded Woodland Cemetery on 40 acres of his own land situated on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. After Wood's death, the City of Quincy gained ownership of the cemetery and formed the Woodland Cemetery Association in 1882.¹⁴

The first burials of Union soldiers in Quincy took place in the soldiers' lot of Woodland Cemetery in 1861.¹⁵ Located on the north side of Woodland Cemetery, the soldiers' lot stood near the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. At the close of the Civil War, a local women's group, the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, voted to erect a soldiers' monument in Woodland Cemetery near the soldiers' lot. The group hired C. G. Volk, a local artist and architect, to design the monument. Dedicated in 1867, the monument stands 28 feet high. Construction of the monument cost \$3,000 and was dedicated to the memory of the soldiers of Adams County who gave their lives during the Civil War.¹⁶ The monument still stands in Woodland Cemetery.

The Establishment of the Quincy National Cemetery at Woodland Cemetery

After the Civil War, the U.S. Army established Quincy National Cemetery within the framework of the newly formed national cemetery system. The coming of the Civil War found the civilian population of the United States wholly unprepared for conflict. No less unprepared for war were the military authorities of the Union Army. The rapid expansion of the U.S. Army to meet the war's demands created unprecedented problems of administration and organization. The War Department continued to rely on the prewar procedures for the proper care, identification, and burial of soldiers.¹⁷

Prior to the Civil War, local commanders handled all burials of deceased enlisted soldiers at local post cemeteries. While officer casualties were generally returned home to their families for burial, other enlisted personnel were interred at the nearest military post. Responsibility for the identification, burial and proper registration of the soldiers' graves

¹³ Carl Landrum, "Quincy's Civil War Days," *The Herald Whig*, April 20, 1965.

¹⁴ "Woodland Cemetery," *The Daily Whig*, December 8, 1881.

¹⁵ *Quincy Cemeteries* (Quincy, Illinois: Great River Genealogical Society, 1993), 99.

¹⁶ "Monument to Civil War Soldiers," in the Quincy, Illinois, property files in the Illinois Room, Quincy Public Library.

¹⁷ Cass, "None Else of Name," 21-22.

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remained in the hands of the post commander or quartermaster general. As the Civil War progressed, the military's burial system proved inadequate in the handling of the steadily increasing number of casualties.¹⁸

After the First Battle of Manassas, on September 11, 1861, the War Department issued General Orders No. 75, which directed the quartermaster general to supply all general and post hospitals with books and forms in which to preserve mortuary records, to provide materials for headboards to be placed over soldiers' graves, and to ensure the interment of the dead in appropriate cemeteries. However, General Orders No. 75 had several limitations. For example, the order assumed a system of burial sites and national cemeteries, which at the time did not exist. It also made no provisions for the acquisition of federally controlled cemetery sites and assigned no responsibility for the identification and retrieval of deceased soldiers.¹⁹ It would take the Army several more months to fully understand the magnitude of the endeavor.

In April 1862, the War Department issued General Orders No. 33 to overcome the problems of the previous order. While General Orders No. 33 improved how the Army handled the dead, the question of burial space remained. As the war continued, bodies from local battles poured into local hospitals and cemeteries, which became overburdened and unsanitary. After the American public began to complain about the ways in which the dead were treated, Congress acted by passing legislation in July 1862 giving President Lincoln the authority to purchase cemetery grounds for national cemeteries. The legislation of 1862 laid the foundation for today's system of national cemeteries. While the formulation of policies and procedures was left to the president, future action on matters pertaining to military cemeteries would be influenced by practical considerations during hostilities.²⁰

Although the 1862 act authorized the president to secure cemetery lands for the soldiers who died during service, a Joint Resolution of Congress passed in 1866 specifically stated that interment in a national cemetery was reserved for those Union soldiers who died during the war. Questions still remained, however, and ambiguities such as the

¹⁸ Cass, "None Else of Name," 21-22.

¹⁹ Cass, "None Else of Name," 22-23.

²⁰ Cass, "None Else of Name," 23.

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burial of the Confederate dead and the survivors of the Civil War forced lawmakers to enact legislation that would give structure to the national cemetery system itself.²¹ On February 22, 1867, Congress approved *An Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries*, which provided structure for the national cemetery system and presented separate Army regulations for the burial grounds. This act gave a legal basis to the system and committed Congress to find a responsible fiscal policy to support it.²²

The enabling legislation provided a burial place for all honorably discharged veterans of previous wars. While the earliest of these cemeteries were located on or near battlefields or hospitals, they proved to be inaccessible to some eligible veterans. New cemeteries in areas throughout the country became necessary.²³

In 1870, the City of Quincy donated the quarter-acre soldiers' lot in Woodland Cemetery to the U.S. government. At the time of donation, a provision was made for the care of the lot at the expense of the federal government for \$25 a year, with the occasional small expenditure for maintaining the grounds. A 1874 inspection of the site described the grounds: "The lot is in the form of a rectangle, about 100 by 120 feet, and is enclosed by dressed limestone curbing on three sides, and by a wooden picket-fence and an Osage-orange hedge on the fourth or north side; this is a part of the boundary-fence and hedge, of the cemetery grounds."²⁴ The ground was level and contained several trees, including a row of evergreens along the inside of the curbing. The main entrance had stone posts. Inside the main entrance were four large gun monuments and plants in large stone blocks. To that date, the Army had spent \$1,840.90 to maintain the cemetery.²⁵

The Woodland Cemetery Association continued to oversee the soldiers' lot until July 3, 1882, when Secretary of War R. T. Lincoln declared the site a national cemetery after the

²¹ Cass, "None Else of Name," 30.

²² Cass, "None Else of Name," 31.

²³ Cass, "None Else of Name," 31-32.

²⁴ *Letter from the Secretary of Interior Compiling a List of Properties Under His Control*, December 4, 1874, 115.

²⁵ *Letter from the Secretary of Interior Compiling a List of Properties Under His Control*, December 4, 1874, 116.

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Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) urged its establishment.²⁶ On October 20, 1882, the War Department appointed a superintendent to maintain the new national cemetery. The 1867 *Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries* required the secretary to “appoint a meritorious and trustworthy superintendent who shall be selected from enlisted men of the army, disabled in service... for the purpose of guarding and protecting the cemetery.”²⁷ Under the recommendation of the local John Wood Chapter of the GAR, the War Department appointed Martin Easley, a disabled Civil War veteran who served in Company K, 21st Missouri Volunteers, to manage the cemetery. Soon after Easley’s appointment, allegations emerged that the new superintendent had agreed to share his salary with the GAR post in return for its support. The quartermaster general launched an investigation and found that “the superintendent had received the endorsement of the Post for his appointment of Easley upon the condition that he was to pay to the Post fund the whole of his annual salary (\$720) except \$200.”²⁸ On January 30, 1883, the secretary of war cancelled the appointment and re-contracted the care of the cemetery to the Woodland Cemetery Association at the cost of \$25 a year. In 1887 the Army reported that “there is no necessity for a Superintendent at Quincy, Ills., nor at any other of the small cemeteries, similarly situated.”²⁹

In his 1890 correspondence with the quartermaster general, Assistant Quartermaster General Captain James Moore described Quincy National Cemetery as a lot measuring 92 feet by 124 feet. Moore described the cemetery as “enclosed by dressed limestone curbing on three sides and by a picket board fence and an osage orange hedge 5 feet 6 inches high on the fourth or north side. There were 243 interments with 217 headstones provided by the government, 13 provided by friends, and 13 recent interments with stones.”³⁰

The Establishment of Quincy National Cemetery at Graceland Cemetery

²⁶ United States War Department Brief, February 11, 1888, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 59.

²⁷ Cass, “None Else of Name,” 30-31.

²⁸ United States War Department Brief, February 11, 1888.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Letter to Quartermaster General from Capt. James Moore, May 15, 1890, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 59.

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In 1899, the U.S. Army relocated the remains from the graves, along with the headstones, from the Quincy National Cemetery in Woodland Cemetery to Graceland Cemetery, located east of 36th and Maine streets. The new reservation contained 20,000 square feet in Adams County near Quincy. The title is as follows:

Deed from the Quincy Cemetery Association to the United States, dated October 25, 1899, conveying the above tract situated in Sec. 5, T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the 4th Principal Meridian. Deed recorded in volume 3, page 162, of the Records of the Quincy Cemetery Association.³¹

The U.S. government purchased an old soldiers' lot in Graceland Cemetery for the purpose of reintering 287 soldiers, but it retained the name Quincy National Cemetery for the new property. The Army also set up a new 75-foot flagpole. The Quincy Cemetery Association was charged with the perpetual care of the Graceland lot.³²

While little information exists regarding the exact reason for moving the national cemetery, local records suggest that the Woodland Cemetery site suffered from erosion problems during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and the Army felt that it needed to relocate the cemetery to protect it.³³ According to local newspapers, the cost of constructing a retaining wall along Jefferson Street to contain the plot's erosion would have been \$6,000. Therefore, the federal government found it more cost-effective to move the bodies to the new parcel in Graceland Cemetery for \$4,000.³⁴

The first superintendent to oversee the relocated Quincy National Cemetery was T. Chester Poling. Appointed as the authorized caretaker of the modest cemetery, the War Department compensated Poling at the rate of \$100 annually, starting in 1924.³⁵

³¹ Charles Edward Hay Jr., *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks. Title, Jurisdiction, Etc.* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), 78.

³² Carl Landrum, "Graceland and National Cemetery," *The Quincy Herald-Whig*, March 8, 1981.

³³ Landrum, "Graceland and National Cemetery."

³⁴ Landrum, "Graceland and National Cemetery."

³⁵ Correspondence to Office of the Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri, from Ira J. Wharton, Quartermaster, May 17, 1924, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Record Group A-1/15, Entry 25, Box 33.

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In 1936 the 0.45-acre soldiers' lot in Graceland Cemetery was officially redesignated as the new Quincy National Cemetery.

A 1949 survey of the cemetery revealed that mistakes occurred during the construction of a perimeter fence. A portion of the government's land was not fenced, while a portion of Graceland Cemetery was enclosed. In 1953, an act of Congress, Public Law 116, corrected the boundaries to the satisfaction of Graceland Cemetery and the U.S. government.³⁶

Quincy National Cemetery to the Present

Since the mid-twentieth century, modern developments have dissected various parcels of the Graceland Cemetery. The Quincy National Cemetery now appears as an independent, freestanding cemetery.

Under the National Cemetery Act of 1973, the U.S. Army transferred control of Quincy National Cemetery to what is now the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1993 the Department of Veterans Affairs announced the closure of Quincy National Cemetery. Closure indicates that there are no more grave spaces available for burial; however second interments may still take place. Currently the Director of Rock Island National Cemetery supervises the site.

As of May 2010, 585 persons were buried in Quincy National Cemetery. The U.S. flag flies daily over the ordered rows of white marble headstones in honor of the lives and deeds of those who answered the call of duty. Quincy National Cemetery reflects the people willing to fight in battles both foreign and domestic under the American flag. The grounds have been maintained and preserved to serve as both a memorial and a tribute to the American heritage.

³⁶ "Quincy National Cemetery," document, n.d.

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Property Files, Illinois Room, Quincy Public Library, Quincy, Illinois.

The Quincy Herald-Whig

Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs (Record Group A-1/15), Entry 25, Box 33, Folder 3. National Archives and Records Administration.

Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (Record Group 92), Entry 576, Box 59. National Archives and Records Administration.

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1872 and 1874

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: UTM REFERENCES

NAD27 UTM ZONE 15

NW	640485	4421323
SW	640490	4421278
SE	640564	4421282
NE	640564	4421326

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

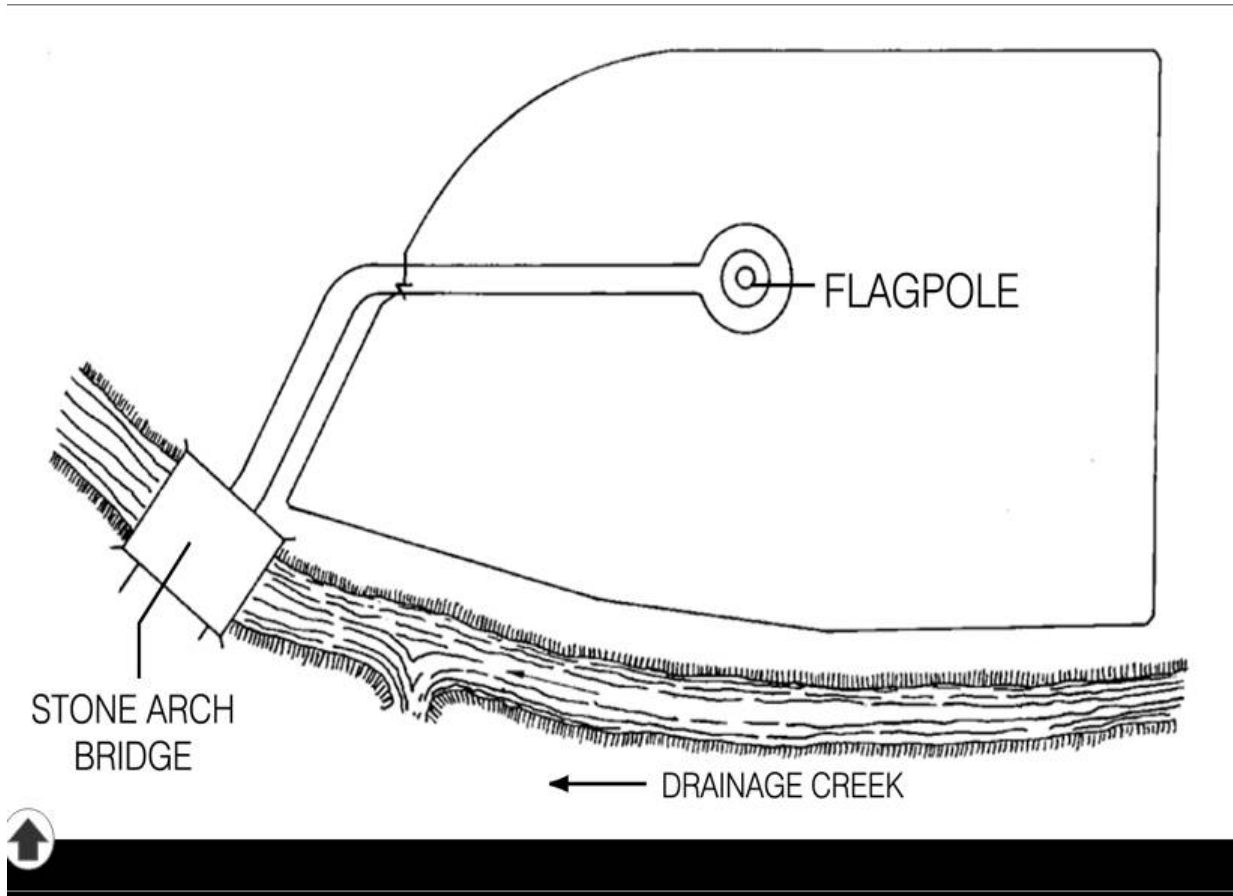
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery Administration recognizes the above as the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

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Site Plan for Quincy National Cemetery

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QUINCY NATIONAL CEMETERY

Adams County, Illinois

Paige Wagoner, Photographer

Date of Photographs: April 26, 2009

VIEW OF: Overall view of cemetery, view looking northeast
PHOTO 1 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast
PHOTO 2 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery entrance, view looking southeast; note entrance markers, flagpoles,
cannon, and kiosk
PHOTO 3 of 21

VIEW OF: Cannon along entrance walkway and section marker, view looking south
PHOTO 4 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast
PHOTO 5 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
PHOTO 6 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery with cannon monument in foreground, view looking northeast
PHOTO 7 of 21

VIEW OF: Central walkway, view looking east
PHOTO 8 of 22

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southeast
PHOTO 9 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
PHOTO 10 of 21

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VIEW OF: Headstones at back of cemetery, view looking southeast
PHOTO 11 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking south; note cannon in back corner
PHOTO 12 of 21

VIEW OF: Cannon, view looking south
PHOTO 13 of 21

VIEW OF: Old stone boundary marker pier, view looking southwest
PHOTO 14 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
PHOTO 15 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north to entrance
PHOTO 16 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west to entrance
PHOTO 17 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest; note mature trees within lot
PHOTO 18 of 21

VIEW OF: Shield plaque attached to flagpole
PHOTO 19 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
PHOTO 20 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
PHOTO 21 of 21