NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1086

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 EAST LAWN CEMETERY AND SHERMAN BURBANK MEMORIAL CHAPEL

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 605 Main Street ___ not for publication

city or town WILLIAMSTOWN ___ vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county BERKSHIRE code 003 zip code 01267

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 8/8/2000

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

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):

Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 9.14.00

EAST LAWN CEMETERY and BURBANK CHAPEL
Name of Property

BERKSHIRE,MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_private
x public-local
_ public-State
_ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

_building(s)
x district
_ site
_ structure
_ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	building
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
8	2	objects
10	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other N/A

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

See continuation sheets.

DESCRIPTION:
This nomination consists of the Sherman Burbank Chapel and vault (MHC: WLL-259) in East Lawn Cemetery (MHC: WLL-804), and includes one private mausoleum which was erected by the Lloyd Family. The nominated property includes 19 acres of the older parts of East Lawn Cemetery, containing most of the graves and stones, all of which are contributing to this nomination. This nomination has eliminated some 20 acres on the west side of the cemetery to the Green River, which contain no graves, and is also the location of a maintenance building and two mobile sheds dating from 1962 to the present. The excluded land is separated from the older portions of the cemetery by the western edge of the westernmost drive on the property, which was constructed in 1937 to provide access to the porte-cochere on the west side of the chapel.

Setting:
East Lawn Cemetery is located on the south side of Main Street (Route 2) six blocks from downtown Williamstown with a residential area to the east and light business development to the north across Main Street. At the top of the hill in the southeast corner, the cemetery abuts a riding stable and pastures on largely undeveloped land. The Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel is set back on a wide lawn approximately 50 feet from the street on an uninterrupted expanse of lawn. The cemetery has three vehicular entrances off Main Road in Williamstown (Route 2). The two easternmost entrances and drives date to around 1899 or earlier. They have stone wall entrances of three courses and stone piers flanking the entrances (PHOTO #1). Wrought iron gates have been removed from these entrances. Stone entrances were built originally in 1899, according to the Brooks' 1953 Williamstown history, but newspaper descriptions suggest that the stone entrances there today are replacements, dating from earlier in this century. The western most drive is the newest and has no stone entrance piers. It was developed after the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel was built in 1936. Most of the cemetery is surrounded by an old wire fence on posts, initially installed in 1898-99, and probably replaced at an unknown time in the 20th century.

Circulation through the cemetery follows gravel road surfaces. There are two buildings in the nominated portion of the cemetery, the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel east of the westernmost entrance drive; and a small white marble Lloyd Family mausoleum (PHOTO #2), perched conspicuously atop the hill in section K, which looks down toward the north on the most of the cemetery below.

East Lawn Cemetery Description:
East Lawn Cemetery was begun in 1842 with a small two acre rectangular parcel set back some 100 feet from Main Street on an eight-foot terrace Main was then known as Adams Street. This is today known as the "Old Part"(Map 1). It was subsequently added to with additional purchases and donations of land to the south and the west. The original donor of several acres of land in 1842 was Asahel Foote. Originally, East Lawn must have been set back from the Main Road (Route 2), because the last house on the lowest elevation near the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel was removed from what is now cemetery property in the mid-1930s. The slope of the cemetery is fundamentally to progressively higher

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elevations from Main Street to the rear or south boundary. On entering, the grade is flat for approximately 100 feet south of Main Road, with a grassy terrace of about eight feet rising to the "Old Part" in what is the northeast section of the cemetery (Map 2). No stones or graves are located on the lowest portion fronting Main Road. The slope remains level through sections H, and the north half of I, and then rises steeply to the south two-thirds of section G, E, and the circle, now the "New Veteran's Circle." Sections J, and the south thirds of L, K, D and C are fairly level, and then the terrain rises gradually through sections K, D, C, B, and A to the highest elevation in section M. To the south of Section L at the east edge of Section M is located the Old Veterans' section, known in 1900 when it was installed and dedicated as the "Soldiers' Mound."

This lowest elevation to the east and west of the chapel remains lawn with no stones or graves. It is largely open, except for old spruce trees which line the easternmost drive into the "Old Part" and spruce trees behind the chapel, providing a green backdrop to the building. Along the west side of the cemetery boundary runs the Green River and cottonwoods, sumac, and bushes which mask the river visually from the cemetery itself.

The cemetery contains many mature trees, which have been laid out mainly close to the drives. This leaves each section open in the middle where the grave stones are. Spruces predominate, with some sugar maples, and the entire cemetery is surrounded by a wire fence of some age, and trees and bushes which block the area off from the surrounding neighborhoods. Along the Main Street side east of the chapel is a row of crab apple trees approximately 15 feet tall. The setting behind the chapel is composed of tall spruce trees which were planted at the time the chapel was built in 1936.

The earliest stones in East Lawn are those of Harriet Smith (1820), John Mason (1827), and Zeriah Mason, wife of Allen C. Mason (1837). Historian Robert Brooks believes that, "since these dates are earlier than the actual foundation of the cemetery, they may have been among those moved from West Lawn in 1907." The stones in the "Old Part" of East Lawn are mostly marble and are unshouldered with either squared tops or rounded tops. Two marble stones are shaped into round-molded Gothic arches. Motifs include the hand pointing upward, shaking hands, and the willow tree, appropriate to their age at mid-century and after. The greatest preponderance of obelisks is found in the "Old Part" and in the adjacent section H to the north (PHOTO #3). These obelisks vary from three feet tall on short bases to well over 12 feet tall on tiered bases. Most of them are marble, although there is one obelisk of red sandstone and four or five of granite. Interestingly enough, there are no stones in East Lawn of slate. Notable stones included those of the Burbank and the Sherman families associated with the later gift of the chapel, and the marble obelisk of The Rev. Calvin Durfee, D.D. (1797-1879), an 1825 graduate of Williams College who authored a work on one of its presidents, Dr. Fitch. The "Old Part" and adjoining section H to the south contain the largest and oldest trees, huge spruce lining the gravel drive at along the east boundary of the cemetery (PHOTO #s 3 and 4), as well as an intermediate drive which meanders through the two sections.

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The next oldest section is H and here the trees are as large as the oldest part, but section H opens out to the south where it extends to a sharp rise at its south end. Proceeding southerly through section H, the stones become more thinly scattered and the dates more predominantly in the ca. 1880s to the 1910s and are found in both marble and granite. At the extreme south end of section H stones date from the 'teens to the 1940s, and are mostly granite. The earliest stones are to the north of this section, which for 50 feet extending south indicates no difference with the stones in the "Old Part." Along the middle road leading into the cemetery in section H is the grave of one William Bennett who died in 1843, age 78. This appears to be the oldest stone in this section. The tallest marble obelisk in section H at some 15 feet is the grave of Thomas Mole (d. 1850) and two of his wives. Mole was a co-founder of St. John's Episcopal Church in Williamstown. The most frequently-talked-about grave in section H is located near the east fence in the northeastern portion of this section, the grave with recently-installed bronze plaque commemorating Richard Welsh, who received the Medal of Honor on May 10, 1865, for service in the Civil War. As a corporal in Company E, 37th Massachusetts Infantry, he was cited for capturing the flag at the Battle of Petersburg, Virginia, on April 2, 1865. Welsh, born in Ireland, entered the service in Williamstown and returned there to live out his life, dying in 1915.

Working to the south and west, the next oldest section of the cemetery in section I which contains around 150-200 stones, mostly gray granite or marble (PHOTO #s 5 and 6). There are 18 obelisks, mostly marble, but some granite ones, and the graves date from 1900 onward. Less than ten percent of the graves in section I are twenty years or less old. Surnames in this section reflect a generous number of Irish, as well as some Italian, and Polish, and one Dutch double-stone from Cornelis Treur and his wife, both born in Holland in the late 1890s and both of whom died in 1919. Section I rises steeply to the south. Across the east-west drive from section I and to its north are a few graves at the extreme end of the same section containing the chapel. This is an unlettered section. It contains approximately 20 graves ranging in age from 1892, the oldest, to the 1990s. The oldest stone in this section is a distinctive red sandstone stone in the shape of an Irish cross. It appears to have been carved out of one block of stone by hand and lettered by hand, which reads "Henry J. Gilbert June 27, 1892."

To the southwest, section I climbs steeply and is defined by large trees and a vacated drive between it and section G. Section G has no graves on the lower portion, but rises steeply some 20-25 feet to its southern end. At the top of the hill, sections G, K, what was section F in the form of a circle, sections D and C, and the lower half of section K are on the next terrace up to the south (PHOTO #7). Gravestones become increasingly predominantly granite and more of them are not taller than three or four feet. Section G contains at its northwest corner, an enclosed wrought iron fence, no graves, and a flagpole and cemetery stone from 1902 commemorating the "Gale Hose Company, organized 1897" to Williamstown's firemen (PHOTO #8). The rectangular enclosure is approximately 60 feet by 54 feet deep, and "Gale Hose Company" is lettered in gold on an arched opening in the fence which faces south. Some 95% of the gravestones in section G are granite and the remainder are marble and most have low-arched tops. Predominant dates in this section are the 'teens, 1920s and 1930s. Section G is lined with 45-foot maple trees along the drives and 75% of the stones face south. The remainder face north. Section J is similar to section G, and shares a similarity in type of stones and age of stones. But there are slightly more burials

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dating from the 1940s and 1950s. Toward the east boundary of section J is a very large, 10 foot tall, light granite cross with the family name "Allen "on the north side of the base and the name "Hopkins" on the south side of the base.

The round circular section, formerly F, is now known as the "New Veteran's Circle" and was installed in the late 1980s. The drives surrounding this section define the boundaries of this addition and are lined with four blue spruce and eight sugar maples. In the middle of the circle is a gray stone marker "Veterans Memorial" and a flag pole (PHOTO #9). The 30 white military stones face west and are divided into four sections for the different branches of service: Air Force (2 stones), Marine Corps (1 stone), U. S. Army (19 stones), and U. S. Navy (8 stones). This was erected by Richard A. Ruether Post #152 after the town deeded it to this local American Legion post to maintain.

Toward the southwest section of the cemetery are two sections divided by a drive, sections C and D (PHOTO #10). Section C is surrounded by maple trees along the drives and stones are mostly low and predominantly granite, although 10% are red polished granite. According to Paul Yarder, cemetery superintendent, there were only five headstones in section C some 28 years ago when he was hired. The earliest graves in this section are from the 1890s and the latest from the 1990s, with many dating from the 1930s and 1940s. This section has some yew bushes and some arborvitae bushes not seen in the older sections of the cemetery, associated with the stones. Graves dating from the 1970s are more common toward the south or top of this section. Section D is similar to C, but is not completely filled up. It too is rimmed with maples along the drives surrounding it. There are at least five children's graves of white marble scattered through dating from the 1930s and all containing lambs atop the stones. The stones here mostly face south toward the drive at the south end and north in the middle and north sections. Sections B and E are not part of the nominated property. They lay to the west of the westernmost drive and section E contains the 1962 maintenance building and two tool sheds, which are not being nominated because of their recent construction.

The north two-thirds of section K are sited on a fairly steep expanse of lawn and the graves are more thinly scattered. The middle and east of the Lloyd white marble mausoleum has not filled up yet and is mostly lawn (PHOTO #11). In the immediate area of the mausoleum and to its north, stones vary in size with some fairly large (up to five feet tall). Many of the stones are gray granite, but around 7 per cent are red granite. There is a preponderance of veterans' graves at the southeast corner of section K, possibly because the "Old Veterans' Circle" is located on the drive immediately across to the southeast. Perhaps 45 % of the stones in section K date from the last 50 years. The Lloyd mausoleum is a small Greek-styled white marble building, measuring approximately 12' x 9'. The first Lloyd entombment is from 1917. No one today can remember whether this family was either wealthy or contributed to the life of Williamstown in another way. The family has not made its way into town histories.

Section M contains the "Old Vets' Circle," dedicated and opened in 1900. Gravestones are arranged in two concentric circles with 13 graves in the inner ring and 35 graves in the outer ring

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(PHOTO #12). Most of the stones are white marble in the military style, and many are Civil War, some World War I, and around half represent World War II veterans. There are a few graves from Korea, but only one from Vietnam, and one from the "Army of Occupation—Japan." A center stone marker is "Dedicated to all Veterans Through Peace or War." Because it is in the southeast portion of the cemetery, it has a wire fence on the east property line and a chain link fence on the south property line, on the other side of which is the riding stable and exercise ring for a horse farm.

Description of Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel:
The Chapel (PHOTO #7) sits on a relatively level area between elevations 610' to 620' with a set-back of some 50 feet from Main Road. The graves of the East Lawn Cemetery begin at the fairly steep upwards slope to the south, which eventually rises to an elevation of 700' and higher. The building is surrounded by single planted, mature spruce trees. The structure consists of a main volume (the chapel), a smaller volume (receiving vault) to the east, a porte-cochere and a small annex (hall, toilet room, organ) to the west and a central tower above the entry vestibule between porte-cochere and chapel. The structural system consists of stone masonry exterior walls which support a wood framed roof. The floor is slab on grade, covered with flagstone. The exterior walls of the building are constructed of random-sized quartzite rock in shades of yellow and brown that was quarried on East Mountain (the Broad Brook section) and is similar to the stone used for the base of Currier Hall on the Williams College campus. Walls are typically 18" or 24" thick and appear to be formed of interior and exterior random coursing stone wythes (partitions) and a rubble core. The framing trim for the doors, windows, and other arched openings, as well as for the coping stones at gable ends and all buttress caps, is Indiana limestone. All interior masonry surfaces have been brush coated with a mortar slurry. All roofs are gable roofs with the exception of the roofs of the tower, small annex and receiving vault. All roofs are slate shingles with the exception of the lean-to roof of the small annex which shows evidence of a flat seam metal roof under its present cover of black, thickly applied liquid waterproofing. The exterior walls of the tower were originally covered by horizontal metal flashing since the pyramidal-shaped roof recedes from the wall edges. Roof flashing, gutters and downspouts are copper.

The main entrance to the chapel today is through the porte-cochere on the west side. From there, either the vestibule under the tower or the hall of the annex to the south give access to the chapel.

On the east side, another entrance is provided through the gabled space of the receiving vault. Interestingly, as originally conceived by architect Frank Rushmore Watson, the westernmost drive into the cemetery was not there in his plans dated August 5, 1935. In his original site plan, Watson had a new drive coming off Main Street on the east side of the proposed chapel giving access to the vaults on that side. A curved pedestrian walk from this proposed drive delivered visitors across the front of the building and into the front door. The new drive on the east was planned to loop around the rear of the building, circling through the porte-cochere on the west and back across the embracing the chapel like a giant letter "P." In addition, the 1935 plans showed a stone-faced Colonial Revival style cottage to be built on the west side of the chapel and its surrounding drive. The basement of this house was to contain coal storage

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for both the house and chapel, and the water lines in the house connected directly underground to the chapel. The house was never built and the blueprints in the Massachusetts Archives show the all elevations of the house crossed off in pencil by a state inspector. The historical record is mute on who was to reside in this house, whether Sherman H. Burbank planned to live there on visits to Williamstown, a possible cemetery superintendent, or someone else.

The chapel consists of the nave with wooden pews for seating approximately 56. The chancel and altar areas are separated from the nave by a chancel arch. The ceiling of the nave is finished with stained Douglas fir planking. The gabled roof structure with exposed rafters, purlins and three full and two half trusses is made from yellow pine. All full and half trusses have a wall post and corbelled stone support. The chancel and pews are finished in red oak. Natural light and ventilation is provided by a total of five pointed arch windows in the nave and three in the chancel/altar area. Four of the five nave windows are approximately 2' wide and 5' high with steel framed vents (10 ½" wide by 12" high) at the bottom. Clear glass with a light amber tint is held by lead strips spaced approximately 2 ¾" on center, which run diagonally in two directions, forming a diamond pattern. Lead strips at window edges are set directly into the grooves of limestone frame. The largest window is located in the north wall of the nave facing Main Street. It measures approximately 2'-4" by 12'-2". The gabled receiving vault originally included two sets of crypts for the storing of 24 caskets. The northern vault remains as originally built. The southern vault has been walled-off and converted to use as a boiler room and adjacent oil tank storage room. The porte-cochere provides a gabled open space for vehicles to pass through. The 8" by 12" (nominal) roof beams supporting the rafters are carried by corbelled stones and continue into the wall. Ridge beam and collar tie beams complete the roof structure. The annex on the west side of the chapel houses an entrance hall with a toilet room and janitorial closet and an adjacent, small robing room with an electrically operated organ. The tower's stone walls end approximately 35.5' above grade. The tower consists of a lower enclosed level and an upper open level. The upper level features four large window openings with limestone tracery and four loudspeakers for the electrically operated bell system. There are two tablets with inscriptions set in the stone walls. On the front façade east of the main door is a stone tablet reading: "Sherman Chapel / Erected in Memory of / Sarah Duncan Sherman Burbank / 1850-1909." In the chapel is a tablet set in the east wall in memory of Mrs. Burbank's brother, Brimmer Hall Sherman, a leading citizen of Williamstown for many years. Artificial light is provided by ceiling or wall-mounted incandescent fixtures. The nave is illuminated by eight double lamp wall fixtures, and the chancel and altar area by one ceiling-mounted and two free-standing fixtures. Heating is provided by a hot water boiler and cast iron radiators located in nave, organ area or sacristy and toilet rooms. The building was originally heated by two gas unit heaters surrounded by soapstone trim. They were located in the two vertical shafts of the nave's north wall behind two louvered openings which are now filled with masonry.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the East Lawn Cemetery or in the general area (within one

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mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The cemetery includes several large, well drained level to moderately sloping terraced areas cut from glacial till by the Green River located less than 1000 feet from most of the cemetery. The Green River flows generally to the northeast where it meets the Hoosic River less than one mile away. Given the above information, known prehistoric settlement in the region, the size of the nominated area (approximately 19 acres), grave excavations and other historic land use of the property, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources on the cemetery property. Residential construction has impacted the area along Main Street and portions of the cemetery were re-graded as part of cemetery improvements in 1898-99. The extent of re-grading is unknown.

There is a high potential for historic archaeological resources in the East Lawn Cemetery. Structural evidence from a house or houses may survive near the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel on the lowest and most northerly elevation of the cemetery. Documentary evidence indicated a structure(s) was present in this area, however, no information indicating its form or date of construction is available. The last house in this area was reportedly removed in the 1930's indicating more than one house was present. Structural remains may also survive from cemetery maintenance buildings and other outbuildings that predate the recently constructed cemetery buildings not included in this nomination. Structural remains might also exist from an old cemetery vault originally located near Main Street and removed to the side of a hill in the new cemetery section. Post molds from fence posts marking old property lines may also be present. Unmarked graves, headstones and evidence of older family burial grounds may also exist in the cemetery.

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EAST LAWN CEMETERY and BURBANK CHAPEL
Name of Property

BERKSHIRE, MA
County and State

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.)

x **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.

x **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.

x **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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1842-1949

Significant Dates

1842, 1898-99, 1900, 1935-37

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Watson, Frank Rushmore (a)
Deans, David McN. (b)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

_ State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
x Other

Name of repository:
Williamstown Preservation Commission

SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance:

East Lawn Cemetery is significant under National Register criteria A and C at a local level for its associations with the development of Williamstown in the second half of the 19th century, the era of the town's greatest development. The period of significance extends from its creation in 1842 to the present, based on its continuous use and development which outshone the other two public cemeteries in town. The appearance of the cemetery today embodies changing national tastes in cemetery design, containing the "Old Part" organized in a transition period between the old burying ground type and the newer "rural cemetery movement" which became popular at mid-century. Williamstown's major improvements and expansions to East Lawn in the years 1898-99 transformed the cemetery into a park and capitalized on its natural beauties, with winding drives and elevated views at the town's outskirts and mountains to the north. This trend has been maintained consistently as new sections of the cemetery have been acquired and opened. It possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Reflecting the importance Williamstown's citizens placed on East Lawn was the erection of the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel in 1936, the donation of a wealthy former citizen, designed by a nationally important architect, Frank Rushmore Watson of Philadelphia, and the subsequent completion of improvements by the town to the front of the cemetery grounds. The chapel is eligible on a local level under criteria A and C for its contributions to the overall significance of the East Lawn Cemetery, and as an outstanding example of a 20th century cemetery chapel.

History of Williamstown and its cemeteries:

Williamstown was settled in 1749 and was incorporated as a town in 1765 with a population of 1,083. The town is intimately associated with Williams College, founded in 1793, only the second college established in Massachusetts. Early agriculture included family farms and sheep raising. In addition to being knows as a "college town," Williamstown was noted for its success as a prosperous agricultural community. In the early 19th century, rye, barley, and wheat were grown and the area developed a reputation for dairying. Toward the middle of the century, various successful and unsuccessful manufacturing enterprises were established, including a cotton mill during the 1820s and a potato starch factory in 1833. Industrial activity attracted new immigrants to the mills and some French-Canadian families moved to town. Since East Lawn Cemetery is just south of some of these mills and a section where workers lived, the "Old Part" of the cemetery has a number of these families' middle and late 19th century French-Canadian gravestones. Williamstown doubled in population between 1850 and 1900 to over 5,000 at the turn of the century, in part because of better transportation for people and goods as a result of the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel in 1875 and the coming of the railroad to this region. However, most industrial ventures failed to thrive and the town never became the manufacturing center of its neighbor to the east, North Adams.

East Lawn (1842) is the most recent of three public cemeteries in Williamstown, Massachusetts, which includes South Lawn (1769) and West Lawn (1766). It is the largest of the three public cemeteries in

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town and encompasses at present 39.99 acres. It has been added to continuously since its establishment in 1842. South Lawn with its approximately 1,500 graves some four (4) miles from the center of Williamstown, is located in South Williamstown and consists of approximately three acres. West Lawn is approximately five acres and contains approximately 3,000 burials. Although exact figures are not kept on the number of graves, East Lawn is estimated by the cemetery superintendent to have approximately 20,000 graves, but it may have as few as 10,000 graves, a more appropriate estimate.

Initial settlement in Williamstown occurred in the north section around what is now Routes 2 and 7 and in a south section about four miles south on Route 7 in the Five Corners area. In 1754, the proprietors voted to set aside a burying ground where Buckley and North streets meet in the current northwest part of the town. It is not clear that anyone was ever buried there. Because of its steepness, the location proved unsatisfactory and it was voted in 1762 to find a new burial ground. In 1766, a committee of four selected the present site of West Lawn, which served as the only public cemetery in town for 75 years. In 1858, four additional acres were purchased, and it was again enlarged several times between 1883-1946. In a general way, West Lawn has more earlier stones, and after 1842, tended to be the place where families in that part of town were buried. The Five Corners area is the second public cemetery in town, South Lawn, and was begun in 1769. Five corners became the nucleus of South Williamstown and maintained its separate identity and cemetery well into the 20th century. In addition to the cemetery, it had a school, a church, and a tavern which later became a general store. South Lawn was enlarged in 1862 and improved in 1868. Later additions occurred in 1927 and 1930. The names of many of the families buried at South Lawn are connected with the settlement of South Williamstown during the late 18th and throughout the 19th centuries. Williamstown has had five private cemeteries over the years, two of which are still in use. Four of these are family plots, but the exception is the College Cemetery in Mission Park connected with and operated by Williams College and established in 1856, where many faculty and students are buried.

When Asahel Foote deeded several acres for a new cemetery at the east end of Main Street in 1842, he was serving on a committee appointed in that year to see about enlarging West Lawn Cemetery. His offer was attractive and it was accepted because geographically Williamstown had been moving eastward for some time. The original Foote donation was gradually enlarged to nearly its present 40 acres by a series of gifts of land and purchases of adjoining land, including the 1887 purchase of the Ford property; the sale of a small parcel fronting on Main Street by Jane L. Bates, another similar parcel fronting on Main Street by Lucy J. Ford, and a third larger parcel deeded by George A. Scott, all three in 1898 when the cemetery was undergoing many important improvements; and the purchase of four or five acres of land from Luke Madden also in 1898. This completes almost entirely the land owned by the town for East Lawn in 1900, the majority of which is part of this nomination. Subsequent gifts and acquisitions in the 20th century have included: a gift from E. Herbert Botsford in 1927; purchase of the18-acre Jones property in 1932 for $10,000, and a gift of land from Fred E. Moore of a strip of land along the Green River in 1932, none of which is included in this nomination. The Jones property toward the river, contained a house, a barn, and an ice house, which Jones maintained a right-of-way to for seven years after the sale. The Jones property comprises most of the excluded cemetery acreage from this nomination.

(continued)

The cemetery took on its present appearance when major improvements were made in the years 1898-1899. The old Veterans' Circle was added in 1900. This work the acquisition of nine acres which included the south half of section h, the east portions of G and D, and sections I, J, K, L, and M. This gave the town an opportunity to extend the cemetery to the south and take advantage of the hilly terrain and available views of the mountains to the north from Pownal, Vermont, to North Adams. These turn-of-the-century improvements were described in 1898-99 as "the modern plan" having "many of the characteristics of a park." Old gravel walks cutting the existing plots into "a checkerboard" were removed, headstones straightened, mounds leveled, and lawn planted in the "Old Part." An old vault near Main Street was removed to the side of a hill in the new section, possibly in section I. A "decaying fence" at the entrance was removed. Stone posts and a stone fence at Main Street along the two easternmost entrance drives were constructed by a local workman named Joseph Gibbs. This wall seems to have been removed subsequent to its 1899 construction because it is described as five-and-a-half feet high and made of "rough brown stone laid up in cement in such a manner that the cement cannot be seen" with two entrance posts and three corner posts seven feet high. Around the entire cemetery periphery, posts and a wire fence were installed. In 1900, a hundred "evergreen trees" and shrubs were planted and are probably some of the older spruce trees which can be found in the northern and older portions of the cemetery today. Newspaper accounts suggests that this overall plan was drawn up by a civil engineer, C. E. Smith, from North Adams. Williard Moody supervised the work over the course of a year at a cost of $8,000, the money to be recovered by the sale of lots. The land along Main Street acquired from the Ford, Scott, Bates, and Madden families provided uninterrupted views and ownership by the town of the area when the chapel sits today.

In May, 1900, "soldiers' mound" was dedicated at the very top of the cemetery on the highest hill in what is now section M. The G.A.R. E. Hopkins post was instrumental in the installation and dedication of this area. A flag pole was erected and the post donated a large American flag. A cannon from Governor's Island was secured and installed at the mound. It was sold for scrap during World War II.

Sherman Burbank Chapel Architecture:

The Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel was a late design of Frank Rushmore Watson (1859-1940), and reflects the national popularity of the Late Gothic Revival style in a small chapel design. Mr. Sherman H. Burbank of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, commissioned the Philadelphia architectural firm of Watson, Edkins and Thompson in 1935 to design the chapel and an adjacent house, never built. The original blueprints for the memorial chapel feature Watson himself, but his name is listed together with his partners, George E. Edkins and William Heyl Thompson. There is no indication that Watson was directly influenced by the work of Ralph Adams Cram, a leading proponent and popularizer of the Late Gothic Revival style. There is also no direct evidence that Watson was influenced by the classical and collegiate Gothic designs of the firm of Cram and Ferguson, who designed at least seven buildings on the Williams College campus in Williamstown between 1908 and 1924. While the design of the chapel and its style are reminiscent of Cram's work, the most interesting aspect of the chapel is that it was built in keeping with tenets popularized by Cram, including the notion that construction techniques should reflect the methods of the

(continued)

Middle Ages and that buildings should be built with care and in the same spirit as medieval structures. Current cemetery superintendent Paul Yarder has said David Deans, the local building contractor for the chapel used Italian stone masons for the work. The walls of the chapel ranging from one-and-a-half to two feet thick were constructed in an "ancient" manner, as one newspaper article described it, with infill of rubble. This very technique has contributed substantially to the recent poor condition and near failure of the walls, the closing of the chapel in 1998, and the 1999 restoration work.

For almost seventy years, the chapel has been used regularly as a place where primarily Christian services of remembrance and burial are held. Less frequently, it has been used for functions like weddings, consistent with the acceptance from the original donor by the town, because of its attributes of intimacy, gravity, and setting.

The following historical information on the chapel is taken largely from the Bartels' Historic Structures Report (1996):

The Chapel was the gift of Sherman H. Burbank of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, conceived of in 1935 in memory of his mother, Sarah Duncan Sherman Burbank of Williamstown. Her parents are buried in the "Old Part" of the cemetery and she was known to visit the cemetery often during her lifetime, according to her son's remarks when the chapel was dedicated. The gift of $25,000 for construction of the building and $5,000 for an endowment fund was accepted at a Special Town Meeting on September 20, 1935. The meeting record stated that the chapel would be available for funeral services, for "individual and congregational worship and its use for these purposes or any other religious ceremonies shall be free and without cost whatsoever." The income from the endowment fund was to be used to reimburse the Town for such expenses as routine operation of the Chapel and vault, insurance, and maintenance. The Chapel was dedicated at a memorial service on June 22, 1937 and has been open continuously for public use since that time.

Sherman Family:
The Sherman family is one of the oldest in Williamstown and was "represented over the years by a succession of honest and useful citizens." Williamstown historian Arthur Latham Perry recorded in 1899 that William Bissell Sherman (1759-1843) was born in Rhode Island in 1759, moved to Pownal, Vermont, as a young man, and worked for hire seven a week on the farm of George "Tory" Gardner. In 1780, W. B. Sherman married his employer's 15-year-old daughter, Sarah Gardner, and the couple moved to Williamstown, living first to the west of the village on what came to be known as "the red house farm." Judge Danforth wrote in 1895 that William B. Sherman was a strong-willed man of good mind who had some public schooling and farmed as a young man. In 1797, he and his family moved to the corner of Main Street and Bingham. He went into the mercantile business where he gained his wealth and then invested in real estate, becoming a vast holder of property and one of the wealthiest men in town. He eventually owned the house presently occupied by the president of Williams College. W. B. and Sarah Sherman's daughter, Sarah Sherman, married Samuel Duncan, a wheelwright who built the brick house at

(continued)

745 Main Street. In 1884, their granddaughter, Sarah Duncan Sherman, married New Ashford native Henry S. Burbank, who moved his family to Philadelphia where he made a fortune manufacturing corsets. It was their son, Sherman H. Burbank of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, recently retired from the printing and engraving business, who donated the funds for the Chapel in 1935 in honor of his mother, Sarah Duncan Sherman Burbank At the ceremony dedicating the Chapel, Mr. Burbank reflected upon the comfort his mother had felt over the years when visiting the graves of loved ones at East Lawn Cemetery, where both the Sherman and Burbank family members are buried. In concluding his eulogy, he said simply, "We have attempted to show you what enduring love is, and how it is created. It really is an old story."

At the dedication of the chapel, Sherman H. Burbank hoped that "this Chapel shall always remain a sacred shrine to us, and ... will be maintained for years to come when we have passed on." Since its construction, the Chapel has been used for funerals, weddings, and a variety of other religious and memorial services. It has provided a place to gather for solace, contemplation, and celebration, and in so doing it has supplied "the long-felt need" that the Town Selectmen made note of in 1935 when they thanked Mr. Burbank for his generous gift. Badly in need of repair, the Chapel is, indeed, one the Town-s finest public ornaments. Thus, it contributes to the character and quality of this busy thoroughfare, while serving as a sort of entrance gatehouse for the cemetery. It should be noted that, while Williams College owns many buildings of architectural quality, the Town owns very few. A reporter for *The North Adams Transcript* wrote on October 14, 1936: "It is evident to the passerby that the structure, insofar as architecture, construction materials and background are concerned, ranks with the loveliest in town and that it is by far the most beautiful publicly owned structure in a community which is noted for its lack of public buildings, beautiful or otherwise." The Chapel has served the Town of Williamstown well since its dedication sixty years ago, offering not only a visual marker to the East Lawn Cemetery from Route 2, but providing useful accommodations for funeral services and storage during the winter months in the vault. This structure distinguishes itself by its distinctive architectural character and charm and sets East Lawn cemetery apart from the other two publicly-owned cemeteries in Williamstown. The Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel is currently (1999) undergoing repairs and renovations under a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission which will make it structurally safe, sound, and accessible to the public.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Williamstown and the Hoosic River Valley in general are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area have the potential to contribute information towards a better understanding of Native American settlement and subsistence patterns in the Berkshire uplands of Western Massachusetts and the importance of riverine drainage boundaries to those patterns. Known regional settlement patterns and environmental characteristics in the region indicate Native American settlement in the district could represent a generalized adaptation to upland/riverine resources or a more stratified system with larger habitation sites

(continued)

along the main Hoosic River valley and secondary special purpose/short term sites along secondary drainages and tributary streams. Prehistoric sites in the district may also contain information that enables a test of long held theories which indicate Native American socio/political/economic boundaries are based along riverine drainage basins. Although the entire district and town are located within the Hoosic and Hudson River drainage, the area is also in close proximity to the Housatonic River drainage which drains southerly to Connecticut and the Deerfield and Westfield drainages which flow easterly to the Connecticut River. Prehistoric sites in this area may enable a test of theories relating to riverine adaptations and the importance of sites and settlement/subsistence patterns that are geographically close but in different drainages.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to help document the social, cultural and economic development of Williamstown during the 19th century, especially in the latter half of that period when the town experienced its greatest development. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to document the age and function of structures reported along Main Street in the vicinity of the Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel. These structures may be residential only or part of farmsteads that might have been located in the area. Structural evidence from farm residences and associated outbuildings may contribute important information on the importance and development of agriculture in the town. Detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with residences can also provide important information on the lives of inhabitants in the dwellings and by extrapolation in the town. Burials in the cemetery can also provide important insights into the town's development and its population. Earlier 19th century graves that predate the establishment of the cemetery may represent family burial grounds, possibly associated with the structures along Main Street, that were incorporated into the larger cemetery. These stones might also represent commemorative stones erected to memorialize individuals buried at other locations. Unmarked graves might also be present representing paupers or other indigents or simply graves that have lost markers. Grave goods and osteological analysis of human remains can contribute important information relating to the burial customs, economic status. health and pathologies of various components of the town's population including socio/economic groups such as paupers, mill workers and farmers. Important information on the town's various ethnic groups including Irish, Italian, Polish and French Canadian may also be available from these studies. Archaeological resources might also include structural evidence of buildings in the cemetery no longer extant. Structural evidence of an old vault is reported near Main Street and evidence of outbuildings associated with cemetery maintenance may also exist.

(end)

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Yarder, Paul, Cemetery Superintendent, East Lawn Cemetery, Williamstown.

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(end)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 19 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 Zone	647760 Easting	4729960 Northing	3. 18 Zone	647740 Easting	4729440 Northing
2. 18 Zone	647960 Easting	4729780 Northing	4. 18 Zone	647445 Easting	4729600 Northing

_ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Norene Roberts, historical consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2000

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Williamstown, Municipal Building

street & number 31 North Street telephone 413-458-3500

city or town Williamstown state MA zip code 01267

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying map 8.5" x 11' map entitled "Map 1".

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
With two exceptions, the boundaries of the nominated cemetery property follow the boundaries of Lot 88, Sheet 121 of the Williamstown Assessors' map and comprise the original portions of the East Lawn Cemetery from its establishment in 1842 to 1949, including major acquisitions and improvements in 1898-99.

The excluded sections of lot 88 are:

1) the entire portion of the cemetery lying west of the westernmost entrance drive, including all of sections B and E (with its newer maintenance buildings), and the unnamed area between the west drive off Main Street and the Green River to the west. Only excluded section B contains graves and headstones, but none fall within the period of significance, all dating from the 1970s to the present, and
2) The wooded area acquired by a Moore family in 1954 lying at the southeast corner of the cemetery containing no graves. The present east and south cemetery boundaries, excluding this 1954 section, are retained for the visual contributions made as part of this nomination.

The "New Veteran's Circle" (formerly section F) was developed in the late 1980s. It is included because it lies on land east of the westernmost drive, was acquired but not developed prior to 1949, and because it is one of three memorial areas in the current cemetery together with the Old Veterans' Circle and the Gale Hose Company area. Sections A, C, and D contain over 90% of graves postdating 1949, but are included because of their visual impact on the overall cemetery design and because they share the physical qualities of the turn-of-the-century park design of the cemetery as a whole.

(end)

Photographer: Norene Roberts
Date: July 23, 1999
Negatives: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston

Photos are shown on Map 2 as follows:

Photo #1. Front gates, easternmost drive into the cemetery, facing southwest

Photo #2. Section K looking southwest toward Lloyd mausoleum

Photo #3. "Old Part" looking east at middle driveway and corner of section H

Photo #4. Gravestones in south end of section H along middle drive, facing east

Photo #5. Looking northeast across section I toward sections "Old Part" in trees and section H in right background

Photo #6. Looking north from southwest corner of section I.

Photo #7. Burbank Memorial chapel, looking southwest towards porte-cochere and receiving vault (Corinne Bellingham photo, January 1998)

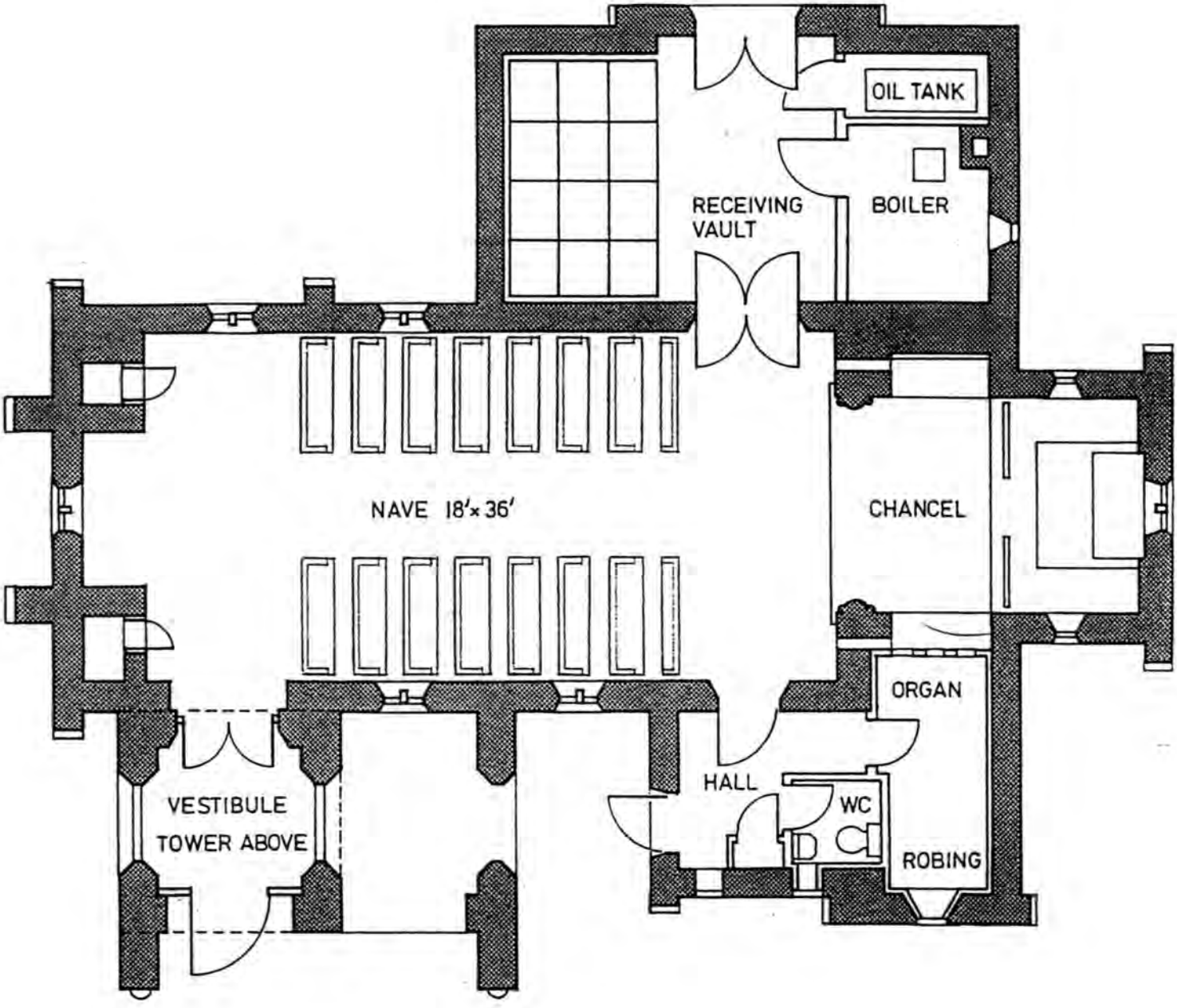
Photo #8. Gale Hose Company Memorial area in section G looking north

Photo #9. New Veterans' Circle in former section F looking east

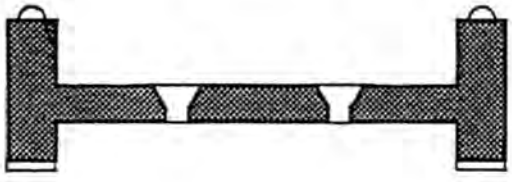
Photo #10. not used

Photo #11. Top of section K looking north at rear of Lloyd mausoleum

Photo #12. Old Veterans' Circle (1900) in section M looking southeast



PORTE COCHÈRE



Surveyed and drawn by
Thomas H. Bartels AIA
October 1996

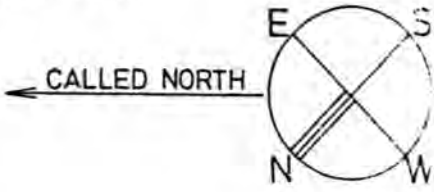
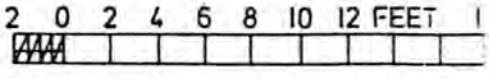
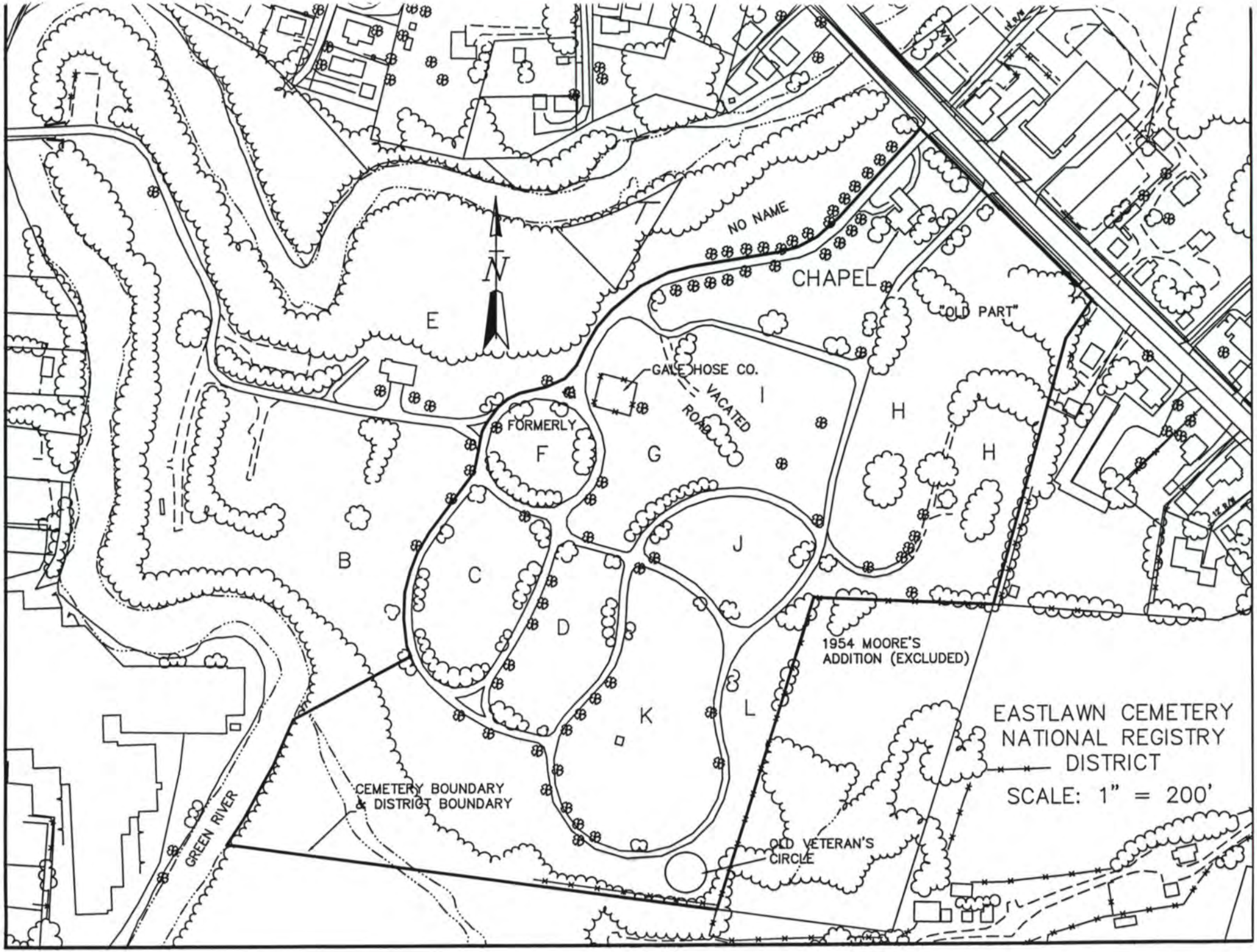


PLATE 1

PLAN OF SHERMAN BURBANK MEMORIAL CHAPEL

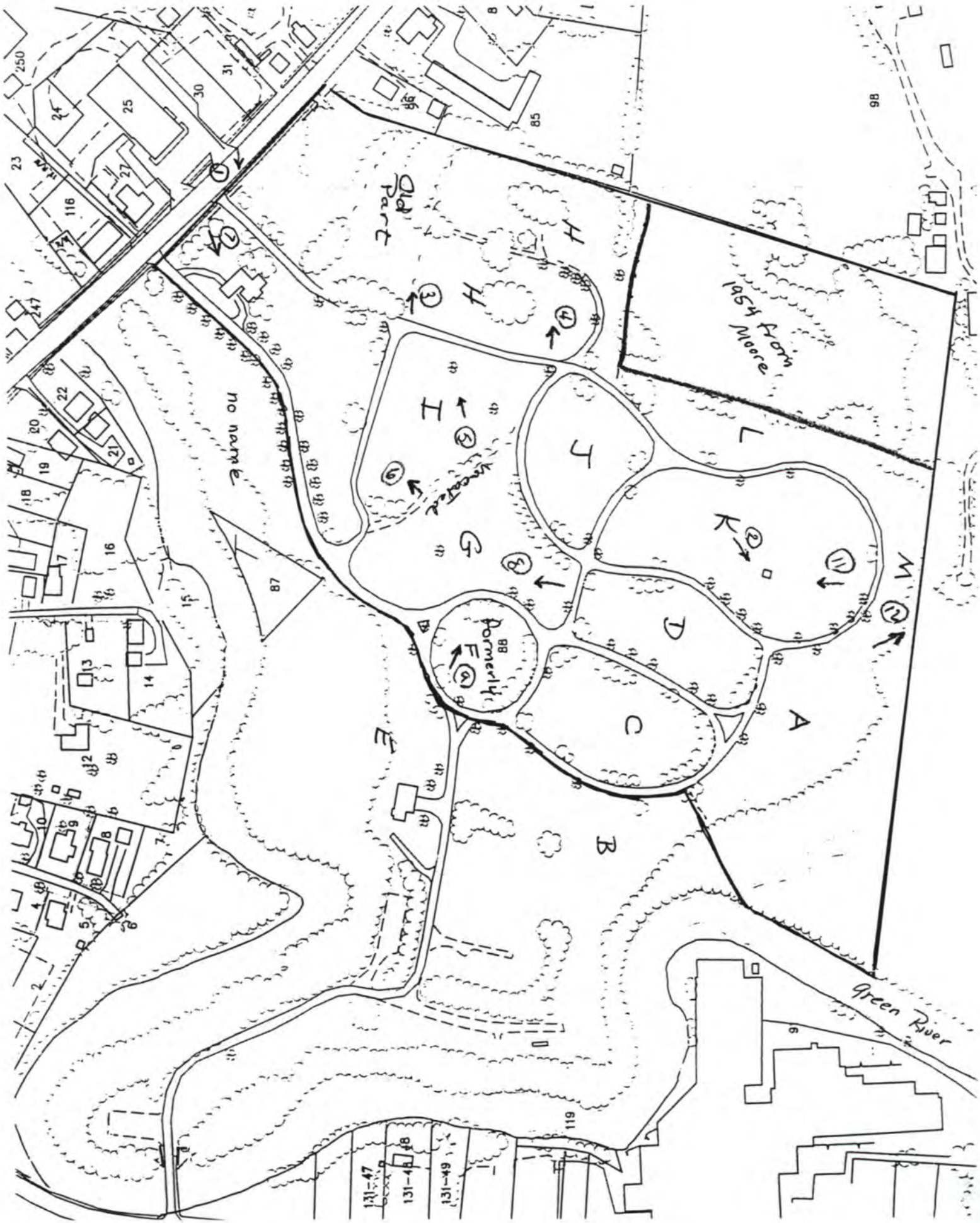



N
NO NAME
CHAPEL
"OLD PART"
E
GALE HOSE CO.
VACATED ROAD
I
H
H
FORMERLY
F
G
B
C
D
J
K
L
1954 MOORE'S ADDITION (EXCLUDED)
EASTLAWN CEMETERY
NATIONAL REGISTRY
DISTRICT
SCALE: 1" = 200'
CEMETERY BOUNDARY & DISTRICT BOUNDARY
GREEN RIVER
OLD VETERAN'S CIRCLE

N ← East Lawn Cemetery
605 Main Street
Williamstown (Berkshire Co.) MA

MAP 2

1" = approx. 265 feet
boundaries in dark line



EAST LAWN CEMETERY, WILLIAMSTOWN, MA

Data Sheet

Sherman Burbank Chapel and Vault	1936	Late Gothic Revival	stone	B	C
Lloyd Mausoleum	1917	Greek Revival	marble	B	C
Boundary walls	c. 1899		stone	O	C
Durfee obelisk	1879		marble	O	C
Mole obelisk	1850		marble	O	C
Welsh gravestone	1915		granite	O	C
Gale Hose Co. fence	1902		iron	O	C
Gale Hose Co. flagpole	1902			O	C
Gale Hose Co. stone	1902		granite	O	C
Veterans Memorial stone	1980s		granite	O	NC
Veterans Memorial flagpole	1980s			O	NC
Old Vets Circle stone	c. 1900		granite	O	C

TOTALS: Contributing buildings 2 Contributing objects 8
Non contributing objects 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: East Lawn Cemetery and Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/29/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/14/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/28/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001086

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 9.14.00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

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

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts

Front gates, easternmost drive into cemetery, Facing SW

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Mass. Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO # 1


LOPELL
BARTON

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Section K looking SW toward Lloyd mausoleum
Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 2

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
"Old Part" looking East at middle drive + corner of section H

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 3


Jonathan Ford
Twin Children of

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts

Gravestones in south end of section H. along middle drive. Facing E.

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Mass. Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 4

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Looking NE across section I toward sections "Old Part" in trees and Section H in right background.
Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO #5

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Looking North from SW corner of section I.
Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 6

Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel

605 Main ST.

Williamstown, Massachusetts

Corinne Bellingham - Photographer

Date - January 12th 1998

#7 of 12

Front + left side

FRONT FACES NORTH AND SHOWS OPENING TO PORT-COCHERE

LEFT FACES EAST SHOWING RECEIVING VAULT VOLUME AND ENTRY -


VOL. FIRE DEPT.

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Gale Hose Company Memorial area in section G looking north

Photographer: Noreen A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Mass. Historical Commission, Boston MA

PHOTO 8

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
New Veterans circle in former section F looking East

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Mass. Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 9


ALLSOP · GRUNDY
SCHMIDT

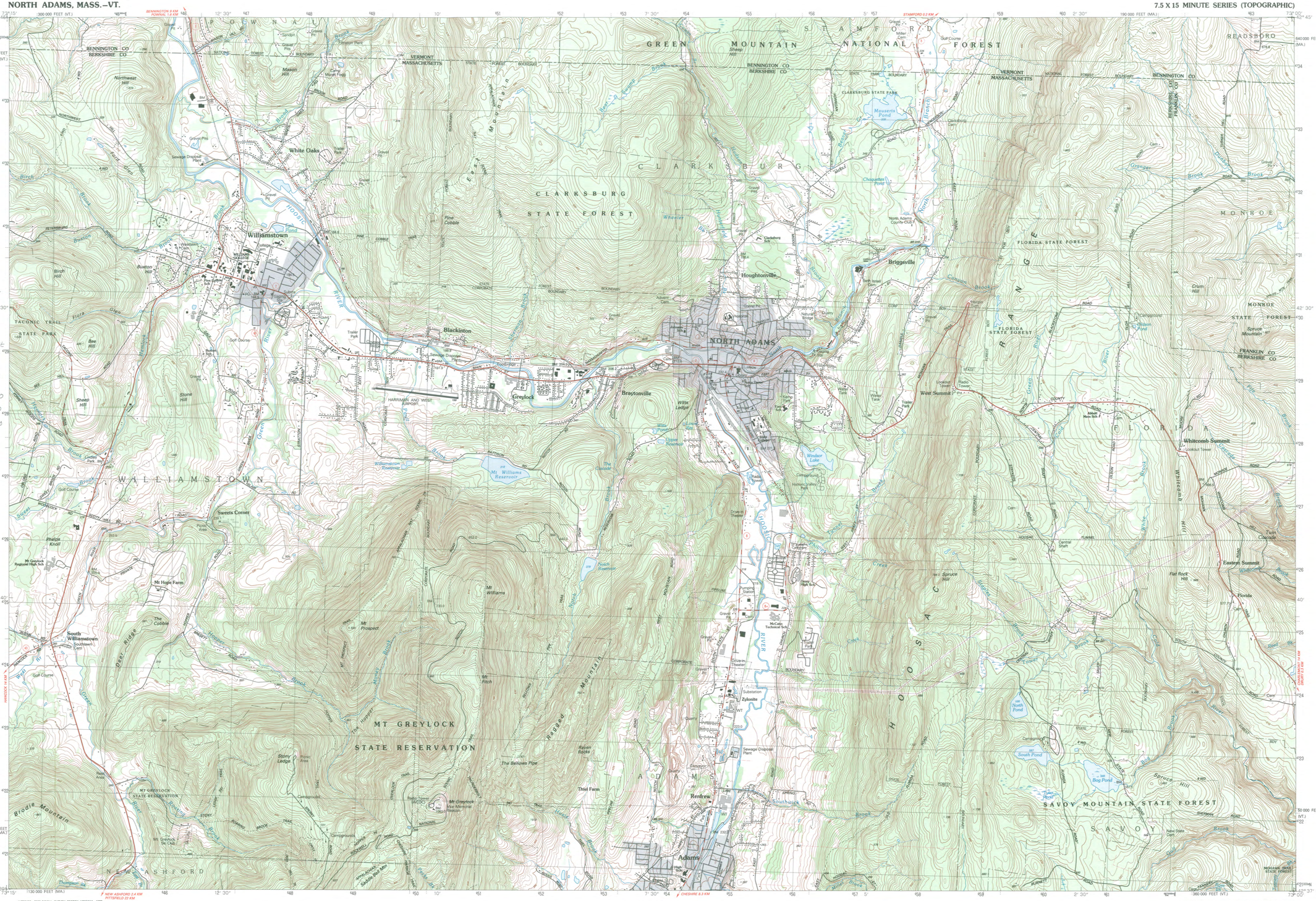
East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Top of section K looking North at rear of Lloyd mausoleum
Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA

PHOTO 11

East Lawn Cemetery
Berkshire County
Williamstown, Massachusetts
Old Veterans' Circle (1900) in section M looking SE
Photographer: Norene A. Roberts
July 23, 1999
Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston MA.

PHOTO 12

EASTLAWN CEMETERY 42073-F1-TM-025
WILLIAMSTOWN (BERKSHIRE) MA



East Lawn Cemetery
665 Main Street
Berkshire County
Williamstown MA.

North Adams, Mass-VT
15' Series 1988

UTMs
1. 18 647760 4729960
2. 18 647960 4729780
3. 18 647740 4729480
4. 18 647445 4729600

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988

SCALE 1:25 000
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

KILOMETERS 1 .5 0 1 2 3 4
MILES 1 .5 0 1 2
500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 METERS
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10 000 12 000 14 000 16 000 FEET

North Adams

MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1988

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981 and 1982. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1988

This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: North Adams and Williamstown dated 1973

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Vermont coordinate system
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 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

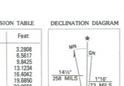
CONVERSION TABLE

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

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM



UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1988 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1 North Pownal (7.5')
2A Pownal (7.5')
2B Bennington (7.5')
3 Readsboro (7.5')
4 Berlin
5 Rowe
6 Stephentown Center
7 Cheshire
8 Ashfield

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

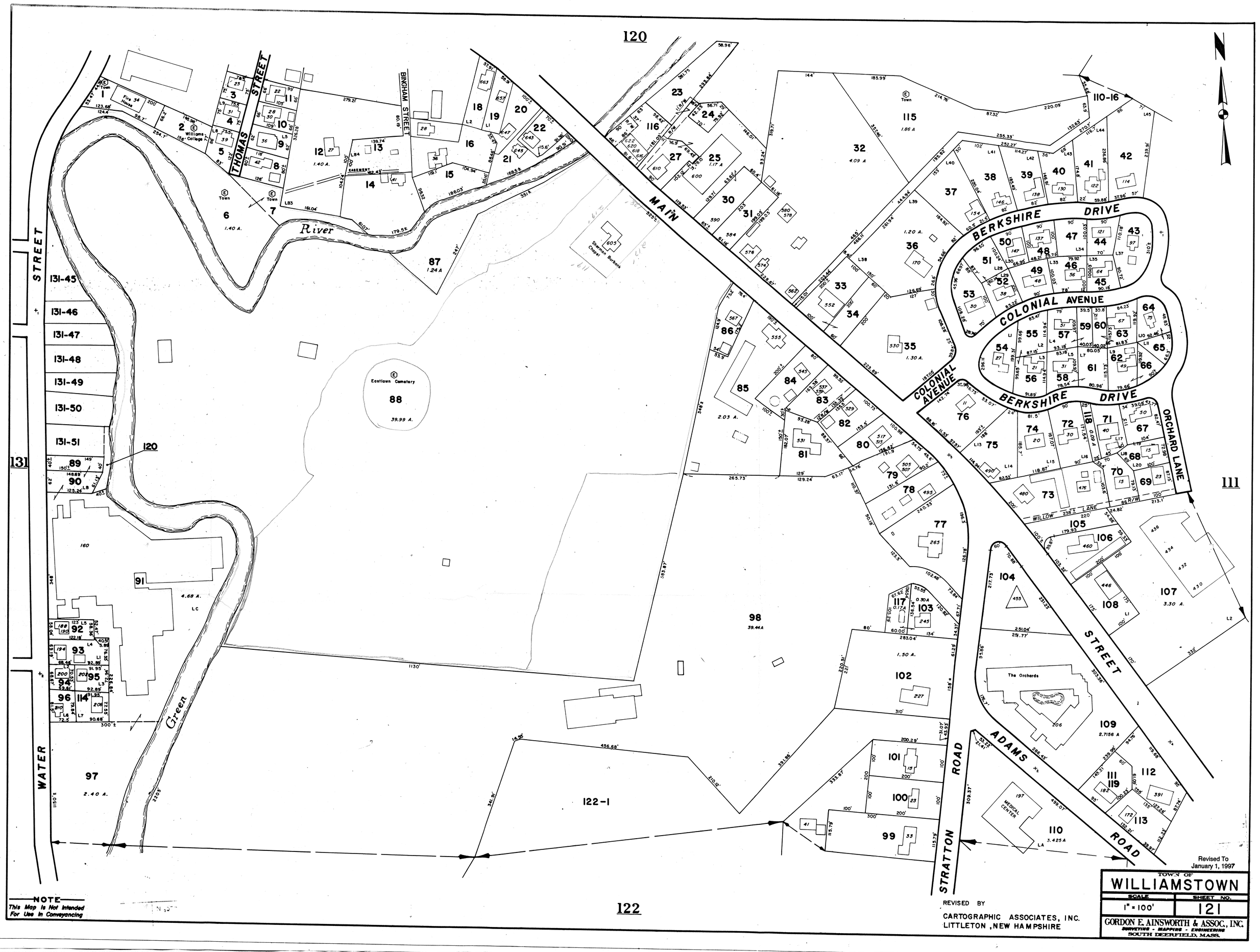
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road; trail
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge; drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
Houses; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township, precinct, district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found section corner
- U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section
- Range, township; section line: location approximate

Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, levee; 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

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.–VT.
42073-F1-TM-025
1988


120
111
122
122-1
131
THOMAS STREET
BINGHAM STREET
MAIN STREET
WATER STREET
BERKSHIRE DRIVE
COLONIAL AVENUE
ORCHARD LANE
WILLOW LANE
STRATTON ROAD
ADAMS ROAD
River
Green
Eastlawn Cemetery
Sherman Burbank Chapel
Fire House
Williams College
The Orchards
MEDICAL CENTER
EASEMENT
N
NOTE
This Map Is Not Intended For Use In Conveyancing
REVISED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Revised To January 1, 1997
TOWN OF
WILLIAMSTOWN
SCALE
1" = 100'
SHEET NO.
121
GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOC., INC.
SURVEYING - MAPPING - ENGINEERING
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

EASTLAWN CEM.
WILLIAMSTOWN
(BERKSHIRE CO.)
MA

Town of
WILLIAMSTOWN
Massachusetts

Williamstown
Historical Commission

LM
BF

June 6, 2000

Judith McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Mass. 02125

Dear Ms. McDonough:

On behalf of the Town of Williamstown, we are writing to support the nomination of the Eastlawn Cemetery and Sherman Burbank Memorial Chapel to the National Register of Historic Places.

Both the cemetery, established in 1842, and the chapel, built in 1936, have important associations with the development of the town. The chapel is also an outstanding example of the late Gothic revival style

Williamstown is especially grateful to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for providing $186,000 in matching grant assistance to repair the chapel's badly deteriorated tower and walls. The future of this splendid building would have been uncertain without the commission's help.

Sincerely,

Peter L. Fohlin
Town Manager

Charles Bonenti
Chairman
Historical Commission

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 11, 2000

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Eastlawn Cemetery, Williamstown (Berkshire Co.),MA

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

One letter of support has been received.
Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Charles Bonenti, Chair, Williamstown Historical Commission
Norene Roberts, Preservation Consultant
Margaret Johnson Ware, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Peter L. Fohlin, Town Manager

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc