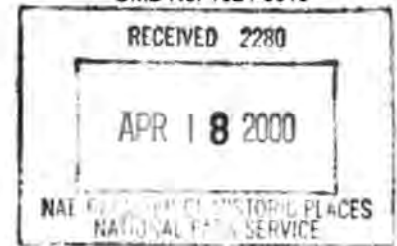


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 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 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 Main Street Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Street not for publication

city or town Dalton vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/7/2000
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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Elson H. Beall 5/18/00

Main Street Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	building
1		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: meetinghouse

RELIGION: religious facility (meetinghouse)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls slate, asphalt shingle

roof stone, wood shingle

other stone, metal, concrete

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Main Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

DESCRIPTION

Dalton's Main Street Cemetery, situated on 10.2 acres of land containing over 850 lots, is laid out in a landscaped, parklike setting, with mature deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs shading family plots marked by monuments (dating from 1788 to the present) in a variety of styles and materials, from tiny stones marked with faded initials to obelisks, pedestals, table, and altar-shaped monuments. The earliest known burial appears to be 1788. While the cemetery is still in use today, the bulk of the monuments range from the 1830s to the 1930s, showing a progression of vernacular and high-style memorial styles. The site includes two buildings—a contributing 1907 chapel and receiving vault designed by Pittsfield architects Harding & Seaver (see photo 19), and a non-contributing late twentieth-century office and garage. Contributing structures include a massive concrete wall on the southern (Main Street) side. (See photo 1.) The Main Street Cemetery reflects, on a small scale, the picturesque ideals that shaped the rural cemetery movement of the mid-nineteenth century.

Located a short distance to the east of Dalton's westerly border with Pittsfield, the Main Street Cemetery lies on the fringe of Dalton's historic town center and its most thickly settled area. On the cemetery's Main Street (southern) side, neighboring properties are wooded or landscaped, so that few structures are visible. Directly across the street from the southwestern half of the cemetery, the terrain drops steeply, encompassing a piece of land thickly covered with immature trees and undergrowth. The parcel across from the cemetery's southeastern portion is the formally landscaped site of the Crane Exedra, a columnar monument well-screened from the street by massive plantings of formally cropped yews.

To the west, on the Park Avenue side of the cemetery, residences, a school, and a playground serve as the burial ground's neighbors. To the north, a stand of hemlocks screens the cemetery from the houses sited at the back of the cemetery. Homes here are small mid-nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century dwellings on small lots. To the east, residences and commercial buildings border the cemetery, with the southeast section of the property bounded by the large brick industrial buildings originally used by the Dalton Shoe Company. Again, evergreens provide a buffer along the chainlink fence.

One approaches the cemetery from the west along Route 9, a well-traveled state highway linking Dalton with Pittsfield to the west. The road passes out of a district of strip commercial development on Dalton's western border with Pittsfield, past a few industrial buildings, and then takes a curving path that rises steeply past broad well-landscaped properties (mostly owned by the Crane family or Crane Paper Company) before reaching the cemetery.

At the corner of Park and Main Streets, a steep embankment dominated by a massive buff-colored concrete wall rises from the sidewalk. (See photo 1) This wall, which encloses the cemetery's southern boundary line, gives the cemetery a fortress-like appearance from the outside. From the inside, the wall adds to the secluded atmosphere of the burial ground. The ornamental wall does not completely surround the cemetery; the other three sides are simply enclosed by a modern chain link fence. Constructed in 1911 with funding from the Crane family, the wall is simply and sturdily molded with recessed panels framed by heavy square uprights linked by peaked capstones. Larger pillars flank the cemetery's two entrances. The pillars have been molded with a rectangular panels recessed within pointed panels. The central entry has no gate; rather the walls curve inward to welcome visitors to the cemetery. Clumps of young birches (planted in the 1970s to replace damaged shrubs) flank the main entrance. The entry at the southwestern corner sports a

(continued)

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 2

cast iron gate topped with scrollwork and flanked by yews. Just inside the wall, tree-sized yews shade the southern border of the cemetery and increase the buffer from the street that the wall provides.

Upon entering the cemetery, one is greeted with a view of winding gravel paths meandering through a landscape of mature deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, which create a parklike appearance. (See photos 2 to 5.) Massive oaks, maples, locust, spruce, pine, and hemlock, many of which probably date from about 1870 to 1930, shade most of the cemetery's fifteen sections. Shrubs include yews (many of which have matured to tree size) and euonymus. Plantings include a number of flowering shrubs and trees, such as lilacs, rhododendrons, azaleas, and flowering crab apples, which provide a range of color and fragrance from early spring to early summer. Two of the more unusual plantings are a Cambellia Magnolia (native to the Himalayas), and a Ginkgo tree. Wild thyme mixed with grasses forms a fragrant lawn, carpeting the cemetery with a haze of spicy-scented pink and purple blossoms in mid-summer. The terrain is mostly level, though gentle variations in slope keep it from being absolutely flat.

Monuments to the dead are thickly distributed throughout the cemetery in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, from tiny unmarked stones (see photo 8) to massive obelisks reaching heavenward (see photos 5, 6, and 10). Gray granite, marble, and limestone predominate, but sandstone, pink granite, and concrete are also visible. Upright monuments predominate, but the cemetery includes a small number of substantial ledger stones laid flush with the earth and a few small ground-level markers. Several family plots of smaller stones clustered around larger monuments are edged with curbing of granite, marble, or limestone (see photo 6). Many plots have been personalized with flowering annuals or perennials such as hosta or daylilies, or have been planted with bowers of lilac, yew, azalea, or other shrubs to shade and accentuate particular stones or groupings of stones.

It is possible that some of the marble monuments here may have been cut from local stone. In his 1885 history of Berkshire County, J. E. A. Smith notes that local stonecutters used Housatonic River valley marble in many local buildings and monuments. Lee, West Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesboro, Pittsfield, Richmond, and New Ashford all had quarries at the time of Smith's writing (Smith, Vol. 1, pp. 21-23).

Serpentine paths divide the cemetery into fifteen irregularly shaped sections which grow progressively smaller as one moves from south to north. (See sketch map. For lot numbers, refer to WPA maps attached.) There is a noticeable progression in age from the southern part of the cemetery, which contains the largest percentage of nineteenth century stones, to the northern, which contains only twentieth century markers. While recent graves are mingled throughout the cemetery, the southeastern quarter of the cemetery (Section 9 and the southern half of Section 1) contains the oldest burials, dating from the late eighteenth century (see photos 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9). The southwestern quarter (Sections 10, 11, and 12) are next in age, with burials beginning in the 1870s (see photos 6 and 11). Markers in the southern half of the cemetery display the Victorian penchant for variety and novelty in ornamentation and design.

The lower half of Section 1, at the cemetery's southeast corner, is dominated by the family plots of the Crane (Lot #83) and Weston (Lot #129) families, who were dominant forces in Dalton's papermaking industry. Stones in this section generally range from the 1830s into the twentieth century, although there are a few earlier markers as well. The Weston plot is marked by a massive Celtic cross carved of gray granite, which is duplicated in miniature by a series of small granite crosses to the south (see photo 13). To the

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Main Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

south of the cross is a series of pure white marble headstones and two white marble table monuments dedicated to Isaiah Weston (d. 1821) and his wife Sarah (d. 1818). A red sandstone obelisk (made by J. G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut) topped with a cusped arch and a cross carved in bas-relief commemorates Josiah Dean Weston, M. D. (1810-1857) and his wife Lucinda Crane (1813-1898). (See **photo 14**.) Small triangular stones marked with trefoils delineate the corners of the Weston family plot, which is well-shaded by mature spruce trees.

The Crane family plot rivals the Weston one for the number, size, and variety of stones (see **photo 16**). It includes a flat-topped pedestal monument erected to Zenas Crane (see **photo 15**), the family patriarch, and his wife, and some small round-headed stones decorated with weeping willow and urn motifs in memory of Zenas's children. An anchor in relief distinguishes Zenas's monument. The two most eye-catching monuments in this plot are a pair of sarcophagus-style monuments to brothers Zenas Marshall (1815-1887) and James Brewer Crane (1817-1891) and their wives. (See **photo 16**.) Both monuments were carved at the New England Granite Works in Hartford, Connecticut. Zenas's stone is distinguished by fluted Doric pilasters at its corners, while James's boasts Corinthian pilasters. The graves of yet another Zenas Crane (1843-1917) and his wife Ellen J. Kittridge (1852-1934) are marked with massive bronze ledger tablets set into the ground and decorated with twining vines in relief--Zenas's with laurels and Ellen's with grape leaves and lilies. A lovely series of small Celtic crosses decorated with wreaths echo the motifs of Zenas and Ellen's graves; these stones mark the graves of four members of the Crane family who died between 1896 and 1930.

Just north of the Crane family plot is a series of markers dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. There appear to be few twentieth-century additions in this area. Some of the more distinctive markers in this section include a gray granite obelisk (circa 1880) for Burr Chamberlin (Lot # 69) and his family, and a group of marble and sandstone obelisks to the Curtis family (Lots #94-98), which are dominated by a large sandstone obelisk (circa 1863-1889) dedicated to John Curtis, Jr. and his wives.

The remainder of the stones in this portion of Section 1 tend to be simply fashioned. These early stones are followed by a large section of small stones (Lots #122-126), many of them unmarked or marked only with initials. Cemetery maps do not indicate whether these are the graves of indigents or children. It is unfortunate that the stones are unmarked, as they may be quite early. One that is marked is the earliest known burial in the cemetery. A small marker labelled "L. C. 1788" (around Lot #122) is located approximately in section 122 (see **photo 8**). (It is not clear, however, whether this stone and its companions are original to this section, or were relocated here at a later date. Town records seem to indicate that Section 9 was the earliest portion of the cemetery used as a community burial ground; there is no indication whether parts of Section 1 might include an adjacent private burial yard or whether they consist of relocated markers.) Beyond this area, the stones in Section 1 become newer, dating from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Markers here tend to be medium-sized headstones, often for only one or two individuals rather than a whole family.

Some of the cemetery's oldest stones are located at the northeast corner of Section 9, near the site of Dalton's first meetinghouse (which is commemorated with a memorial stone and plaque; see **photos 2 and 3**). The oldest in this section (Luther Gallup's--Lot #102) appears to date from 1798 (see **photo 9**), and

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Continuation SheetMain Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 4

is accompanied by several stones dating from the first decade of the nineteenth century. Stones in this section tend to date from the first half of the nineteenth century, with a number of pre-1820 stones lined up just north of the old meetinghouse site. (See photo 3.) This corner of Section 9 is the area first used as a public burial ground for the meetinghouse; it would have been adjacent to the north side of Dalton's first meetinghouse. Its uneven rows of simple gray marble tablet markers, often carved with the willow and urn motifs popular during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, convey a sense of the early burial yard.

A massive granite obelisk (1860) dedicated to the papermaking Carson family dominates Section 9 (Lot #30; see photo 5). This section includes several grand monuments to the Chamberlin family, including capped pedestals in white marble and granite, a granite obelisk dedicated to Griffin Chamberlin (d. 1871) and his family (Lot #74), and a handsome sandstone obelisk dedicated to Joseph Chamberlin (d. 1865; Lot #34; see photo 10). The Joseph Chamberlin obelisk is nicely crowned with ball-shaped pendants carved in relief and incised chevron banding. Close to the cemetery's south wall, a sandstone obelisk inscribed with a Latin motto marks the grave of Dalton minister Ebenezer Jennings (1776-1859) and his wife (Lot #7). The polished granite of the Hagar and Wilson family monument (Lot #2) presents an elegant pedestal topped by a draped urn, nearly identical to the Elisha Clark monument in neighboring Section 10 (Lot #18; see photo 11). A pair of modestly scaled but visually interesting stones mark the graves of Raymond H. Bicknell (d. 1869) and his wife Eliza (d. 1871) (Lot #98; see photo 12). These small stones are delicately carved in the forms of unrolling scrolls draped with grape vines on Raymond's graves and roses and morning glories on Eliza's.

Town records indicate that much of Section 9 and the lower portion of Section 1 constituted the Main Street Cemetery until the 1870s. The section was enclosed by a board fence, which appears to have been fairly regularly repaired and painted. In 1871 and 1872, a combination of purchased and donated land increased the size of the cemetery to encompass Sections 10, 11, and 12. At the same time, money was appropriated to install the serpentine drives and specimen plantings promoted by the rural cemetery movement.

The northerly portions of Sections 10 and 11 tend to be somewhat more open and less shady than their southern halves, with older monuments located toward the shadier southern portions of these two sections. (See photos 6 and 7.) Section 10 includes several substantial monuments. Like Section 9 to the east, Section 10 is dominated by a granite obelisk--this one dedicated to local architect David H. Tower (1832-1907) and his family. The Tower family plot (Lot #2) and the neighboring Adams family plot (Lot #1) are both edged with granite curbing. (See photo 6.) Other notable examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century monuments include polished granite pedestals topped by drapery-clad urns on the Clark (Lot #18; see photo 11) and Bentley family plots (Lot #36), a marble obelisk commemorating the Bradford family (Lot #22), a granite chest marker with grape leaves entwining the cap at the Cutler family plot (Lot #20), and pedestal markers at the Darling (Lot #13) and Cleveland (Lot #24) family plots.

In the middle of the southwestern section of the cemetery, the road that divides Sections 10 and 11 splits in the middle to embrace a steep grassy mound, which bears a flagpole and two plaques set into the ground commemorating Dalton's veterans of the American Revolution and Civil Wars. (See photo 7.) Concrete steps cut into the mound allow access to the flagpole. The mound was dedicated to Dalton's war

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dead, and the plaques were installed in the 1976 (for American Revolutionary veterans) and 1998 (for Civil War veterans).

While monuments in Section 11 tend to be moderate in scale, with only a few small-scale chest, obelisk, and pedestal stones, Section 12, along the Park Street side of the cemetery, is dominated by a towering pink granite obelisk marking the David Smith (1817-1888) family plot (Lot #4). Smaller pillow-shaped individual stones in the same pink granite give the plot an overall unity of color and design. The warm rosy tones of the monuments in the Smith plot stand out vividly against the varying shades of grey that predominate through the rest of the cemetery.

In 1905, Main Street Cemetery nearly doubled in size with the addition of four and three-quarter acres along its northern boundary, incorporating Sections 2 through 8 and 13 through 15. The increase brought the cemetery to its present size of 10.2 acres. The expansion was the result of a donation of land from Zenas Crane, Winthrop Murray Crane, and Frederick G. Crane, who petitioned the town for permission to donate the land and to make any changes or improvements they desired--at their own expense. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. IV, 1905)

One of the improvements was the construction of a **chapel and receiving vault**, built in 1907 and designed by the Pittsfield architectural firm of Harding & Seaver, replacing an earlier vault constructed in the 1850s near the site of Dalton's old meetinghouse. (See photo 19.) The chapel stands in the center of the cemetery, roughly dividing it in half, with nineteenth-century burials predominating to the south, and twentieth-century burials predominating to the north. The chapel sits somewhat apart from the surrounding graves; only a few late nineteenth and early twentieth century markers stand in front of the chapel. Its site is slightly mounded and remains fairly open. Flowering crab apples and lilacs provide spring color against the chapel's blue limestone walls, while evergreens provide year-round shade. Neatly trimmed yews provide a formal element in the chapel's picturesque setting.

The one-story slate-roofed Gothic Revival chapel is constructed of blue limestone dug from the same quarry which provided the stone for Dalton's 1888 Congregational Church. While the chapel is small, its thick walls of rough-cut random ashlar and squat buttresses at each corner give it a massive appearance that belies its size. Smoothly finished stone at the water table, knees of the buttresses, roof coping, and window surrounds provide a contrast in texture from the rough-cut stone of the main walls. While the chapel's tripartite, trefoil-arched windows, wooden valence over the porte-cochere, and pointed arch entries hark back to Gothic architecture, its heavy construction and the small size of the windows in relation to the expansive stone walls give it something of a Romanesque air. The building is laid out with a cross-gabled plan, a porte cochere projecting from the entryway to shelter visitors and workers.

Heavy matchboard doors with massive strap hinges enter the chapel from the porte cochere. The chapel's interior is divided into two small rooms: a utilitarian twelve-chambered vault for temporary storage of coffins awaiting burial, and a small antechamber decorated in a simplified version of Gothic design, with dark wooden beams crossing the ceiling and dark matchboard wainscoting covering the lower half of the walls. (See photo 20.) The chapel or receiving room is lit by diamond-paned stained-glass windows set in frames of trefoil-arched triple windows. The rear vault is lit by rectangular windows set with diamond-shaped panes of stained glass.

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Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 6

The three central sections of the cemetery (Section 2, 3, and 4), contain markers ranging primarily from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Markers here are still frequently arranged in family plots, with a large headstone or monument for the family surrounded by smaller stones for individual members. Section 3 includes a large cluster of lilac bushes, and a locust tree, in addition to the evergreen trees that shade the other sections in this area. Several stones in Section 3 display the motif of a hand pointing heavenward as an indication of the path the soul of the deceased was expected to take. Markers in all three center sections tend to be medium-sized, and consist mainly of upright slab markers and a few chest monuments. An elegantly trimmed chest marker with rope molding, commemorating the Owens family (Lot #12) stands out in Section 3.

The northern half of the cemetery (Sections 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15 and the northern half of Section 1) has the newest burials, dating from the turn of the twentieth century to the present. Most markers in this section consist of small to medium sized headstones, often commemorating only one or two individuals; the family monuments prevalent in the southern half of the cemetery declining somewhat in use. A few unusual markers stand out in this area. In Section 8, the monument for Benjamin Clow (1827-1913; Lot #43), whose epitaph lists him as the inventor of "four useful articles the models of which may be seen at the Pittsfield Museum") is a pyramidal mass of concrete with the top squared off and capped, and round balls placed at each corner. (See photo 17.) Its idiosyncratic design stands out from among the others in its section.

Sections 6, 7, and 8, tend to contain stones dating from the first few decades of the twentieth century. Section 7 is distinguished by a central clump of arbor vitae surrounding a large oak. Spruce, yews, and crab apples also ornament this area. One particularly interesting stone in Section 7 is that of the Bates family, which dates from the 1920s (Lot #8; see photo 19). Created in the form of an artificial "boulder," the stone gives a pseudo-rustic effect. Perhaps the most interesting monuments in Section 7 are those dedicated to Jeanne Laflin Crane Couch (1861-1921) and her husband Franklin M. Couch (1858-1915) (Lot #35). These two huge matching ledger stones are decorated with a cross in relief, with trailing passionflower vines carved within the cross. Franklin's stone bears a makers inscription reading "Copyright 1915, Tiffany Studios, New York." While there is no similar mark on Jeanne's monument, the identical design indicates that, if the stone was not created by Tiffany, it was at least copied from the 1915 Tiffany design. In the same section, a tall Celtic cross marking the Hagar plot (Lot #12; visible at rear of photo 19) bears a similar cross and passionflower motif, although the cross bears no apparent date or maker's mark. If not actually designed by Tiffany Studios, the Hagar cross may have been inspired by the design on Franklin Couch's ledger stone.

The northernmost quarter of Section 1 is taken up with the cemetery's office and two-bay maintenance garage, simple shingle-sided one-story buildings with gable roofs constructed in the late twentieth century.

The far northernmost sections of the cemetery (Sections 13, 14, and 15) are well shaded by plantings of oaks, hemlocks, and birch. Mass plantings of yews form islands of deep green in the middle of Sections 13 and 14. Some gravesites include concrete urns for planting flowers. Mid- to late-twentieth century markers predominate here, although there are a few earlier stones.

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While the Main Street Cemetery is still used for burials, there are no new lots available. New burials occur in already-claimed lots that have not yet been filled, and are therefore scattered among the older burials in the cemetery.

Without an exhaustive examination of the Main Street Cemetery's more than eight hundred and fifty plots, only a few stones can be definitely attributed to particular carvers or manufacturers. Town records indicate that the Pittsfield marble and granite works of Fuller & Maslen produced some of the standardized markers used to commemorate the graves of Dalton's war veterans.

While it was not possible to examine every stone for makers' marks, most of the more sizeable obelisks, pedestals, and chest markers were examined. Surprisingly, makers' marks are not apparent on the most monumental stones, such as the Tower and Carson obelisks. Josiah Weston's sandstone obelisk (see photo 14) bears the mark of by J. G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut. The granite chest monuments marking James Brewer and Zenas Marshall Crane's graves (see photo 16) were constructed by New England Granite Works of Hartford. These Hartford-designed and created monuments, along with the Tiffany-designed Couch family stones and Tiffany-inspired (if not actually Tiffany-designed) Hagar cross in Section 7 show that at least some of Dalton's families looked beyond Berkshire County when purchasing funerary art.

The cemetery is located on the site of Dalton's first meetinghouse, built in 1794. A memorial stone marks the approximate location of the early meetinghouse (visible in lower left hand corner of photo 2). Some historical sources note that the old meetinghouse foundations were still visible in the 1880s. The northern half of the cemetery is situated on the site of a former farmhouse and accompanying outbuildings, which were demolished when the cemetery was expanded.

Archaeological Description

The Main Street Cemetery is located in an area containing some environmental variables that may be favorable indicators (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) for prehistoric sites. Terrain relief in the cemetery is generally level to moderately sloped containing somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash and urban land deposits. These variables represent favorable locational criteria for locating prehistoric resources. The cemetery is, however, located over 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands, an important variable that adversely effects the prehistoric site potential for this area. No prehistoric sites are recorded in the cemetery or in the general area (within one mile). Given the above information and the deep impacts associated with grave excavations in the 850 burial plots, most of which are occupied, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources within and near the boundaries of the Main Street Cemetery. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural remains associated with the town's first meetinghouse built in 1794 then dismantled in 1810. Some historical sources indicate the foundation from the meetinghouse was still visible in the 1880's. A plaque marks the reported location of the meetinghouse in the approximate center of the cemetery. Documentary research and archaeological testing can also help locate potential structural remains from two

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Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

receiving vaults that preceded the existing 1907 vault. The existence of the first vault is indicated in town records by references noting the allocation of funds in 1845 for the creation of a "reception tomb". Little, if any, further evidence exists that this tomb was built. Structural evidence may also survive from a town tomb constructed in 1852. That tomb was excavated into a bank in the cemetery in the vicinity of the first meetinghouse. Structural evidence can also be present from a farmhouse, related outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) that were demolished when the cemetery was expanded to the north. Structural evidence might also exist from outbuildings associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. Further historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also help locate unmarked graves, grave markers and document associations between existing grave stones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves, the earliest of which date to the 18th century, may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individuals or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves, the meetinghouse area or agricultural lands. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

(end)

East Main Street Cemetery

Name of Property

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Berkshire, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1788-1950

Significant Dates

1781

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

J.G. Batterson (Hartford); Harding & Seaver (Pittsfield)

Tiffany Studios, NYC; N.E. Granite Works (Hartford)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Dalton Historical Commission, Cemetery Office

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Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dalton's Main Street Cemetery represents a continuum of cemetery styles and usage, from a late-eighteenth-century churchyard burial ground to a mid-nineteenth-century graveyard embodying the ideals of the rural cemetery movement. It meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture and Art. Started as a simple churchyard burial plot, the cemetery evolved through the nineteenth century into a well-landscaped, parklike setting, providing a peaceful environment for visitors to remember the dead, contemplate their own mortality, and meditate in a naturalistic setting. Its wide variety of well-preserved monuments, from the tiny headstones of children and indigents to grandiose obelisks reflect a broad range of cemetery art from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. In addition, its Gothic Revival chapel and receiving vault is a well-preserved example of the ecclesiastical work of Pittsfield architects Harding and Seaver. The cemetery meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement and Social History because of its location at the site of Dalton's controversial first meetinghouse and because of its association with many of Dalton's pioneer families. In the area of Social History, the cemetery also reflects the philanthropy of Dalton's industrial families, who provided funds to expand and improve the cemetery, financed the construction of its Gothic Revival chapel and receiving vault, and oversaw the cemetery's development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because the cemetery derives its significance from its design features and its association with events in Dalton's history, it fulfills National Register Criteria Consideration D. The cemetery reflects a progression of monument styles and remains remarkably intact, retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Dalton's Main Street Cemetery, situated on 10.2 acres of land, provides a small-town realization of the ideals of picturesque landscaping promoted by the rural cemetery movement of the nineteenth century. Its family plots include the graves of Dalton's most prosperous and influential down to its humblest residents, as well as those of some of Dalton's earliest settlers and municipal officers. A variety of monuments, from grandiose obelisks to tiny unmarked stones, illustrate the range of town residents interred here; some of the earliest markers are the only visual remnants of the town's early families. In addition, the cemetery is a reminder of the role Dalton's industrial families played in shaping the town's civic-improvements. Portions of the cemetery's land, its chapel and receiving vault, and its massive concrete wall were all donations from members of Dalton's industrial families; members of the Crane, Weston, Carson, Brown, and Glennon families served as cemetery trustees throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, as the site of the town's controversial first meetinghouse, the cemetery has close ties to Dalton's settlement.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF DALTON

In the area now known as Dalton, the Housatonic River cuts a broad path running from east to west through the Berkshire Mountains, creating a fertile valley nestled in the mountains. The river's name, appropriately enough, comes from a Mahican word meaning "the river beyond the mountains." Situated in the northern central part of Berkshire County, Dalton is bordered to the west by the county seat, Pittsfield.

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The area that now makes up the town of Dalton was probably first visited by European trappers and hunters around 1750. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 7) Until that time, the earliest inhabitants of the Berkshires were members of the Mahican tribes. Mohawks also came down from northern areas of New England during the eighteenth century.

The land grant for the town was part of the settlement of a boundary dispute between the Massachusetts and New Hampshire colonies. Oliver Partridge (1712-1792), a Hatfield resident, was a Yale-educated surveyor who became a land speculator. Partridge had laid a claim to land along the Ashuelot River in New Hampshire during the dispute. When the conflict was settled in New Hampshire's favor, Massachusetts claimants to the New Hampshire lands were compensated with equivalent lands in the unapportioned sections of the Berkshires. The area awarded to Partridge in 1743 was thus known as the "Ashuelot Equivalent." Partridge had previously surveyed the land in 1739.

Partridge and a man named Andrew Stone, who held three hundred acres in the northeast corner of Dalton, held nearly all the land that later became Dalton. Partridge transferred his holdings to Edmund Dwight, who subdivided the land into eighths and conveyed parts to Waitstill Hastings, Israel Williams, Moses Graves, and back to Oliver Partridge. In 1799, the original Partridge holdings were split into eighty-eight lots of about a hundred and ten acres each. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, pp. 9-10)

While there may have been early squatters, as well as hunters and trappers occupying the Dalton lands after Partridge's 1739 surveying expedition, land disputes between Connecticut and Massachusetts and the threat of Indian attacks discouraged any attempts at permanent settlements for several years. In 1755, the first officially recorded settlers arrived. They included Doctor Perez Marsh, Daniel Frost, and Nathaniel Kellogg. They were soon followed by Joseph Chamberlin and his family. Many of these early settlers came to Dalton via Connecticut. By 1770, William Cady, Josiah Lawrence, and Abijah Parks had settled in the eastern part of Dalton, and were soon followed by members of the Merriman, Boardman, Green, Gallup, and Atwood families. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 10)

Some of the town's early proprietors and most prominent residents were Tories, including Deacon William Williams, whose father, Israel, was expelled from Hatfield because of his loyalist sympathies. Although, during the Revolution, a number of Dalton residents served in the Continental Army, local rebel sympathizers do not appear to have expelled Dalton's loyalist population. After the war was over, many of them remained, and retained their prominent positions. William Williams, for example, served in various town offices and went on to serve in the state legislature. (Smith, p. 639)

In August of 1778, Dalton's inhabitants presented their first petition for incorporation as a town. The petition wasn't granted for another six years. The town was finally incorporated on March 20, 1784, named after Tristram Dalton, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Tristram Dalton apparently had no connection with the town that bears his name, and doesn't seem to have ever visited it. Dalton's first town meeting was held on April 19, 1784 at Perez Marsh's tavern. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 13)

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At the time of its incorporation, Dalton encompassed about 10,500 acres. In 1795, 5,000 acres of mostly woodland were ceded from Windsor. In 1804, 2,500 acres were conveyed from Dalton to Hinsdale when the town of Hinsdale was incorporated as a separate entity from Dalton. At that time, Dalton reached its present size of nine miles long by two and a half miles wide, encompassing about 13,000 acres. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 16)

The Housatonic River, which runs through the center of Dalton, formed the focus for settlement in the new town. The Housatonic's turbulent waters provided an ideal power source for the paper and textile mills that would spur the town's growth.

In 1799, Dalton began its transformation from an agricultural community to an industrial one, when Zenas Crane arrived from Newton to find a site for his new paper mill. The Housatonic provided the ideal location for the new factory. Crane and his descendants became dominant forces in Dalton's economy over the next two centuries. Crane's primary products were high-quality rag papers made primarily for banks. In 1844, the company developed a distinctive bank note paper using silk fibers, which was adopted by many banks for their bonds and bank notes. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 25) Zenas's sons Zenas Marshall and James Brewer Crane continued the family business; the Crane brothers owned a series of mills under various corporate names, producing paper products ranging from writing paper to men's paper shirt collars. The Cranes' greatest success came in 1879, when they developed an extremely durable type of paper that won them the contract to act as the sole contractor in making United States currency paper. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 28)

The paper industry became the town's dominant employer, with the Crane family mills rapidly followed by those of Joseph Chamberlin in partnership with Henry Wiswell and David Carson (established in 1809 as Carson, Chamberlin & Wiswell, later incorporated as Carson & Brown), and Byron Weston (established in 1867). Carson & Brown and Weston were two of Crane's largest rivals in paper production.

Dalton's early settlement pattern split the town into two distinct clusters of settlement—one to the west, focusing roughly a block or two east of the Main Street Cemetery, and one to the east, concentrated where North Street and Main Street come together. From the start, tensions between these two areas led to conflicts in the town. The business rivalry between the Crane and Weston factories divided Dalton's Main Street even more strongly into eastern and western factions, sometimes popularly referred to as "downstreets" and "upstreets," with employers expecting loyalty from their workers and the merchants who served them. The Weston family dominated the eastern section of Main Street, while the Cranes dominated the west, which was often referred to as "Craneville." (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 40)

Textiles, too, became an important employer. Reverend Isaiah Weston built the town's first woolen mill in 1814. Although he went out of business in 1821, Weston was rapidly succeeded by other cloth manufacturers, including W. J. Hawkins, Charles E. West, and Christopher Glennon.

By 1830, Dalton was a prosperous little community. Its 827 residents earned most of their income from farming and from the surrounding forests, which kept three paper mills, five saw mills, and a shingle mill occupied. Three horse-powered mills cut wood for sale as stove and fireplace fuel. While most of the area's native pine stands had been felled by this time, there was still plenty of hemlock for boards and

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timber and spruce for shingles. Hemlock bark was also in demand for tanneries, both for local use and for export to other parts of the Northeast. Many of Dalton's wood products were exported to other parts of New England, which were rapidly becoming deforested. Not only raw lumber and partly processed boards and shingles were exported, but also chair parts turned on local lathes for sale to New York markets. In 1829, Reverend Ebenezer Jennings reported that, between the income produced during the warmer months from agricultural products and the winter income produced from logging Dalton's forested hillsides, Dalton residents managed to maintain fairly steady year-round incomes.

While Dalton's forests supplied the wood, the town's Housatonic River provided the power to turn the wood into products that could be traded in markets to the east, south, and west. The Housatonic also provided power for Dalton's paper and textile factories. Three taverns, three stores, and a post office completed the town. Primary agricultural products included wheat, which was difficult to grow in other parts of Massachusetts, and Indian corn. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, pp. 16-17)

By the early 1840s, Dalton's two woolen mills and three paper mills were the principal employers in town, producing over \$100,000 worth of cloth and \$83,000 worth of paper per year. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 21)

The arrival of the railroad in the 1840s ensured that Dalton would not be bypassed in the transportation-induced prosperity that many New England towns shared during the mid-nineteenth century. The new rail lines opened up new markets for the town's paper and textile products. By 1886, the town boasted three churches (Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Catholic), two hotels, a printing office, five blacksmiths, four grist and sawmills, two cider mills, and a number of general and specialty stores. (Child, p. 127) By 1900, several major business blocks were providing goods and services to residents.

The growth of Dalton's industry created a demand for new workers. Like many other New England towns, Dalton began to attract Irish immigrants fleeing the famine of the 1840s. The first immigrants were principally employed as farm laborers. In 1860, over three-fifths of Dalton's male Irish residents listed their occupation as "farm laborer." Dalton's Irish residents quickly switched from agricultural to industrial labor. Ten years later, the paper and woolen mills were the principal employers of Dalton's Irish-born residents. (United States Census Records, 1850-1880)

Throughout its history, Dalton's industrialists participated actively in both local and state politics. Members of the Crane, Weston, Brown, Glennon, and Carson families served on numerous town boards and frequently gave land or money for town projects. Several members of the Weston and Crane families served in the state legislature, while Winthrop Murray Crane became Governor of Massachusetts (1900-1903) and later United States Senator (1903-1913).

Dalton's manufacturing families took a paternalistic approach to their role as Dalton's largest employers. According to local histories, the paper and textile companies provided employees with pensions and sick benefits long before the days of Social Security. Evidence of the Cranes' industrial and benevolent activities dominate the Dalton landscape. The family provided funds for parks, schools, churches, buildings, and monuments, including the W. Murray Crane Community House and the Crane Exedra on Main Street and the chapel and receiving vault in the Main Street Cemetery (1907). The Crane

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family also donated parcels of land for the expansion of the Main Street and Fairview Cemeteries and paid for the construction of a massive concrete wall on the southern border of the Main Street Cemetery (1911). (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1900-1911) Members of the Weston, Brown, Carson, and Glennon families likewise used their fortunes to finance town amenities and their influence to shape town policy. Members of all five families regularly show up in lists of town committees and boards. (Through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, these five families dominated Dalton's Cemetery Committee, with individual family members often serving for a decade or longer.)

While Dalton's Crane and Weston manufacturing firms survived the Depression, the town still struggled with employment problems through the 1930s. Like other towns across the country, Dalton became the focus for WPA projects to provide employment on public works projects. WPA projects involving Dalton included a Federal Writers Project book about Berkshire County towns (*The Berkshire Hills*), sidewalk and street construction, sewer projects, a survey of Dalton cemeteries to identify the graves of American war veterans, and improvements to Pine Grove Park. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1929-1940)

A decade after World War II, the Crane paper company went from becoming the dominant papermaker in town to becoming the only papermaker in town. In 1956, Crane bought out the Byron Weston Company. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 29) Crane continues to be the town's leading employer today.

DALTON'S MAIN STREET CEMETERY

The history of Dalton's cemeteries--especially its Main Street Cemetery--is marked by struggles for funding and conflicts over siting and maintenance. The Main Street Cemetery site was cleared in the midst of controversy over the town's meetinghouse, and over the cemetery's next century, funds were appropriated and withdrawn, requested and rejected so often that it requires a close reading of town records to discover when action was actually taken, rather than merely considered and rejected. Even the involvement of many of the town's leading industrialists as cemetery trustees did not guarantee municipal funding for cemetery improvement. Rather, donations of funds from industrial families led to expansion, landscaping, fencing, and the addition of a chapel and receiving vault in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

When Dalton was incorporated, its founding fathers made no provision for a meetinghouse. This lack of foresight proved to be a bone of contention for the next several decades. At Dalton's first town meeting, which took place at Perez Marsh's home and tavern in April of 1784, the question of whether the town should build a meetinghouse was soundly defeated.

In February of 1785, twenty-five residents met at the home of Captain Abijah Parks to form a church. Among the first members were members of the Cady, Lawrence, Olds, Cleveland, Goodrich, and Warren families. Even though both church and town were officially incorporated, however, the decision of where--and even whether--to build a meeting house was repeatedly postponed, approved, and then rescinded, and site after site was considered and rejected over the next six years.

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Later sources attribute the dissension to conflicts between settlers in the eastern and western sections of town; Dalton's early settlement pattern consisted of two distinct population clusters. Residents of each area opposed a meetinghouse location that appeared to favor residents of the other side. In April of 1790, residents finally resorted to asking a committee of impartial out-of-town residents to mediate in the conflict, but even though voters initially agreed to abide by whatever decision the mediators reached, when the committee issued its report a month later, the mediators' conclusions were soundly rejected. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. 1, 1784-1790 pp. 1-57)

By 1791, surveying had begun on a prospective site and stakes were set to mark the proposed construction site. On July 4, however, the town voted "not to build a meetinghouse where the Stake was struck by the Committee near Mr. Porter and make no provisions for it." (Dalton Town Records, Vol. 1, p. 65) Somewhere along the line, however, somebody began construction on the site now marked in the Main Street Cemetery. By 1793, a frame had apparently been erected. A proposal for the December town meeting requested authorization to "cover and inclose the present meetinghouse, erect a porch to it and lay the floor for the whole." Even the existence of a frame and a favorable vote to cover it, however, did not constitute a firm commitment to the Main Street site. On the same town meeting record, voters asked for yet another neutral committee of out-of-towners to solve the town's "present disunited state relative to a meetinghouse." The committee reported back in February, 1794, concluding with rather thinly veiled exasperation, "the place where your meetinghouse now stands [is] the most eligible situation." The town finally accepted the report and completed the building. On November 3, 1794, Dalton had its first meeting in the new--although still unfinished--meetinghouse. According to the records of the December meeting, worshippers and voters had a church and town hall, but not a pew to sit in. Voters decided to fund the completion of the building, not by a tax, but through the sale of pews. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, pp. 82-88)

Dalton's original meetinghouse was sited roughly in the center of the eastern edge of what is now Section 9 of the Main Street Cemetery. Its location is now marked by a plaque mounted on a boulder (visible in lower left corner of photo 2).

Once they had a meetinghouse, voters were ready to commit to the designation of a town burying ground. On January 1, 1795, the town voted "That Mr. Daniel Day be a committee to examine the ground north of the meetinghouse belonging to the town, and north of a line parallel with the north end of the said house and see if it will answer for a burying ground." (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, p. 90) The site, which covered approximately the northern half of what is now Section 9, apparently answered quite well.

(It bears noting that the earliest known marker in the Main Street Cemetery, labelled simply "L. C." is dated 1788, several years before the siting of the meetinghouse. (See photo 8.) There are three possible explanations for this discrepancy. The land may already have been in use as a family burial plot before the town acquired it; L.C.'s stone may have been installed several years after L. C.'s death; or L.C.'s stone may have been moved here from another location.)

Just a few years after the completion of the much-debated meetinghouse, in September, 1796, Captain Zebulon Horton donated additional land for the Main Street Cemetery. In November of that year, Abraham Porter, William Hale, and Samuel Wiley were appointed to fence the burial ground "with a decent board fence, erecting the same in a line parallel with the north line of the meetinghouse." (Dalton Town

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Records, Vol. I, p. 111) Although no documentation remains recording the original layout of the early cemetery, its design was probably fairly irregular, along the line of eighteenth-century family and churchyard burials. The slightly uneven rows of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century stones on the northern portion of Section 9 give some sense of the old burying ground's arrangement. (See photo 3.)

By 1808, the burying ground had to be expanded south of the meetinghouse. Voters approved funding for a new fence "to be narrow boards and the front fence to be plained [sic] with one gate on each side of said [meeting]house." New fencing would be installed "each way from the South end of the body of the meetinghouse." (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, p. 203) The description of the new fence gives a clear picture of the burying ground's situation in relation to the meetinghouse. The meetinghouse would have stood approximately at the center of Section 9 of the present cemetery. Its main entrance most likely faced east, where the drive between Sections 9 and 1 now runs. Burial lots would have been laid out on either side, extending only as far as the length of the building. The narrow-board fence (planed only on the front side) would have butted up against each corner of the meetinghouse, so that the northern and southern portions were two distinct lots separated by the building, each with its own gate. Although the description doesn't specify whether the fencing was laid horizontally or vertically, the use of narrow boards indicates that the fence may have been something like a picket fence.

While there appeared to be no argument about how the cemetery was growing around the meetinghouse, the building itself was still a subject for debate. Two and a half years after the town began using the meetinghouse, it was still not completed. In 1797, the voters decided to postpone finish work (the nature of the work is not specified). In 1802, when Ebenezer Jennings took over as the town's first permanent minister (ending a series of temporary pastors), he found conflict over the meetinghouse site still raging. In 1807, land that had previously been donated for a church site was sold, and Jennings used the proceeds to buy land further east on Main Street for the construction of a new, larger meetinghouse. Making a decision proved no easier the second time around. In 1810, twenty-eight meetings were held to discuss the site, without a decision being reached. (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 16). While the new meetinghouse site was debated, a committee was formed to assess the existing structure and determine which materials were owned by the town (such as pulpit, windows, wainscoting, and structural members) and which were privately owned (such as the pews). The committee was charged with deciding what materials could be salvaged and reused in the construction of the new building. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, pp. 231-232) By April, builders began dismembering the old meetinghouse, even though voters still had not agreed on a site for the new one. Once again, the town had to turn to a committee of neutral mediators to settle the dispute (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, p. 244) Finally, a site on East Main Street near what is now Otis Avenue was selected, and the new meetinghouse was built and ready for use in January of 1812. Like the first meetinghouse, however, the new building remained unfinished even though it was being used for town meetings and church services. The town voted to sell the leftover materials from the old meetinghouse in order to provide funds for completing the new building's interior (Dalton Town Records, Vol. I, p. 249) The removal of the old meetinghouse left an empty space in the center of the Main Street burial ground (a bronze plaque now commemorates the site of the original meetinghouse).

The cemetery remained as town property, with the town providing not only land, but burial and hearse services for the deceased. In 1838, the town bought its first hearse. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. II, 2 Apr 1838) Town reports from the 1860s and 1870s frequently cite expenditures for burials and for repair

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purchase of land for the creation of a new cemetery just a few blocks away from the Main Street graveyard. (The original proposal was to acquire land immediately adjacent to the Main Street Cemetery, but the property owner proved recalcitrant, so another site had to be selected.) At the same time, the town began to allocate additional funds for maintenance and improvements to the older Main Street Cemetery. Six hundred dollars was allocated for improvements to the Main Street Cemetery in 1885, and \$618 more in 1886. In addition, cemetery trustees noted that \$500 more would be needed "to complete grading and laying out the grounds as planned." The town also modernized its cemetery maintenance with the purchase of a new lawn mower. While some income was still earned by cutting hay by scythe on some cemetery land, use of the lawn mower made grooming around individual monuments more efficient. (Dalton Town Annual Reports, 1885-1886)

During the late 1880s, cemetery expenditures for the Main Street and East Main Street Cemeteries were usually grouped together as the "Old" or "Protestant" Cemetery. Appropriations averaged about \$600 a year (or about two-thirds of total cemetery expenses) for buying tools, mowing, painting and repairing the cemetery's elaborate Victorian fence, and planting trees and shrubs.

By 1893, the cemetery's trustees decided that the 1845 receiving vault was no longer adequate. A town meeting article for that year asked voters "To see if the Town will vote to build a new Vault in the Cemetery and appropriate money for the same." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1893) The vote failed. It wasn't until 1907, with a donation from the Crane family, that the cemetery got its new vault.

Some time in the late 1880s or early 1890s, an evergreen hedge was added on the Main Street side of the cemetery. (Couch, #90.) It's possible that this hedge contained the same yews (now tree-sized) that presently stand just behind the cemetery's concrete wall.

Cemetery expenditures remained fairly steady through the 1890s, ranging from \$900 to \$1200 per year, with the "Protestant" or "Old" Cemetery (comprising both the East Main and the Main Street Cemeteries) usually taking about two-thirds of the appropriation, and the new "Fair View" or "Catholic" Cemetery using the remaining funds.

In 1905, Main Street Cemetery nearly doubled in size with the addition of four and three-quarter acres along its northern boundary. The increase brought the cemetery to its present size of 10.2 acres. The expansion was the result of a donation of land from Zenas Crane, Winthrop Murray Crane, and Frederick G. Crane, who petitioned the town for permission to donate the land and to make any changes or improvements they desired--at their own expense. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. IV, 1905) Given how many times cemetery trustees had requested and been denied funding for improvements to all three of Dalton's cemeteries, the Cranes may have simply decided that it was easier to pay for the improvements themselves.

By 1906, the cemetery's improved area encompassed what is roughly the southern half of today's cemetery. A 1906 plan kept in the chapel shows that lots had not yet been opened on the new parcel north of the chapel site. By this time, the design of the southern section had been set. The plan shows the area thickly planted with many of the ornamental trees and shrubs which survive to this day.

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and maintenance of hearses owned by the town. Frequent bills also appear for the expense of repairing and maintaining the cemetery's fence.

In 1845, the town allotted \$125 for the creation of a "reception Tomb." (Dalton Town Records, Vol. II, pp. 70-71) Either the project was not carried out, or the 1845 tomb quickly proved inadequate. In 1852, the town allotted \$250 for "a town tomb" (Dalton Town Records, Vol. II, p. 164), which was dug into a bank in the cemetery. The vault was set on the site of the original meetinghouse (now marked with a stone and plaque) (See illustration from *Picturesque Berkshire*). One nineteenth-century writer noted that, as late as 1885, remnants of the old meetinghouse's foundation could still be distinguished in the vicinity of the receiving vault. (Smith, Vol. I, p.645)

Around the same time that the receiving vault was first proposed, Main Street Cemetery got a small facelift, with the replacement of its old board fence with a new one. (Dalton Town Reports, Vol. II, pp. 76-77) Although its original area had nearly tripled over its first half-century, with the southern extension, the addition of part of what is now Section 1, and the removal of the old meetinghouse, the cemetery probably still retained the look of an old-fashioned burying ground, with little conscious effort at design or landscaping. Soon, however, the cemetery was destined to undergo a major transformation.

As the nineteenth century progressed, the Main Street cemetery was transformed, reflecting changes in cemetery use and, indeed, the whole concept of the cemetery, that were taking place in the United States during the 1820s and 1830s. During the 1820s, city dwellers became increasingly concerned about graveyards that were filled well beyond capacity. Not only were burial plots often located on valuable developable parcels, but there were fears of health hazards as residences crowded closer and closer together around equally crowded graveyards. At the same time, Americans became captivated by romantic ideals of picturesque landscaping that promoted a vision of designed nature that was tamed but not regimented. These two concerns came together when Mount Auburn Cemetery opened in Boston in 1831. While the old "burying ground" was simply a pragmatic arrangement of headstones with little or no thought to design, the new "cemetery" was to be a designed landscape. Marked by rambling paths and picturesque vistas, this new cemetery doubled as a public park, providing a peaceful oasis from city life, where visitors could remember their loved ones and contemplate their own mortality in an idyllic setting. Situated on the outskirts of the city on a huge parcel of land, the new cemetery also solved the problem of overcrowding in the city's old graveyards. The desire for "rural cemeteries" modelled on Mount Auburn swept the country during the 1830s and 1840s.

In areas like Dalton, which were genuinely rural to begin with, the "rural cemetery" movement took a little longer to catch on. In the Main Street Cemetery, this transformation probably began with the installation (or expansion) of the receiving vault in 1852. The next year, voters chose a committee to "make suitable roads to and from the town tomb and otherwise improve the west burying ground." The committee, consisting of Hezekiah Porter (Dalton's town clerk), Henry Ferre, and industrialist Zenas Crane, was given \$200 to make the necessary improvements--hardly a fortune, but considerably more than had been allocated to cemetery maintenance in the past.

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Over the next eighteen years, small amounts were spent on cemetery improvements for fence painting, and construction of steps leading to the graveyard. Town Reports continued to refer to the land as a "burying ground," indicating that the concept of a cemetery as a designed landscape had not yet made an impact on Dalton. In 1871, however, things changed. In that year, voters seem to have become concerned about the amount of available land in the cemetery and about the drives leading through it. A town meeting article for 1871 was proposed "To see if the town will pass any vote in relation to the carriage roads in the cemetery, or to purchase additional land for cemetery." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1871) The board of selectmen, along with paper manufacturer Zenas Marshall Crane, E. N. Bridgeman, and Deacon G. W. Branch were appointed Trustees of the Cemetery, marking both the first time Dalton's graveyards had a permanent board overseeing their care and the first time the word "Cemetery" entered the official vocabulary of Dalton's town officers. Voters instructed the new committee to buy additional land adjacent to the Main Street Cemetery from Mrs. Jerusha Gloyd (or Mrs. Jerusha Tucker--Dalton's Town Record book [Vol. II, p. 525] gives the name as Gloyd, while the Annual Town Report for 1872 lists Jerusha Tucker as the seller). The Trustees' commission also specifies who has the right to a lot in the town's cemeteries. Only inhabitants of Dalton "or their kindred" were allowed to reserve lots. (Dalton Town Records Vol. II, p. 525) The town retained ownership of all lots, apportioning them to residents as requested. Residents were to pay costs of burial and for their own markers, which quickly dotted the cemetery in a variety of shapes and sizes.

In 1872, the Cemetery Trustees bought additional land from Crane Company, and were charged with improving and fencing the new cemetery. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. II, 1 Apr 1872) The purchases from Crane and from Jerusha Gloyd/Tucker expanded the cemetery to the east and west, expanding what is now Section 1 and adding Sections 10, 11, and 12.

Before 1872, expenses related to the Main Street Cemetery were included in town reports under "Incidental" or "Miscellaneous Expenditures," and annual expenses ranged from nothing to about \$100. Beginning in 1872, the Cemetery's budget and expenditures were listed as a separate category in town annual reports. In that year, the town appropriated \$1500 to pay for the cemetery expansion, and to improve it with grading and fencing. Improvements continued over the next few years, with expenditures for grading and fencing showing up in annual reports for the next two years. This land purchase and landscaping work transformed the Main Street Cemetery from an eighteenth-century-style burial ground into a modern rural cemetery. An 1884 bird's-eye view shows the old burial ground (Sections 1, 9, 10, 11, and 12) improved with serpentine paths and plantings in the rural cemetery fashion. While only about half the cemetery's present 10.2 acres were developed during this time, there was a clear attempt to display in miniature the principals of landscape design that were being popularized by the rural cemetery movement.

While the Main Street Cemetery was too small to permit the ever-changing picturesque vistas exemplified in cemeteries like Mount Auburn, its serpentine paths and specimen plantings of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs prevented the visitor from easily encompassing the whole of the site in one glance, thus creating the illusion that the cemetery was larger than it actually was. (See photos 5 and 6.) Trees and shrubs created shady, restful groves in which visitors could remember departed loved ones and contemplate their own mortality. Like the larger rural cemeteries of the mid-nineteenth century, the landscape of the Main Street Cemetery was designed to create a "naturalistic" setting that was anything but natural. Plantings and pathways were carefully arranged to achieve the desired picturesque effect, with little

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left to chance or nature. The cemetery was partially enclosed with an elaborate wooden fence in exuberant Eastlake style. The fence is visible in an 1884 bird's-eye view, although the detail is not. Also visible are the winding paths surrounding the cemetery's three sections, some of the graveyard's obelisk and pedestal monuments, and the receiving vault. At that time, the cemetery was bounded by open land to the north, with a house butting up against the cemetery's northwestern corner. In the bird's-eye view, the cemetery is heavily planted with trees and shrubs, especially in the southwestern corner. The bird's-eye view shows the cemetery as being somewhat set apart from Dalton's more settled areas; however, the town rapidly grew up around the graveyard.

Part of the picturesque ideal involved a desire for unusual and eye-catching monuments, rather than rows and rows of similar stone slabs. In keeping with this aesthetic, lot holders erected obelisks, urns, table monuments, pillars, and chest monuments to identify family plots. Smaller individual stones were then grouped around the monumental ones, and often ringed with a stone curb or a fence marking the bounds of the family plot.

After the heavy expenditures of the mid-1870s, town appropriations for cemetery improvements fell to \$100-\$200 a year for nearly a decade. Specific expenditures were rarely detailed during this time period, although a note was made in 1880 concerning the setting out of additional trees. (Dalton Annual Town Report, 1880) Apparently the cemetery brought in a small amount of income from the sale of hay mowed on the property. Several annual reports noted credits of \$4.00 and up from such sale.

In 1883, \$100 was appropriated for "Headstones for Soldiers"; only \$62.50 was spent. Pittsfield marble and granite dealers Fuller and Maslen were recorded as providing the stones (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1883/84). The fund probably purchased markers for Civil War veterans' graves; it may have been used to pay for new markers for some of Dalton's Revolutionary veterans as well. A few years later, the town acted "To see what action the town will take in regard to erecting a Soldier's Monument on the mound in the Cemetery," and "To see if the town will vote to erect head stones at the graves of the soldiers and sailors now buried in our Cemetery, and appropriate money for the same." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1887) No money was appropriated, however, for either headstones or monument that year. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. III, p. 274) A flagpole was eventually installed (see photos 6 and 7), and the mound became known as the Mound of the Unknown Dead in memory of soldiers killed and missing during the Civil War. (Dalton Bicentennial, p. 108) In the late twentieth century, the Historical Commission set plaques into the slopes of the mound commemorating the town's Civil War and Revolutionary War veterans. (The mound shows up in an 1884 bird's eye view, but at the time, the flagpole had not yet been placed.) During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the mound became the focus for Dalton's annual Memorial Day services, which attracted large numbers of town residents to honor Dalton's veterans and war dead (Couch, #107, 23 May 1974)

During the nineteenth century, Dalton's Cemetery trustees were the town's leading industrialists. Charles O. Brown, John D. Carson, Winthrop Murray Crane, and C. Glennon were among those who managed the Main Street and the East Main Street cemeteries during the last quarter of the century. It wasn't until 1889 that a non-industrialist, farmer H. A. Barton, Jr. appears as a cemetery trustee.

In 1885, the growth of Dalton's Catholic community caused the town to allocate \$1500 for the

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In 1907, Dalton's papermaking Crane family donated funds for the creation of a chapel and repository vault for the temporary storage of corpses awaiting burial. Zenas, Winthrop Murray, and Frederick G. Crane provided funds for the construction of a sturdy Gothic Revival receiving vault and chapel, at a cost of \$7,766.17. Dalton's 1907 Annual Town Report described the cemetery's "handsome gothic Receiving Vault...built of blue lime stone and in connection with the same has a reception room for holding a service, if desired. This is a building that has been needed for a long time and it is felt by the Selectmen and Trustees of the Cemetery that it will be much appreciated by the citizens of the Town and it is desired that it be used for the wants of both cemeteries when needed." Designed by the Pittsfield architectural firm of Harding & Seaver, the new building replaced the small 1852 receiving vault. (See photos 19 and 20.) Around the same time, the northern half of the cemetery became open for burials. The new building became a visual focus for the cemetery, demarcating the boundary between the primarily nineteenth-century burials to the south and the predominantly twentieth-century burials to the north.

In 1911, the Cranes decided to fund another major improvement to the cemetery. Town meeting article #48 for that year asked the voters "To see if the Town will allow Mr. Zenas Crane, Hon. W. M. Crane and Mr. F. G. Crane to place a concrete fence around a portion of Main Street Cemetery on Main Street. If they so decide to do this work the said work to be done and paid for by Mr. Zenas Crane, Hon. W. M. Crane and Mr. F. G. Crane." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1911) Voters approved the proposal, and the wall bounding the cemetery on Main Street was built soon afterward. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. IV, 1911) The new wall further increased the air of parklike seclusion that the earlier wooden fence and evergreen hedge had provided. (See photo 1.)

In 1921, the cemetery benefitted from a bequest of the late Winthrop Murray Crane, which left the town with several thousand dollars for various departments. The Cemetery Committee received \$40,000 from the estate, and apparently invested the principle and drew on the interest for maintenance and improvements to all three cemeteries. Standard maintenance expenses during the first few decades of the twentieth century included lawn seeding and maintenance, tools, fence repairs, headstone repairs, and removal and replacement of diseased trees and shrubs. Many of the cemetery's massive spruces may have been added during this period. While the particular species of tree planted was not always identified, when it was specified, the tree was usually a spruce.

By the 1920s, Dalton was making a steady financial commitment to the upkeep and improvement of cemeteries. Budget appropriations ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year were supplemented by expenditures of \$1,000 to \$4,000 a year from the Crane Cemetery Fund. Much of this additional funding appears to have been spent on nursery bills, indicating that a considerable effort was being made to increase the plantings.

In 1930, for the first time, Dalton's annual town report included a narrative of the actions taken by the Cemetery Trustees. Main Street Cemetery was upgraded "by a general planting program of shrubbery, trees and plants as laid out by a landscape architect." (The name of the architect, was, unfortunately, not specified.) The plantings were donated by Winthrop M. Crane, Jr. New drives were added to the far north of the cemetery, opening up two sections for new lots (probably sections 13 and 14), and providing access to the northern border of the site. Drives throughout the cemetery were surfaced with new gravel, and water lines were extended to the new northern sections of the cemetery.

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By the 1950s, Dalton's population had outgrown both the Main Street and the Fairview cemeteries. In 1953, trustees began petitioning voters for funding to buy land for a new cemetery. In 1956, the money was appropriated and the site selected. By 1957, a new cemetery on Ashuelot Street began receiving most of the town's new burials. While there are still burial spaces available within some of Main Street Cemetery's lots, all the lots have been reserved for one family or another for several decades. Although no new lots are available in the Main Street Cemetery, there are still burials being conducted in historic family plots.

As in many towns, Dutch elm disease took a heavy toll on the landscaping in Dalton's cemeteries. During the 1970s, town reports documented the removal and replacement of dozens of diseased trees from both the Main Street and the Fairview Cemeteries. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1970-1979) Other recent landscaping improvements included the replacement of damaged shrubs around the main gate with the clumps of birch trees that now shade the entrance.

In commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976, the town of Dalton added a plaque to the Memorial Mound, commemorating Dalton's Revolutionary War veterans buried both in the Main Street and the East Main Street Cemetery. In 1998, a Civil War commemorative marker was added by the Historical Commission. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1976, 1998)

LANDSCAPING AND MONUMENT DESIGN

When the graveyard was expanded and renovated in the 1870s, Main Street Cemetery's curving paths and extensive plantings served to create an informal, parklike setting. Instead of confronting row upon row of stone slabs set in rigid and depressing uniformity, visitors would enter a shady grove, with monuments of diverse and eye-catching designs scattered picturesquely about. Plots were not laid out in a grid pattern, but were rather distributed with a deliberate haphazardness, allowing plots to be marked in a variety of ways and to be individually landscaped with shrubs, trees, and perennials, reflecting an aesthetic that emphasized variety and ornamentation rather than efficiency of maintenance. Like other cemeteries laid out following the principles of the rural cemetery movement, the Main Street Cemetery was carefully designed in order to appear as though it had been laid out by the hand of nature, rather than by human design. Plantings were clustered in small groves rather than set out in rows or geometric patterns, grave plots were irregular in size and shape, and monuments appear to have sprung from the earth in random locations. Popular symbols of mourning, such as urns, weeping willow trees, wreaths and garlands, open books, and upward pointing hands and fingers emphasized a romanticized view of death and reminded mourners of the anticipated joys of heaven, rather than the possibility of judgment and damnation. In keeping with the emphasis on natural settings, botanical motifs were especially popular; stones are often carved with twining vines, wreaths or flowers, or carved with weeping willows; the plant species often carefully chosen to symbolize mourning, love, loyalty, friendship, or the status or virtues of the deceased--laurel wreaths and oak leaves, for example, were commonly carved on monuments commemorating Dalton's more successful citizens, and roses, lilies, and passionflowers were commonly used to express the survivors' affection for the deceased.

Because the Main Street Cemetery was owned by the town of Dalton, and lots were available free of charge to any Dalton resident or eligible relatives, all Dalton residents were equally entitled to burial

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plots in the cemetery. As a practical matter, of course, while the burial plots were free, the monuments were not, and those who were most prominent in life also tended to be most prominent in death. Small stones, some marked only with initials, commemorate those at the lower end of the economic spectrum, while obelisks, pedestals, and chest markers memorialize the well-to-do.

The earliest headstones (from the 1790s to about the 1840s) tend to be fairly simple arched or rectangular stone tablets, usually carved with an urn and/or a weeping willow. (See **photos 3, 8, and 9**.) Epitaphs tend to be more common on these stones, often providing the reader with a reminder of his or her own mortality. The oldest stone in Section 9, for example, that of Luther Gallup (d. 1798; see **photo 9**) bears the following verse: "Mortal attend behold how frail is man/His life unsartin [sic] and at best a span/To day in helth [sic] we hope for years to cum [sic]/To morrow dies and fils [sic] an early tomb." Epitaphs are fairly common until about 1850; after this date, markers usually only show the names and dates of death (and sometimes birth) of the deceased.

The most prominent monuments in the cemetery reflect the Victorian enthusiasm for period revival styles. While Egyptian Revival forms were not as commonly found in building construction as Classical or Gothic motifs, they provided monument makers with an eye-catching and effective motif in the form of the heaven-pointing obelisk. In the Main Street Cemetery, the most prominent memorials take this form, ranging from squat stubby obelisks no more than five to six feet in height to the imposing gray granite of the Carson monument (1860, Section 9, Lot #30; see **photo 5**), which is visible from nearly every point in the cemetery. Slightly smaller, but no less impressive is an obelisk for local architect David H. Tower (1832-1907) and his family (Section 10, Lot #2; see **photo 6**), carved in a similar gray granite. Pink granite makes the David Smith obelisk stand out (Section 12, Lot #4), while the use of sandstone, as well as the height of the Ebenezer Jennings (Section 9, Lot #7) and the Joseph Chamberlin (d. 1865; Section 9, Lot #34; see **photo 10**) attracts the eye. The Chamberlin monument is further ornamented with ball-shaped pendants and incised chevrons.

Smaller, but equally impressive are the monuments for Elisha Clark and his family (Section 10, Lot #18; see **photo 11**) and the Wilson and Hagar families (Section 9, Lot #2). These nearly identical monuments use the contrast between polished and unpolished gray granite to create variations in texture and color. Both consist of a massive pedestal topped by a shroud-draped urn, a classical motif symbolizing the soul's departure from earthly life.

Other common monumental forms in the Main Street Cemetery include trapezoidal pedestals, usually capped with a heavy cornice, chest or sarcophagus-shaped memorials, table monuments, and ledger stones set directly on the ground. In some instances, these monumental forms commemorate only one or two individuals, but in many cases, they memorialize whole families, with the larger, imposing monument occupying the center of the family plot, surrounded by smaller stones with the name, or sometimes only the initials of individual family members. In some family plots, there appears to be an attempt at uniformity of design. In the Tower and Smith plots, for example, the family obelisk is surrounded by small individual stones that are nearly identical to each other. The Tower plot is further demarcated by a granite curbing delineating the edges of the plot (see **photo 6**). In many other family plots, individual markers are quite varied, especially when the plot has been used over a long period of time.

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Such is the case with both the Crane and Weston family plots, located in Section 1. (See photos 13 and 16.) Both display a wide range of monument sizes and styles, from the Classically-influenced sarcophagus-style monuments (made by Hartford, Connecticut's New England Granite Works) for brothers Zenas Marshall Crane and James Brewer Crane to the more modest tablet stones carved with weeping willows and urns marking the graves of the first Zenas Crane's children.

The Weston and Crane family plots dominate the cemetery's southeastern drive. The Weston plot's massive granite Celtic cross (see photo 13), echoed in miniature by a series of smaller crosses nearby, immediately draws the eye. The bright white marble table monuments for Isaiah Weston (d. 1821) and his wife Sarah (d. 1818), and the opalescent white marble tablet stones for Colonel G. D. Weston (1797-1866) and his two wives Elizabeth (d. 1857) and Sarah (d. 1841) display Classical motifs, while the Josiah Dean Weston's (1810-1857) sandstone obelisk (made by J. G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut; see photo 14) with its cusped arch and delicate cross carved in bas-relief reflects Gothic Revival elements coming into fashion in the 1840s and 1850s.

While the monumental stones call attention to the more prominent individuals buried in the Main Street Cemetery, some of the smaller markers are notable for their finely detailed carvings of mourning symbols such as leaves and flowers, upward pointing hands, urns, willow trees, scrolls, and open books. For example, a pair of modestly scaled, but visually interesting, stones mark the graves of Raymond H. Bicknell (d. 1869) and his wife Eliza (d. 1871; Lot #98; see photo 12). These small stones are delicately carved in the forms of unrolling scrolls draped with grape vines on Raymond's graves and roses and morning glories on Eliza's.

Natural motifs continued to be popular into the twentieth century, with many stones displaying twining vines and flowers. Among the more interesting monuments showing floral motifs are the art-nouveau ledger stones dedicated to Jeanne Laflin Crane Couch (1861-1921) and her husband Franklin M. Couch (1858-1915) (Section 7, Lot #35). These two huge matching stones are decorated with a cross in relief, with trailing passionflower vines carved within the cross. Franklin's stone bears a maker's inscription reading "Copyright 1915, Tiffany Studios, New York." While there is no similar mark on Jeanne's monument, the identical design indicates that, if the stone was not created by Tiffany, it was at least copied from the 1915 Tiffany design. In the same section, a tall Celtic cross marking the Hagar plot (Lot #12; visible to the rear in photo 18) bears a similar cross and passionflower motif, although the cross bears no apparent date or maker's mark. If not actually designed by Tiffany Studios, the Hagar cross may have been inspired by the design on Franklin Couch's ledger stone. The passionflower motif was the product of Tiffany Studio's "Ecclesiastical Department," established in the late nineteenth century to produce stained-glass and stonework products for churches and cemeteries. The buff-colored granite used for the three stones may have come from Tiffany's own quarry in Cohasset, Massachusetts. (McKean, pp. 180-185)

A few of the cemetery's early twentieth-century stones are more notable for their peculiarity of design than for their adherence to a particular style. For example, one particularly interesting stone in Section 7 is that of the Bates family, which dates from the 1920s (Lot #8; see photo 18). Created in the form of an artificial "boulder," the stone gives a pseudo-rustic effect. Another unusual stone is the monument for Benjamin Clow (1827-1913; Section 8, Lot #43; see photo 17), whose epitaph lists him as

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~~the inventor of "four useful articles the models of which may be seen at the Pittsfield Museum" (An inquiry to the Berkshire Museum, however, has not yet uncovered exactly what those four useful articles were.)~~
Clow's monument is a pyramidal mass of concrete with the top squared off and capped, and round balls placed at each corner. Its idiosyncratic design stands out from among the others in its section.

Without an exhaustive examination of the Main Street Cemetery's more than eight hundred and fifty plots, only a few stones can be definitely attributed to particular carvers or manufacturers. Town records indicate that the Pittsfield marble and granite works of Fuller & Maslen produced some of the standardized markers used to commemorate the graves of Dalton's war veterans.

While it was not possible to examine every stone for makers' marks, most of the more sizeable obelisks, pedestals, and chest markers were examined. Surprisingly, makers' marks are not apparent on the most monumental stones, such as the Tower and Carson obelisks. Josiah Weston's sandstone obelisk (see photo 14) bears the mark of by J. G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut. The granite chest monuments marking James Brewer and Zenas Marshall Crane's graves were constructed by New England Granite Works of Hartford. (See photo 16) These Hartford-designed and created monuments, along with the Tiffany-designed Couch family stones and Tiffany-inspired (if not actually Tiffany-designed) Hagar cross in Section 7 show that at least some of Dalton's families looked beyond Berkshire County when purchasing funerary art.

SOME SIGNIFICANT BURIALS

With well over eight hundred and fifty family plots, Dalton's Main Street Cemetery includes Dalton residents from all walks of life. Persons interred here range from Dalton's earliest settlers to its most prominent business and political figures. For many of Dalton's less influential citizens, a marker in the East Main Street Cemetery is the only remaining element in the landscape that marks their existence.

Because it was established soon after Dalton was incorporated as a town, the Main Street Cemetery includes the graves of many members of Dalton's pioneer families. Dalton's first families included members of the Merriman, Boardman, Green, Gallup, and Chamberlin families, all of whom are commemorated in Main Street Cemetery's markers. (See photos 9 and 10.) Although many members of the Chamberlin family are buried in the family's East Main Street graveyard, quite a number of Chamberlins are also buried here in the Main Street Cemetery, including Joseph Chamberlin, who served as the town's first moderator.

A number of Dalton's clergy are buried here, including Ebenezer Jennings (1776-1859), the Congregational Church's first long-term pastor, who followed a series of temporary ministers to serve his congregation for thirty-two years. Jennings saw his parishioners through the conclusion of a nearly thirty-year-long controversy over the siting of the congregation's meetinghouse that concluded with the abandonment of the meetinghouse originally sited on the grounds of Main Street Cemetery, and the construction of a new church on East Main Street in 1811. Jennings and his wife are memorialized with a sandstone obelisk near the southern wall of the graveyard.

Like much of Dalton, the Main Street Cemetery bears the marks of the town's principal industrial family. The Crane family plot is one of the largest in the cemetery, with eye-catching monuments to several dozen family members located just beyond the cemetery's southeastern gate. (See photo 16) Family

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patriarch Zenas Crane is commemorated with an elegant sandstone obelisk marked with an anchor. (See **photo 15**) The two most eye-catching monuments in this plot are a pair of sarcophagus-shaped monuments to Zenas's sons, Zenas Marshall (1815-1887) and James Brewer Crane (1817-1891) and their wives. Both monuments were carved at the New England Granite Works in Hartford, Connecticut. Zenas's stone is distinguished by fluted Doric pilasters at its corners, while James's boasts Corinthian pilasters.

The Cranes became involved in politics as well as industry. The first Zenas Crane served in the state legislature as a representative from 1812-1813 and 1830-1831, and as a member of the Governor's Council from 1836-1837. His son Zenas Marshall Crane served as a state senator and member of the Governor's Council. Winthrop Murray Crane (1852-1921), Zenas's grandson achieved national recognition as Lieutenant Governor (1896-1899), then Governor of Massachusetts (1900-1903), then finally as a United States Senator (1903-1913). Finally, Bruce Crane served on the Governor's council from 1953-1956. All of these members of the Crane family are interred in the family plot in the Main Street cemetery, along with several dozen siblings, spouses, children, and cousins. In addition, the cemetery's Gothic Revival chapel (see **photos 19 and 20**) and its massive concrete wall (see **photo 1**) were constructed as a result of Crane family philanthropy.

Ironically enough, the Crane family plot is located right next to the lot of the Weston family, which included many of the Cranes' business rivals. Like the Cranes, members of the Weston family became prominent, not only in Dalton's industrial history, but also in its political history. Isaiah Weston (d. 1821), who is memorialized with a bright white marble table monument, organized Dalton's first woolen mill. Isaiah's son Josiah Weston, whose sandstone obelisk stands at the edge of the Weston family plot (see **photo 14**), received his medical degree from Berkshire Medical College. After practicing in Mississippi, Josiah returned to Dalton, married Zenas Crane's daughter Lucinda, and waged an unsuccessful campaign for congress (Smith, Vol. I, pp. 669-670) Josiah's brother Byron Weston was much more successful in politics and in business. He not only turned a profit at papermaking, but also served as state senator in 1874, and as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1881. (Smith, Vol. I, pp. 672-673)

Papermaker David Carson and his family were also buried in the Main Street Cemetery, not far from the Crane family. While the Crane family may have the largest number of monuments in any family plot, Carson's granite obelisk is by far the tallest in the cemetery, its tapering spire dominating the burial ground. (See **photo 5**) While on paper, the Carson, Weston, and Crane companies were competitors, an examination of their gravestones reveals that members of the families intermarried, and members of the Carson and Crane families even occasionally worked together, forming and dissolving a number of partnerships through the nineteenth century. (Smith, Vol. I, pp. 662-663)

Almost as significant as the paper manufacturers was the man who designed their factories. Cummington-born David Horatio Tower (1832-1907) began work as a millwright's apprentice in one of the Crane mills. He worked his way from millwright to architect, designing paper mills throughout New England and New York state. Tower's granite obelisk (see **photo 6**) closely rivals that of papermaker David Carson in size and prominence in the Main Street Cemetery.

Because little documentation has yet been unearthed for Dalton's African and Native American communities, cemetery markers are often the only record of their presence in the town. During the 1850s,

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Dalton was reputed to be a stop on the Underground Railroad. Some fugitive slaves were reported to have settled in the town. Manufacturer Marshall Crane is credited with abetting many of the runaways (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 20). Although at least two local histories refer to Dalton's role in the Underground Railroad and indicate that fugitive slaves settled here, finding documentary evidence is not easy. On nineteenth-century census records, nearly all of the Dalton residents identified as "black" or "mulatto" gave their place of birth as Massachusetts. However, members of the population who were runaway slaves were likely to have avoided census-takers, or were unlikely to have given their true place of birth, if questioned.

Little information, outside of census records, has yet been unearthed about Dalton's African-American population, but according to 1850 United States Census figures, the town numbered forty-five "colored" residents (or nearly 4.5%) out of a population of 1,021 (this figure probably included residents of mixed African-American, Native American and/or European ancestry). By 1870, that number had been reduced by half, with only 21 black or mulatto residents listed on the census (about 1.5% of the population, compared with 2.2% to 8.5% in surrounding towns). (Couch, #149, 20 Mar 1975)

Some of the members of Dalton's African-American community buried in the Main Street Cemetery include members of the Hoose family, longstanding residents of Dalton, who were credited with assisting runaway slaves during the antebellum period (Couch, #116, 25 July 1974). Members of the Hoose family are interred in both Sections 1 (Lots #2, 7, 19) and 10 (Lot # 60) of Main Street Cemetery, their plots marked by modest ground-level stones or small tablet markers. Although outside the period of significance for this nomination, a unique marker commemorates George W. Hoose (1870-1963), whose gravestone is formed from a rough piece of red sandstone that was hollowed out by the action of water. The Hoose monument is enveloped by yews. Algernon Hoose (d. 1889) has a much less prominent marker located near George W. Hoose's (Section 10, Lot #60).

At least one African-American buried in the Main Street Cemetery served in Massachusetts' famous 54th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, the first Civil War regiment to consist entirely of African-American recruits. Henry Jones (Section 10, Lot #56) was a nineteen-year-old Lanesboro resident when he enlisted with the 54th in November, 1863. Jones survived the war, and was discharged for disability at Morris Island, South Carolina, in September of 1864. (*Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War*, Vol. IV, pp. 656-657, p. 661) (A member of the Hoose family, Edward, also served with the 54th and survived the war, but he does not seem to have been buried in Dalton's Main Street Cemetery.)

Samuel L. Caesar, who is listed in census records as "black," but is described in Dalton's Bicentennial History as a full-blooded "Massasoit Indian," also served in the Civil War (since Massasoit was the name of a Wampanoag chief, and not the name of an Indian tribe or nation, this information may be somewhat inaccurate, or may simply mean that Caesar traced his genealogy to Massasoit; by the same token, racial designations on census records are not always reliable--Caesar may have been of either African or Indian descent, or a mixture of the two). Born in 1847, Caesar enlisted in 1864, and joined Company G, 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry. According to a descendant's account, Caesar fought in Virginia, served guard duty over Confederate prisoners in Maryland, and served patrol duty in Texas before being discharged in 1865. Caesar claimed to be one of the first Union soldiers who marched through Richmond after the Confederacy's defeat. Upon his return to Dalton, Caesar ran an ice business, and was active in town affairs, serving as tree warden for twenty-five years, and as Main Street Cemetery's sexton

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for twelve years. He married into the Hoose family, his first wife being Hannah Louise Hoose (1853-1911). (Archie D. Caesar, Sr., in Dalton Bicentennial History, p. 20) Both Samuel (1847-1929) and Hannah are buried in the Main Street Cemetery (Section 10, Lot #42). Their grave is marked by a simple polished granite stone with abstract swirls carved on its edges. In Section 1 of the cemetery (Lots 9, 12, 13), markers commemorate members of the Caesar and Tucker families, who intermarried--these may also represent members of Dalton's Native and/or African-American communities; members of the Tucker family are listed as "black" on nineteenth-century census records, and some of the names and dates of birth on census records correspond to those on Tucker gravestones in the Main Street Cemetery. Further research into cemetery, census, and vital records may reveal more information about Dalton's minority communities.

A 1940 WPA survey of Dalton's three historic cemeteries identified a number of graves from Dalton's war veterans. At least six of Dalton's known Revolutionary veterans are buried in the Main Street Cemetery: Lawrence Thomas, Benjamin Gallup, Thomas Holden, Daniel Merriam, Abraham Porter, and Amos Smith (North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*) The Cemetery's more than ninety Civil War burials include the grave of George Hager, who was taken prisoner in 1864 and held at Andersonville. He made his escape in 1865 and survived to return home to Dalton, where he lived until 1907. Hager's family monument sports an elaborate granite shroud-draped urn (Section 9, Lot #2).

CONCLUSION

Dalton's Main Street Cemetery illustrates many facets of Dalton's history, from its earliest settlement to the present. Its monuments commemorate a wide range of Dalton residents, from its first settlers to its prosperous businessmen, to its small African-American community. An in-depth study of individuals buried here could provide a wealth of information about elements of Dalton's population that are as yet undocumented or poorly documented. In addition, the cemetery's connection to the town's controversial first meetinghouse makes it a significant landmark in Dalton's early settlement period. The cemetery's development and growth reflect, not only changing attitudes toward funeral customs, but also the major role that business philanthropy played in Dalton's civic and social history.

The Main Street Cemetery is also an important complement to Dalton's two other historic burial grounds. Dalton's three historic cemeteries (East Main Street, Main Street, and Fairview) provide tangible examples of the progression of attitudes toward death and burial during the nineteenth century. From the simple burial ground at East Main Street to the picturesque landscaping of the Main Street Cemetery to the more open feeling of the late nineteenth-century Fairview Cemetery, the three burial grounds form a continuum showing how cemetery planning and design in this small industrial town reflect broader trends that were taking place in the country as a whole.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of a Berkshire community as it evolved from an agricultural community in the 18th century to a town based on industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. This information

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 20

can be obtained through a study of land use changes at the East Main Street Cemetery as it changed from a late 18th- century churchyard burial ground to a mid 19th-century graveyard embodying the ideals of the rural cemetery movement. Information from documentary and archaeological research can help identify the sequence of events that led to the establishment of the town's first meetinghouse center and burial ground in 1794. Actual physical evidence from graves, including their skeletal and material culture contents can help determine whether a community or family burial ground preceded the meetinghouse and burial ground that followed. Existing burial stones indicate 1788 as the date for the earliest grave. This stone and other similar unmarked stones in its vicinity may represent an earlier, pre-1794 burial ground or may simple be commemorative stones placed in the area at a later date to honor the life and death of earlier settlers. Archaeological and historical evidence may be present to clarify these issues. Structural evidence from the town's first meetinghouse may also exist that identify its architectural details and layout including outbuildings, fence lines and burial ground. Archaeological evidence may contribute information relating to the temporal evolution of these objects and structures and their relationships at specific points in time. Structural evidence might also survive from a farm, related outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) originally located in the northern half of the cemetery. Information from historical and archaeological resources may contribute information on periods of occupation for the farm, domestic farm life, agricultural technology and production and the settlement of the town. Archaeological resources including graves and post molds indicating fence lines may also be present indicating a family burial plot was present explaining various grave distributions in the cemetery. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery can identify the full range of graves present at the Main Street Cemetery. Unmarked graves are probably present and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries then later replaced, at times in different locations. Some stones were also potentially erected as commemorative stones by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth and nineteenth century unmarked graves may also be present representing paupers and other unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries at the cemetery. These bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly the entire burial ground) at later dates.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote sensing techniques of investigation might also prove useful. Social, cultural and economic information relating to the 18th and 19th century Dalton settlement can be obtained in this manner, however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies and cause of death. This information can be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure and numerous other topics relating to the individual, the overall settlement and, the Congregational society.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Main Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

Section number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 9 Page 2

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(end)

Main Street Cemetery

Berkshire, Mass.

Name of Property

County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.2 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 649950 4703960
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 650080 4703960
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 650080 4703760
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 649880 4703700
Zone Easting 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 Michele Plourde-Barker, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2000

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Dalton

street & number 321 Main Street telephone 413-684-1274

city or town Dalton state MA zip code 01226

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Main Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Main Street Cemetery contains 10.2 acres of land, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Main Street Cemetery at Park Street and running east along the rear (southern) property lines of properties on the south side of John Street to the northeast corner of Main Street Cemetery, where it is bounded by the western property lines of properties at the west end of Willis Street, thence running south along the western property lines of properties on Willis Street and Flansburg Avenue to Main Street; thence west along Main Street to the corner of Main and Park Streets; thence north along the east side of Park Street to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the property being nominated are the same as the lot lines of the Main Street Cemetery.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Main Street Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.

Section number photos Page

NOTE: ALL ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ARE LOCATED AT:

Dalton Historical Commission offices
321 Main Street
Dalton, MA 01226

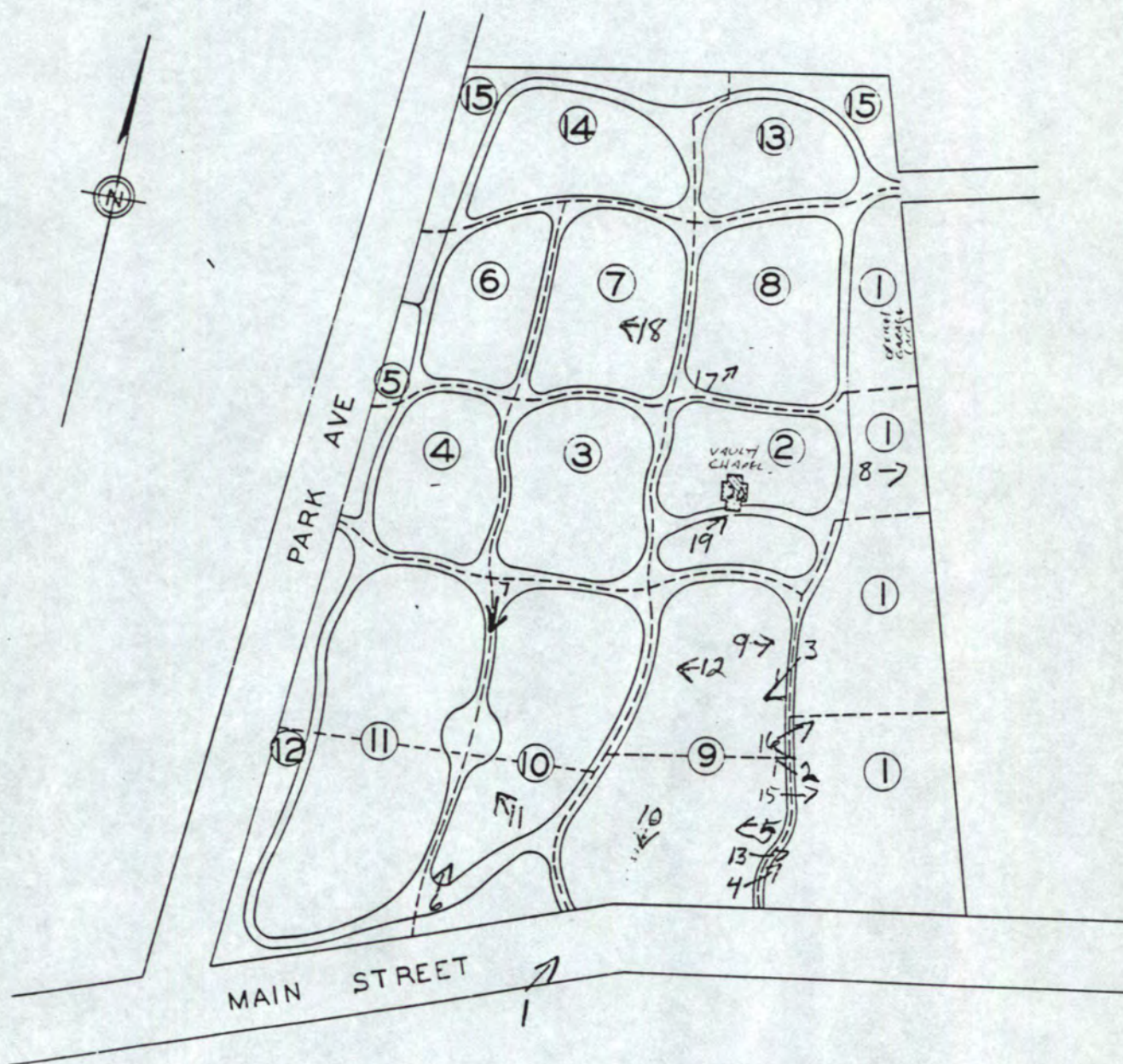
PHOTOGRAPHER: Michele Plourde-Barker

DATE: July 1999

1. Main Street Cemetery, south wall. View facing northeast
2. Main Street Cemetery, showing original Dalton meetinghouse site, marked by boulder in lower left-hand corner (Section 9) View facing northwest
3. Main Street Cemetery, showing original churchyard burial ground (Section 9)
View facing southwest
4. Main Street Cemetery, showing Weston and Crane plots View facing northeast
5. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, showing Carson obelisk (#30) View facing southwest
6. Main Street Cemetery, Section 10, southern half, showing Adams (#1) and Tower (#2) lots, chapel and receiving vault in right rear, memorial mound to war dead in left rear View facing north
7. Main Street Cemetery, Section 11 (right) and Section 10 (left), looking toward memorial mound
View facing south
8. Main Street Cemetery, Section 1, center portion showing oldest known grave, marked "L.C. 1788"
View facing east
9. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, north half, showing original churchyard burial ground, including Gallup and Merriman graves (#102) View facing east
10. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, showing Chamberlin obelisk (#34) View facing south
11. Main Street Cemetery, Section 10, showing Clark urn (#18) View facing northwest
12. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, showing Bicknell graves (#98) View facing west
13. Main Street Cemetery, Section 1, showing Weston family plot (#129) View facing east
14. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9 showing Josiah Weston monument (#129) View facing east
15. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, showing Zenas Crane monument (#83) View facing northeast
16. Main Street Cemetery, Section 9, showing Crane family plot (#129) View facing northeast
17. Main Street Cemetery, Section 8, showing Clow monument (#43) View facing northeast
18. Main Street Cemetery, Section 7, showing Bates and Hagar monuments View facing west
19. Main Street Cemetery, Section 2, showing chapel and receiving vault (1907) View facing northeast
20. Main Street Cemetery, showing chapel interior View facing west

(end)

MAIN STREET CEMETERY DALTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

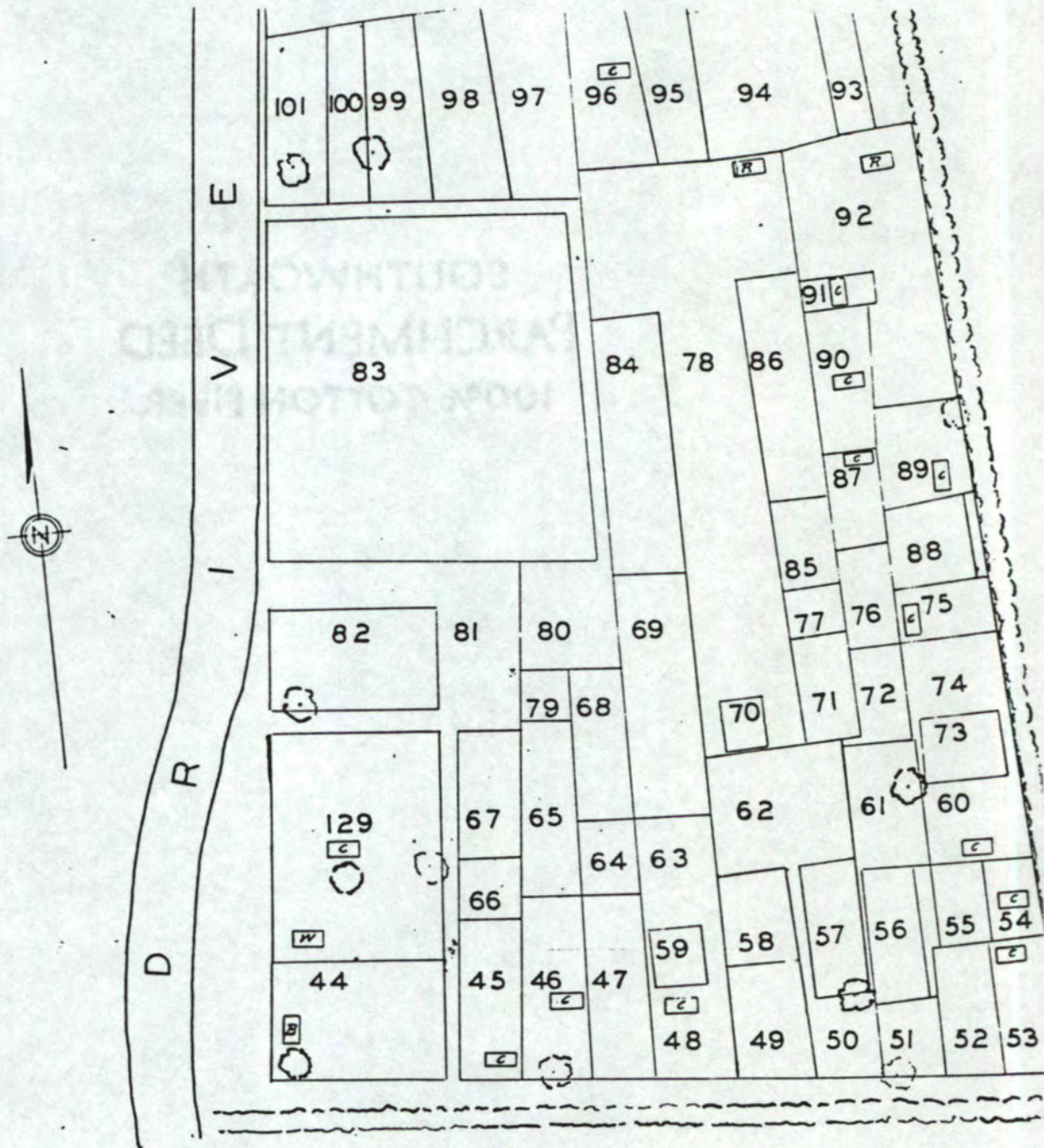


(PHOTO #S WITH ARROWS)
(SECTIONS SHOWN IN CIRCLES)

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Base map taken from:

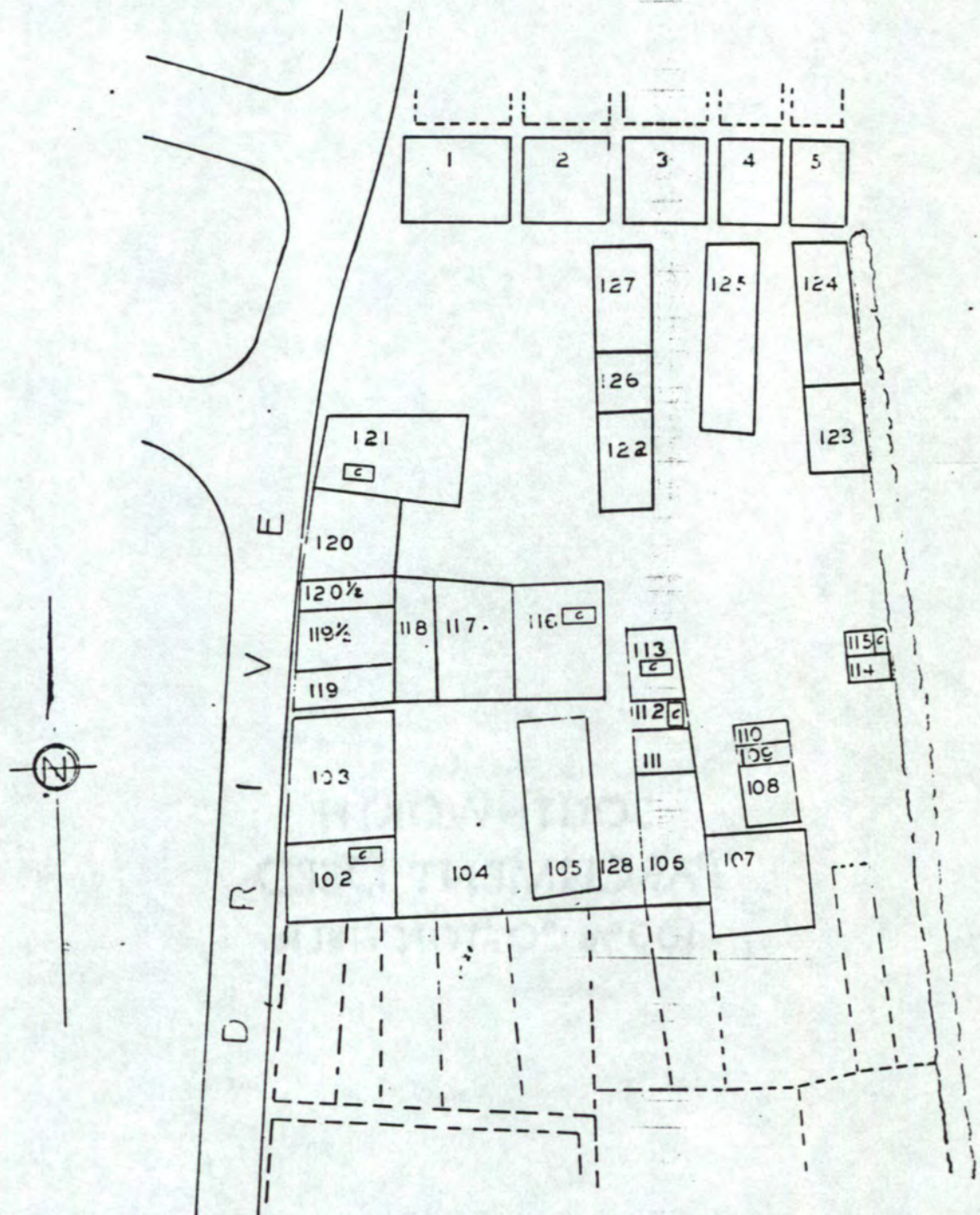
North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918.
Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 1, southern portion



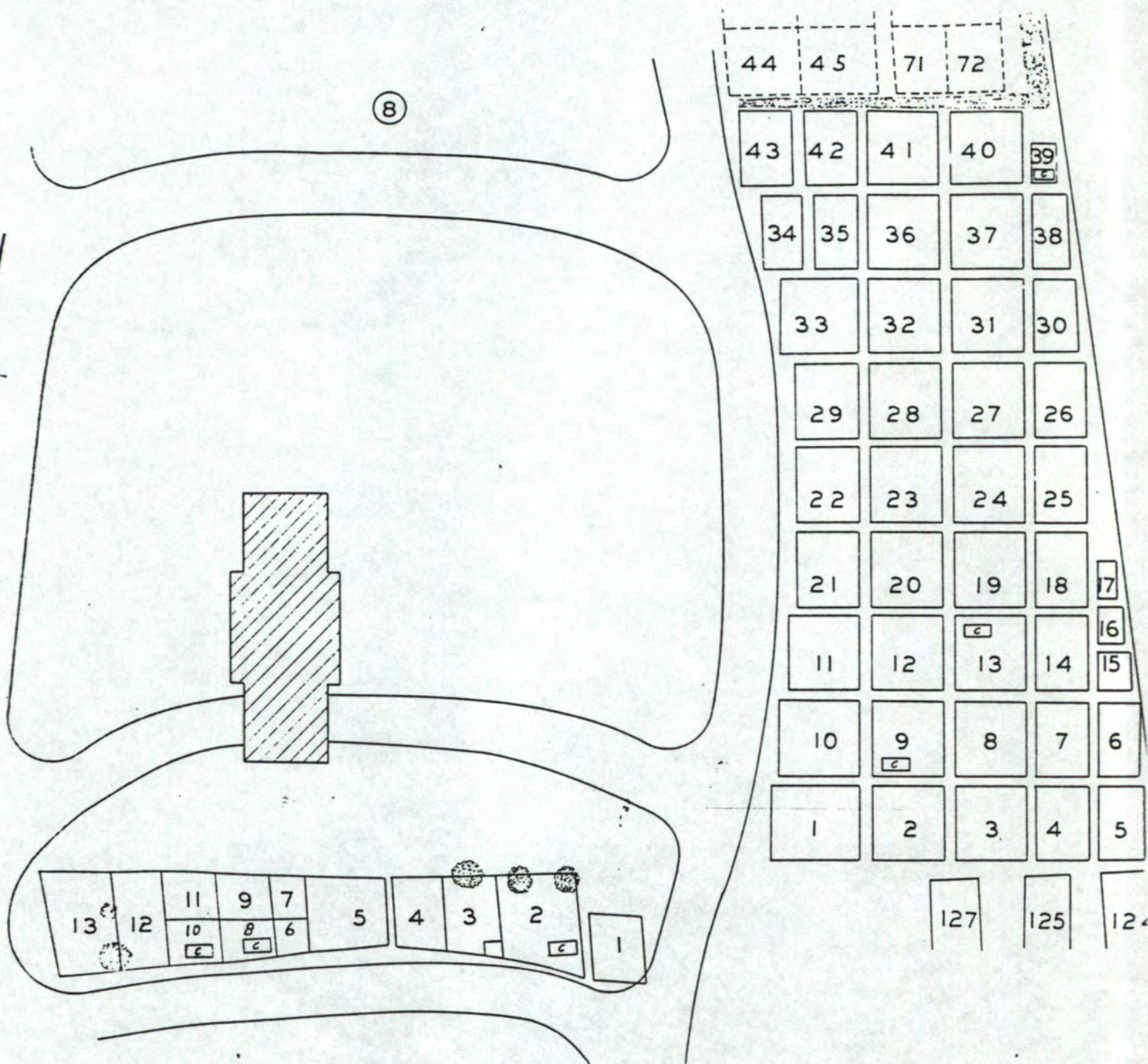
North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918.
 Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 1, middle portion



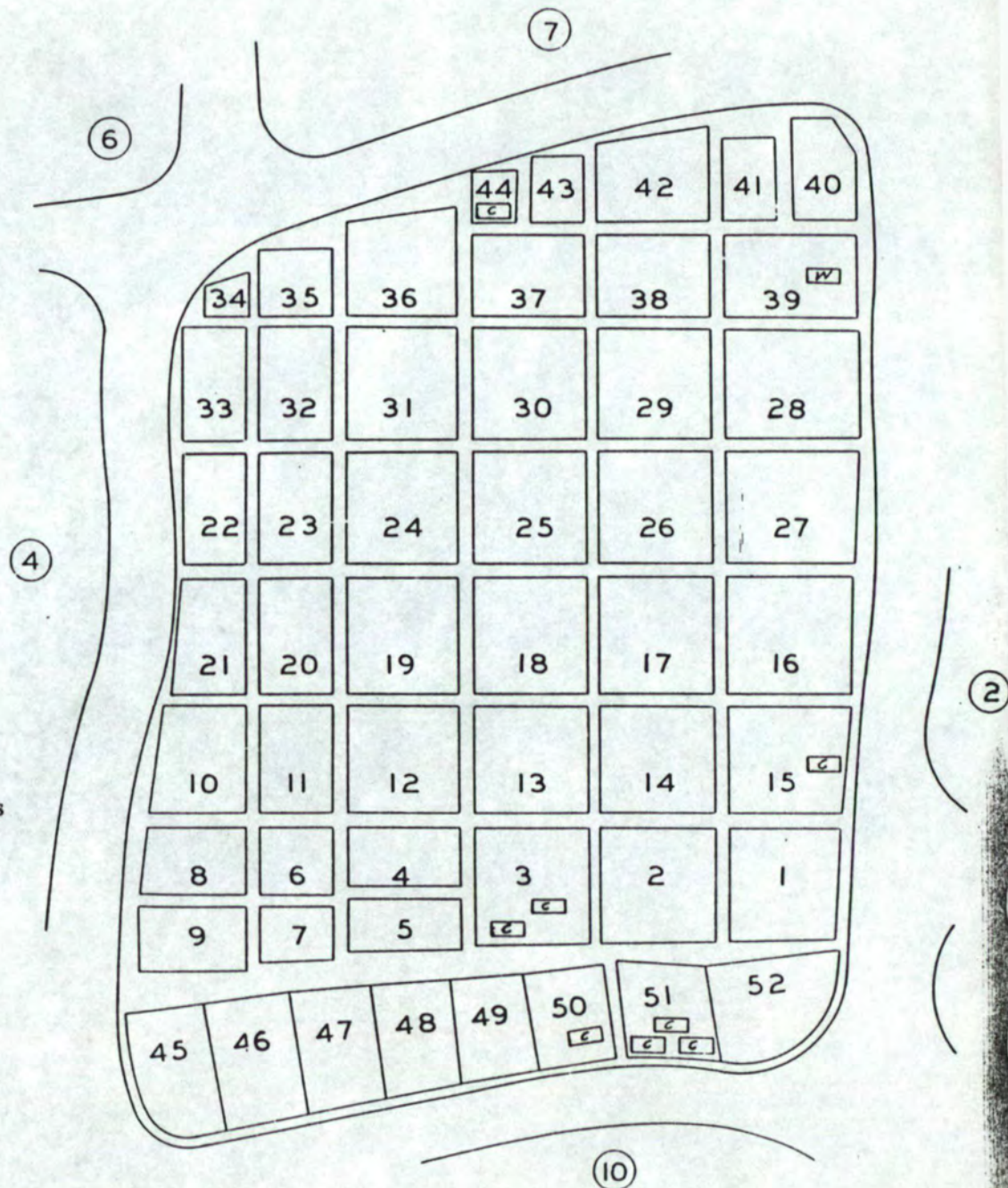
North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves. WPA Project #20918.*
 Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Section 2, Section 1, middle portion



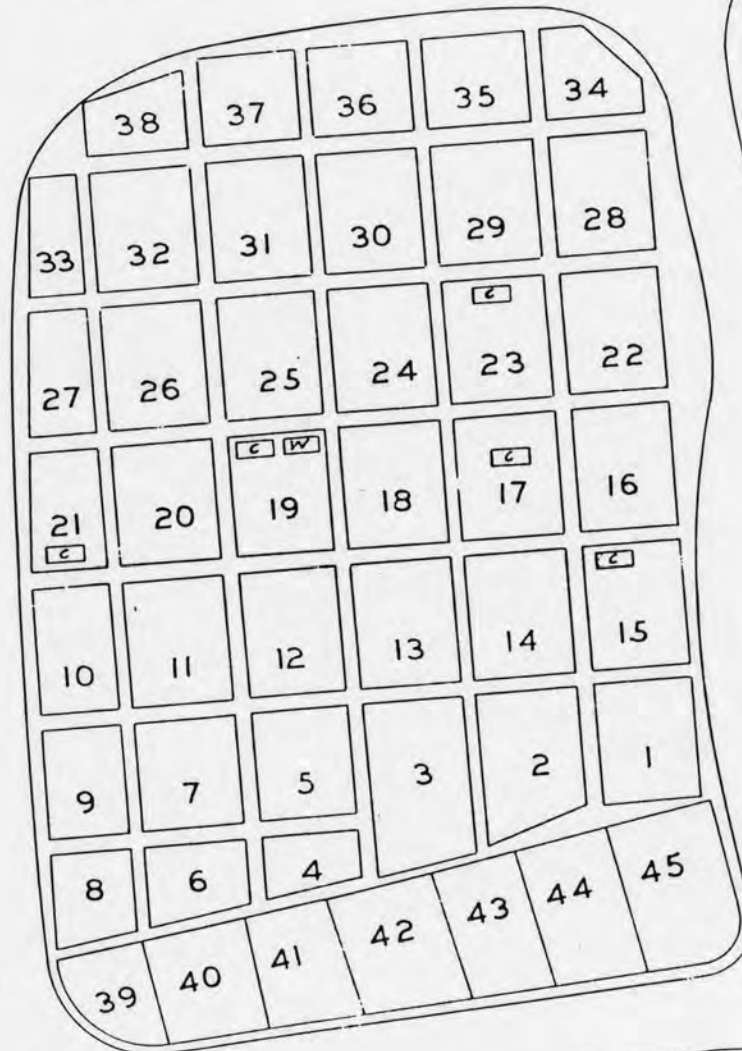
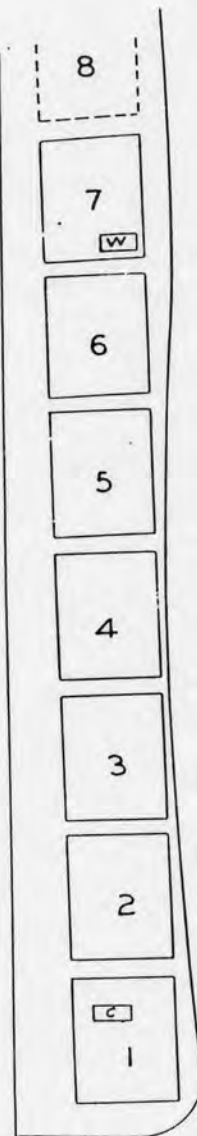
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Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 3





PARK AVE.



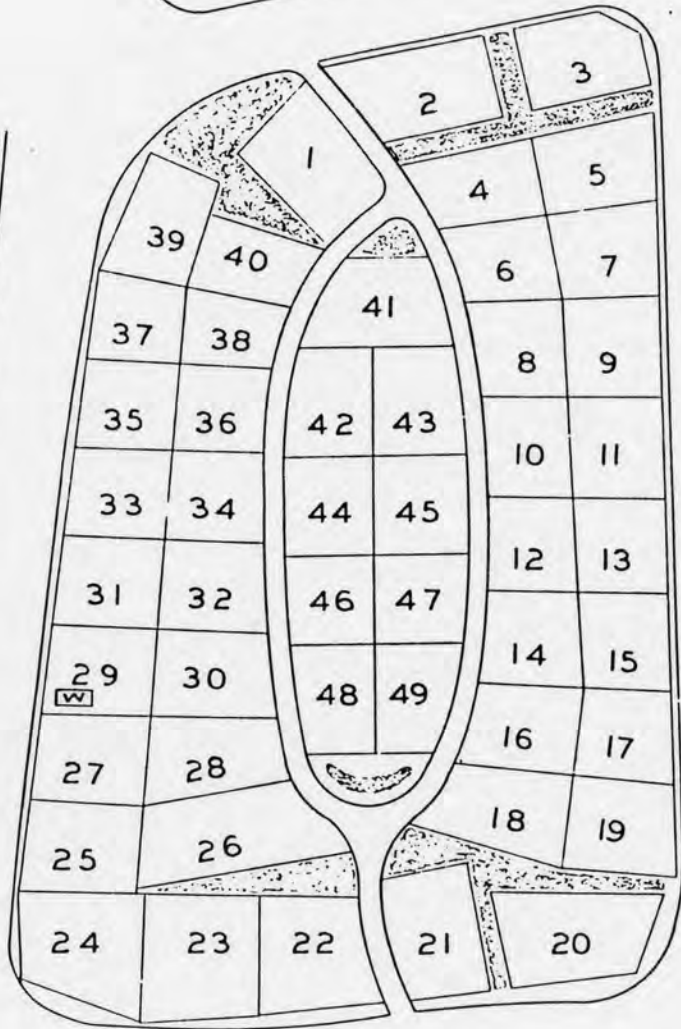
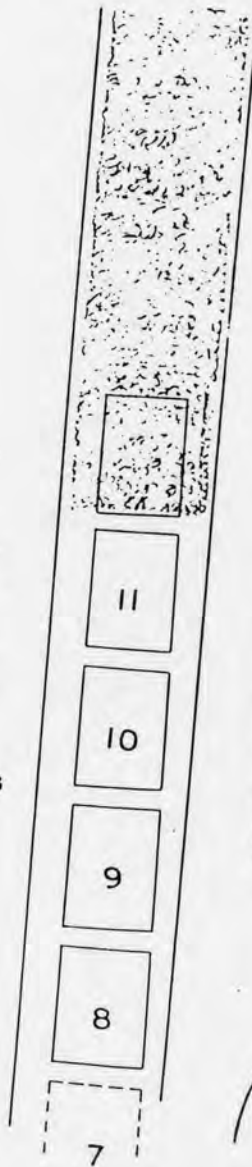
Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
Section 4, Section 5, southern half

North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918.
Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.



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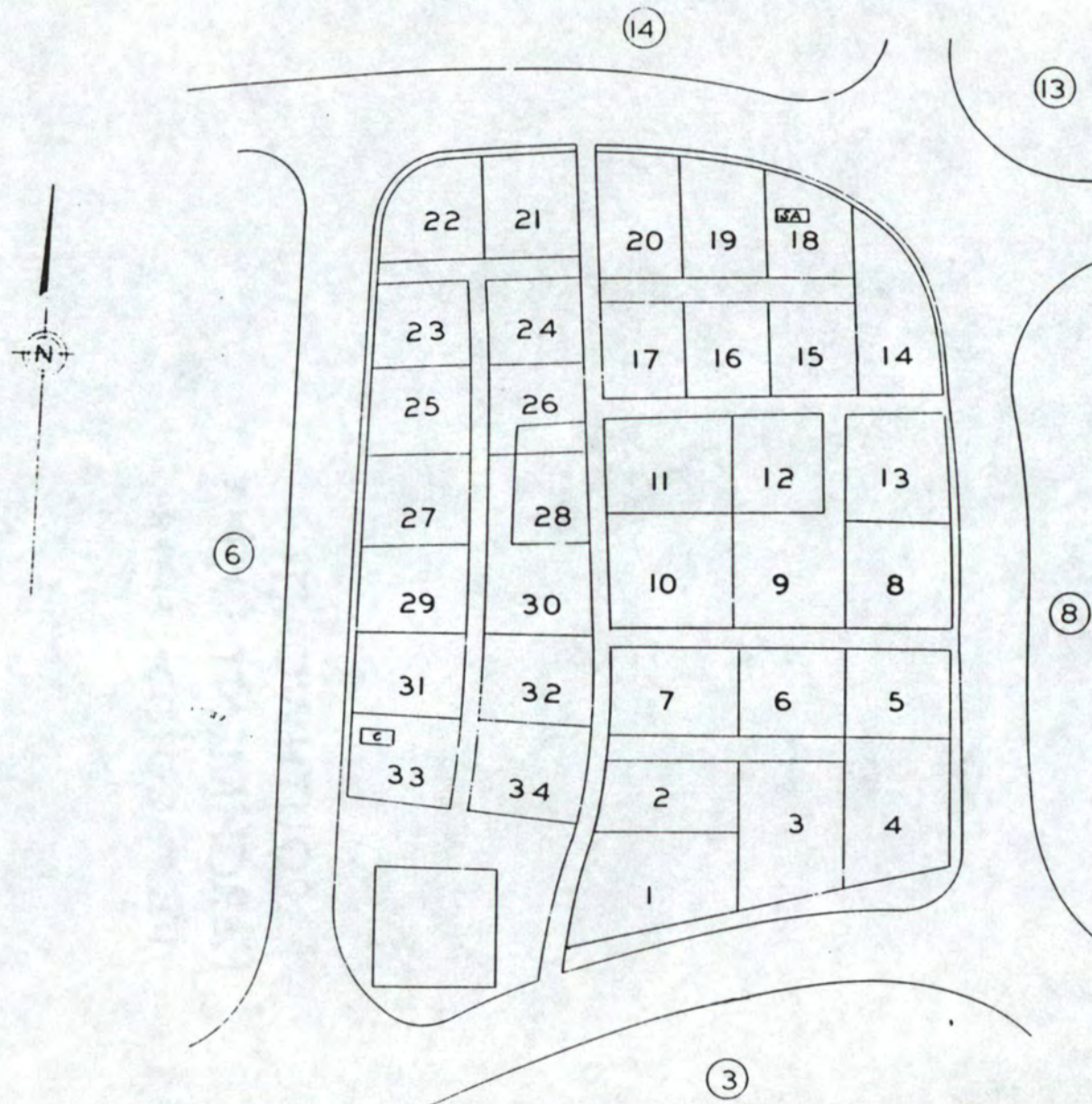
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Section 6, Section 5, northern half



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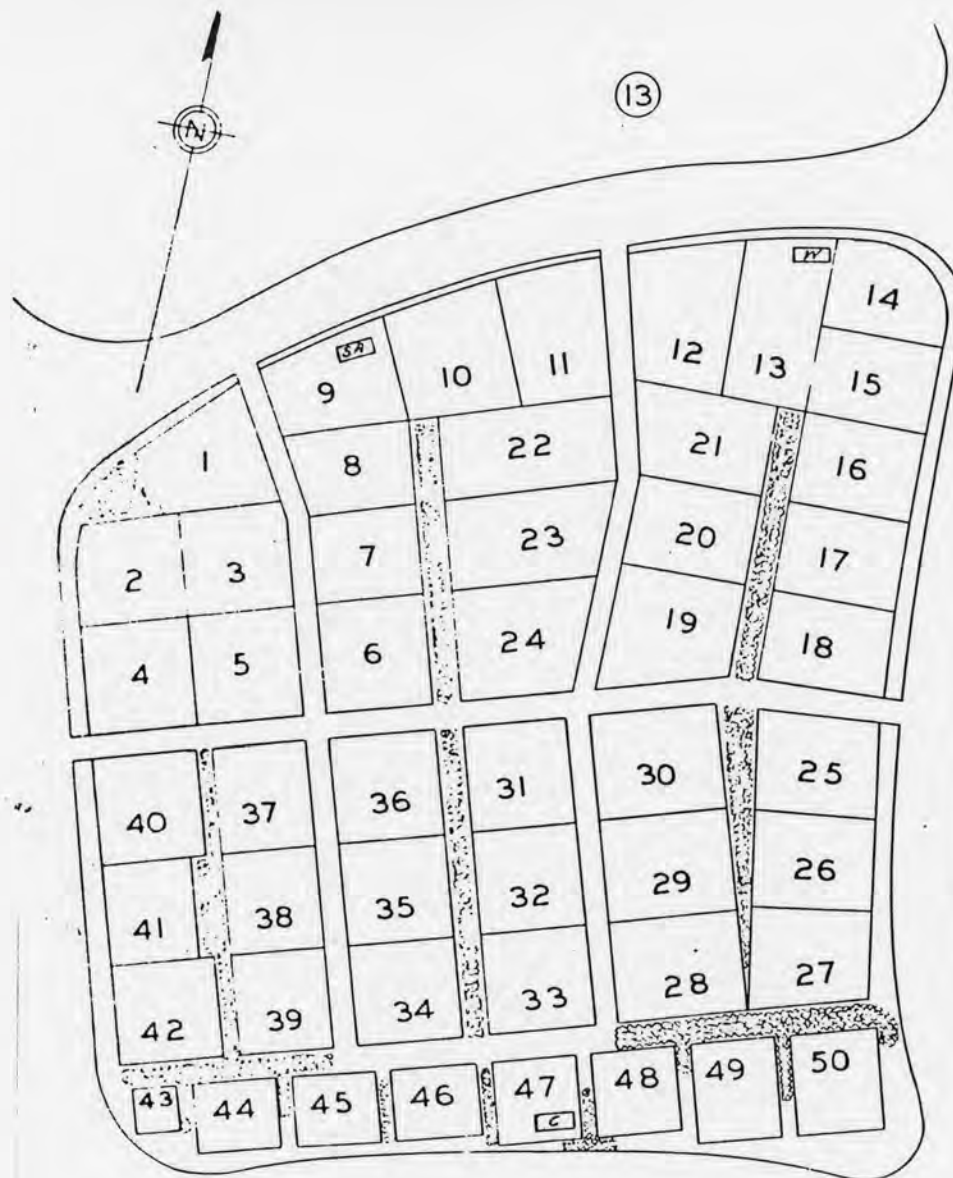
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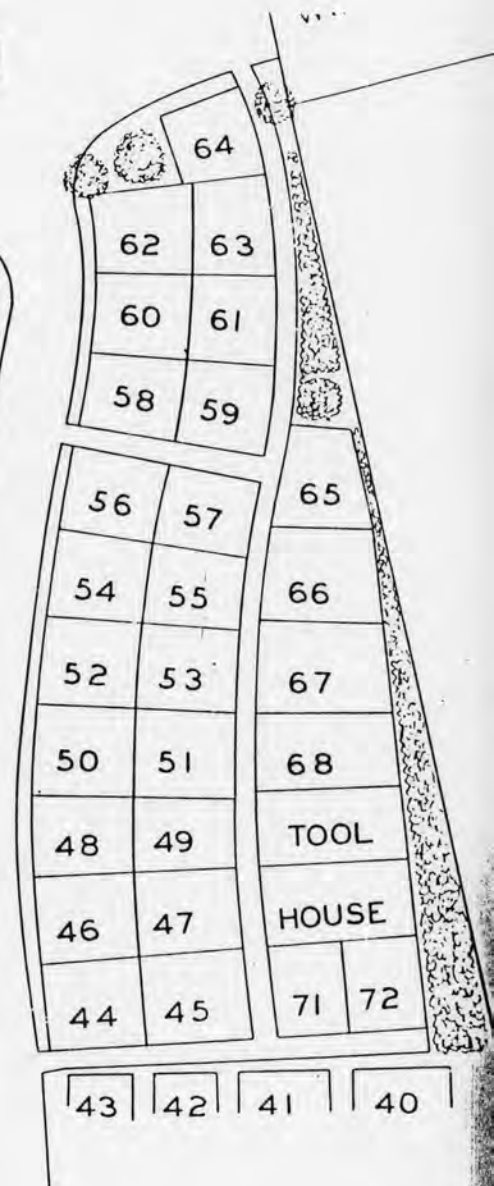
Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
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 Section 7

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 Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.



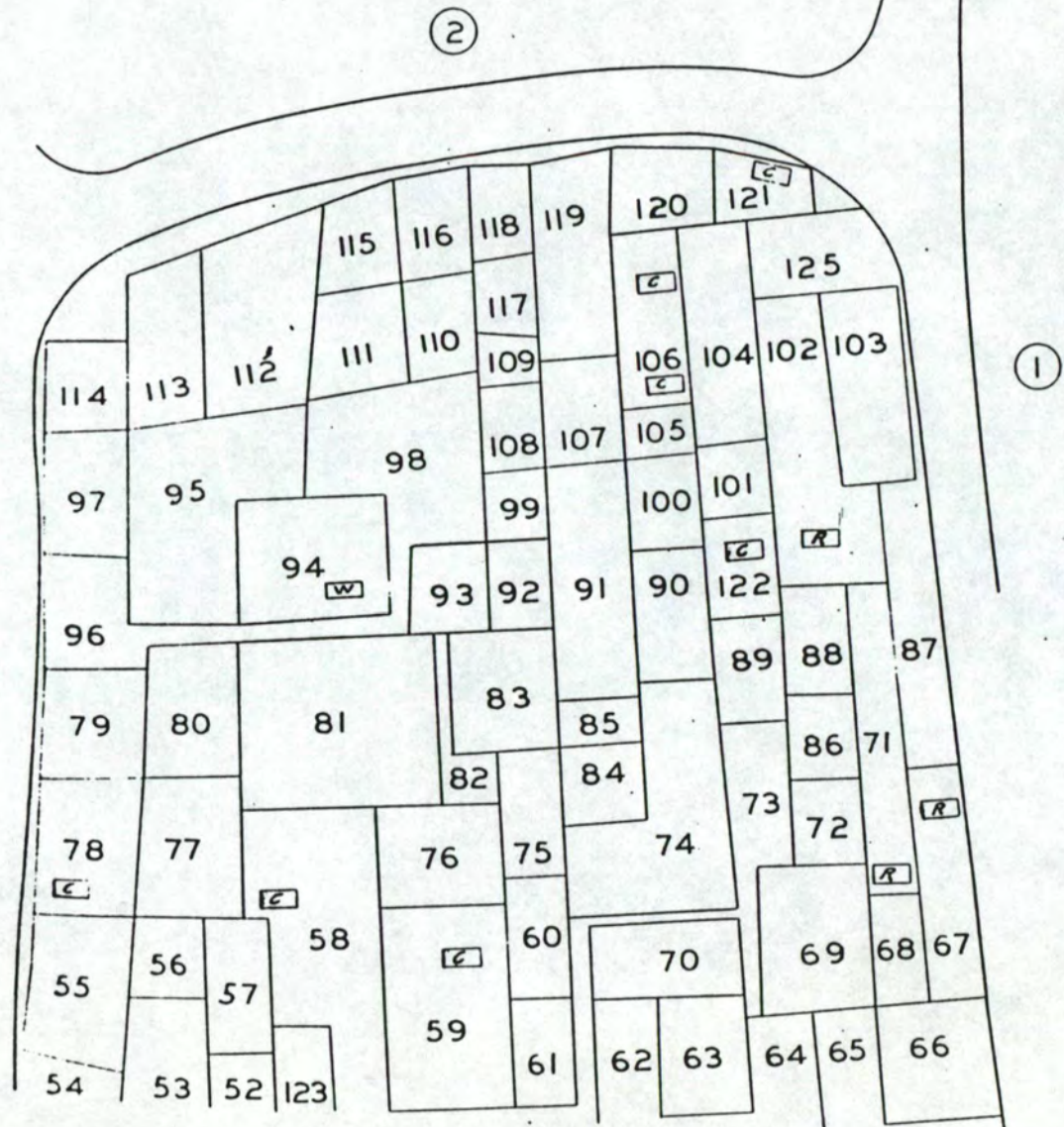
Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
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Section 8, Section 1, northern portion

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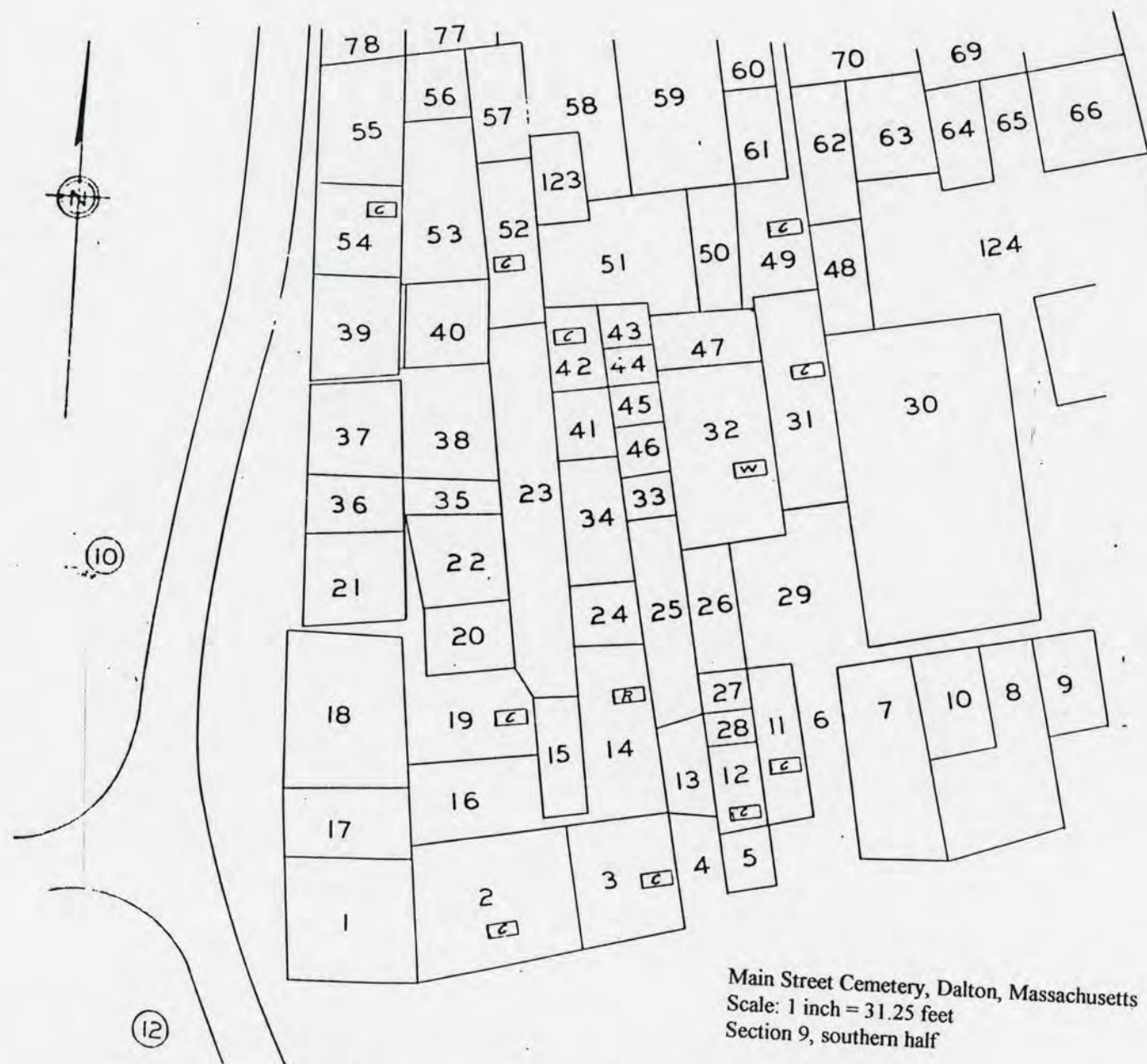


SECTION ⑧ AND
NORTH PART OF SECT

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
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 Section 9, northern half

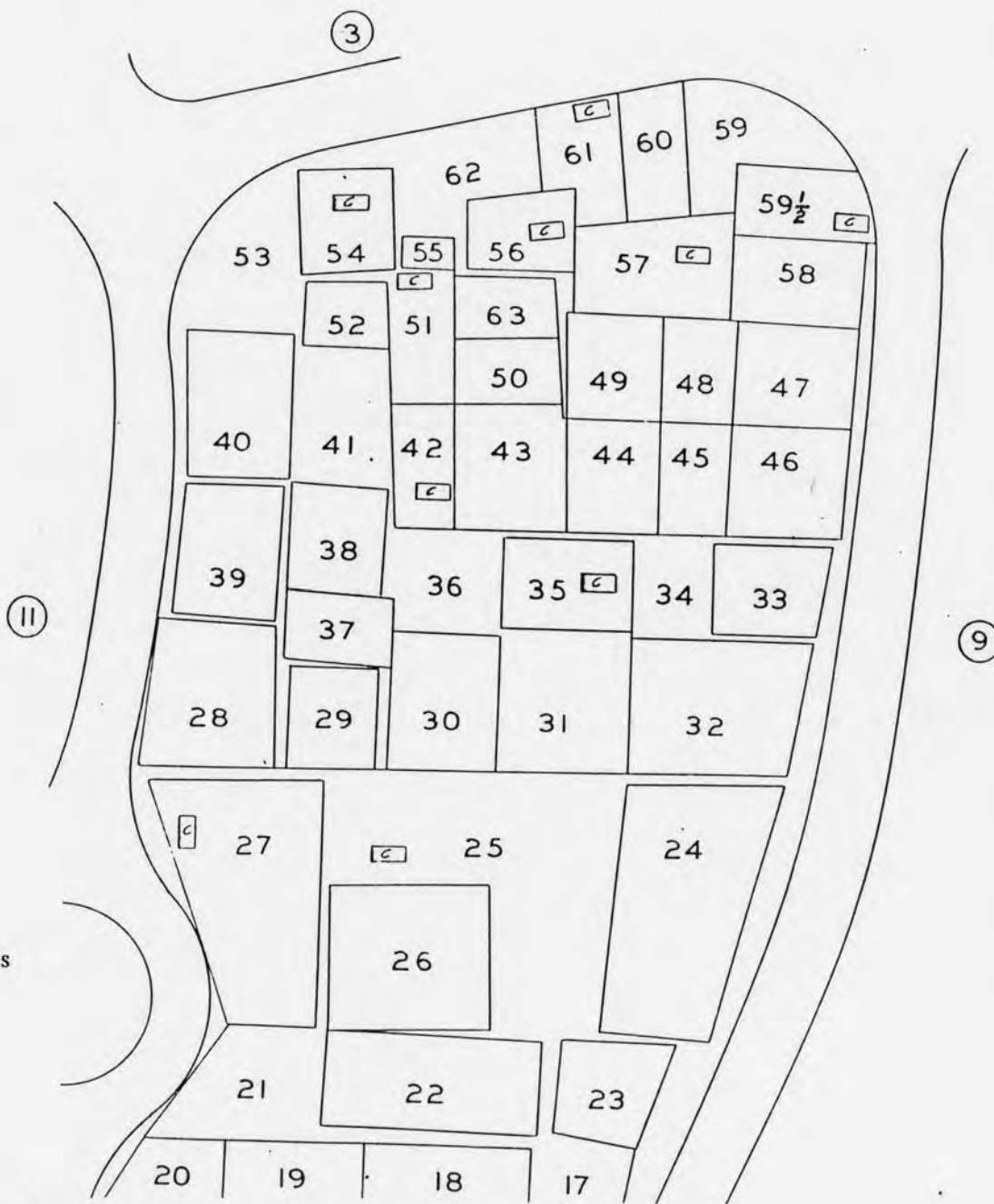


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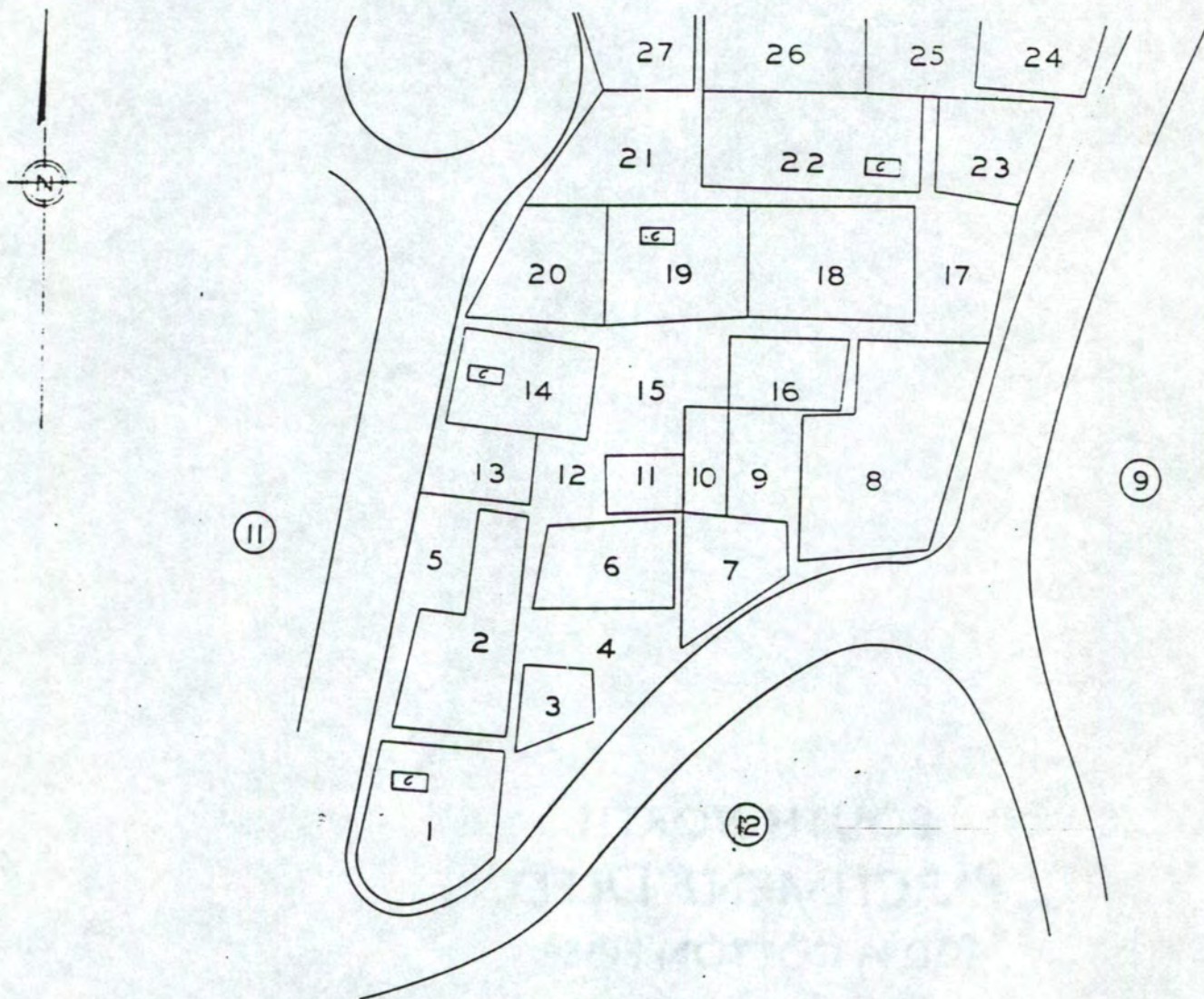


North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves. WPA Project #20918.*
Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 10, northern half



Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 10, southern half



North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves. WPA Project #20918.*
 Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Sections 11 and 12, northern half



North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918.
 Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts

Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet

Sections 11 and 12, southern half



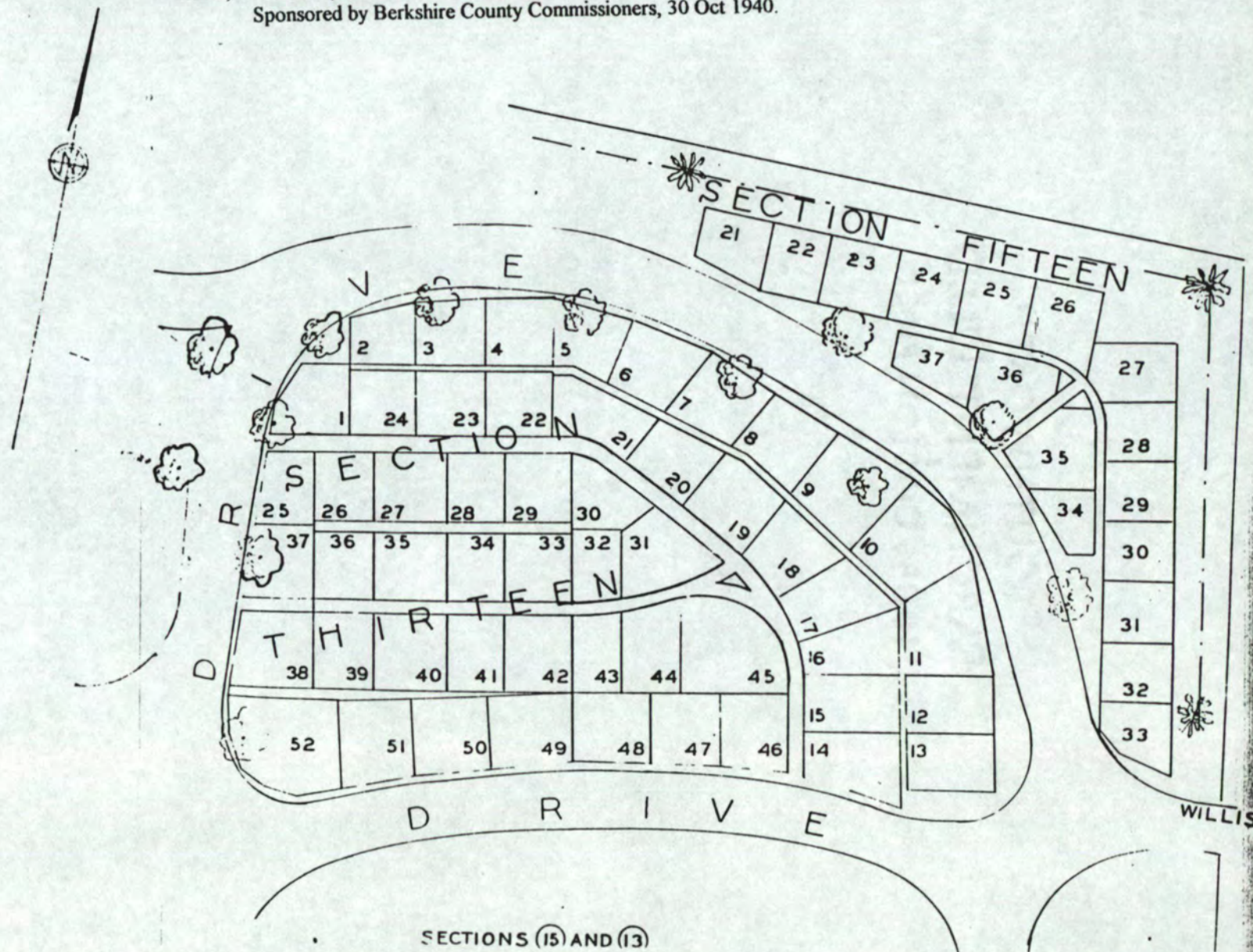
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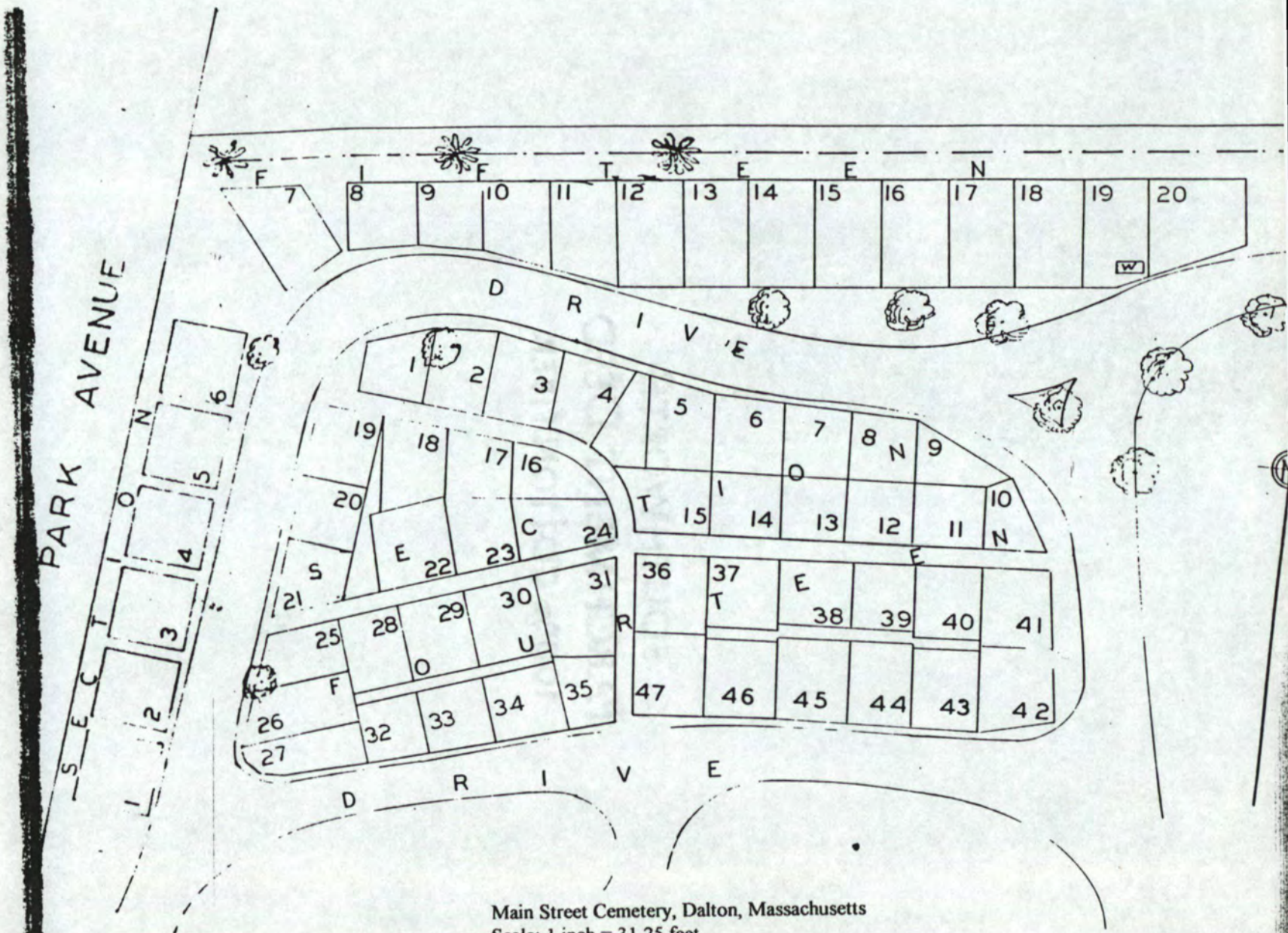
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Section 13, Section 15, eastern half

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Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.



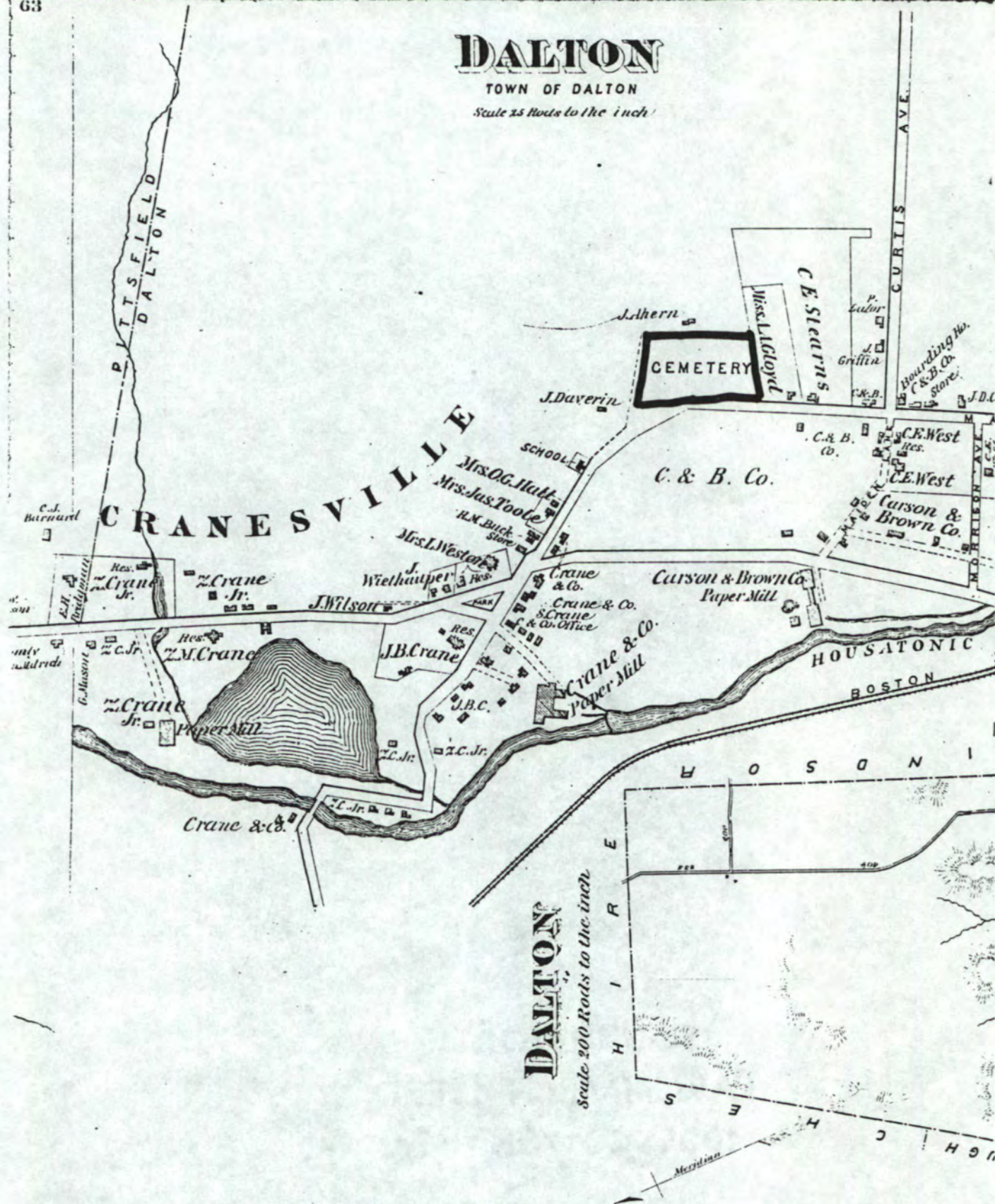


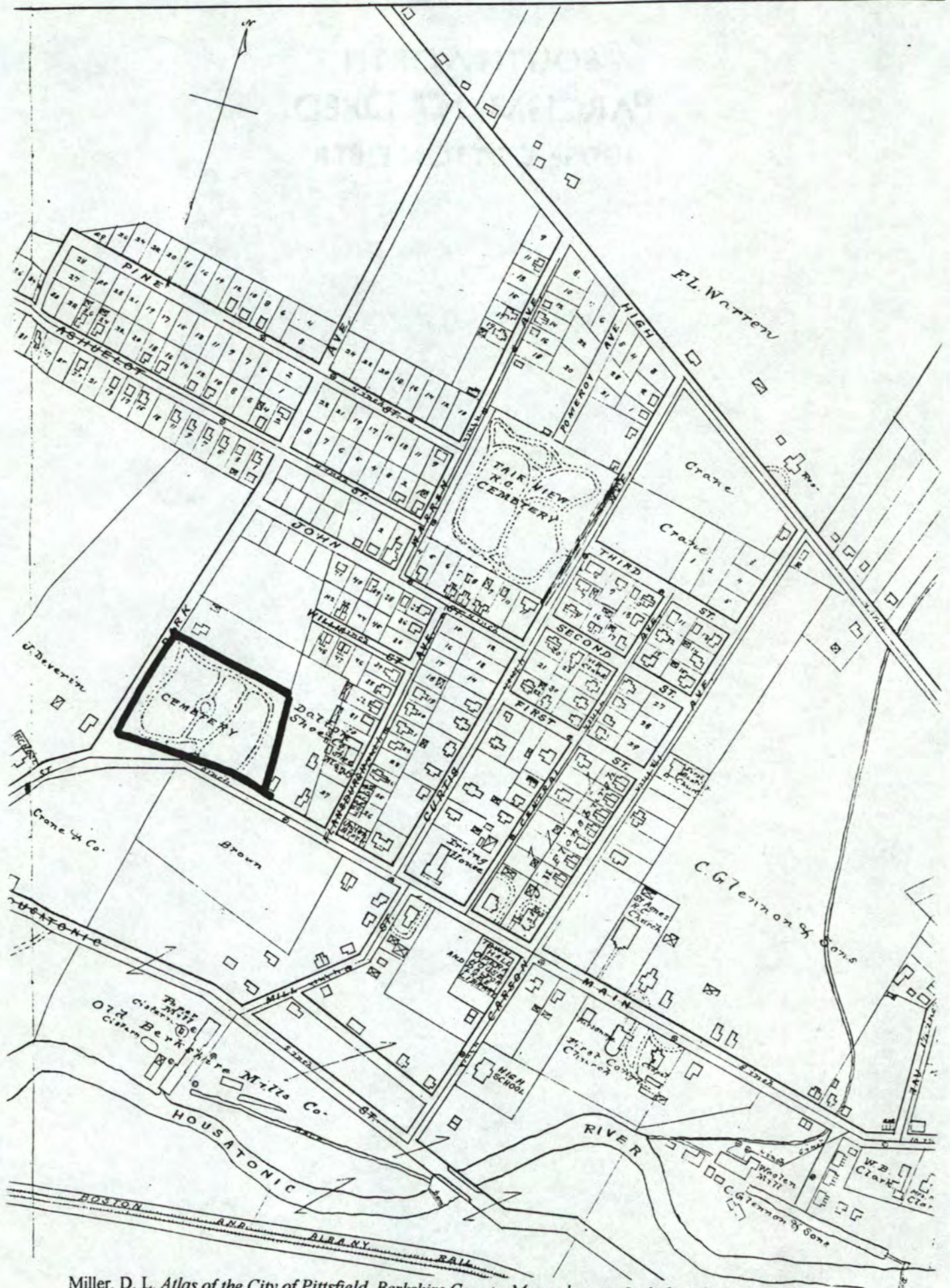
Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts
 Scale: 1 inch = 31.25 feet
 Section 14, Section 15, northwestern corner

DALTON

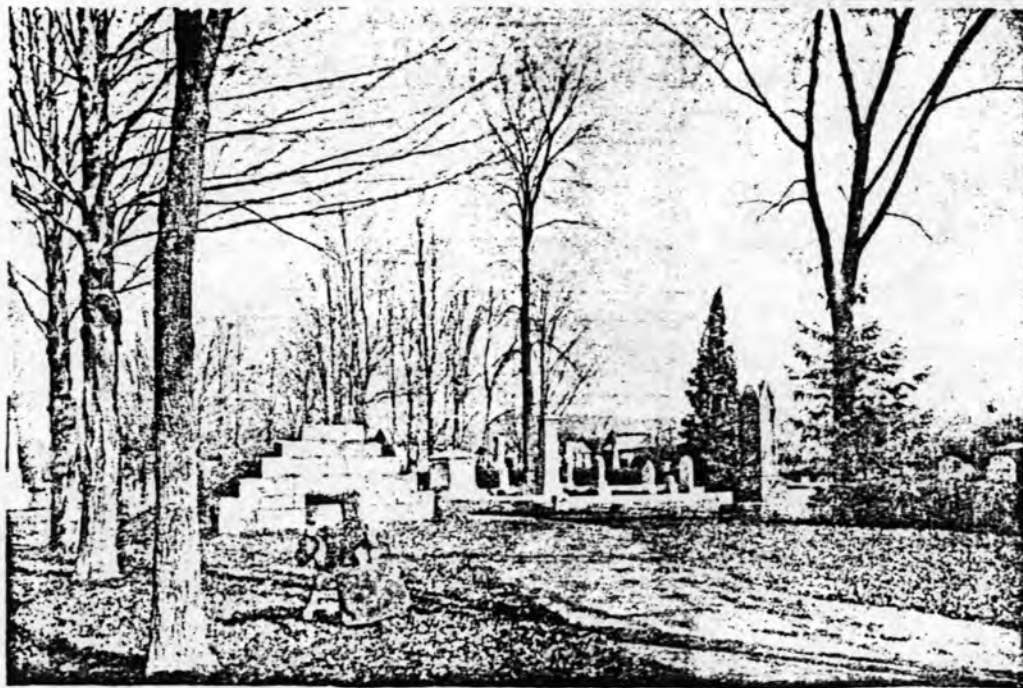
TOWN OF DALTON

Scale 25 Rods to the inch



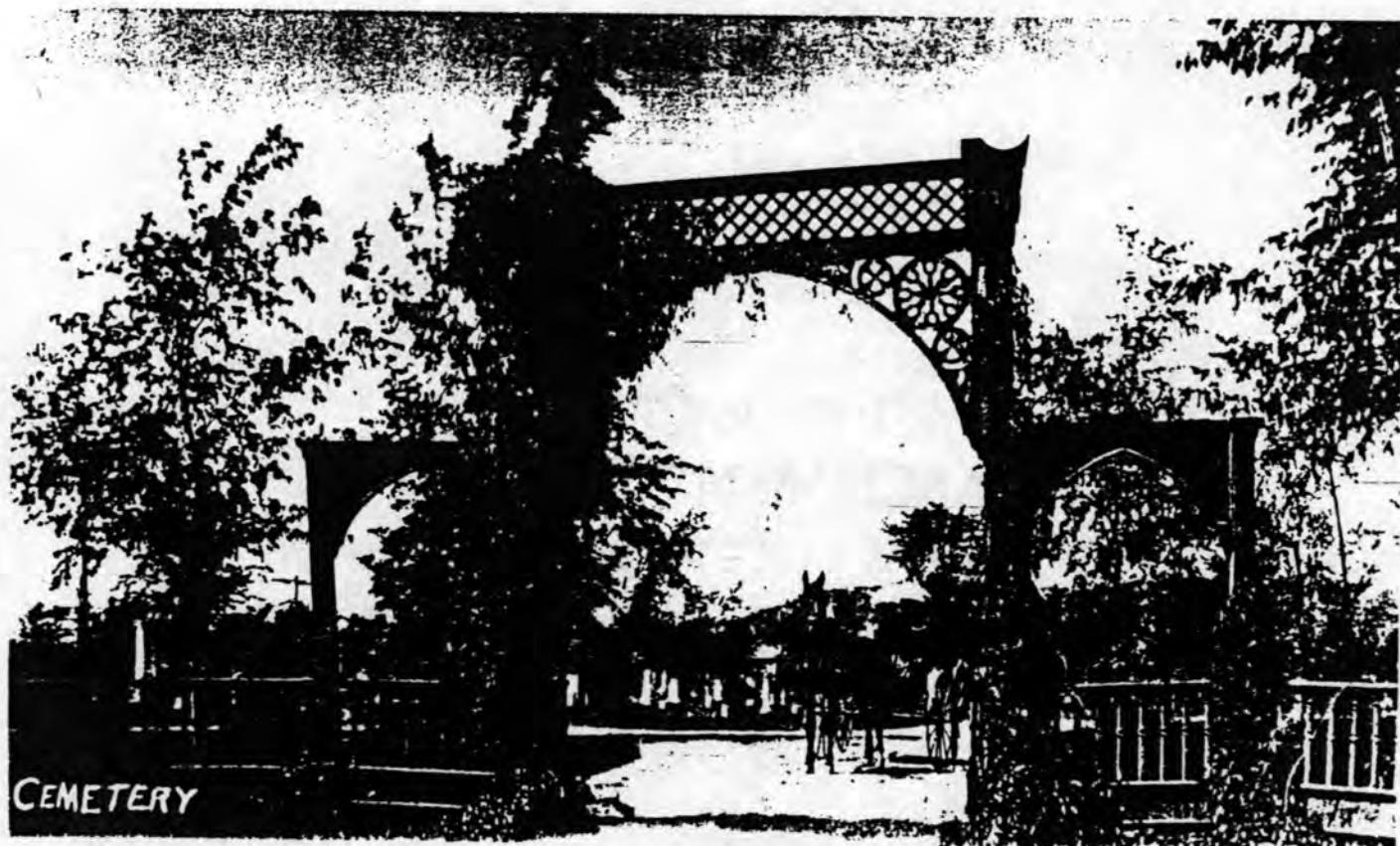


Miller, D. L. Atlas of the City of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Including the Village of Dalton. New York: D. L. Miller & Company, 1893.



IN DALTON CEMETERY

Old receiving vault (built circa 1852), Main Street Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts. From: *Picturesque Berkshire*. Northampton, Massachusetts: Picturesque Publishing Company, 1893, p. 94.



This was the entrance to the Main Street Cemetery in about 1905. The archway and gate were made of wood. (Photo by S.S. Wheeler of Pittsfield)

Main Street Cemetery fence (built circa 1872), Dalton, Massachusetts, shown circa 1905. From: Dalton Bicentennial Committee. *A Bicentennial History of Dalton, Massachusetts: 1784-1984*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Excelsior Printing Company, 1984, p. 108.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Main Street Cemetery

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 4/18/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/02/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/18/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/02/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000502

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/18/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



SEPT 1999 >061
74295**NNN-2032(073)

MAIN ST. CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO #1



SEPT 1999< >007
74295**NNNN-4132<073>

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO #2



SEP1 1999< >005
74295**NNN-4 22 2<073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE Co. MA
PHOTO # 3



SEPT 1999< >001
738 95** N H N 3 21 2 (073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE Co. MA
PHOTO # 4



SEPT 1999< >022
741 954* N N N-5 41 2(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 5



OBELISK MONUMENT

ADAMS

DODGERS

JOHN S. ADAMS
BORN 1874
DIED 1944

SARAH E. PARKER
BORN 1874
DIED 1944

HENRY L. ADAMS
OCTOBER 5, 1887
JUNE 9, 1940

SEPT 1999< >001
742 95** N N N-2 05 2 (073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 6



SEPT 1999< >018
741 95** N N N 3 09 2 (073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BRKS NICK CO. MA
PHOTO #7



SEPT 1999< >014
74195**NNN-209200730

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BRKSURE Co. MA
PHOTO # 8



SEPT 1999< 2009
741 9544 N N N-3 21 2 (073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DOLTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 9



SEPT 1999< >065
742 95** N N H-4 13 2(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 10



SEPT 1999< >063
74295**NNN-2122(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, SHERBURN CO. MA
PHOTO # 11



SEPT 1999< >021
741 95**NNN-213 20733

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 12



SEPT 1999< >011
74195**NNN-3142073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 13



WESTON

SEPT 1999< >012
741 95** N N N-3 09 2(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO #14



SEPT 1999< >005
741 95** N N N-3 42 2(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 15



SEPT 1999< >002
741 95**NNH+2 26 2<073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DOLTON, BERKSHIRE CO.
PHOTO # 16



BENJAMIN CLOW
OF DARTON, MASS. BORN 1827
DIED 1890. INTERMENT
AT THE DARTON CEMETERY
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
MAY 17, 1912

SEPT 1999< >007
741 95** N N N-3 18 2<073>

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DOLTON, BRACKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO #17



HARRY OWEN BATES
BORN 1894
DIED 1931

CAL MARIE CRANE
BORN 1891
DIED 1931

JESE GARRET
CAROLINE EDITH BATES
BORN 1877
DIED 1931

DAKIN

SEPT 1999< >017
74195**NNN2112(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO #18



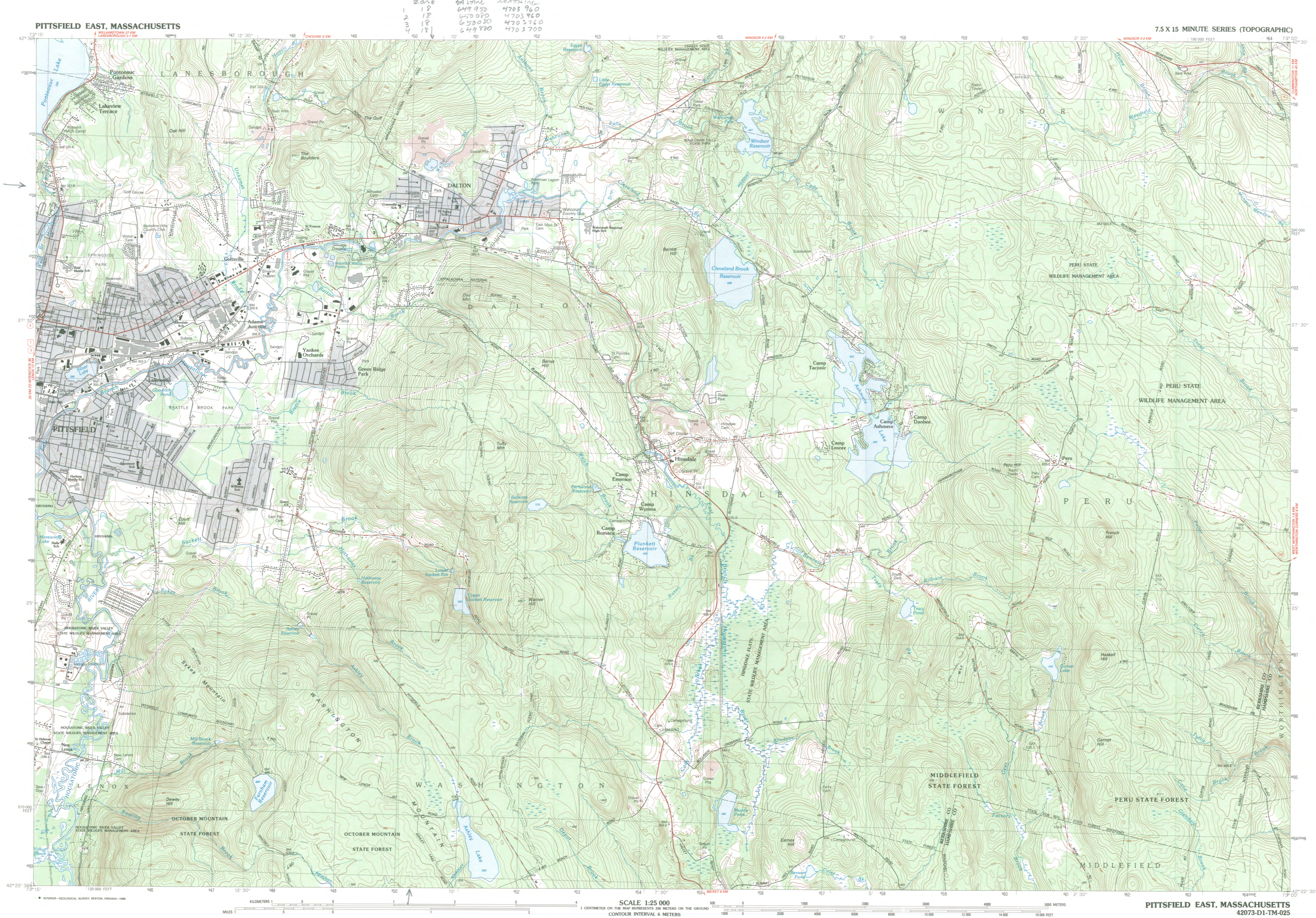
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MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA
PHOTO # 29



SEPT 1999 >060
74295**NNN-3152(073)

MAIN ST CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO #20



MASS. CON. 42073-D1-TM-025

Pittsfield East

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1988

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1988

Supersedes Pittsfield East and Peru 1:25,000 scale Maps dated 1973

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18

Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

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

Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Main St Cemetery
Dalton
Berkshire Co, MA



MAIN ST. CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE Co., MA.
ASSESSORS MAP #21
SCALE 1" = 200'



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 10, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Main Street Cemetery, Dalton (Berkshire Co.) MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Two letters of support have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mary Ellen Shea, Chair, Dalton Historical Commission
Michelle Plourde-Barker, Preservation Consultant
Lawrence Gingras, Dalton Board of Selectmen
Richard Ladd, Chair, Planning Board
Congressman John Olver
"Smokey" Rickard, Dalton Town Manager
Mary Jane Caliento
Marjorie O'Keefe

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 • (617) 727-8470

Fax: (617) 727-5128 • TDD: 1-800-392-6090

www.state.ma.us/sec/mbc