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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Pittsfield Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 203 Wahconah Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Pittsfield

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01201

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.)

Brona Simon

1/24/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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):

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Ball

Date of Action

3.13.07

Pittsfield Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, Massachusetts
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	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>53</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>72</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NONE

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete
walls Great Barrington bluestone, granite, marble, brick,
wood
roof red slate, asphalt, copper, bronze
other monuments and gravestones of slate, marble,
brown-stone, granite, zinc

Narrative Description

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

(see continuation sheets)

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Continuation SheetSection Number 7 Page 1Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Location & Setting

The Pittsfield Cemetery lies at the northwest end of Pittsfield's downtown on 142 acres of land along the west side of Wahconah Street. The Berkshire Mountains of Massachusetts stand in the distance to the north, south and east, while New York's Taconic Range lies to the west. Onota Lake and Burbank Park border the cemetery's western edge. To the north and east is the Wahconah Street neighborhood, a mix of residences and commercial enterprises centered around Wahconah Street. Wahconah Park, a recreation area and baseball field, (NR-2005) and the city's downtown lie to the south.

While it covers 142 acres, the Pittsfield Cemetery derives its primary significance from its original 83-acre section designed in 1850 in the rural cemetery style. This section is located on the cemetery's eastern side between Wahconah Street (on the east) and Onota Street (on the west) and features winding roadways, rolling topography, a brook, grand specimen trees, distinctive architecture, and monuments commemorating many of Pittsfield's early settlers, industrialists, merchants, laborers, and war veterans. The remaining 59 acres stand on the cemetery's western side, to the west of Onota Street. While this section was added to the cemetery in 1914, all but five of the 59 acres remain undeveloped.

Edges of the cemetery give its landscape a sense of privacy and intimacy. Woodland covers the western edge, obscuring the cemetery from adjacent Burbank Park. A deciduous hedgerow buffers the Wahconah Street neighborhood from the cemetery's northern edge. A **wrought iron fence and gate**, tall hedge, and the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** separate the cemetery's eastern edge from Wahconah Street. Woodland rims the entire southern boundary, stretching from Wahconah Street to Onota Street, and continuing along Vin Hebert Boulevard.

Layout

The property is divided into three distinct sections. In the eastern section lie ten acres bounded by Wahconah Street (on the east side) and Onota Brook (on the west side). This section has been reserved for the main entrance and administration buildings and contains no interment areas. In the middle section are 73 acres bounded by Onota Brook (on the east side) and Onota Street (on the west side). This section contains nearly all of the cemetery's interment areas. The remaining 59 acres comprise the western section, bounded by Onota Street (on the east side) and Burbank Park (a city-owned recreation area on the west side). All but five acres of the western section remain undeveloped.

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Most visitors enter the cemetery from the east off Wahconah Street through a stone archway—the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** (Photo #1). The roadway leads past the **Superintendent's Cottage** (Photo #2) and **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** (Photo #3), and over Onota Brook via the **Sloan Memorial Bridge**. Onota Brook separates the eastern section of the cemetery, where services take place, burials are arranged, and visitors are greeted, from the middle section, where the burial spaces lie. Visitors may also enter and exit via the “west gate,” which is an opening in the chain link fence, along the west side of the middle section onto Onota Street.

To the west of Onota Street lies the cemetery's remaining 59 acres. The cemetery trustees have begun to develop these by clearing approximately five acres along the western edge of Onota Street, and labeling them as “Section III” and “Section IV.” Visitors enter the new interment areas by turning westward off Onota Street and following a turf-covered roadway.

Topographical and Landscape Features

Land slopes very gradually down from the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** approximately 300 feet to Onota Brook, and another 300 feet from Onota Brook westward, toward the interment areas. The 600 feet of land on the east and west shores of the brook appears wet, making it unsuitable for interments. Thus the eastern section contains no burials. Moving westward past the 300' mark, the land begins to rise into a series of mounds or small knolls, each with its own name. Roadways (**Road Network**) lined with mature deciduous trees rim the base of the knolls, further emphasizing their form. Each of the knolls provides a point of prospect within the cemetery, and the small scale of the knolls breaks up the expanse of the middle section. The arrangement of burial lots in each of the knolls adheres to the knoll's shape, with the layout of lots typically following the outside knoll edges.

Topography across the western section undulates and gradually falls westward toward the shore of Onota Lake. A 5-acre water body, known as Peck's Pond, lies near the center of the undeveloped acres. Dense, mixed hardwood forest, punctuated by open fields and specimen trees, covers the remaining western section of the cemetery. In creating the new burial areas in the northeast corner of the western section, the trustees saved some large deciduous trees, and added others to ornament the landscape.

The cemetery contains several significant stands of trees as well as many outstanding specimen trees. Notable stands include the **Tilia Grove** (Linden) and **Tsuga Grove** (Hemlock) growing respectively to the east and south of the service area. An **Acer saccharum Allee** (Maple) lines the entry drive from Onota Brook to the **old crematory building**, as well as

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Pilgrimage Avenue. Specimen trees include mature Fagus (Beech) growing inside the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate**, and on the Laurel Mound and Linden Slope sections of the cemetery.

Structures & Buildings

The Pittsfield Cemetery contains several significant structures and buildings, including the entry gates, a chapel, a crematorium, two mausolea, and a private tomb. The first building to be completed was a receiving tomb, constructed into the south side of Chapel Hill in 1866. This Gothic style building was constructed of grey marble and finished with oak. In 1959, cemetery officials converted it into a crematorium.

The **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** (Photo #1), marking the cemetery's entrance off Wahconah Street, is one of the cemetery's most prominent features. It was a bequest of the Allen family in 1885 and is constructed of Great Barrington bluestone in the Romanesque Revival style. It features heavy round arches, thick rusticated masonry walls, and an asymmetrical arrangement of architectural elements. Castle-like details also include crenelations; the sloping, or battered, bases of the towers and the stepped-back stonework at the top; and the suggestion of a drawbridge mechanism in the incised vertical slots in the masonry flanking arches. The gates are made of bronze, and when closed, suggest a setting sun.

The **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** (Photo #3) was built in 1900, a gift of Mrs. Allen H. Bagg, in memory of her grandfather Calvin Martin. George C. Harding was the architect and Edward Peck Sperry designed the "cathedral glass" windows. It is a one-story structure, 45' by 25' with a vaulted ceiling and one-story ell attached to the northwest corner. The entrance at the southeast corner is via an arched port cochere beneath a 34' tower. Buttresses on the tower and chapel corners are in the Early English style. The tower features Romanesque-style arches at the entrance and windows, and has a crenelated top. The chapel's east and south facade windows are topped with round-headed arches, with the west window depicting the appearance of the angel in the garden of Gethsemane following the Resurrection. The east facade windows are Gothic style with pointed arched-tops. The wall fabric is Great Barrington bluestone and the roof is red slate with a copper ridge roll and gutters.

The two-story, cross-gabled, brick **Superintendent's Cottage** (Photo #2) was designed in 1939 by the Boston architectural firm of Parsons, Wait & Goodell in the English Cottage style. *(Note: the Italianate style building in the background of Photo #2 is outside the cemetery property and therefore not included in this nomination.)* The west end of the house has been extended with an enclosed breezeway and a large addition (1968) used as the cemetery office.

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On the main house, the common bond, reddish-brown brick walls rise from grade with no visible foundation. The masonry walls are detailed with a projecting brick sills and soldier course lintels at each window. The windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash protected with aluminum exterior storms and set in an asymmetrical pattern of singles, pairs and triples. The main entrance on the south elevation consists of an offset door and adjacent window sheltered by a pent roof supported by curved wooden brackets. The wood batten door features brass strap hinges and decorative hardware. The steeply-pitched roofline is accentuated by clipped gables, flared vergeboards and a slight kick at the eave. The roof is covered with medium grey asphalt shingles, but historic photographs suggest that it was originally slate. A massive corbelled brick chimney rises through the roof on the northeast slope. Two small skylights have been inserted on the southwest slope. The **Superintendent's Cottage** is a private home and the interior is not open for inspection. The west roofline is extended to cover the breezeway area, which consists of a brick bulkhead and awning windows. The walls and roofline transition directly into the office addition which has a large hipped roof covered with the same medium-grey asphalt shingles. The walls of the office addition are common bond brick matching the color of the earlier structure. The interior is finished with sheetrock walls, narrow wood moldings and carpeted floors.

Parsons, Wait & Goodell also designed the **Maintenance Garage** in 1935, a 1½ story, rectangular brick building with a steep gabled roof that is extended in the rear in the saltbox manner. The brick walls are constructed on a concrete base with no basement. The roof is covered with grey asphalt shingles and topped at the midpoint of the ridge by a square cupola vent with louvered sides and a pyramidal asphalt cap. The front (east) elevation of the maintenance building features four garage bays under a broad eave. The bays are separated by narrow brick piers and fitted with metal overhead doors. The south gable end has a narrow passage door and a small window on the first floor. The upper story is fitted with a pair of paneled wooden doors that provide direct access to the storage loft. The west elevation is marked by a continuous brick extension under a low eave. The north elevation features an exposed brick end chimney and another narrow entrance door. A one-story brick addition at the north end of the building features a lower roofline and accommodates a small maintenance office with six-pane single-hung metal windows.

Just northeast of the maintenance garage is a non-contributing resource -- a vinyl-sided **equipment shed** on a concrete foundation, built in 2000 to replace an earlier 1940s structure. The pent-roof shed has a tall southern section with a high overhead door on the east elevation to accommodate earth-moving equipment and supplies. Three conventional garage bays extend north under a lower pent roof for additional storage.

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The **McKay Mausoleum** (Photo #10), located on Linden Slope, was commissioned in 1893-94 by Gordon McKay and constructed of Lee Marble. Mary Tillinghast (1845-1912), stained glass artist and student of John La Farge, designed, built and decorated the structure, and inscribed her signature on the door sill. It is a 22 ½' wide x 20 ½' tall hexagon, crafted in the Byzantine style. The roof is constructed of copper, and the cupola of bronze. Five of the sides feature double-lancet stained glass windows set in an ogee arch beneath a semi-circular arch. Rounded columns mark each arch corner, and each arch contains a carved capital. The sixth side, facing east, has a double arch design over latticed sliding bronze doors. A glass mosaic ceiling fills the interior space with light. The ceiling features life-size female figures representing the six attributes of Industry, Invention, Patience, Charity, Fate, and Power.

The **Clapp-Bagg Mausoleum** (Photo #9) is a one-story granite structure built in 1903 in the style of a Roman temple. The front elevation features a full Roman portico with two granite steps leading to a set of four smooth granite columns with scrolled Ionic capitals. The columns support a broad dressed-granite entablature with the names CLAPP + BAGG in brass letters flanked by carved granite festoons. A flat granite tympanum is enclosed in the triangular pediment. The portico leads directly to a central entrance consisting of two bronze doors with decorative grilles, framed by a simple door surround of dressed granite. Beyond the portico, the walls of the mausoleum are built of massive quarry-faced granite ashlar, resting on a projecting foundation. The side elevations are devoid of ornament except for the flat band of entablature under the eaves. The rear elevation has a single central window framed in dressed granite. A bronze grille set in the frame of the opening protects a single panel of representational stained glass with a floral motif. The low-pitched roof is covered by dressed slabs of granite with a granite ridgecap.

A private tomb—the **Jason and Phinneas Allen Tomb**—rests against the eastern slope of Terrace Grove and was constructed in 1854. This simple two-chamber tomb is constructed of cut marble blocks and features twin steel doors. The names of the interred are carved in the lintels above each door, and a pair of mature silver maple trees flanks the tomb's marble wing walls.

The **Sloan Memorial Bridge** was a gift of William H. Sloan in 1932. Designed by the Architectural firm of Parsons, Wait & Goodell of Boston, it is constructed of mortared stone resting on a poured concrete foundation.

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Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MAMarkers & Monuments

The Pittsfield Cemetery's monuments and markers represent nearly 250 years of funerary art, including 18th century tablets, 19th century Victorian obelisks, and 20th century modern granite markers. As of August 2006, the cemetery held over 27,200 interments and over 50,000 monuments and markers.

About 125 of the earliest markers were moved ca. 1870 from the old burial ground on North and East Streets and placed in three even rows in the North Border (Photo #5). Constructed of slate, marble and brownstone, they reflect late 18th and early 19th century grave marker styles. Most are simple tablets, but several are small obelisks. Many of the marble markers have significantly deteriorated so that the inscriptions and funerary art are undecipherable. Winged death's heads and other Colonial images are visible on the few legible stones. Outstanding among these is the grave of **Sarah Williams and her infant** (d. 1764), a brownstone tablet adorned with a winged skull. The markers of **Deacon Stephen Crowfoot** (d. 1772) and **Mrs. Margaret Morgan** (d. 1772), both marble tablets, feature winged death's heads, with the former containing the inscription "momento mori" in its tympanum. The brownstone tablet markers of **Doctor Seth Perkins** (d. 1777) and **Mrs. Naomi Clark** (d. 1775) both feature winged death's heads.

The cemetery's older sections, developed in 1850 and the years immediately following, display a mix of Victorian style marble tablets and obelisks, as well as later 19th century granite markers and monuments. Typical of the mid 19th century Victorian monuments are those of **Benjamin Brown** (ca. 1859), the **Goodrich Family** (ca. 1856), and the **Honorable Thomas Strong** (1863), located in the Pontoosuc Hill section. Each of these marble obelisks consists of six parts with a central shaft. The Brown and Goodrich monuments feature urns atop the shafts, and the latter shaft is wrapped with a floral wreath. The **Thaddeus Clapp monument** (ca. 1898), located in the Linden Slope section, is a tablestone constructed of marble resting on fluted marble legs. Other Victorian motifs include lambs, tree stumps, and urns draped with shrouds.

Mixed with the Victorian style markers are Classical Revival style monuments of the late 19th and early 20th century, constructed largely of granite. Four markers located in the Linden Slope and Walnut Hill sections typify this style. The **Tillotson monument** (ca. 1908), constructed of grey granite in four parts, resembles a box tomb with classical trim. The **Collins monument** (ca. 1900), constructed of pink granite, stands approximately six to seven feet high and features a set of Doric columns supporting a classically-detailed frieze and pedimented

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gable. The gray granite **Gale monument** (ca. 1890) consists of four parts in the form of a box tomb topped with scrolls and ornamented with egg-shaped dentils. The grave of **William Vail Wilson Davis** (d. 1910) features a Celtic cross and cradle, constructed of gray granite.

Sections added to the cemetery after 1920 reflect a more contemporary style of grave marking. Fountain Lawn (created after a lake in the cemetery was filled), North Lawn, East Lawn, Green Lawn, Fairlawn, Northeast Terrace, Birch Grove and Spring Grove, as well as Sections III and IV on the west side of Onota Street, are dominated by standard 30" granite markers, flanked and ornamented by small shrubs. The cemetery staff has continued to plant shade trees in these sections, and as a result, their landscapes blend beautifully with the earlier, rural cemetery-style sections, designed by Horatio Stone.

The cemetery includes several other monuments and markers notable for their historical significance. The first monument to be erected in the cemetery was built for **Lemuel Pomeroy** (d. 1849), and located in the Pitts Mount section. It is constructed of Pittsfield marble, and was hauled to the cemetery in rough condition and hewn into shape on site. A set of granite steps lead from the roadway on the north side of Pitts Mount up the knoll to the Pomeroy monument. The monument bears the inscription, "A Just Man Made Perfect."

Located in High Grove, the cemetery's highest area is the **Hon. Thomas Allen Monument** (1885) (Photo #7). This 42' obelisk is believed to be the largest polished red granite shaft in existence. It came from quarries owned by Thomas Allen in Missouri, and took one year and 25 men using special tools and techniques, to shine and buff the stone until it gleamed. Before the work was complete, an accident broke off six feet from the top, reducing it to 42' from 48'. Stoneworkers re-pointed the obelisk, however its form is no longer perfect. It was transported by special railroad beginning in June of 1885, and arrived in Pittsfield in mid July. From the railroad, horses moved the monument on rollers at a rate of only 1,000 feet per day. The installed obelisk is 4 1/2' square at the base and tapers to 2'-9" at the top before coming to a point.

Designed Family Plots

As was fashionable in the late 19th and earlier 20th century, several Pittsfield families commissioned landscape gardeners and architects to design plots to inter multiple family members. Prominent among these is the **Merle D. Graves Plot**, designed in 1927 by the Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. Located on the north side of Evergreen Slope, this intimate plot is rimmed on its backside by barberry and yew shrubs, and

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shaded by an apple tree. Clematis and ferns grow in and amongst the several individual grave markers. Another example is the **Francis Family Plot** (Photo #4), located on the northeast side of Orchard Hill. Designed in 1927 by New York architect John Russell Pope, the intimate landscape features a cut marble retaining wall curved against the slope in an excedra form. Green slate and bronze tablets mark the individual gravesites. When constructed, the wall was ornamented by red pines, mountain laurels, rhododendrons, azaleas, high bush blueberries, viburnums, dogwoods and yews. The Francis family has recently restored many of these original plantings.

Archaeological Description

The presence of ancient Native American sites has been documented within the boundaries of the Pittsfield Cemetery and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Two ancient sites have been identified in the undeveloped portion of the cemetery and 12 sites identified in the general area (within one mile). One site, the Peck's Pond site (19-BK-133), is located in a field immediately west of Onota Street and east of wetlands associated with Peck's Pond. The site lacked diagnostic artifacts containing fire-cracked rock and chipping debris. Site age and boundaries have yet to be determined for the Peck's Pond Site. The Naval Reserve Center Pittsfield site (19-BK-172) extends onto the southwestern corner of the cemetery property north of Onota Lake Boulevard. Three isolated lithic artifact finds were identified with that site. While the actual locations of these finds were not located within the boundaries of the cemetery, similar type isolated finds may exist on the cemetery property. In the opinion of MHC staff, the Naval Reserve Pittsfield Center site is not NR eligible.

Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. The cemetery includes numerous well-drained, level to moderately sloping knolls, terraces and other landforms located in close proximity to wetlands. Onota Brook parallels much of the northern and northeastern boundary of the cemetery; passing through the eastern portion of the cemetery at its confluence with the West Branch Housatonic River. Peck's Pond, part of Onota Brook also lies outside the northern boundary of the cemetery.

Given the information presented above including the size of the cemetery (142 acres), and the fact that nearly half of the cemetery remains undeveloped, as well as the presence of ancient sites documented in the Pittsfield Cemetery. A high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Two factors - the presence of urban land and the extended use of the eastern half of the cemetery

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for the excavation of more than 27,000 graves – both indicate that any sites in that area may have been destroyed. Known sites in the western half of the cemetery indicate the presence of smaller campsites lacking complexity and isolated findspots. Larger, more complicated sites may exist in the vicinity of Pecks Pond.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. Structural evidence may survive from the Campbell Farmhouse (no longer extant), barns, and associated outbuildings. Farmland owned by George W. Campbell was purchased in 1850 for the new Pittsfield Cemetery. Structural evidence may also survive from the gatehouse that originally stood next to Allen Gate at the Wahconah Street entrance. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with each of the structures described above. Structural evidence of stables and mortuary related structures might survive related to cemetery land use of the area.

(end)

Pittsfield 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, Massachusetts

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture

Architecture

Community Planning

Period of Significance

1850 - 1957

Significant Dates

1850

1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Horatio Stone, Olmsted Brothers, Mary Tillinghast,

George C. Harding, J. Phillip Rinn

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Pittsfield Cemetery Office, Berkshire Athenaeum

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Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pittsfield Cemetery was established in 1850 on the outskirts of the City of Pittsfield. The cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association, and meets National Register criteria A and C on the local level, as well as consideration D for a cemetery. The cemetery contains the graves of the individuals who founded and shaped the City of Pittsfield, as well as those who served in local, state and national governments. Except for two small 18th century burial grounds located on the outskirts of the city, the cemetery is the only repository of graves from the days of Pittsfield's founding in 1764 through the present.

It meets criterion C as a professionally designed landscape, crafted after Mount Auburn Cemetery (Cambridge/Watertown; NR 1975; NHL 2003), in the rural cemetery style. Landscape features include serpentine roadways (**Road Network**), dramatic topography, outstanding shade trees and many spectacular views. It contains fine examples of late 19th and early 20th century architecture, including the Byzantine, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque Revival styles. Its monuments include examples of funerary art of the Colonial and Victorian periods as well as the early 20th century.

Before 1850: Beginnings

The mid 19th century was a time for both industrial expansion and cultural achievement in Berkshire County. Telegraph lines and railroads continued to extend, and iron, paper and textile industries thrived along the Housatonic River. The Berkshires became more accessible and prosperous, but at the same time retained their rural beauty. They attracted several prominent authors in search of a retreat, including Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and physician and writer Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Berkshire County's central town—Pittsfield—was not yet a city, but its prosperity and interest in cultural trends fostered an increasing sense of civic pride. Its population burgeoned during the early part of the 19th century, growing from 1,992 in 1790 to 5,872 in 1850. The consequence was a need for more burial space. Burials had taken place at three burial grounds scattered throughout the town. One of these was laid out in the east part of town (outer Williams Street), and a second, in the west. The third and largest was established in 1764 on 1 ¼ acre adjacent to the meetinghouse near the corner of the present day North and East Streets, and was referred to as the "old burying ground."

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By 1830, the old burying ground was full, and no longer adequate in size to accommodate the community's growing burial needs. It was also viewed as unsightly and inappropriate for an emerging modern city. In 1830, the town appointed a committee to study enlarging the old burying ground and reported that Pittsfield was faced with a choice – to create a “cemetery of rural beauty,” or retain the “repulsive hillocked grave-yard.” It was a private citizen, however, that spurred the development of the new cemetery. In 1849, Dr. Joel Stevens was notified that the remains of his kin were to be relocated from the old burying ground to another site, and in response, Stevens called for the creation of a new cemetery.

1850: The New Rural Cemetery

In 1850, the committee discovered the farmland of George W. Campbell. It contained 132 acres, of which 100 was suitable for burial. Located a short distance from the center of town, it contained several favorable features, including rolling hills, two or three small groves, and enough water to accommodate two or three fountains. The booklet created for the dedication of the new cemetery described the landscape as follows:

Alternate woods and lawns vary the scene. The irregularity of the surface, now breaking away into gentle inclinations and rounded knolls, adds greatly to its attractions...Fine trees dot the landscape. Rural sights meet the eye wherever it is turned. Hidden within the woods, the wanderer is shut out from the world; but as he emerges upon the uplands, the spires of the village, the quiet homesteads of the valley, and the distant mountains, break upon him with a beauty most enrapturing.

In April of 1850, the committee submitted their recommendation to purchase the farm for a sum of \$5,550, to be paid over the course of five to ten years with interest. The town immediately formed the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, and elected the first president, Calvin Martin, a local lawyer. Other members of the initial corporation included Solomon L. Baldwin, O. S. Root, Thomas F. Plunkett, George W. Campbell (former owner of the cemetery lands), N. S. Dodge, Henry Clark, Robert Colt, David Campbell, James H. Dunham, and Elias Merwin. The town entrusted them with transforming the acres into a rural cemetery, and to educate themselves, the members visited rural cemeteries in Albany, Springfield, New York, Providence, and New Haven. They chose to hire Dr. Horatio Stone, a physician, sculptor, and poet from New York City, to design the new rural cemetery.

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Stone's plan featured an eastern gate leading to a chapel atop "Chapel Hill." He called for diverting the Onota Brook through the interment area and damming it to create "St. John's Lake." From the lake, the brook spilled into "Grace Fountain," and from there departed the cemetery to the north of the entry gate. Stone designed serpentine roadways at the base of each of the 15 burial "knolls" (sections) and picturesquely named each road and knoll. The original 15 sections included Chapel Hill, Fountain Lawn, Terrace Grove, Hope Mount, Forest Mount, Glenterrace, Pitt's Mount, High Grove, Pontoosuc Hill, Orchard Hill, Linden Slope, and West Lawn. He also created "Pilgrim's Rest" and "Free Ground"—rectangular-shaped burials areas in the northwest corner, reserved for the financially less fortunate of Pittsfield.

By the summer of 1850, though Stone's design had not yet been completely carried out, enough of the landscape had been built so that the corporation could hold a dedication. The land's natural beauty had been preserved, but also enhanced by human artistry. Pittsfield historian Joseph Smith described it as follows:

Without trenching upon their wild-wood character, the groves had been rounded into grace, and freed from the unsightliness of decay and of careless destruction. Man had restored to nature something of the symmetry of which his rude and hasty greed had robbed her. The waters of Onota brook had been trained in a winding stream to a beautiful lawn, where they spread into a small lake, reflecting its fringe of trees in mirror-like perfection. Miles of roads and paths wound in gentle curves through every part of the grounds; while along its western border, one broad straight avenue was prepared to receive its long vista of trees.

The dedication took place on September 9th atop the Chapel Hill section of the cemetery. Four thousand people turned out for the event, which featured orations by Calvin Martin, Dr. Henry Neill of Lenox, and poem by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

By October of 1850, the first lots began to sell in the Terrace Grove, Pitt's Mount, Hope Mount, Pontoosuc Hill, and High Grove sections. The Campbell farmhouse, located on the premises (no longer extant) was rented to a couple who "were to keep their eyes peeled for marauders." The first interment took place on October 17th in the Pilgrim's Rest section, **George W. Doughty**, the one month and 29 day-old son of George and Abigail Doughty. The town's vision for a new rural cemetery had been realized.

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1850-1900: Implementation

Throughout the decades following the opening of the Pittsfield Cemetery, the town grew into a city (established in 1891) reaching a population of 17,281 by 1890. The cemetery officials aggressively set about implementing Stone's plan. In 1866, officials built the receiving tomb on the south side of Chapel Hill, below the site of the cemetery's dedication. Typical of many tombs throughout America, the receiving tomb was built as a result of the many Civil War deaths. In 1868, the cemetery first began decorating the graves of Civil War veterans. Also in 1866, the officials built a Carpenter Gothic-style gatehouse at the Wahconah Street entrance. Destroyed in a fire in 1930, this structure served as an orientation point for visitors to the cemetery and home for the superintendent both before and after the construction of the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** (Photo #1). Around 1870, approximately 125 early stones from the late Colonial and early Federal period were moved to the North Border section, freeing up open space in what now referred to as "The Common" on First Street. Since specific practices involving the relocation of burials are unclear in this instance it is not known what portion of the graves themselves were moved.

In 1871, the Anshe Amunim Jewish Congregation purchased land on the northwest border adjacent to West Lawn and Pilgrim's Rest for a Jewish burying ground. This section would become the resting place of two prominent Pittsfield merchants, **Joseph R. Newman** and **Moses England**. Newman was Pittsfield's first Jewish merchant, and England founded the England Brothers Department Store, located in downtown Pittsfield.

Several prominent structures were added to the cemetery in the 1880s. In 1885, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Allen and Thomas Allen, Jr. donated funds for the **Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate** (Photo #1). This imposing structure provided a grand entrance to the cemetery from Wahconah Street, and further separated the grounds from the industrial neighborhood outside the cemetery boundary. This year also marked the placing of a prominent monument within the cemetery. In August, the **Hon. Thomas Allen Monument** (Photo #7) was erected in High Grove, and is believed to be the largest piece of red granite in the world. The first zinc (white bronze) marker appeared on Linden Slope in 1885 (**Robert Parker marker**).

Additions continued in the 1890s. Gordon McKay commissioned Mary Tillinghast to design and construct a mausoleum on Linden Slope, known as the **McKay Mausoleum** (Photo #10). This hexagonal structure, lavishly embellished with windows and mosaics, remains as one of the cemetery's most unusual features. It continues to be maintained through a trust fund held by Harvard University. The mausoleum is the final resting place of Samuel M. McKay (1793-

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1834), his wife, and two of their sons. Colonel McKay, a Williams College graduate, served in the War of 1812. Afterward, he became a farmer in Pittsfield, a cotton manufacturer, and member of the state senate and legislature, and held other positions in the Massachusetts government. The mausoleum was given by his youngest son, Gordon McKay (1821-1903), a prominent Pittsfield businessman and civic leader for a decade. In 1842 he built the first large iron foundry in Pittsfield, served in the town fire departments, was instrumental in the surveys and engineering that provided pure water to the town from Ashley Lake/Reservoir, and in the plans for a new building for the First Church Congregational. In 1852 he moved to Lawrence and then Boston, and established a fortune based on machines used for sewing leather shoes.

Additions of more burial sections took place beginning in the 1890s, expanding the cemetery from its original 15. The first new sections developed on the northwest side of the cemetery core, and included Laurel Mound (1890), Indian Ridge (1900), and Walnut Hill (1900).

In 1891, the cemetery purchased 180 acres of land extending from the west side of Onota Street westward to the shores of Onota Lake. It was owned by Robert, John, Maria, and Charles Merriam, and Mary Barker. Reasons for this purchase are not entirely clear, however, the cemetery began subdividing the former Merriam property beginning in 1893. The first subdivision, located to the south of the cemetery and bordering Onota Street's east side, consisted of 73 building lots arranged along four streets. In 1897, an additional subdivision occurred, resulting 84 building lots. Both sets of lots were sold for single-family housing.

1900-1955: Expansion & Modernization

Members of the cemetery corporation regularly expressed concern over the property's appearance, urging that it be well maintained in accordance with the customs of the time. In 1900, the members noted that they "were doing their best to keep the cemetery and its management up with the uses and customs of the day." The 1904 annual report reflects the same consciousness of how a cemetery should look:

The removal of enclosures about lots is nearly completed, there being few now left of the fences, hedges, and copings which were so numerous twenty years ago. This shows growth towards modern ideas, as also does an increase in the number of low monuments and headstones. The beauty of a cemetery is in its keeping near to nature and not marring it by the use of any more stone and iron than is suitable and necessary.

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The **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** (Photo #3) was dedicated on October 17th, fifty years after the opening of the cemetery, and was presented by Mary Martin Clapp, widow of Edwin Clapp, as a memorial to Calvin Martin (1787-1868), Mary's father. Martin, as noted previously, was one of the original incorporators of the cemetery, and president of the corporation until his death. A lawyer, Martin was described in the September 16, 1936 addition of the *Berkshire Evening Eagle* as "one of the prominent, prosperous, and public spirited citizens of Pittsfield of the last century." He was admitted as an attorney at the September term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1817 at Lenox and as a counselor at the September term in 1819. He had no college education, but his own learning and support of public education earned him an honorary degree from Williams College in 1847. He joined several others in helping to establish a trust for the site and building of Pittsfield's public library shortly before his death. He also helped oversee the rebuilding of Pittsfield's schools in the 1850s.

Between 1900 and 1955, the cemetery added several more burial areas to the core. These included Maple Lawn (1910), Rural Lawn (1911), Pine Slope (1918), Evergreen Slope (1917 and 1920) and West Border (1920). To the east were added North Border (1910) and North Lawn (1925). Finally, on the southwest side came East Lawn (1935) and Greenlawn (1943), and on the south, Northeast Terrace (1938).

In 1907, the cemetery conveyed approximately 80 of the remaining acres of the former Merriam property to the City of Pittsfield for the creation of Burbank Park, a public ground located on the eastern shore of Onota Lake. The cemetery sold off other pieces of land in 1919 (parcel to the south of cemetery, bordering the Housatonic River) and 1937 (two small parcels to the south of the cemetery conveyed to the City of Pittsfield).

The Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918 hit Pittsfield hard, and the number of interments doubled that year. Coincidentally, the officers had engaged the landscape architecture firm of Olmsted Brothers in Brookline, Massachusetts in 1912 to prepare a plan for the addition 59 acres, located to the west of Onota Street (the cemetery's western section). This plan, completed in 1914, included a large entrance at the southeast corner of the western section off Onota Street, from which led a network of serpentine roadways weaving in and out of woodlands. The roadways skirted Peck's Pond, a natural, 5-acre water body, located near the center of the 59 acres. The plan contained ten new burial sections, and retained a wooded area - "The Woods" and garden - "Wild Garden" - at the core. As with Stone's plan for the older section of the cemetery, the Olmsted plan proposed curving roadways rimming burial knolls. Implementation of the plan did not begin until the last decades of the 20th century.

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In 1922, the Agassiz Society of Pittsfield (later named the Nature Study Club) lead by Frank Learned and William Grunow, made a bird sanctuary in the cemetery near St. John's Lake (the water feature was removed in the 1960s), consisting of several birdhouses. The sanctuary was officially dedicated on May 21, 1922, at which the president of the National Agassiz Society and curator of Museum of Natural Arts and History (today's Berkshire Museum) presided. The sanctuary was re-dedicated in 2000 by the Nature Study Club, at which time cemetery staff mounted six new birdhouses built to specifications provided by the Berkshire Museum for bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, wrens, screech owls, and flycatchers.

In 1927, *The Berkshire Eagle* reported that three sections on a hillside slope of Forest Mount were given by the cemetery to local charitable organizations. A section for the Y.M.C.A. was reserved for young men who die away from home. The Berkshire County Home for Aged Women and House of Mercy Hospital received the other two.

In the 1930s, the cemetery added two additional buildings, the **Superintendent's Cottage** (1939; photo #2) and **Maintenance Garage** (1935). In 1942, the **Sloan Memorial Bridge** was constructed over Onota Brook, creating a solid and aesthetically pleasing crossing from the cemetery's main entrance, chapel and reception area, to the more private and intimate interment areas.

1955-Present

The officers continued to maintain and update the cemetery through the end of the 20th century. In 1959, they converted the receiving tomb into a crematorium. In the early 1960s, St. John's Lake and Grace Fountain were eliminated and Onota Brook was diverted away from the burial areas. In their place, the cemetery added the new burial sections of West and East Fountain Lawns. Also in the 1960s, an exit drive was added, providing a route for one-way traffic in (through the Allen Gate), and out onto Wahconah Street. A new burial area, Fairlawn, was developed to the southwest of the core in 1960, and two additional burial areas, Birch Grove and Spring Grove, were developed in 1992 near the west side of the **Sloan Memorial Bridge**. In 2002, the officers built a new crematorium addition to the **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel**, abandoning the 1866/1959 **old crematory building**.

For the most part, alterations and additions to the cemetery property since its establishment have preserved its original character. This has been a consistent goal of the officials, expressed in decades of annual reports and other statements. With few exceptions, modifications resulting from continuous use of the cemetery have always been, and continue to be in keeping with its landscape combining natural and park-like elements.

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Current Condition

The staff and board of the Pittsfield Cemetery have consistently maintained the grounds in the spirit of Horatio Stone since the cemetery's founding in 1850. The cemetery employs both full and part-time staff to ensure that the buildings, grounds and cemetery records are maintained on an on-going basis. As a result, the Pittsfield Cemetery is in remarkably good condition for a landscape of its age and size. It contains very few broken, tilted or damaged monuments and markers, and the lawns are mown on a regular schedule. Trees appear healthy, and staff removes dying and dead species each year. Staff regularly stabilize sunken graves, replace water lines, clean drains, and clear the banks of Onota Brook. The cemetery records, while not currently in electronic format, date to 1850 and are neatly organized and stored in a secure place. The administrator has compiled notebooks of historical documentation about the cemetery, and updates these regularly.

Restoration Plans

The staff and board intend to continue this program of ongoing maintenance and restoration in the future. At the present time, the **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** is in the final stages of restoration, after being closed for over 50 years. Included in the effort was the re-sanding of floors and pews, pouring of a concrete floor in the basement, installation of new heating, ventilation and air condition systems, restoration of the original light fixtures and stained glass windows. The **Allen Memorial Arch** is in the midst of on-going stabilization efforts, being undertaken in phases. Further down the road, the staff and board plan to retrofit the **old crematorium building** on Chapel Hill, possibly as a columbarium for niches.

The staff and board's greatest concern is for the **McKay Mausoleum**. A fund for its upkeep was established by McKay at the time he built the mausoleum, and he placed the fund in the hands of Harvard University. While monies have been released twice in the last 50 years for maintenance and repairs, much more work remains, particularly on the windows. McKay's deed for the mausoleum specifically states that Harvard must maintain the structure, and if it fails to do so, the fund must be turned over to the cemetery trustees. Staff has been diligent about maintaining regular contact with the University and insisting on the need to continue regular upkeep.

Prominent Burials

National and local history is represented at the Pittsfield Cemetery through the headstones, gravesites, and other memorials of the men and women whose lives, whether notable or humble, are all part of Pittsfield's story of nearly 250 years. The oldest stone in the cemetery,

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that of **Sarah Root**, dates to 1763 and is one of many graves moved from the old burying ground in the center of town (Photo #5). With Sarah's grave came others including several of Pittsfield's early settlers—**Col. William Williams** (d. 1785), **Joseph Fairfield** (1739-1827), and **Israel Stoddard** (1733-1782). The **Honorable Charles Goodrich** (1720-1815), interred in the Terrace Grove section, was a settler and built the first house in Pittsfield in 1754.

Mayors of Pittsfield interred in the cemetery include **Hezekiah Russell** (1825-1914), mayor from 1900 to 1901, and **Jebez Peck** (1826-1895), mayor from 1892 to 1893. Businessmen include **Jason Clapp** (1782-1868), maker of fine carriages; **William Whittlesey** (1849-1906), founder of the Pittsfield Electric Company. **Lemuel Pomeroy** (1778-1849), was an original incorporator of the Pittsfield Woolen and Cotton Factory, known later as Lemuel Pomeroy and Sons. Pomeroy personally financed the construction of Town Hall in 1832. His sons, Theodore Pomeroy (1813-1881) and Robert Pomeroy (1817-1889) managed the L. Pomeroy and Sons Woolen Mills with their father, and Robert was also associated with the Ironworks at Stockbridge. Newspapermen are **Phinneas Allen** (1776-1868), founder of the *Pittsfield Sun*, **James O. Harding** (d. 1906), Editor of the *Pittsfield Sun*, and **Henry Chickering** (1819-1881), owner of the *Berkshire Eagle* and postmaster for the city.

Joseph E. A. Smith (1848-1896), historian and author *The History of Pittsfield from the Year 1800 to the Year 1876*, is interred in the Pontoosuc Hill section. Born in New Hampshire, Smith came to Pittsfield in 1848 where he was editor of the *Berkshire County Eagle*, a correspondent for the *Springfield Union*, and assembler of the first catalogue for the Berkshire Athenaeum. In addition to his 1200 page history of Pittsfield, Smith wrote other books and poems, as well as biographies of Herman Melville, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Zenas Crane and others.

Pittsfield produced several leaders in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and many are interred at the cemetery. **Simon Larned** (1753-1817) was a Massachusetts State Legislator (1791) and U.S. Representative from Massachusetts (1804-1805). **George Nixon Briggs** (1796-1861), U. S. Representative from Massachusetts from 1851-1856 and Governor from 1844 to 1851, is buried in the Pontoosuc Hill section. **Henry Laurens Dawes** (1816-1903), who served as both a State (1857-1875) and U. S. Senator (1875-1893), is interred in Terrace Grove. **Francis Williams Rockwell** (1844-1929) was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1879) and served as U.S. Representative from Massachusetts from 1884-1891. **John Crawford Crosby** (1859-1943) was a member of the Massachusetts House of

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Representatives (1886-1887), Massachusetts State Senate (1888-1889), U.S. Representative from Massachusetts (1891-1893), Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice, (1913-1937) and also served as Mayor of Pittsfield from 1894-95. Two other Massachusetts Supreme Court justices, **James Barker** (1839-1903) and **James D. Colt** (1819-1881) lie respectively in the Terrace Grove and Hope Mount sections.

Many of Pittsfield's citizens that served in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars were laid to rest at the cemetery. Seventy-two Revolutionary War veterans appear on a roster maintained by the Pittsfield Cemetery office. Among these are several prominent figures. **John Chandler Williams** (1755-1831) was a graduate of Harvard, a prosperous Pittsfield lawyer, and served, along with several Harvard classmates at the Battle of Lexington. **Rev. Thomas Allen** (1743-1810) of First Church was known as the "Fighting Parson," having led men from his congregation to Vermont. He is said to have fired the first Berkshire shot at the Battle of Bennington, in 1777. **Woodbridge Little** (1741-1813) served the patriot cause at Bennington, and later became one of the original trustees of Williams College. Other Revolutionary War veterans include **Col. James Easton**, a local store and tavern owner (located on South Street and no longer extant) who helped plan the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, serving as second in command to Ethan Allen. **Col. William Williams** (1710-1785) built Fort Anson on the shores of Onota Lake and in 1758, commanded a regiment which took part in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga.

Pittsfield also contributed to the Civil War, and over 72 of its soldiers are buried in the cemetery. The High Grove area contains the graves of veterans of the first African-American Civil War regiment, the 54th Massachusetts (**54th Regiment Plot**). Among these is the grave of **Rev. Samuel Harrison** (1818-1898). Born in Savannah, Georgia and educated in Hudson, Ohio, Harrison was a prominent spokesperson for the cause of racial equality and helped lay the foundation for the Civil Rights Movement. A resident of Pittsfield, Harrison served as the pastor of the Second Congregational Church, and as chaplain of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Civil War Regiment of free blacks. His Pittsfield house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. Interred in the Linden Slope section is **William Francis Bartlett** (1840-1876). Known as the "Boy General," Bartlett was a general noted for his bravery and leadership. He lost a leg at Yorktown in 1862. After the war he lived in Pittsfield and was acclaimed in tributes by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Herman Melville. Holmes (1809-1894), a Pittsfield resident from 1849-1856, also wrote and delivered the dedicatory poem at the blessing of the cemetery in 1850.

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Architects and Artists

In keeping with the fashion of the time, the originators of the Pittsfield Cemetery engaged, and encouraged others to engage artists, architects, and other design professionals when adding gravesites, monuments, and buildings to the cemetery. This trend began with the hiring of Dr. Horatio Stone (1808-1875), a medical doctor, sculptor and poet from New York City, to layout the new cemetery. In his history of Pittsfield, historian Joseph Smith described Stone as follows:

Dr. Horatio Stone, of New York, an artist who had already achieved a reputation by his skill and taste in laying out and embellishing other cemeteries, was engaged, first to prepare the designs for that contemplated on the Campbell farm, and then to carry them into execution. Through his fine taste and peculiar genius, it is primarily due that the great capabilities of the location of park-like effects were as fully developed as the means at the command of the corporation would permit.

The program booklet for the dedication of the cemetery (1850) noted similar information. It described the designer as "an artist, known for his experience and skill in landscape gardening, whose taste had already embellished other cemeteries."

Stone was a physician residing in New York City in the 1840s, practicing medicine by day, and studying art and sculpting clay in his spare time. In 1848 Stone relocated to Washington, DC, and in the following year his work was exhibited at the National Academy of Design in New York. In 1850, he turned his attention to his only known cemetery design. He responded to a request for design services in Pittsfield to create a new cemetery, possibly modeling his design after that of Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831; NR 1975; NHL 2003). He also may have made the acquaintance of David B. Douglass, architect and designer of Greenwood and the Albany Rural Cemetery (1844). In 1857, he left for Italy to study marble sculpting. During the 1850s and 1860s, his work included medallions, busts, and statues of American political and historical figures. He sculpted a statue of John Hancock (located in the Senate wing of the U. S. Capitol) and busts of Senator Thomas Benton and Chief Justice Roger Taney (located in the U. S. Capitol Rotunda), and was elected president of the Washington Union Art Association. He advocated for the establishment of a national gallery of art, the creation of which occurred in 1860. His works today are found in the collections of Harvard and Yale Universities.

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The Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline, Massachusetts, prepared the plan for the 59 acres west of Onota Street between 1912 and 1915 and a design for the **Merle D. Graves Plot** in 1929. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957) and John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920) were respectively the son and stepson of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., founder of landscape architecture in America. They assumed the elder's practice in 1898, and continued the firm (F.L. Olmsted, Jr. alone, following J.C. Olmsted's death in 1920) until 1950. Combined with the work of F.L. Olmsted, Sr., the Olmsteds completed over 3,500 commissions throughout the United States, including parks, city plans, subdivisions, residences, cemeteries and memorials. They are known as the most prolific landscape architects in American history, and left a monumental mark of thousands of acres of land throughout the country.

Mary Tillinghast, designer of the **McKay Mausoleum** (Photo #10), was known as one of the finest stained glass artists of her time. The *Stained Glass Quarterly* (1994) described Tillinghast's work as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Tillinghast's work stands favorably alongside that of La Farge and Tiffany in importance. Her fame and accomplishments in the art world of the time were certainly as significant as those of either Louis C. Tiffany or John La Farge. She was a leader among the American School of artists, and her contributions to the architectural, decorative, and stained glass arts are numerous...She became the foremost woman of the American School both in stained glass and in general.

Tillinghast was the student and artistic partner of John La Farge for seven years, working on important commissions in stained glass and textiles until 1885. Then several other commissions followed, secular and sacred, where Tillinghast both designed and executed in several media. Her other glass work appears in churches and private homes throughout the eastern United States.

Edward Peck Sperry, designer of the windows in the **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** (Photo #3), with the Clapp memorial window as the highlight, was an associate of Louis Comfort Tiffany and considered to be one of his finest designers. Other commissions include work for the University of Chicago, the Church of the Covenant in Boston, First Church of Christ, Congregational in Groton, Connecticut, the Pequot Library in Southport, Connecticut, and Annenberg Hall (part of the Memorial Hall complex) at Harvard University. The latter work

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stands alongside windows by John La Farge, Louis Comfort Tiffany, Charles Eastman, Frederic Crowninshield and others, representing an honor roll of American stained glass designers, and testifying to Perry's standing among artisans of the trade.

George C. Harding (1867-1921), designer of the **Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel** (Photo #3), was a native of Pittsfield and architect for Pittsfield's Museum of Natural History and Art (founded in 1908), now known as the Berkshire Museum (NRHD-1975).

The Allen Memorial Arch and Main Gate (Photo #1) were designed by Boston-based architect J. Phillip Rinn, known also for creating the Bennington Battle Monument, Bennington, Vermont, in 1891. Other works by Rinn include the Goddard Chapel and Barnum Hall, both located at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

The Rural Cemetery Style

The Pittsfield Cemetery belongs to a group of landscapes created near cities and towns throughout America between 1830 and 1860, known as rural cemeteries. As Colonial towns burgeoned into crowded cities at the end of the 18th century, 17th and 18th century burial grounds swelled with graves. Many, located along rivers, threatened to contaminate the water supplies. Rural "cemeteries" became the solution – large, planned burial areas in natural settings, intended to serve as cultural destinations, as well as resting places for the deceased. Family plots marked with central obelisks replaced the rows of simply marked graves. Families of great wealth erected grand monuments on the highest, most scenic parts of the cemetery, while those with little means lay in obscure, unmarked paupers' graves. Mount Auburn Cemetery (Cambridge/Watertown), established in 1831 by prominent Bostonians, served as the prototype, and dozens of others followed outside cities and towns throughout the country.

The Pittsfield Cemetery typifies the rural cemetery style. It lies outside the center of Pittsfield, but near enough to be reached by horse and carriage, and its topography, rushing brook and magnificent trees give it the feel of a natural forest. Monuments and markers of all shapes and sizes—many elaborately carved and marking family plots—fill its burial knolls. From the summit of the knolls, visitors can take in picturesque views. The Pittsfield Cemetery is one of the few true rural cemeteries in America, joining Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831), Lowell Cemetery (1841) in Lowell (NR 1998) Bellevue Cemetery (1847) in Lawrence (NR 2003), Forest Hills Cemetery (1848) in Boston (NR 2004), Sleepy Hollow Cemetery (1856) in Concord (NR 1998), as one of the country's most distinctive types of historic landscapes.

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Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA**Archaeological Significance**

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Pittsfield are poorly understood and few sites are recorded, any prehistoric sites found in the cemetery could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can be important by contributing information to our knowledge of Native American settlement and subsistence in the Berkshire uplands of Western Massachusetts and interior streams at the headwaters of the Housatonic River drainage. Ancient sites in this area can also be important by further defining the extent of native socio/political and socio/economic relationships with Native peoples in neighboring river drainages to the west in the New York areas, to the south in Connecticut, or in more eastern locales in Massachusetts, including the Connecticut River Valley. The cemetery lies within the Housatonic River drainage, which flows southerly through Connecticut. The cemetery is also in close proximity to New York, which abuts Hancock to the west. The Hudson River drainage also lies a short distance north of the district. Major Native American core settlement areas also exist along the Connecticut River to the east. Ancient sites in this area can help test the importance of drainage system boundaries versus geographic proximity and their influence on Native American subsistence and settlement systems. Ancient sites in the cemetery area may also contain information relating to Native lithic technologies and food processing activities.

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 city based on industry in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help identify patterns of landuse at the cemetery, as they existed when the cemetery land was purchased in 1850. Structural evidence may survive from the Campbell Farmhouse (early 19th, possibly late 18th century) that was known to exist on the property when the Campbell Farm was purchased for the cemetery in 1850. The farmhouse, no longer extant, was rented as a private residence after the cemetery purchase. Historical and archaeological research may also identify the location of barns and outbuildings that were present in the vicinity of the Campbell Farmhouse. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies) should exist in the vicinity of the Campbell farmstead. Careful mapping of structural remains from the Campbell Farmhouse - barns, outbuildings, and evidence from occupational-related features - can contribute accurate landuse patterns for the cemetery property at the time it was purchased. The same documentary and

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 15

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

archaeological testing can also identify when the Campbell Farmhouse was built and its demolition. Archaeological testing may identify the role structures from the Campbell Farm played in the early operation of the cemetery. Documentary evidence exists that the Campbell Farmhouse was rented to a couple who served as caretakers for the area. Detailed analysis of structural evidence from the Campbell Farm structures and the contents from occupational-related features may identify other cemetery-related tasks conducted on the Campbell Farm. Historical and archaeological research conducted for the Campbell Farm may also contribute important information related to the evolution of farming in Berkshire County in the 18th and 19th centuries, and its importance in the growth of the City of Pittsfield.

Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also help identify the location of structures built specifically for cemetery use after 1850. Structural evidence may exist from barns, stables, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery can identify the location and burial pattern of graves present at the Pittsfield Cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist and the current pattern of 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. Descendants of individuals also erected gravestones as commemorative markers after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at several burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. 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. Marked 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.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
Continuation SheetSection Number 8 Page 16Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

Important stylistic information and verse can be recorded from gravestones. Remote sensing techniques of investigation might also prove useful. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 18th and 19th century Pittsfield 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. Osteological study of human remains from burials at the Pittsfield Cemetery may reveal important information related to the 1918 Great Influenza Epidemic. During that year, burials at the Pittsfield Cemetery doubled. Much of the information presented above can be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. Several gravestones dated between 1763 and 1850 represent burials from the old burial ground on North and East Streets that were moved to three rows in the North Border of the Pittsfield Cemetery. Documentary records and archaeological testing can determine whether actual human remains were moved with the stones or if the move was commemorative only. Commemorative graves may lack burial shafts and human remains or contain partial reburials. 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 Pittsfield society.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 1

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books, Periodicals & Pamphlets

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 9 Page 2

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

Scrapbooks & Newspaper Clippings

The Berkshire Athenaeum, articles, pamphlets, 1850 dedication program.

The Berkshire Eagle, newspaper clippings.

Pittsfield Cemetery, newspaper clippings, annual reports, letters, records.

Maps, Atlases, Plans, Drawings and Construction Specifications (listed chronologically)

1850. "Map of the Grounds," from the Pittsfield Cemetery dedication booklet.

1904. "Early 20th Century Pittsfield."

1907. "Copy of a portion of the Merriam Farm, Pittsfield, Mass." Office of Barnes & Spaulding Engineers, scale – 200 links to an inch. Revised by A. J. Kohlhofer, engineer, February 1939 to show the boulevard.

1912. "Contour Map of the Merriam Farm." Barnes & Spaulding, Engineers.

1914. "Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., Preliminary Plan for Development of Land West of Onota Street." Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects, Brookline, Mass. (September), File No. 5492, Plan No. 12.

1914. "Proposed Plan for Boulevard Between Wahconah & Onota Streets." Olmsted Brothers, File No. 5492, Plan 21.

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1930. "Superintendent's Cottage for the Pittsfield Cemetery." Parsons, Wait & Goodell Architects, Boston (9 drawings).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 3

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

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1934. "Revised Drawings of Garage for Pittsfield Cemetery." Parsons, Wait & Goodell.
1934. "Contract of New Bridge for Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass." Parsons, Wait & Goodell, Boston.
- ____. "Supplemental Plan of Pittsfield Cemetery in Pittsfield, Mass." Office of Barnes & Farnham, Pittsfield, MA, Scale - 20 ft. to 1 in..
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1946. "Sketch of the East Part, Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass. Scale about 1" - 16' from records at the superintendent's office of the Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass.
1946. "Plan to Accompany Resolution of Proprietors Pittsfield Cemetery." A. J. Kohlhofer, CE.
1968. "East and West Parts Fountain Lawn Section, Pittsfield Cemetery. L. H. Congdon, Superintendent, scale 20 ft. to 1 in.
1979. "Pittsfield Cemetery." J. J. Riddle, scale 1" = 50'.
1998. "Pittsfield West, Massachusetts - New York." United States Geological Survey, 1:25,000 Quadrangle.
- 19__ . City of Pittsfield Assessors Maps, F12, G11, G12, H10.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 4

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

Photographs & Film

Photographs: The following undated photographs are maintained in the office of the Pittsfield Cemetery:

- Allen Memorial Arch & Gate
- Maintenance Garage
- Martin Chapel
- Allen Monument
- Superintendent's House
- McKay Mausoleum
- Sloan Bridge
- Gatehouse (no longer extant)

Film: "A Trumpet at the Walls of Jericho, the Untold Story of Samuel Harrison." Spring Hill Farm Studios & Western Reserve Academy, 2003. Produced, written and directed by Mike Kirk.

Cemetery Design & Funerary Art References

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United States Department of the Interior
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Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

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(end)

Pittsfield Cemetery

Name of Property

Berkshire, Massachusetts

County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 142

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. Zone 18 Easting 642420 Northing 4703410

3. Zone 18 Easting 642780 Northing 4703260

2. Zone 18 Easting 642740 Northing 4703369

4. Zone 18 Easting 642180 Northing 4703200

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Lyon, Gregory Farmer, Sarah Novak, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January, 2007

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 Proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery

street & number 203 Wahconah Street telephone 413-447-7953

city or town Pittsfield state MA zip code 01201

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section Number 10 Page 1Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA**10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA****UTM References (continued)**

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	643340	4702810
6	18	643320	4702720
7	18	643580	4702660
8	18	643560	4702580
9	18	643520	4702500
10	18	643320	4702500
11	18	643220	4702540
12	18	643000	4702500
13	18	643800	4702800
14	18	642620	4702780
15	18	642820	4702800
16	18	642260	4702900
17	18	642330	4703230
18	18	642400	4702230

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the parcel of land historically associated with the Pittsfield Cemetery. It is defined by the bold lines marked on the attached "Cemetery Sketch Map," and is included on City of Pittsfield Assessor's Maps #F12, G11, G12 and H10 (included in the nomination).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Pittsfield Cemetery include both developed and undeveloped cemetery lands, a total of 142 acres. The Cemetery lies in two sections – a developed 83-acre area to the east of Onota Street, and a largely undeveloped 59-acre area to the west of Onota Street. The eastern section has been in continuous use as a place of interment since 1850. Sections of this area were laid out in 1850 by Horatio Stone, with additional sections added in the decades following. The entire perimeter of the eastern section is marked with wrought iron

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 10 Page 2

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

and chain link fencing. Adjacent uses include residences to the north, small industries and Wahconah Street to the east, Wahconah Park and a residential neighborhood to the south, and Onota Street to the west.

All but five acres of the western section remain undeveloped and covered in woodland. Plans for this entire 59-acre area were developed in 1914 by the Olmsted Brothers landscape architectural firm, and the Cemetery has begun to slowly develop the plan. Boundaries include woodland to the north, Onota Street to the east, Vin Hebert Boulevard to the south and Burbank Park to the west.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Martha Lyon

Date: July, 2005

1. Allen Memorial Arch and gate taken from Wahconah Street, looking west.
2. Superintendent's Cottage taken from entry circle, looking north.
3. Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel, taken from entry circle, looking northeast.
4. Francis family plot taken from Forest Mount section, looking north.
5. Colonial graves moved to the cemetery from downtown Pittsfield, taken from the North Lawn section, looking north.
6. View across High Grove and Terrace Grove sections taken from the south side of Pontoosic Hill, looking south.
7. Hon. Thomas Allen monument, Pontoosic Hill section, looking southwest.
8. Linden Slope section, taken from the Pitts Mount section, looking southwest.
9. Clapp-Bagg mausoleum, taken from south side of the Pitts Mount section, looking southwest.
10. McKay mausoleum, looking west

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

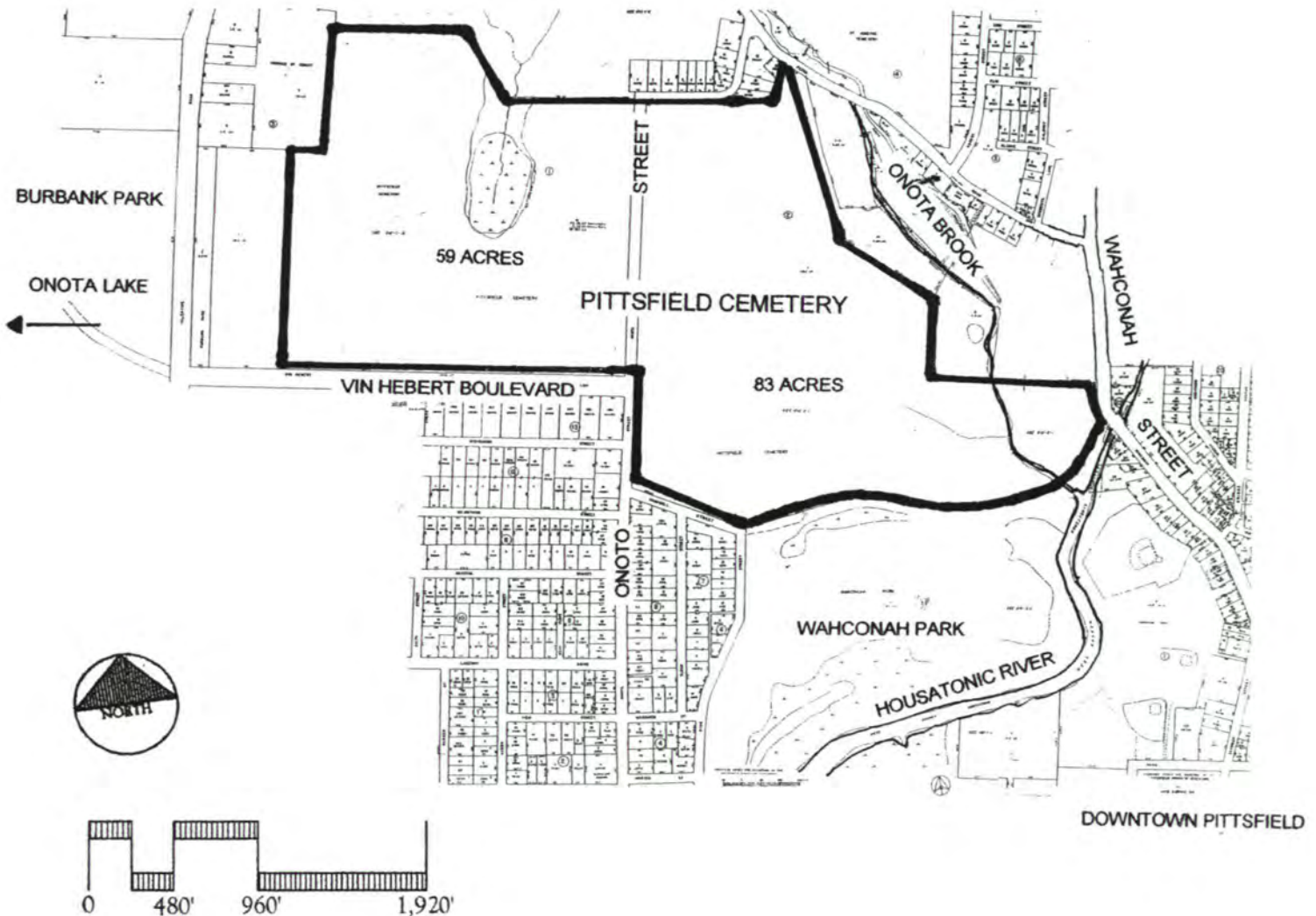
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number N/A Page N/A
(Additional Documentation)

Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

CEMETERY SKETCH MAP

*Map Source: City of Pittsfield Assessors' Maps
Numbers F12, G11, G12 & H 10*



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

Pittsfield

Berkshire County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

Note: The following list represents a representative sample of grave markers at the Pittsfield Cemetery. All resources contained in the data sheet can be found on the sketch map included as additional material in the nomination.

Map #	SECTION	RESOURCE	YEAR	MAKER	MATERIAL / FORM	TYPE	STATUS
1	NA	Pittsfield Cemetery	1850	Horatio Stone	Landscape/Rural Cemetery Style	Site	C
2	Cemetery-wide	Road Network	1850	Horatio Stone	Bituminous/Gravel/Turf Roadway	Structure	C
3	Entrance	Fagus sylvatica	c. 1900	NA	Specimen Tree Planting		
4	Service Area	Tilia Grove	c. 1900	NA	Multiple Tree Planting	site	C
5	Service Area	Tsuga Grove	c. 1900	NA	Multiple Tree Planting	site	C
6	Linden Slope	Acer saccharum Allee	c. 1900	NA	Multiple Tree Planting	site	C
7	Laurel Mound	Fagus sylvatica	c. 1900	NA	Specimen Tree Planting		
8	Linden Slope	Fagus sylvatica	c. 1900	NA	Specimen Tree Planting		
9	Evergreen Slope	Merle D. Graves Plot	1929	Olmsted Brothers	Landscape	Site	C
10	Orchard Hill	Francis Family Plot	1927	John Russell Pope	Landscape	Site	C
11	Chapel Hill	Crane/Colt Family Plot	1947	Unknown	Landscape	Site	C
12	High Grove	54th Regiment Plot	1855	Unknown	Landscape	Site	C
13	Entrance	Allen Memorial Arch & Main Gate	1885	J. Phillip Rinn	Bluestone/Romanesque Revival	Structure	C
14	Entrance	Superintendent's Cottage	1939	Parsons, Wait & Goodell	Brick/English Cottage	Building	C
15	Entrance	Calvin Martin Memorial Chapel	1900	George C. Harding	Bluestone/Romanesque/Gothic	Building	C
16	Entrance	Wrought Iron Fence & Gate	c. 1935	Unknown	Iron	Structure	C

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY
Pittsfield
Berkshire County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

17	Entrance	Sloan Memorial Bridge	1932	Parsons, Wait & Goodell	Concrete/Stone	Structure	C
18	Chapel Hill	Old Crematory Building	1866/1959	Unknown	Stone/Gothic	Structure	C
19	Service Area	Maintenance Garage	1935	Parsons, Wait & Goodell	Brick/Vernacular	Building	C
20	Service Area	Equipment Shed	2000	Unknown	Wood Frame/Wood Clapboard	Building	NC
21	Walnut Hill	Clapp-Bagg Mausoleum	1903	Unknown	Granite/Greek Revival	Structure	C
22	Linden Slope	McKay Mausoleum	1894	Mary Tillinghast	Marble/Byzantine	Structure	C
23	Terrace Grove	Jason & Phinneas Allen Tomb	1854	Unknown	2-Chambered Marble Tomb	Structure	C
24	High Grove	Hon. Thomas Allen Monument	1885	Unknown	Polished Red Granite/Obelisk	Object	C
25	Linden Slope	William Francis Bartlett Monument	1876	Unknown	Slate/Tablet	Object	C
26	Pontoosuc Hill	George Nixon Briggs Monument	1861	Unknown	Granite-Marble/Monument	Object	C
27	Pilgrim's Rest	William Look Monument	1889	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
28	Linden Slope	Dr. Oren Goodrich Monument	1895	Unknown	Granite-Marble/Monument	Object	C
29	Linden Slope	Andrus Monument	c. 1894	Unknown	Granite-Marble/Monument	Object	C
30	Pitts Mount	Lemuel Pomeroy Monument	c. 1849	Unknown	Granite-Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
31	Forest Mount	Charles E. West Monument	1900	Unknown	Granite/Obelisk	Object	C
32	Anshe Anunim	Moses England	1898	Unknown	Granite/30" Marker	Object	C
33	Anshe Anunim	Joseph R. Newman	1899	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
34	High Grove	Rev. Thomas Allen	1882	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
35	High Grove	Rev. Samuel Harrison	1898	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY
Pittsfield
Berkshire County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

36	Hope Mount	Sarah Root	1763	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
37	Hope Mount	Jabez Peck	1895	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
38	Hope Mount	James D. Colt	1881	Unknown	Salmon Granite/Obelisk	Object	C
39	Indian Ridge	John Crawford Crosby	1943	Unknown	Charcoal Polished Granite/Marker	Object	C
40	Linden Slope	Robert Parker marker	1885	Unknown	Zinc/Monument	Object	C
41	Linden Slope	Thaddeus Clapp Monument	c. 1898	Unknown	Marble/Tablestone	Object	C
42	Linden Slope	Tillotson Monument	c. 1908	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
43	Linden Slope	Collins Monument	c. 1900	Unknown	Pink Granite/Monument	Object	C
44	Linden Slope	Gale Monument	c. 1890	Unknown	Grey Granite/Monument	Object	C
45	North Border	Woodbridge Little	1813	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
46	North Border	Col. James Easton	1796	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
47	North Border	Joseph Fairfield	1827	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
48	North Border	Sarah Williams and her Infant	1764	Unknown	Brownstone/Tablet	Object	C
49	North Border	Deacon Stephen Crowfoot	1772	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
50	North Border	Doctor Seth Perkins	1777	Unknown	Brownstone/Tablet	Object	C
51	North Border	Mrs. Naomy Clark	1775	Unknown	Brownstone/Tablet	Object	C
52	North Border	Mrs. Margaret Morgan	1772	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
53	North Border	Simon Larned	1817	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
54	Pilgrim's Rest	George W. Doughty	1850	Unknown	Unmarked Grave	Object	C

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY
Pittsfield
Berkshire County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

55	Pitts Mount	Theodore Pomeroy	1881	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
56	Pitts Mount	Robert Pomeroy	1889	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
57	Pitts Mount	Dr. Joel Stevens	1871	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
58	Pontoosuc Hill	Joseph E.A. Smith	1896	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
59	Pontoosuc Hill	Israel Stoddard	1782	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
60	Pontoosuc Hill	Benjamin Brown Monument	c. 1859	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
61	Pontoosuc Hill	Goodrich Family Monument	c. 1856	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
62	Pontoosuc Hill	Hon. Thomas Strong Monument	1863	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
63	South Border	Calvin Martin	1867	Unknown	Marble/Obelisk	Object	C
64	Terrace Grove	Colonel William Williams	1785	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
65	Terrace Grove	Honorable Charles Goodrich	1815	Unknown	Unmarked Grave	Object	C
66	Terrace Grove	John Chandler Williams	1831	Unknown	Marble/Tablet	Object	C
67	Terrace Grove	Hezekiah Russell	1914	Unknown	Granite/Obelisk	Object	C
68	Terrace Grove	Henry Laurens Dawes	1903	Unknown	Granite/Monument	Object	C
69	Terrace Grove	James Barker	1903	Unknown	Granite-Bronze/Crypt	Object	C
70	Terrace Grove	Jason Clapp	1868	Unknown	Unmarked Burial/Recorded as in #57, the Allen Tomb Granite/Monument	Object	C
71	Terrace Grove	Henry Chickering	1881	Unknown		Object	C
72	Terrace Grove	James O. Harding	1906	Unknown	Grey Granite/Monument	Object	C
73	Terrace Grove	Francis William Rockwell	1929	Unknown	Unmarked Burial	Object	C

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

Pittsfield

Berkshire County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

74	Walnut Hill	William Whittlesey	1906	Unknown	Granite/Crypt	Object	C
75	Walnut Hill	William Vail Wilson Davis Monument	1910	Unknown	Grey Granite/Cradle & Celtic Cross	Object	C
76	North Border	early Colonial stones	ca. 1870	Unknown	slate, marble, brownstone	Object	C
		SUMMARY			CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	TOTAL
		Buildings			3	1	4
		Sites			8	0	8
		Structures			8	0	8
		Objects			53	0	53
		TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT			72	1	73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Pittsfield Cemetery

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 1/29/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/16/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/03/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/14/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000145

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 3.13.07 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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA H. WOOD / JULY 2005

#1 AVENUE MEMORIAL ARCH AND GATE TAKEN FROM NATIONAL STREET,
LOOKING WEST.



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MATTHEW H. WOOD / JULY 2005

#2 SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE TAKEN FROM ENTRY URVE,
LOOKING NORTH.



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA A. WOOD / JULY 2005

#3 GWINN MARTIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, TAKEN FROM ENTRY CIRCLE,
LOOKING NORTHEAST.



PITSFIELD CEMETERY

PITSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA H. WAIN/ JUN 2005

#1 FRANCIS FAMILY PLOT TAKEN FROM THE FOREST MOUNT SECTION,
LOOKING NORTH



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA A. WYON / JULY 2005

#5 COLONIAL GRAVES MOVED TO THE PITTSFIELD CEMETERY FROM
DOWNTOWN PITTSFIELD, TAKEN FROM THE NORTH LAWN SECTION,
LOOKING NORTH.



PITKFIELD CEMETERY

PITKFIELD, ~~BARRENTON~~ COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA H. WOOD / JULY 2005

#6 VIEW ACROSS THE HIGH GROVE AND TERRACE GROVE SECTIONS, TAKEN FROM
THE SOUTH SIDE OF PONDOKU HILL, LOOKING SOUTH.



PITSFIELD CEMETERY

PITSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARtha H. LYON / JULY 2005

#7 HONORABLE THOMAS ALLEN MONUMENT, TAKEN FROM
THE PONDPOCK HILL SECTION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTHA H. WOOD / JULY 2005

#8 VIEW ACROSS THE WINDEN SLOPE SECTION, TAKEN FROM THE PITS
MOUNT SECTION, WORKING SOUTHWEST.



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARITA H. WONG / JULY 2005

#9 CLAPP-BALDWIN MUSEUM, TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PITTS
MOUNT SECTION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

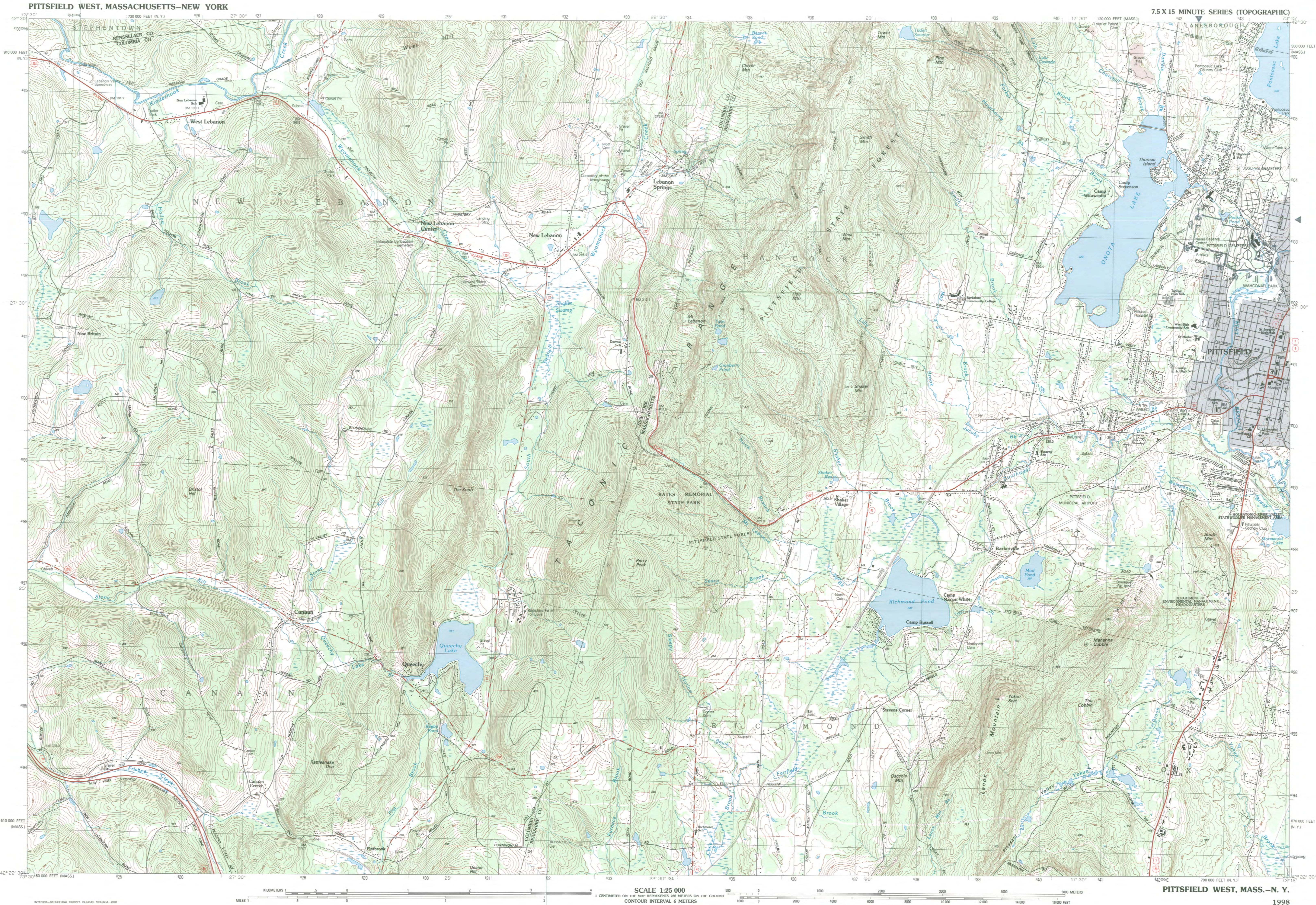


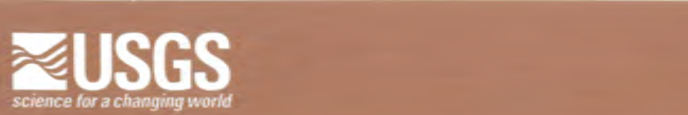
PITTSFIELD CEMETERY

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

MARSHA H. MON/ JULY 2005

#10 MCKAY MAUSOLEUM, LOOKING WEST.

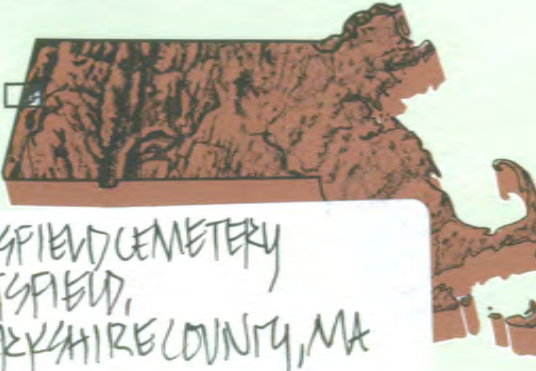




Pittsfield West

MASS.-N. Y.

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



PITTSFIELD CEMETERY
PITTSFIELD,
BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

1998

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photorevised using imagery taken 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1983.
Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2000

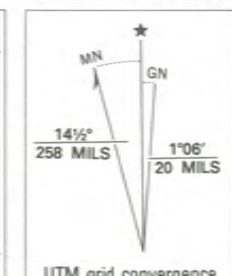
This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:25,000-scale maps: Canaan and Pittsfield West dated 1979.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18, 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone and New York coordinate system, east zone

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

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

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 COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS																															
<table><tr><th>Meters</th><th>Feet</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3.2808</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>6.5617</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>9.8425</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>13.1234</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>16.4042</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>19.6850</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>22.9658</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>26.2467</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>29.5275</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>32.8084</td></tr></table>	Meters	Feet	1	3.2808	2	6.5617	3	9.8425	4	13.1234	5	16.4042	6	19.6850	7	22.9658	8	26.2467	9	29.5275	10	32.8084	 UTM grid convergence (80N) and 200 magnetic declination (80N) at center of map Diagram is approximate	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr></table> 1. Newcomb (7.5') 2. Supplemental Center 3. Chatham 4. East Chatham (7.5') 5. Pittsfield East 6. Chatham (7.5') 7. Southbridge 8. East Lee	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
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6	7	8																															

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

ISBN 0-607-93714-1
9 780607 937145

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	.....
Build-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; town section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery: grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mini-shed; prospect; salt or cove	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, 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

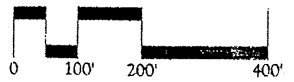
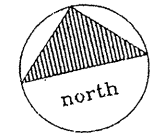
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

1998

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

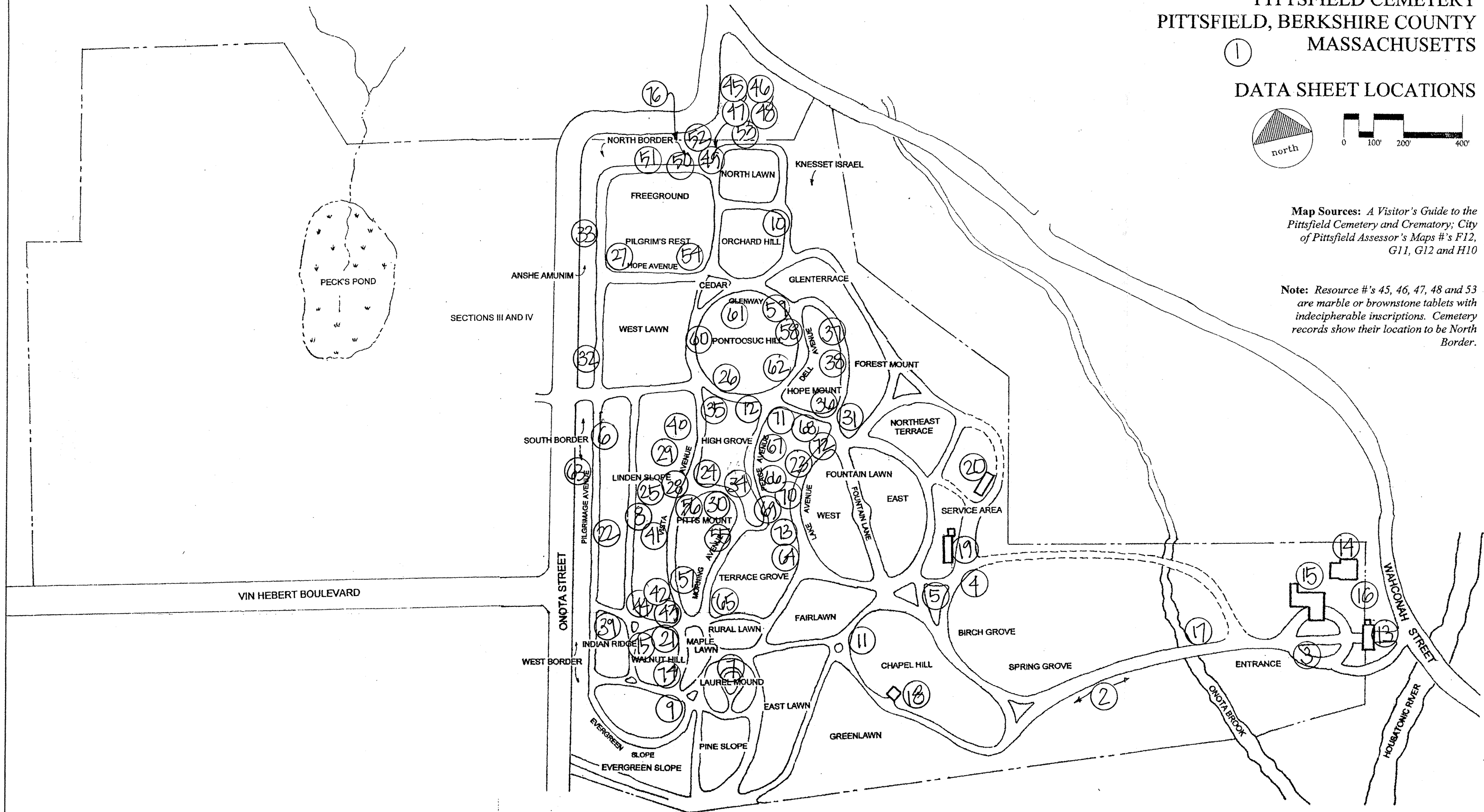
①

DATA SHEET LOCATIONS

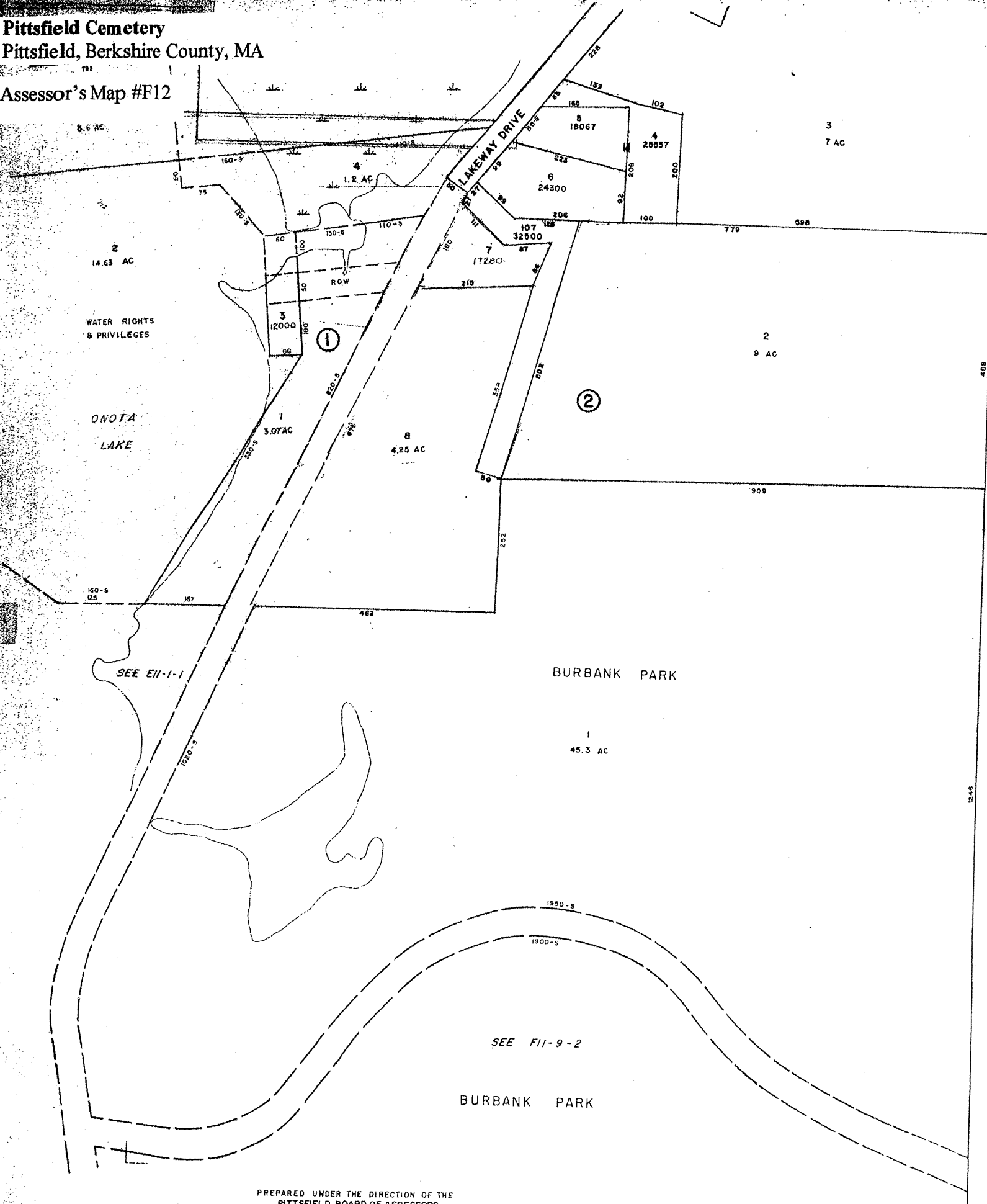


Map Sources: *A Visitor's Guide to the
Pittsfield Cemetery and Crematory; City
of Pittsfield Assessor's Maps #'s F12,
G11, G12 and H10*

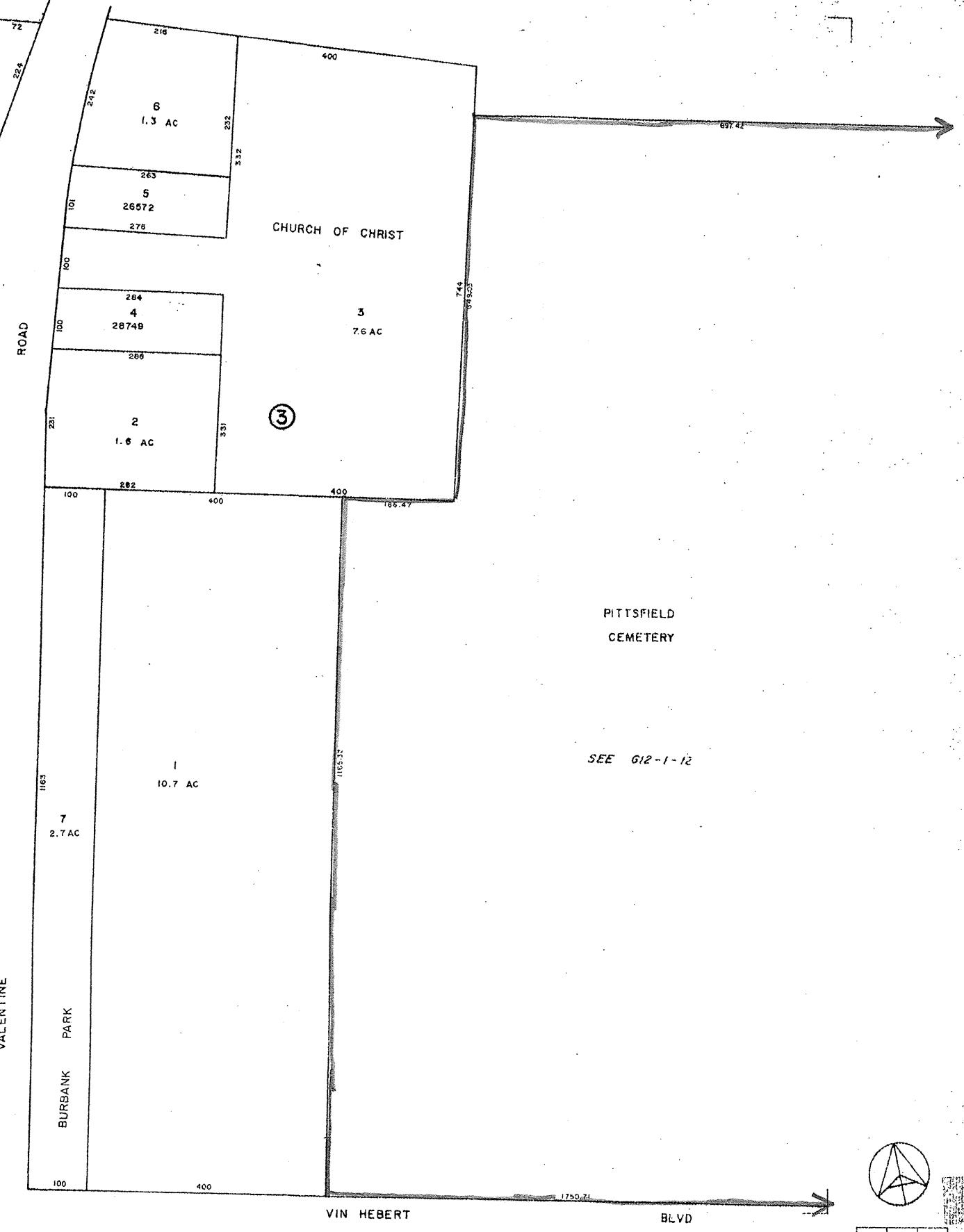
Note: Resource #'s 45, 46, 47, 48 and 53
are marble or brownstone tablets with
indecipherable inscriptions. Cemetery
records show their location to be North
Border.



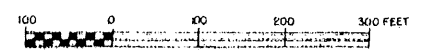
Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA
Assessor's Map #F12



CITY OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

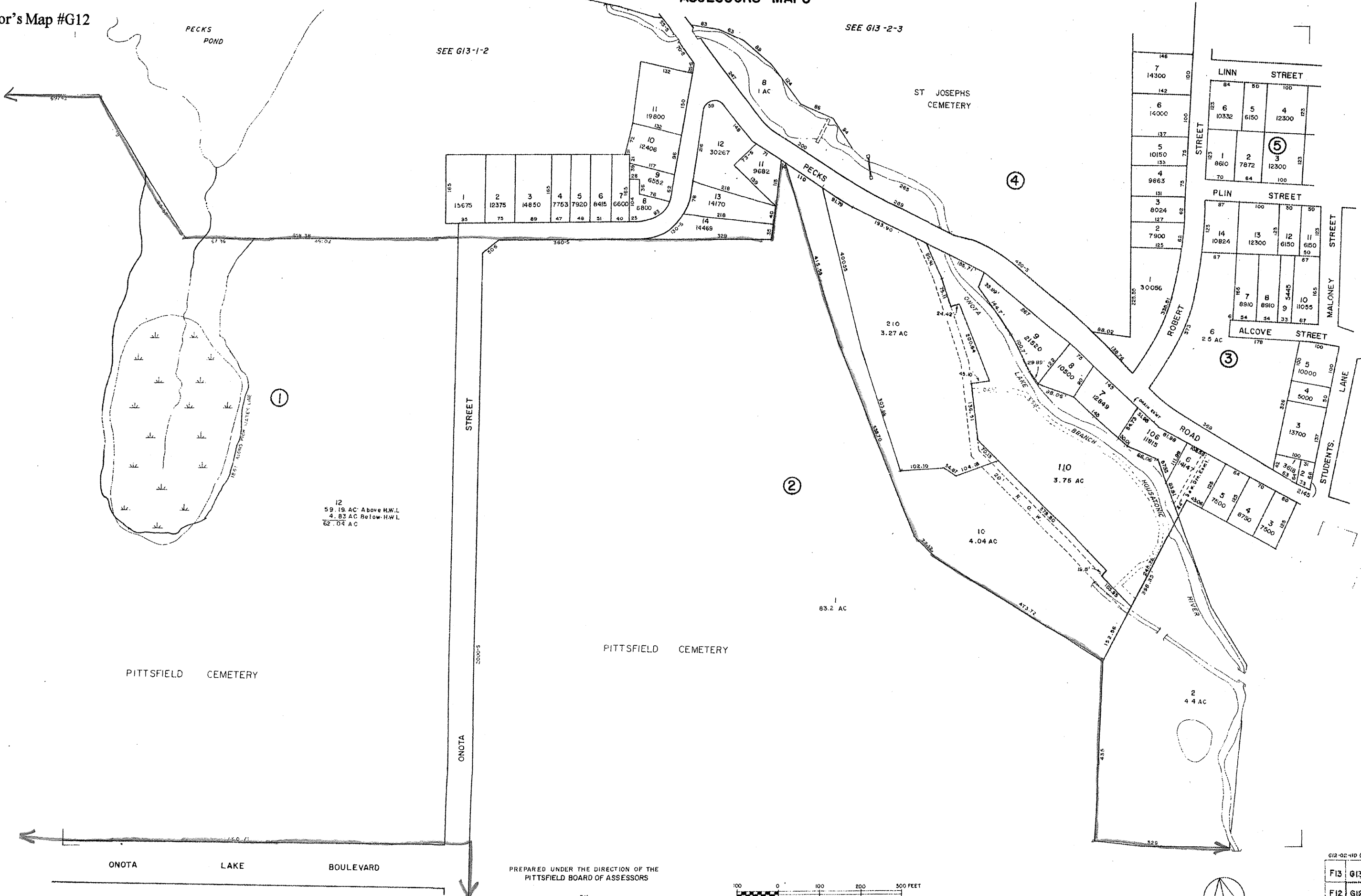


PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
PITTSFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAR INC.

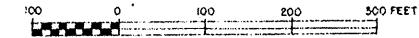


E13	F13	G13
E12	F12	G12

CITY OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

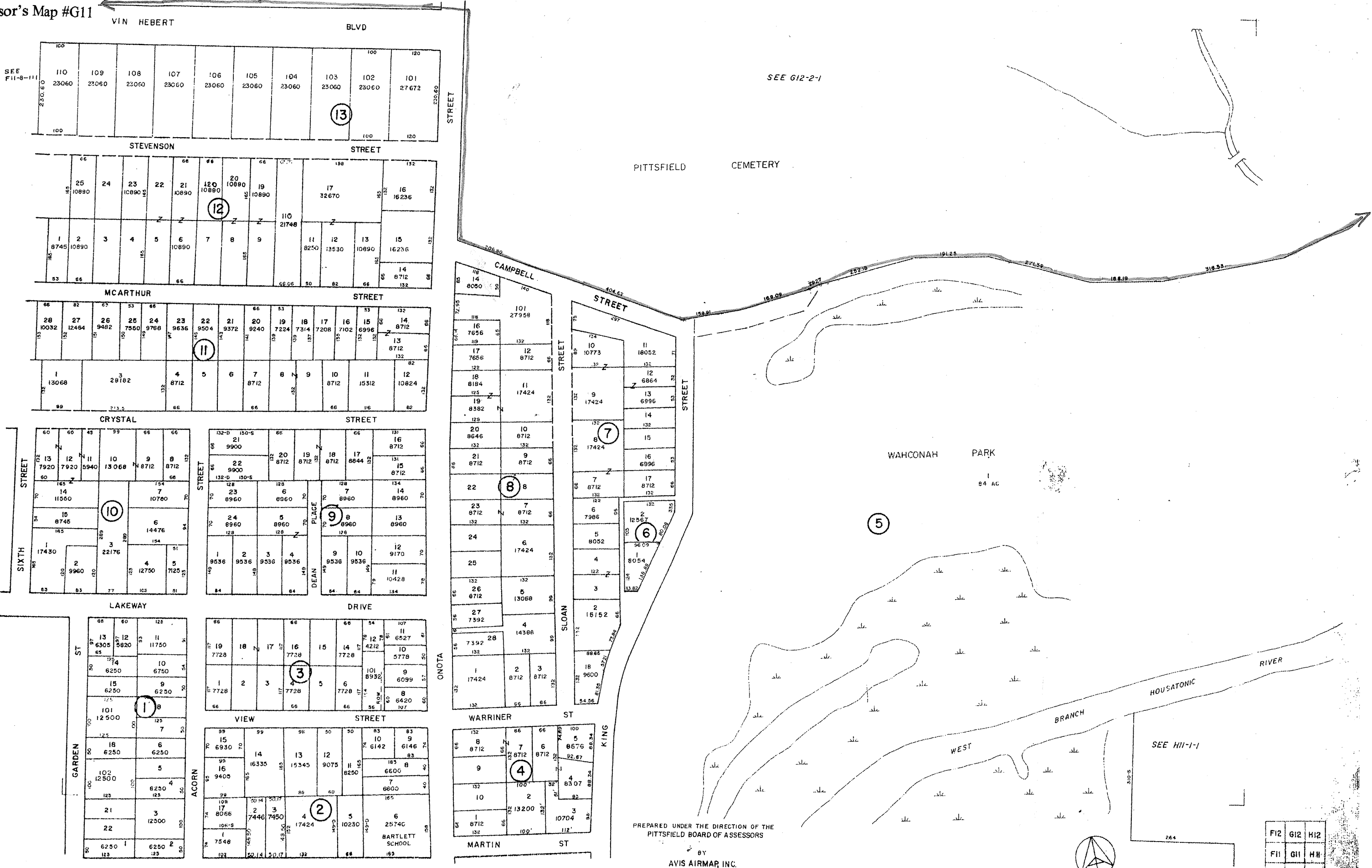


PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
PITTSFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAP, INC.



F13	G13	H13
F12	G12	H12
F11	G11	H11

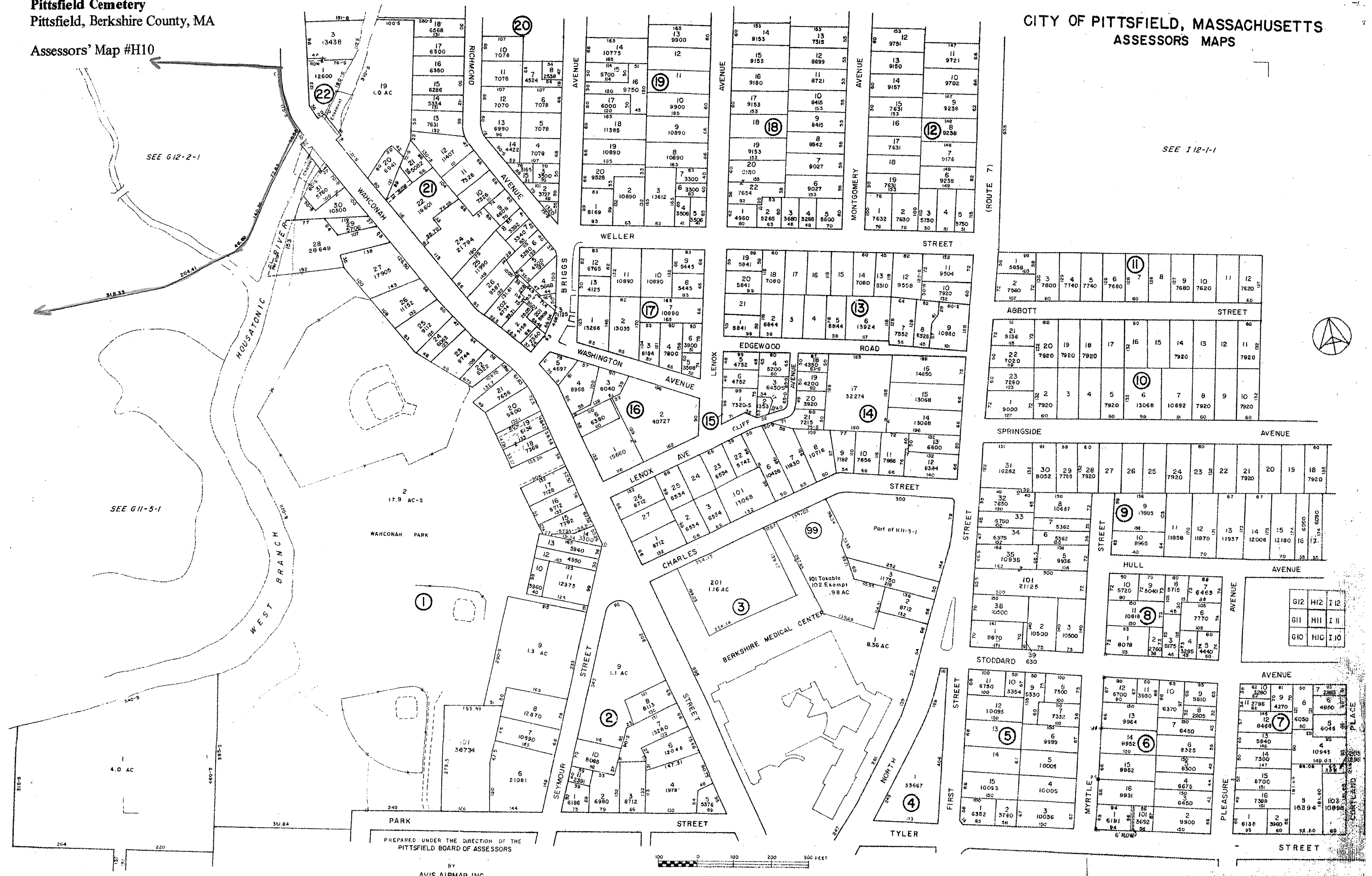
Assessor's Map #G11



Pittsfield Cemetery
Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA

Assessors' Map #H10

CITY OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS' MAPS





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 24, 2007

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield (Berkshire), 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.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Hon. James M. Ruberto, Mayor, City of Pittsfield
Rebecca Smith, Pittsfield Historical Commission
Pittsfield City Council
Mariha Lyon, Sarah Novak, Gregory Farmer
Proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery
Greg Price, Cemetery Superintendent
Pittsfield Planning Board