

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



4813

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 Fairview Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Curtis Avenue not for publication

city or town Dalton vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough

4/4/2000

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Robert H. Beall

5.11.00

Fairview Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	1	building
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other stone, metal _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Situated on 6.3 acres of land just a few blocks north of Dalton's Main Street, and containing over 750 burial plots, Fairview Cemetery is a small late-nineteenth century burial ground used primarily by Dalton's working and middle class Irish-Catholic residents. The cemetery is characterized by curving paths and medium-sized headstones, mostly of gray granite, set on small, fairly uniformly sized lots laid out in a grid pattern. (See photos 2 and 3.) Burials date from just after the cemetery's opening in 1885 to the present, with stones from the first half of the twentieth century predominating. The design and layout of this cemetery reflects both the economic status of its lotholders and changing fashions in cemetery and monument design in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

While the overall layout of the Fairview Cemetery, with its winding drives and curvilinear sections recalls the aesthetics of the mid-nineteenth-century rural cemetery movement, the orderly geometrical arrangement of its rows of closely spaced, uniformly sized lots departs from the informally scattered plots of various sizes displayed in Dalton's earlier Main Street Cemetery (established in 1788). The Fairview Cemetery is four acres smaller than the Main Street Cemetery, but it contains nearly the same number of plots.

Opened for use in 1885, the Fairview Cemetery presents a more open appearance than the well-shaded, picturesquely landscaped Main Street Cemetery, whose informally arranged lots allowed families more opportunity for personalizing their plots with monumental family markers, uniquely arranged individual stones, and shrubs and trees purchased by individual families to enhance their burial sites. Landscape plantings are less dense in the Fairview Cemetery, individual landscaping of family plots is less common, and grave markers are less imposing, reflecting both the difference in means between the lotholders in this cemetery and many of those in the Main Street Cemetery, and changing tastes in cemetery and monument design. By the late nineteenth century, order and ease of maintenance were becoming more important than romantic vistas. The informally arranged, irregularly sized and shaped plots popular in the mid-nineteenth century began to be perceived as untidy, cluttered, and difficult to maintain. With the increasing use of the lawnmower, rather than the scythe, came a desire for uniformly trimmed, close-cropped lawns, which were more easily created and maintained when cemetery plots were laid out in grid patterns. Fairview Cemetery's design clearly reflects this trend.

Set a block and a half to the north of Dalton's Main Street, Fairview Cemetery is surrounded on all four sides by residential neighborhoods occupied by modest mid-nineteenth to late twentieth-homes set close together on small lots. The cemetery is bounded by Washington Avenue to the north, Warren Avenue to the west, and by the back yards of residential properties on John Street to the south. To the east, on Curtis Avenue, across from the cemetery's main entrance, is a playground.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

On Curtis Avenue, the cemetery's public eastern border is enclosed by a cast iron fence (brickwork constructed by D. W. Dwyer and ironwork by Anchor Ironworks in 1921 and expanded in 1926) with granite-trimmed brick pillars forming gateposts and cornerposts. (See photo 1.) The paired gateposts are capped with gray granite and sit on plinth blocks of white marble. Crosses of gray granite are set into the gateposts, and the cemetery's name is carved into granite blocks set above and below the crosses. The remaining four sides of the cemetery are enclosed with modern chain-link fencing. Mature spruces (probably planted around 1905-1906) screen the cemetery from the modern fencing and neighboring residences.

Mature evergreen and deciduous trees, including a number of honey locust trees and flowering crab apples, line Fairview Cemetery's curving gravel drives, and two massive oaks dominate the center of the grounds. Wild thyme mixed with grasses forms a fragrant lawn, carpeting the cemetery with a haze of spicy-scented pink and purple blossoms in mid-summer. The terrain is mostly level, though gentle variations in slope keep it from being absolutely flat.

Gray granite headstones and chest-style or block-shaped markers predominate throughout the cemetery, although some marble, pink granite, and limestone are visible as well. While there is almost no statuary, and very few oversized monuments, gravestones generally tend to be larger than one might expect, given the working class immigrant community who were the cemetery's primary users during its early history. The cemetery was set aside by the town for use by its Catholic population, and consequently Catholic motifs predominate, with crucifixes carved into or topping many grave stones. (See photos 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14.) One of the most impressive cross motifs is displayed on the monument to William Foley (d. 1910; Section 1, Lot #118; see photo 9). This huge cross, cut in relief from a massive granite block, is entwined with passionflower vines and has a sunburst radiating from its center, elements symbolic of the passion and resurrection of Christ. (While cross motifs are found in Dalton's Main Street Cemetery, which was used primarily by Protestant residents, they do not dominate the grave markers the way they do here in the Fairview Cemetery.) The cemetery includes a few small ground-level stones, but thick slab headstones predominate, with a large number of chest-style markers scattered throughout. The only building on the site is a small prefabricated twentieth-century tool shed (n/c) on the southern boundary. Overall, grave markers in this cemetery are in good to excellent condition.

Curving gravel drives separate the cemetery into three large irregularly shaped sections at its center, with three additional sections marked off along the cemetery's edges. (See sketch map.) Section 1, the most westerly central section, and Section 6, at the cemetery's southwestern corner, contain the earliest burials, dating from the cemetery's opening in 1885. There are a few monuments in Section 1 which pre-date the establishment of Fairview Cemetery; these may commemorate persons actually buried elsewhere, or may include persons moved to Fairview Cemetery from other burial grounds, such as the Main Street Cemetery. Burials in these two sections tend to range from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, although there are a number of more recent burials scattered among the older stones.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

Sections 2 and 3, toward the front of the central area, are next in age, ranging primarily from 1910 to the present, with stones from the 1920s to 1950s predominating. Again, there are a number of newer burials intermingled with the older ones. Sections 4 and 5 (from the northwest corner and following the cemetery boundary to the southeast corner) are the newest, dating from about 1940 to the present. Many of the plots in Section 5 have not yet been used, and the land remains open lawn at present.

In the northwest quarter of Section 2 is the largest monument in the cemetery, dedicated to Father Daniel Cronin, first pastor of Saint Agnes Church, Dalton's Catholic parish. (See photo 13) Father Cronin's monument is a massive trapezoidal stone marked with a cross in relief, and four inset bronze shields depicting symbolic representations of the four Evangelists (Saint Matthew symbolized by a figure of a man; Saint Mark by a lion; Saint Luke by an ox; and Saint John by an eagle). (This plot also includes a monument to Father Leo J. Shaughnessy (1896-1980), pastor of Saint Agnes Church from 1949 to 1980, and an Army veteran of World War I.) The plot is distinguished by a stone curbing, and is landscaped with evergreens and variegated deciduous shrubs. Unfortunately, the shrubbery presently obscures Father Cronin's inscription.

Overall, thick slab stones of gray granite, ranging from two to four feet in height and width, tend to be the most common in this cemetery. (See photos 2 and 3.) Small square marble, granite, or limestone cornerblocks, often carved with the initial of the lotholder's family name, delineate the corners of many of the plots. More elaborate markers tend to be rectangular chest-style or block-shaped stones ranging from three to five feet in height and length. (See photos 5, 6, and 7.) While the massive--and expensive--obelisks and pedestal stones that distinguish the Main Street Cemetery are not present here, markers in the Fairview Cemetery are still fairly substantial and often finely detailed, with incised or bas-relief crucifixes, abstract designs, or botanical motifs.

While there are no obelisk, urn, or pedestal makers on the scale of those in the Main Street Cemetery, Fairview Cemetery does have a few smaller-scale examples of such stones. The Peter Daly (d. 1894; Section 1, Lot #76) family monument has a small obelisk marked with a crucifix. (See photo 4) One small urn-topped stone in white marble, streaked with gray, is dedicated to Thomas Devine (1864-1895) and his family (Section 1, Lot #82). (See photo 6) Both the Woodlock (Section 1, Lot #28) and the Mooney (Section 1, Lot #59) family plots are marked with modest rectangular blocks that taper at their tops into pointed arches. (See picture #5) The Woodlock stone is distinguished by the Gothic-style pointed arch and cross on its top, while the Mooney stone has an abstract botanical motif topped with a fleur-de-lis. The Nevers family monument (Section 4, Lot #158), consists of a tapering marble block topped by a crucifix. (See photo 8)

Typical chest-style or block-type markers display contrasting surfaces of polished and unpolished granite in shades ranging from pale gray to nearly black. (See photos 10 to 12) Such box or coffer-shaped stones are mounted on heavy bases, with heavy cornices and hipped capstones crowning the box-shaped monuments. Incised or relief-carved bands of anthemias, vines, oak leaves, rope molding, or other abstract or natural figures often run along or below the caps of such monuments. Family initials or crucifixes are often set into the cornices of such stones, while crosses are often carved into the surface of the capstone or are set vertically upon the top of the capstone.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

Some fine examples of these chest-style or block-type monuments are those for the Peter Lawler (d. 1892) family (Section 3, Lot #1), and the Patrick Galligan (1847-1926) family (Section 3, Lot #4). The latter has a lovely anthemion band around the top and a crucifix and the family name in relief. In Section 1, the Scanlon (Lot #25) and Bartley (Lot #7) family monuments are also good examples of chest-style markers, with contrasting polished and unpolished granite surfaces, decorative bands of abstract floral patterns beneath their capstones, and crucifixes carved into the capstones. (See photo 11.) The Griffin family monument (Section 1, Lot #29) is also finely carved, with a course of oak leaves running just below the top of the stone, and a massive cross carved in relief on the capstone. (See photo 12.) The coffer-shaped Clarissey family monument (Section 4, Lot #67) has finely detailed beadwork and anthemion in relief carved at each of its four corners. (See photo 10.)

There is very little statuary in the Fairview Cemetery; most of the stones tend to be carved with abstract or botanical designs. However, a few children's graves are marked with stones (probably mass-produced) carved in the shape of lambs or angels. One particularly interesting one is that of Marie Dalton (1917-1923) (Section 3, Lot #38), which has a small figure of an angel. (See photo 15.) One unusual small marker is an iron crucifixion scene marking the grave of Mary H. Madden (d. 1928) (Section 1, Lot #93). (See photo 14.)

A number of small, uniform, arched white marble stones commemorating veteran's graves stand out against the rest of the cemetery. These stones were installed as part of a free marker program instituted by the United States government. The program began in 1879; most of the government-issued veterans' stones in the Fairview Cemetery commemorating World War I and II veterans are patterned on a design adopted in 1922. (Sloane, p. 233)

While conducting an in-depth examination of Fairview Cemetery's more than 750 burial plots for monument makers' marks was not feasible in the course of this nomination, examination of most of the more prominent markers did not reveal any apparent manufacturers' or carvers' marks.

Overall, the Fairview Cemetery is well-preserved, and appears to have suffered little from vandalism or weathering.

Archaeological Description

The Fairview Cemetery is located in an area containing some environmental variables that may be favorable indicators (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) for prehistoric sites. Terrain relief in the cemetery is generally level to moderately sloped containing somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash and urban land deposits. These variables represent favorable locational criteria for locating prehistoric resources. The cemetery is, however, located over 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands, an important variable that adversely effects the prehistoric site potential for this area. No prehistoric sites are recorded in the cemetery or in the general area (within one mile). Given the above information and the deep impacts associated with grave excavations in the 750 burial plots, most of which are occupied, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 5Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources within and near the present boundaries of the Fairview Cemetery. Historic documentary sources available at present indicate the cemetery locale was under cultivation or unused until the cemetery was developed. Cartographic sources available for the area in the 1870's do not show any historic activity on the site. Structural evidence may survive from outbuildings or shacks associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. The only building currently located on the site is a small 20th century prefab tool shed. Further historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help locate unmarked graves, grave markers and document the associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individuals or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative graves may lack below ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves and agricultural lands. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

(end)

Fairview Cemetery

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Berkshire, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1885-1950

Significant Dates

1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

D.W. Dwyer (gateposts)

Anchor Iron Works (iron fence)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Dalton Historical Commission, Cemetery Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dalton's late nineteenth-century Fairview Cemetery marks a transition in attitudes toward death and burial. Retaining some of the landscape characteristics propounded by the rural cemetery movement begun in the 1830s, the cemetery also reflects changing attitudes toward cemetery design, with a gradual movement toward less densely landscaped and more formally structured and more easily maintained burial grounds. As an example of how changing trends in cemetery and monument design were realized in a small rural town during the turn of the century, the Fairview Cemetery fulfills National Register Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture and Art. While its monuments tend to be moderate in scale, they are often finely detailed and grander than might be expected for a working-class community. Fairview Cemetery's markers reflect an aesthetic that placed a high priority on commemorating the deceased in as stylish and grand manner as possible. The cemetery's collection of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth monuments remains remarkably intact and well-maintained, retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

In addition to its visual characteristics, the cemetery provides an important record of Dalton's Irish Catholic community. Because there has been little documentary research yet conducted on the Irish immigrants who came to this small industrial town to work in its paper and textile mills, the Fairview Cemetery, with its preponderance of stones carved with Irish surnames and Catholic symbols, provides a dramatic visual reminder of the dramatic shift in population that was occurring in Dalton during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The cemetery's role in documenting the history of Dalton's Irish Catholic community fulfills National Register Criterion A in the areas of Social History, Religion, and Ethnic Heritage. Because of the cemetery's connection with Dalton's social and ethnic history and because of its role in showing changes in cemetery and monument design in a nineteenth-century rural town, it satisfies National Register Criteria Consideration D.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF DALTON

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

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

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

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

unapportioned sections of the Berkshires. The area awarded to Partridge in 1743 was thus known as the "Ashuelot Equivalent." Partridge had previously surveyed the land in 1739.

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

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

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

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

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

The paper industry became the town's dominant employer, with the Crane family mills rapidly followed by those of Joseph Chamberlin in partnership with Henry Wiswell and David Carson (established

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

in 1809 as Carson, Chamberlin & Wiswell, later incorporated as Carson & Brown), and Byron Weston (established in 1867). Carson & Brown and Weston were two of Crane's largest rivals in paper production.

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

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

By 1830, Dalton was a prosperous little community. Its 827 residents earned most of their income from farming and from the surrounding forests, which kept three paper mills, five saw mills, and a shingle mill occupied. Three horse-powered mills cut wood for sale as stove and fireplace fuel. While most of the area's native pine stands had been felled by this time, there was still plenty of hemlock for boards and timber and spruce for shingles. Hemlock bark was also in demand for tanneries, both for local use and for export to other parts of the Northeast. Many of Dalton's wood products were exported to other parts of New England, which were rapidly becoming deforested. Not only raw lumber and partly processed boards and shingles were exported, but also chair parts turned on local lathes for sale to New York markets. In 1829, Reverend Ebenezer Jennings reported that, between the income produced during the warmer months from agricultural products and the winter income produced from logging Dalton's forested hillsides, Dalton residents managed to maintain fairly steady year-round incomes.

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

By the early 1840s, Dalton's two woolen mills and three paper mills were the principal employers in town, producing over \$100,000 worth of cloth and \$83,000 worth of paper per year (Dalton *Bicentennial*, p. 21). At this time, Dalton's residential mix was fairly uniform, with most residents tracing their descent to English ancestors, and pledging their religious allegiance to one of Dalton's Protestant religious societies.

The arrival of the railroad in the 1840s ensured that Dalton would not be bypassed in the transportation-induced prosperity that many New England towns shared during the mid-nineteenth century.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

The new rail lines opened up new markets for the town's paper and textile products. By 1886, the town boasted three churches (Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Catholic), two hotels, a printing office, five blacksmiths, four grist and sawmills, two cider mills, and a number of general and specialty stores. (Child, p. 127) By 1900, several major business blocks were providing goods and services to residents.

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

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

Dalton's manufacturing families took a paternalistic approach to their role as Dalton's largest employers. According to local histories, the paper and textile companies provided employees with pensions and sick benefits long before the days of Social Security. Evidence of the Cranes' industrial and benevolent activities dominate the Dalton landscape. The family provided funds for parks, schools, churches, buildings, and monuments, including the W. Murray Crane Community House and the Crane Exedra on Main Street and the chapel and receiving vault in the Main Street Cemetery (1907). The Crane family also donated parcels of land for the expansion of the Main Street and Fairview Cemeteries and paid for the construction of a massive concrete wall on the southern border of the Main Street Cemetery (1911). (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1900-1911) Members of the Weston, Brown, Carson, and Glennon families likewise used their fortunes to finance town amenities and their influence to shape town policy. Members of all five families regularly show up in lists of town committees and boards. (Through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, these five families dominated Dalton's Cemetery Committee, with individual family members often serving for a decade or longer.)

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

HISTORY OF FAIRVIEW CEMETERY

Like much of New England, Berkshire County began to attract Irish immigrants during the 1830s. The new residents came seeking work first on farms, then in the construction, and later in the operation, of the county's new factories. With the potato famine of the 1840s, Irish immigration increased rapidly. Dalton felt the impact of this great migration as the new workers came to seek employment in the town's paper and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

textile mills. In 1850, when US census takers began recording statistics on individual residents rather than households, Dalton census records show fewer than forty Irish-born residents. Within ten years, that number had nearly tripled, and second-generation Irish residents were beginning to make up an equal percentage of the population. Immigration from Ireland continued strong through the nineteenth century. The combination of new Irish-born residents and a steady increase in second- and third-generation Irish families made a powerful impact on Dalton's primarily Yankee Protestant population. (United States Census records, 1850-1880)

At first, the new residents tended to be employed as farm laborers, often living in their employers' households. 1850 and 1860 census records show that most Irish-born Dalton residents listed their occupation as "farm laborer," and one-third to one-half of them lived in their employers' homes or boarded with other families. By 1870, however, hardly any of Dalton's first or second-generation Irish were employed in agricultural work. Dalton's paper and textile mills employed the bulk of Dalton's Irish-descended families. (United States Census records, 1850-1880)

Dalton's new residents wanted to worship in their own faith. The first Catholic Mass celebrated in Berkshire County took place in 1835. By 1844, Pittsfield had its own Catholic church. In 1861, with Dalton's Irish Catholic population numbering well over a hundred, a mission church was established in Dalton. In 1881, Saint Agnes became Dalton's first permanent Catholic Church.

With their own church established, Dalton's Irish Catholic population next looked to the establishment of their own cemetery. The new cemetery was not founded by the church, however, but by the town. Until 1885, most of Dalton's Catholic burials took place in Dalton's Main Street Cemetery. It is not clear whether the move to form a separate Catholic cemetery was begun by Catholic residents who wished to be interred separately from Protestants, or by Protestant residents unwilling to share burial space with Catholics.

In 1884, an article appeared on Dalton's town meeting agenda "To see what action the town will take in reference to buying land to be used by the Catholic Society for a Cemetery." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1884) The vote was favorable, and \$1500 was allocated for the purchase of new cemetery land. Selecting the actual site proved more difficult than anticipated, however. The Cemetery Trustees had originally planned to buy eight acres abutting the northern edge of the Main Street Cemetery. In their report, trustees describe their plan to divide the Main Street Cemetery roughly in half, with the northern half allocated to Catholic burials, and the southern half reserved for Protestant burials. They expected to spend \$1250 to purchase the land from owner John A'Hern, and requested supplemental funding for the improvement of the parcel. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. III, pp. 177-178).

John A'Hern, however, proved less than agreeable. He demanded that the trustees pay him \$2,000, give him half an acre of land, and move his house and barn onto the new site. The trustees were briefly taken aback by the price, until paper manufacturer Carson & Brown Company offered another site on Curtis Street, a short distance to the north. After an independent committee appraised the new site, the trustees bought it for \$1,500. (Dalton Town Records, Vol. III, pp. 217-218) An additional \$600 was allocated in 1885 for the improvement of the new parcel, and \$631.70 more was spent during the next year on grading,

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

grass seed, trees, gravel, and labor. Cemetery trustees noted that at least \$300 more would be needed "to complete grading, making roads and setting trees; and for instructions as to who may be buried in the grounds, whether other than inhabitants of Dalton and their own families." (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1885-1887)

Burials in the Fairview Cemetery were, for the most part, restricted to Catholic members of the community. For many years, town reports refer to the old cemeteries on Main Street and East Main Street as the "Protestant Cemetery," and the new "Fair View Cemetery" as the Catholic one. The new cemetery received about one-third of the town's annual appropriation of funds for cemetery maintenance and repairs (averaging \$900-\$1200 per year for all three cemeteries from 1887 to 1900). (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1887-1900)

In 1903, the cemetery had grown enough that trustees thought it needed its own receiving vault. At town meeting, an article was submitted "To see if the town will vote to build a vault in the Catholic Cemetery and appropriate money for the same." The vote failed, and the vault was never built. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1903; Dalton Town Records, Vol. IV, 1903) When a chapel and receiving vault was built for the Main Street Cemetery in 1907, it was intended to serve the Fairview Cemetery as well.

In Dalton's 1905/1906 budget report, \$43.42 of Fairview Cemetery's funds were spent on "trees for hedge." This may have been when the spruce trees were planted, which presently screen the cemetery from neighboring streets.

Fairview Cemetery appears to have been unfenced originally; no mention of fencing was made in the appropriations or expenditures listed for the establishment of the cemetery. In 1921, article 37 on the town meeting agenda asked voters "To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate \$4,000 for a new fence on Curtis Avenue for Fair View Cemetery." The vote passed, and the money was appropriated, with D. W. Dwyer supplying the brick and stone piers, and Anchor Iron Works supplying the railing for a total of \$4,820.99. The next year, an additional \$2,728.10 was appropriated to complete the job. The 1921 expenditure for fencing Fairview Cemetery did not apparently complete the job. In 1926, the town appropriated another \$4,000 for Anchor Post Iron Works to expand the fence. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1921-1926)

In 1921, the cemetery benefited from a bequest of the late Winthrop Murray Crane, prominent Dalton industrialist and politician, who had served as Lieutenant Governor (1896-1899), Governor (1900-1903), and United States Senator for Massachusetts (1904-1913). Crane left the town with several thousand dollars for various town departments. The Cemetery Committee (on which Crane had served as trustee for many years) received \$40,000 from the estate, and apparently invested the principle and drew on the interest for maintenance and improvements to all three of Dalton's cemeteries. The next year, members of the Crane family increased the size of the Fairview Cemetery by conveying a small strip of land along Warren Avenue to the town of Dalton, in accordance with Winthrop Murray Crane's will.

By the 1920s, Dalton was making a steady financial commitment to the upkeep and improvement of cemeteries. Budget appropriations ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year were supplemented by

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

expenditures of \$1,000 to \$4,000 a year from the Crane Cemetery Fund. Much of this additional funding appears to have been spent on nursery bills, indicating that a considerable effort was being made to increase the plantings.

During the 1930s, Dalton, like towns across the country, became the focus for WPA projects to provide employment on public works projects during the Depression. WPA projects involving Dalton included a Federal Writers Project book about Berkshire County towns (*The Berkshire Hills*), sidewalk and street construction, sewer projects, improvements to Pine Grove Park, and a survey of Dalton cemeteries to identify the graves of American war veterans. (Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1929-1940)

By the 1950s, Dalton had outgrown both the Main Street and the Fairview cemeteries. In 1953, trustees began petitioning voters for funding to buy land for a new cemetery. In 1956, the money was appropriated and the site selected. By 1957, a new cemetery on Ashuelot Street began receiving most of the town's new burials. There were still family lots available in Fairview for the next two decades, but only a few were assigned each year. By 1977, annual reports show no more lots being assigned in the Fairview Cemetery. Although not all the lots assigned have as yet been used, there are no unclaimed lots available.

As in many towns, Dutch elm disease took a heavy toll on the landscaping in Dalton's cemeteries. During the 1970s, town reports document the removal and replacement of dozens of diseased trees from both the Main Street and the Fairview Cemeteries.

DESIGN ELEMENTS AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While the overall layout of the Fairview Cemetery with its winding paths and curvilinear sections recalls the aesthetics of the mid-nineteenth-century rural cemetery movement, the orderly geometrical arrangement of its rows of closely spaced, uniformly sized lots departs from the informally scattered plots of various sizes displayed in the earlier Main Street Cemetery. While the Fairview Cemetery is four acres smaller than Main Street, it contains nearly the same number of plots.

The Fairview Cemetery presents a more open appearance than the well-shaded picturesquely landscaped Main Street Cemetery, whose informally arranged lots allowed families more opportunity for personalizing their plots with monumental family markers, uniquely arranged individual stones, and shrubs and trees purchased by individual families to enhance their burial sites. (Although a few lots in Fairview Cemetery have been planted with shrubs or perennials, most are free of plantings.) Landscape plantings are less dense in the Fairview Cemetery, and grave markers are less imposing, reflecting both the difference in means between the lotholders in this cemetery and some of those in the Main Street Cemetery, and changing tastes in cemetery and monument design.

By the late nineteenth century, order and ease of maintenance were becoming more important than romantic vistas. The late nineteenth century began to witness a growing reaction against what began to be perceived as the haphazard distribution of monuments that gave the rural cemetery its "picturesque" appearance. Critics began to see the obelisks, pedestals, columns, and table markers of the rural cemeteries as so much clutter on the landscape, distracting visitors' attention away from the contemplative activities the cemetery was meant to promote. A desire to expose the visitor to broad, expansive vistas began to replace

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

the aesthetic that had called for shaded paths alternately concealing and revealing a different view with each curve. The informally arranged, irregularly sized plots of the mid-nineteenth century began to be perceived as untidy, cluttered, and difficult to maintain. With the increasing use of the lawnmower, rather than the scythe, as a maintenance tool, came a desire for uniformly trimmed, close-cropped lawns, which were more easily created and maintained when cemetery plots were laid out in grid patterns. The artificially random arrangement of monuments, trees, and shrubs was perceived as a maintenance headache. Lawns were easier to mow around orderly rows of stones--or, better yet, stones laid flush with the ground. Also, smaller lots were more affordable to working-class families (although the cost of lots would not have been a consideration for Fairview Cemetery, since burial plots were provided free of charge to Dalton residents and qualifying kin).

The Fairview Cemetery demonstrates the transition between two styles of nineteenth-century cemetery design, embracing some elements of the rural cemetery movement, such as curving drives and specimen plantings, and some elements of the more structured lawn-park movement, which recommended smaller family plots laid out in grid fashion for easier maintenance. Landscaping is also less dense and, for the most part, tends to be confined to the cemetery's borders and the edges of its drives, where it will not interfere with mowing and other maintenance chores.

The differences between Dalton's Fairview Cemetery and its Main Street Cemetery are as much a result of practical and economic considerations as of design aesthetics. Because burials in the Main Street Cemetery represent a much wider span in terms of time and economic background, that cemetery's monuments show a broad range of scale, ornamentation, and design, from tiny stones marked only with initials or dates to massive obelisks. Families buried in Fairview Cemetery shared similar economic and religious backgrounds, so the scale and level of ornamentation on monuments tends to be fairly similar, although far from uniform. With the exception of the memorial to Father Daniel Cronin, which dominates the cemetery from all vistas, monuments tend to range from two to five feet in height, with most of them around three feet tall. While crosses were used in the Main Street Cemetery, they were not used as commonly as they are in Fairview, where they appear incised, in bas relief, or perched atop a substantial number of headstones and chest markers. Even the briefest visual survey of the cemetery quickly identifies it as a Catholic burial ground. (See photos 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14)

During the 1880s and 1890s, when Fairview Cemetery was first opened, Dalton's Irish community still consisted primarily of factory workers employed in paper and textile mills. While not massive, the monuments in Fairview Cemetery still appear quite substantial, considering that the families who purchased them were, for the most part, not well-to-do. (An in-depth study of the occupations and income levels of those buried here could yield some interesting correlations between the scale and expense of grave markers and the occupations and incomes of those purchasing them.) Commemorating the dead with appropriate style held a high priority in the lives of those who used this cemetery, even if at the cost of financial sacrifice to the living.

The Fairview Cemetery provides tangible evidence of the changes Dalton's population was undergoing through the mid- and late nineteenth century, as Irish immigrants were recruited to work in the town's paper and textile mills. While English names predominate in the town's two earlier cemeteries at

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 9Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

East Main Street and Main Street, Irish surnames make up the bulk of the names carved on stones in Fairview Cemetery. A quick survey of the names of lotholders reveals that well over one-quarter of them bear surnames that can be easily identified as Irish in origin. A more in-depth investigation of the individuals buried in Fairview Cemetery is likely to reveal a much larger percentage of Irish immigrants among those interred in Fairview Cemetery, and may also yield additional information about a portion of Dalton's population that has yet received very little study. A smattering of French, Polish, and Italian names also give evidence of a change from the town's historic Protestant Yankee population to include Catholic immigrants from other areas of Europe. Again, further study of the individuals buried here could yield additional information concerning Dalton's immigrant populations.

Because of Fairview Cemetery's role in the history of Dalton's Irish Catholic community, perhaps the most significant monument is one raised to Father Daniel J. Cronin, who served as Saint Agnes Church's first pastor until his death in 1911. (See photo 13) Set roughly in the center of the grounds, Father Cronin's headstone dominates the cemetery. Father Cronin played a pivotal role in transforming Dalton's Catholic community from a mission church to an independent parish. Pastor of Saint Patrick's Church in nearby Hinsdale, Father Cronin ministered to Dalton's Catholic community as well. Father Cronin raised funds and organized the construction of Dalton's Saint Agnes Church, which was dedicated in 1881. The new building, however, remained a mission church until 1907, when the parish was officially organized and Father Cronin became its first pastor.

SUMMARY

Fairview Cemetery not only demonstrates changes in tastes for cemetery design and monuments during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, but it also provides information about the lives and values of Dalton's immigrant ethnic communities, especially the Irish, who made up a large percentage of the town's mill workers in the late nineteenth century. Information gleaned from this cemetery's headstones could yield substantial insight into Dalton's Irish community, and may provide data about some of the town's other ethnic communities as well.

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

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of a Berkshire community as it evolved from an agricultural community in the 18th century to a town based on industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. While industry was the primary employer in Dalton when the Fairview Cemetery was founded, the cemetery does represent an

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

important comparative base for the study of the town's social and cultural evolution from an agricultural to industrially based economy. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey, testing and monitoring of future grave excavations can identify potential information associated with Dalton's Irish Catholic community for which little documentary research and no archaeological research has been conducted. The Fairview Cemetery represents a shorter temporal period and more homogeneous social, economic and religious part of the community than other burial grounds in Dalton. Burials at the Fairview Cemetery were traditionally restricted to members of the Catholic community who were frequently of Irish decent. Older cemeteries on Main Street and East Main Street were historically referred to as the "Protestant Cemetery" and the new "Fair View Cemetery" as the Catholic one. Burials at the Fairview Cemetery date from shortly after the cemetery's opening in 1885 to the present and primarily include Dalton's working and middle class Irish Catholic residents. By comparison, the Main Street and East Main Street Cemeteries date from Dalton's beginnings in the 18th century and include all members of the community including its Protestant "Yankee" upper class land and mill owners. Irish Catholics would also be interred at the Main Street cemeteries, however, during the earlier part of the 19th century they were mainly been immigrant farm laborers with some industrial workers prior to 1885.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery can identify the full range of graves present at the Fairview Cemetery. Unmarked graves may be present and the current pattern of grave stones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries then later replaced in other locations in the same or different cemeteries. In some instances, gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. 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 of the cemetery. Current fences marking the boundaries of the cemetery were not erected until the 1920's. These bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. Archaeological resources including graves and post molds (indicating fence lines) may also be present indicating a family burial plot was located in the area prior to the actual start of the Fairview Cemetery in 1885. This information would explain some monuments in Section 1 that actually predate the establishment of the cemetery. 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 at later dates. This information might contribute important data relating to the ethnicity of the Irish Catholic community, their acculturation and the concept that the relatives of the deceased in the Fairview Cemetery placed a high priority on commemorating the deceased in as stylish and grand manner as possible.

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. Social, cultural and economic information relating to 19th and 20th century Dalton life 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

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains can provide information on burial practices in the Irish Catholic community, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure and numerous other topics relating to the individual and the overall town.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barnes & Farnham, Civil Engineers. *Atlas of Berkshire County, Massachusetts*. Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Barnes & Farnham, 1904.
- Beers, F. W. *County Atlas of Berkshire, Massachusetts*. New York: R. T. White & Company, 1876.
- Burleigh, L. R. *Dalton, Massachusetts*. [Bird's-eye map] Beck & Paul, Lithographers: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1884.
- Child, Hamilton. *Gazetteer of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 1725-1885*. Syracuse, New York: The Journal Office, 1885.
- Cook, Rollin Hillyer, editor. *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Berkshire County, Massachusetts*. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1906.
- Couch, Franklin ("Cap"). *Down Memory Lane with "Cap" Couch: A series of columns which appeared in the Dalton News-Record, 1972 to 1977*. [n.p., n.d. Note--book is not paginated; columns are referred to by numbers.]
- Dalton Annual Town Reports, 1866-1962, 1970-1998.
- Dalton Bicentennial Committee. *A Bicentennial History of Dalton, Massachusetts: 1784-1984*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Excelsior Printing Company, 1984.
- Dalton Cemetery Office Records.
- Dalton, Massachusetts, Records of the Congregational Church (typescript).
- Dalton Town Records, 1785-1911 (manuscript volumes located at Dalton Town Clerk's Office).
- Dalton Vertical Files. Berkshire Athenaeum Local History Collection.
- Federal Writers' Project of the WPA for Massachusetts. *The Berkshire Hills*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1939.
- Fischer, R. W. *The Dalton Papers: Eighteenth-Century Dalton from Original Town Manuscripts*, [n. p.] 1997.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 2Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

- Leab, Richard C. "Miscellaneous Cemetery Inscriptions from Berkshire County." (Photocopy of manuscript), Jan 1985.
- Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War*. Norwood, Massachusetts: Norwood Press, 1932.
- Mausolf, Lisa. Craneville, Dalton, Massachusetts Area Survey Form, 1996.
- Mausolf, Lisa. Dalton Flat (Main Street), Dalton, Massachusetts Area Survey Form, 1996.
- Mausolf, Lisa. East Main Street, Dalton, Massachusetts Area Survey Form, 1996.
- McDowell, Peggy, and Meyer, Richard E. *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art*. Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994.
- Miller, D. L. *Atlas of the City of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Including the Village of Dalton*. New York: D. L. Miller & Company, 1893.
- North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918. Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.
- The 150th Anniversary of the Town of Dalton, Massachusetts, 1784-1934*. Pittsfield, Massachusetts: The Eagle Printing and Binding Company, 1934.
- Picturesque Berkshire*. Northampton, Massachusetts: Picturesque Publishing Company, 1893.
- Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.
- Smith, J. E. A. "Town of Dalton." In *History of Berkshire County, Massachusetts*. New York: J. B. Beers & Co., 1885.
- United States Census Records, 1850-1880.
- Vital Records of Dalton, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*. Boston, Massachusetts: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1906.

(end)

Fairview Cemetery

Berkshire, Mass.

Name of Property

County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.3 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 650150 4704240
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 650300 4704030
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 650320 4704230
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 650140 4704030
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michele Plourde-Barker, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2000

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Dalton

street & number 462 Main Street telephone 413-684-1274

city or town Dalton state MA zip code 01226

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Fairview Cemetery contains approximately 6.3 acres of land, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Warren Avenue and Washington Avenue and running east along the southern side of Washington Avenue to the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Curtis Avenue; thence running south along the western side of Curtis Avenue; thence turning west and running west along the rear (northerly) property lines of properties fronting on the north side of John Street to the east side of Warren Avenue; thence running north along the east side of Warren Avenue to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for this site is the same as the property boundary for the Fairview Cemetery.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number photos Page Fairview Cemetery
Dalton (Berkshire Co), Massachusetts

NOTE: ALL ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ARE LOCATED AT:

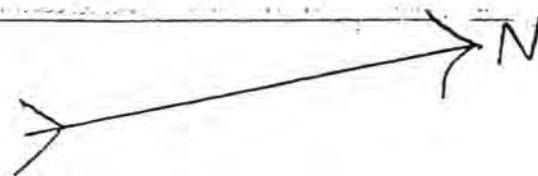
Dalton Historical Commission offices
321 Main Street
Dalton, MA 01226

PHOTOGRAPHER: Michele Plourde-Barker

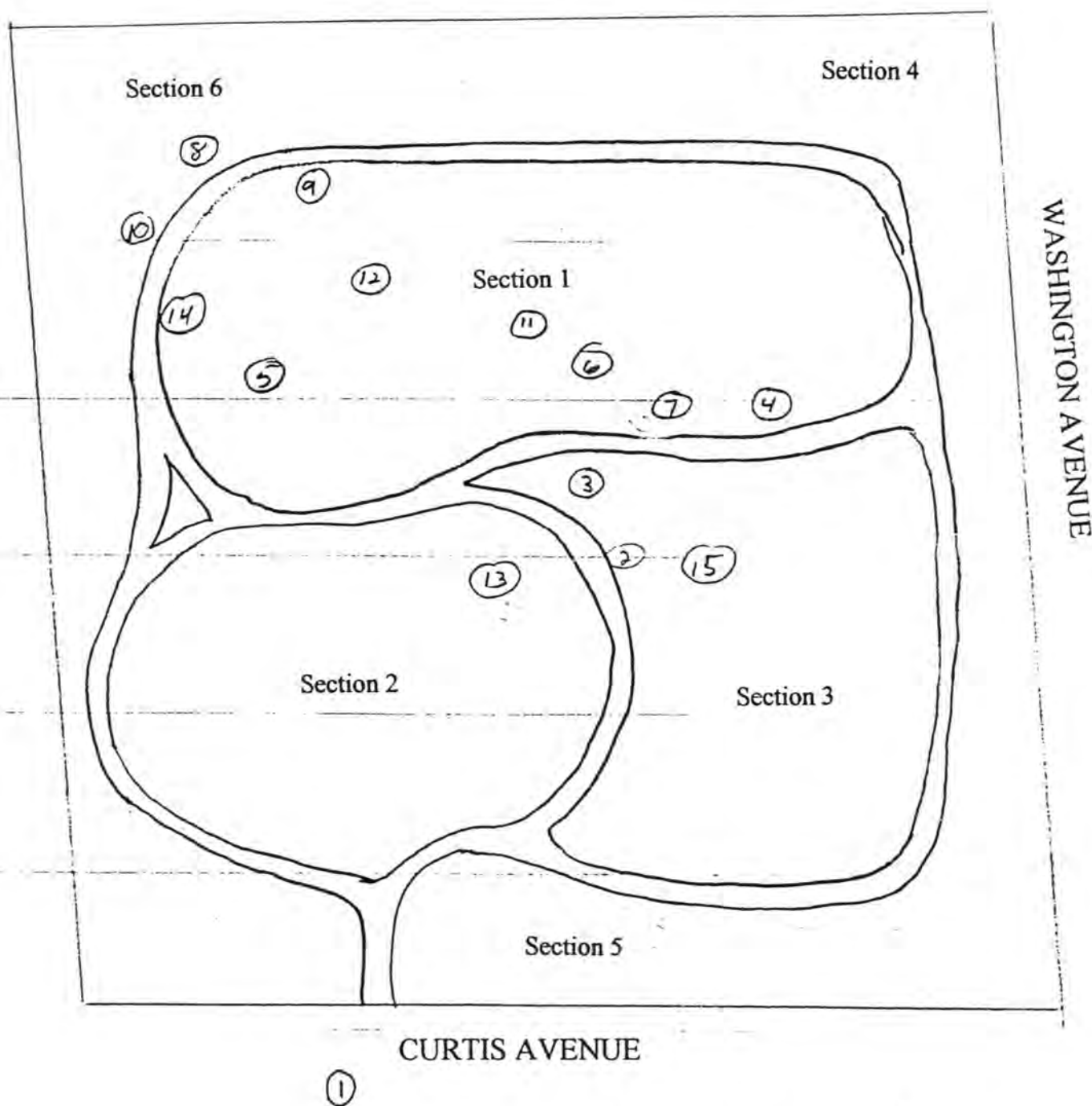
DATE: July 1999

1. Fairview Cemetery gate (View facing west)
2. Fairview Cemetery, showing Sections 3 and 1 (View facing southwest)
3. Fairview Cemetery, showing Sections 3 and 1 (View facing southwest)
4. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, northern half, with Daly family plot (Lot #76) in the foreground (View facing west)
5. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, southern half, showing Mooney (Lot #59), Woodlock (Lot #28), and Grady (Lot #57) markers. (View facing southwest)
6. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, northern half, showing Devine marker (Lot #82) (View facing southwest)
7. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, northern half, showing Kenney (Lot #72), Daly (Lots #43 and 44), and O'Connell (Lot #73) markers (View facing northwest)
8. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 6, showing Nevers marker (Lot #61) (View facing southwest)
9. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, southern half, showing Foley marker (Lot #118) (View facing northeast)
10. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 6, southern half, showing Clarissey (Lot #67) and Donahue (Lot #68) markers (View facing southwest)
11. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, northern half, showing Scanlon (Lot #20) and Bartley markers (Lot #7) (View facing southwest)
12. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, southern half, showing Griffin marker (Lot #29) (View facing west)
13. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 2, showing Cronin marker (Lot #41) (View facing southwest)
14. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 1, southern half, showing Madden marker (Lot #123) (View facing west)
15. Fairview Cemetery, showing Section 3, showing Dalton marker (Lot #38) (View facing west)

(end)



WARREN AVENUE

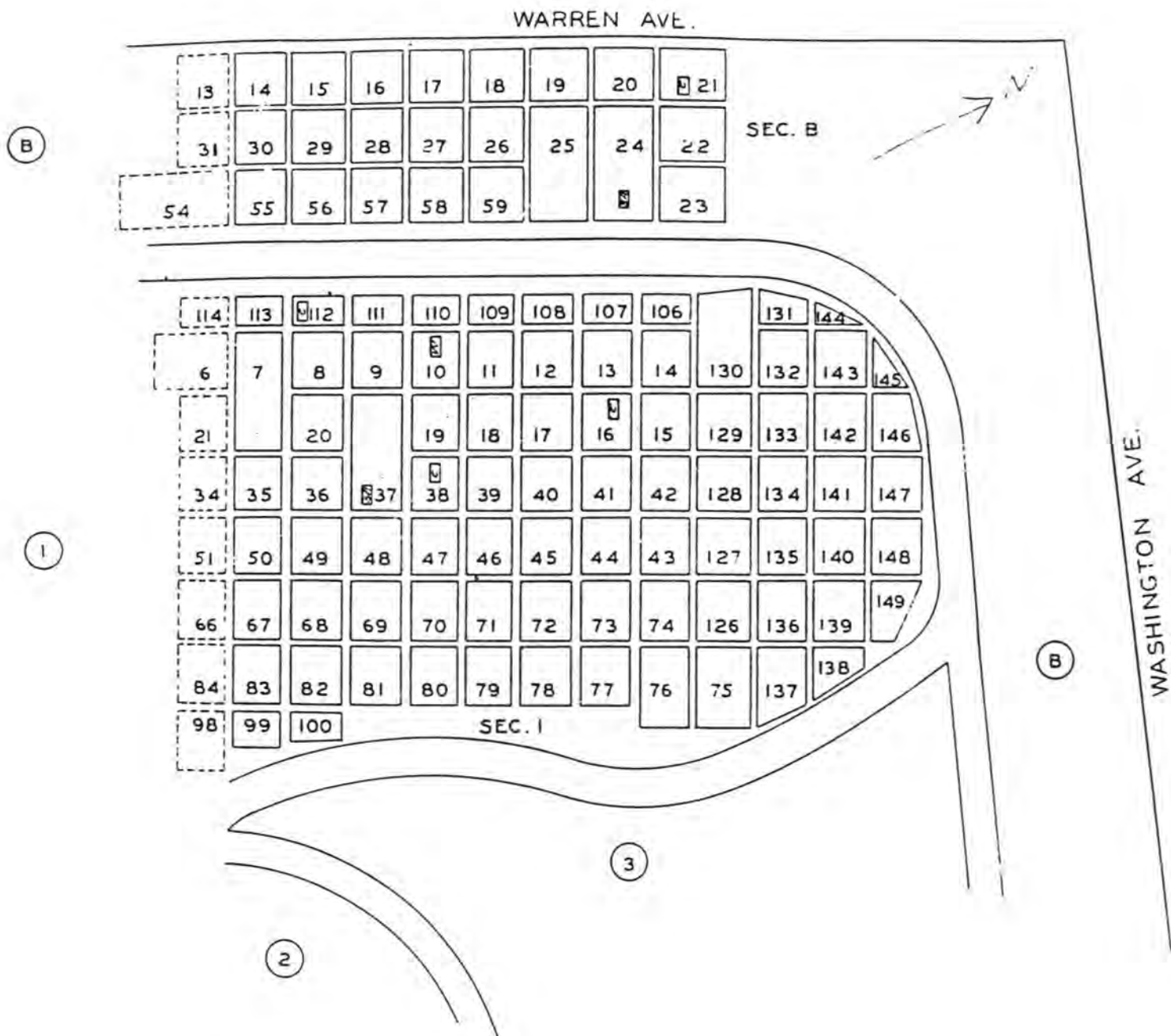


(Photo #s in circles)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

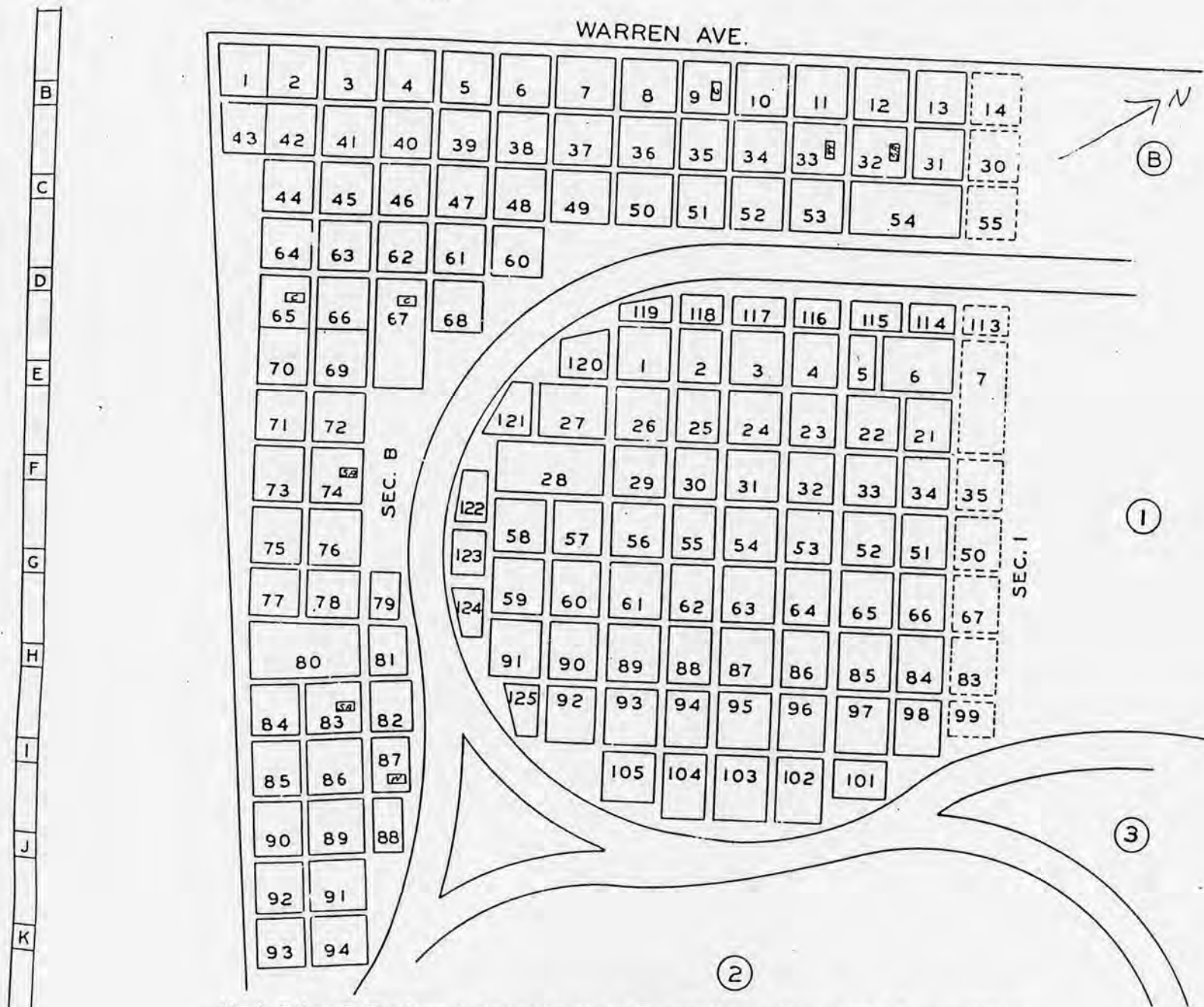
Based on map provided by Dalton Cemetery Office (scale unknown)

Fairview Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts - Sections 1 and 6, northern half (Section 4 not yet developed,
Sections 4 and 6 shown as Section B on map)
(scale 1 inch = 46.875 feet)



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

Fairview Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts - Sections 1 and 6, southern half (Section 6 shown as Section B
on map)
(scale 1 inch = 46.875 feet)



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



Fairview Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts - Section 5, southern half, and Section 2 (Section 5 shown as Section B on map)
(scale 1 inch = 46.875 feet)

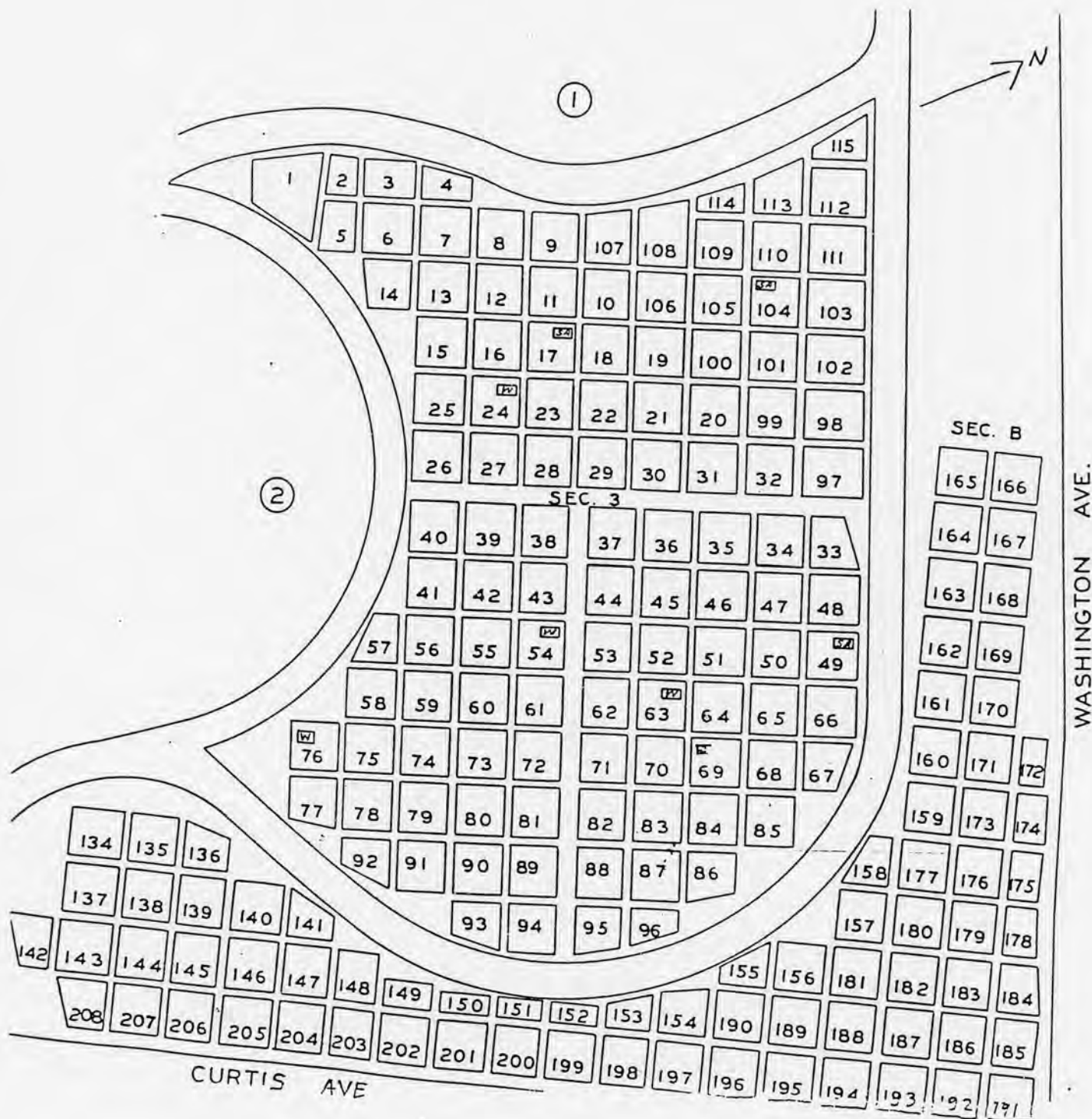
North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves*. WPA Project #20918.
Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.

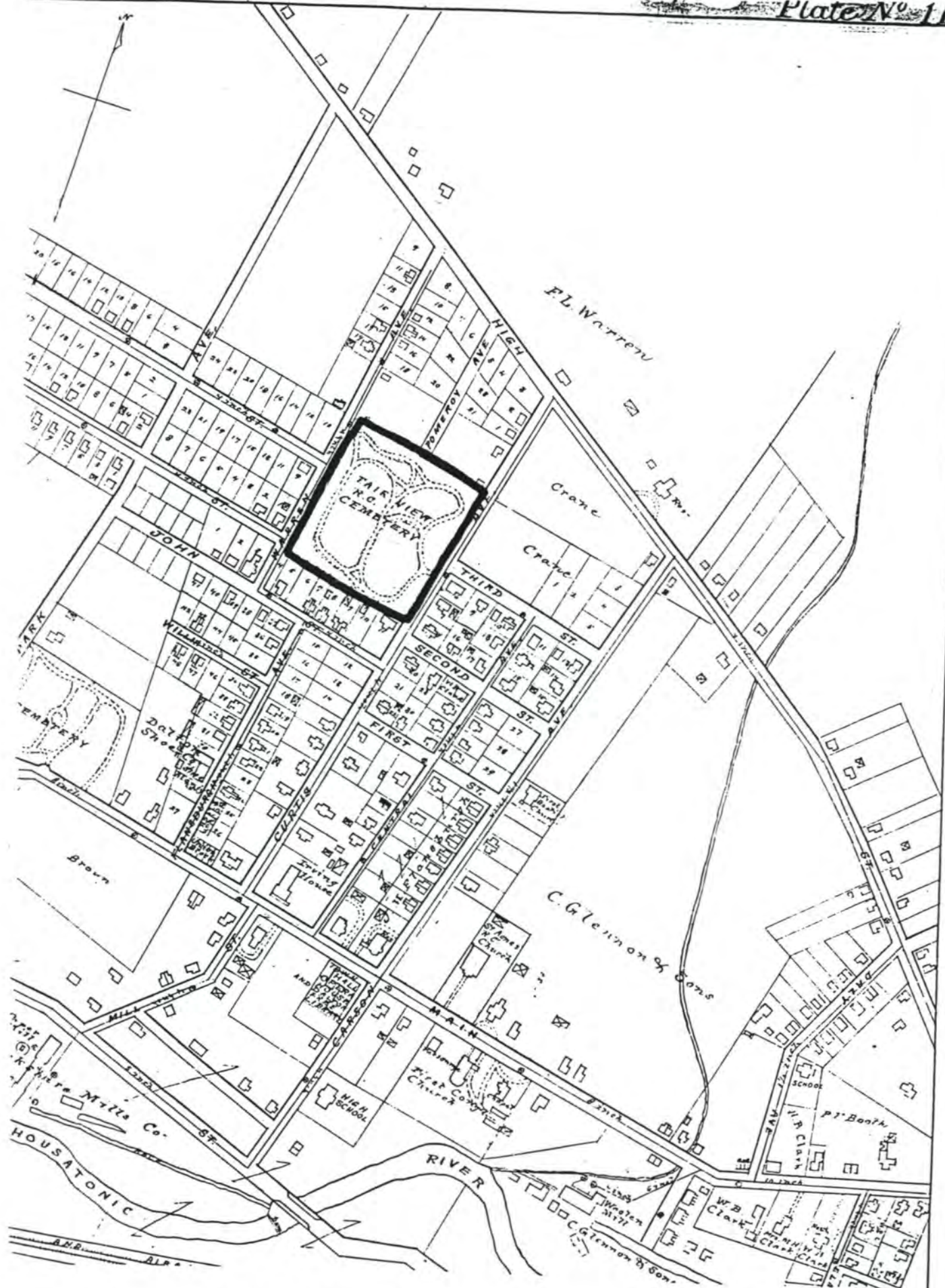
Fairview Cemetery, Dalton, Massachusetts - Section 5, northern half, and Section 3 (Section 5 shown as Section B on map)

(scale 1 inch = 46.875 feet)

North, Robert G. (Draftsman). *Dalton Cemeteries Showing Veteran Graves. WPA Project #20918.*

Sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, 30 Oct 1940.





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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fairview Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 4/14/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/29/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000483

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5.11.00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



SEPT 1999< 2033
741 95**NNH3102073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PLOT # 1



SEPT 1999< >028
741 95** NN N-2 12 2 (073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA
PHOTO # 2



SEPT 1999 >030
74295**NNNN-3152(023)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO, MA
PHOTO # 3



SEPT 1999< 2012
742 9544 N N H-2 09 20073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO, MA
PHOTO # 4



JOHN MOONEY
DIED SEPT. 29 1898
AGED 49 YEARS
WIFE

JOHN
DIED SEPT. 29 1898
AGED 49 YEARS
WIFE

MOONEY

JOHN J. GUSTIN
DIED SEPT. 29 1898
AGED 49 YEARS
WIFE

SEPT 1999< >022
74295**NNN-2112(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO, MA
PHOTO #5



DEPEN

1867 WILLIAM J. DEPEN
1871 ROSE ANNA - 1848
1891 WILLIAM J. DEPEN
1901 WALTER J. DEPEN

EVANS

CREW

BARTLEY

DEVINE

AMERSON

SEPT 1999< >016
74295**NNN-2162(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO, MA
PHOTO # 6

KENNEY ✕

MARTIN KENNEY
1843 — 1920
BRIDGET KENNEY
HIS WIFE
1856 — 1914
ANNA A. MILLETT
1869 — 1949

DALY

MARY RUSH
DIED 1849
AGE 90 YRS.
MARY FLYNN
1844 — 1929

DALY

DOUGHERTY

SEPT 1999< 013
74295**NNH-2112<073>

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO # 7



GEORGE
BORN
SEPT. 10, 1890
DIED
OCT. 4, 1903
JAMES
BORN
FEB. 21, 1890
DIED
OCT. 16, 1895

NEVERS

SEPT 1999< >026
74295**NNN-2152073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BRACKENRIDGE CO., MA
PHOTO # 8



FOLEY

SEPT 1999< >027
74295**NNN-2162(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO, MA
PHOTO # 9

GALLAHAN
— 1896
REG MASS VOL
SUTTLE
WIFE
— 1923

SCANT IN PAGE

JOHANNES GALLAGHAN
WIFE OF
PATRICK GALLAGHAN
1866 — 1922

JOHANNA GALLAGHAN
WIFE OF
EDWARD CLARISEY
1828 — 1893

CLARISEY

DONAHUE

SEPT 1999< 023
74295**NNH2142(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO #10



PATRICK J. SCANLON
1875 — 1955
HIS WIFE
MARY
1878 — 1950

ANNIE L. SCANLON
1875 — 1955
DAUGHTER OF
JAMES J. SCANLON
1855 — 1917
MARGARET A.
1892 — 1972

BARTLEY

SEPT 1999< 2017
74295**NNN-3172(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO # 11



SEPT 1999< >019
74295**NNN-2142(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO # 12



SEPT 1999< >031
741 95**NNN-N-2 04 2(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO # 13



SEPT 1999< >026
741 95** N N N-3 10 2(073)

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA
PHOTO #14



MARIE A. DALTON
BORN MAR 19, 1917
DIED FEB 1, 1923

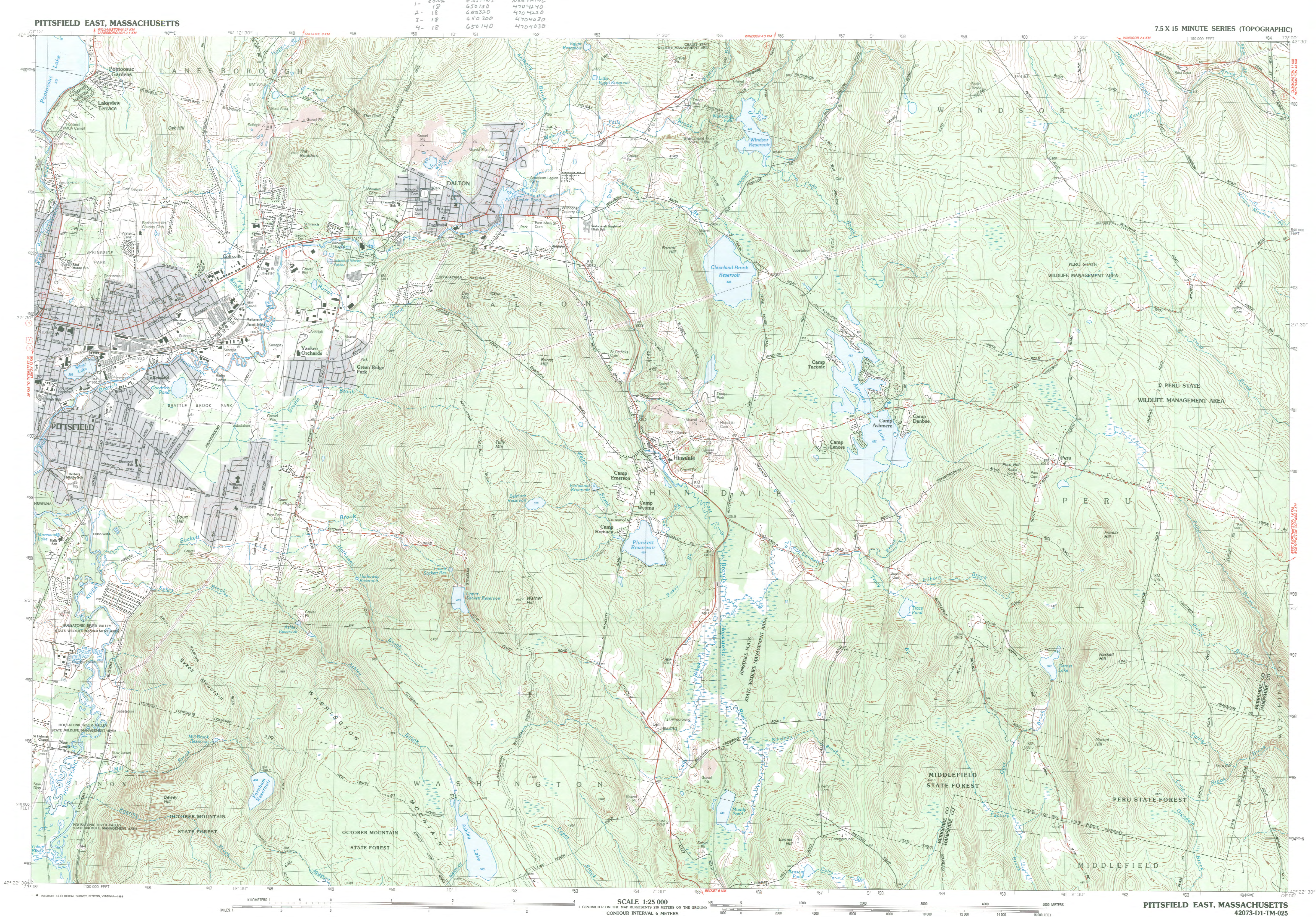
At Rest in God

JOSEPH P. COSTELLO
1874 - 1920
MARY ALICE
HIS WIFE
1898 - 1921

COSTELLO

SEPT 1999< >009
742 95**NN N-2 23 2<0733>

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO., MA
PHOTO #15



Pittsfield East
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

1988

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

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

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1988. Supersedes Pittsfield East and Peru 1:25,000 scale Maps dated 1973.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18. Universal Transverse Mercator. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

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

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	6
3	9.8425		7	8	9
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (G) and tape magnetic declination (M) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.			
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048					

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

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

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
DALTON
BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.



FARVIEW CEMETERY

DALTON, BERKSHIRE CO. MA

ASSESSORS MAP #21

SCALE 1" = 200'



TOWN OF DALTON

Town Hall
462 Main Street
Dalton, MA 01226-1601

NRHG ✓BF
RECEIVED

AUG 26 1998

Telephone (413) 684-6111

ANIMAL CONTROL/HEALTH AGENT, Ext. 28
BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Ext. 21
BOARD OF APPEALS, Ext. 29
INSPECTION SERVICES, Ext. 27 or 29
PLANNING BOARD, Ext. 29

MASS. HIST. COMM
Fax (413) 684-6107

TOWN MANAGER, Ext. 12
TOWN ACCOUNTANT, Ext. 17
TOWN CLERK/REGISTRAR, Ext. 15
TOWN COLLECTOR, Ext. 25
SELECT BOARD, Ext. 11
OTHER BOARDS, Ext. 11

August 20, 1998

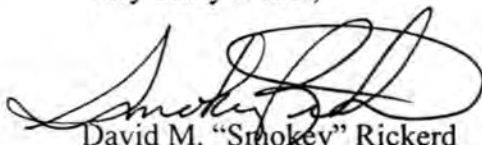
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA. 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg,

This letter is in support of the Town of Dalton's Historical Commission and the nomination packages that they submitted to the State Historical Commission and to the National Register Director. The nomination packages are requesting that Dalton's three (3) cemeteries (Main Street, East Main Street and Fairview) be reviewed and accepted onto the National Historical Register. Dalton Historical Commission along with Ms. Mary Jane Caliento and Ms. Marjorie O'Keefe has dedicated themselves through hard work and time to see this request comes to fruition. The Town of Dalton is a "Proud" community which is very rich in tradition and heritage. The Cemetery Department, the Trustees and the entire community has constantly put forth a considerable amount of effort in maintaining our cemeteries at a level that demonstrates a deep respect for each family and their loved ones.

I realize, as does the Trustees and the Historical Commission that there is a heavy interest and demand towards this particular program along with other projects attempting to gain a place on the National Register. I am asking for your help and assistance in reviewing these nomination packages and I ask the Review Board to help these dedicated individuals to achieve their goal! The Town of Dalton and myself strongly support this effort 100%.

Very Truly Yours,


David M. "Smokey" Rickard
Dalton Town Manager

JOHN W. OLVER
1ST DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

WHIP-AT-LARGE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2101

September 11, 1998

Ms. Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

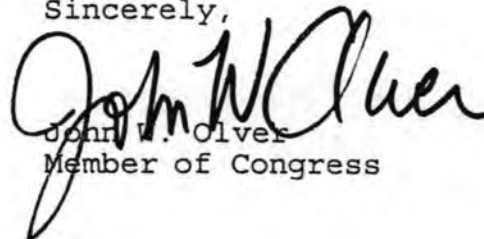
Dear Ms. Friedberg,

I am writing in support of the Town of Dalton's submission of its Main Street, East Main Street, and Fairview cemeteries for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Dalton Historical Commission is strongly committed to the preservation and maintenance of these three public sites. The two Protestant cemeteries on Main Street, one of which dates back to the American Revolution, and the Fairview Catholic cemetery, established by Dalton's community of Irish immigrants in the late nineteenth century, are historically valuable both locally and nationally.

Please add my endorsement to the Town of Dalton's applications for the three cemeteries and contact me at my Pittsfield office when the review board reaches a decision. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


John W. Olver
Member of Congress

JWO:dag

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

☐ 1027 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2101

(202) 225-5335

(202) 226-1224 FAX

DISTRICT OFFICES:

☐ 490 WESTFIELD ROAD

HOLYOKE, MA 01040

(413) 532-7010

(413) 532-6543 FAX

☐ CONTE FEDERAL BUILDING

78 CENTER STREET

PITTSFIELD, MA 01201

(413) 442-0946

(413) 443-2792 FAX

463 MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG, MA 01420

(978) 342-8722

(978) 343-8156 FAX

RECEIVED

SEP 14 1998

MASS. HIST. COMM



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 4, 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:

Fairview Cemetery, Curtis Avenue, Dalton (Berkshire Co.) MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

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

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

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

www.state.ma.us/sec/mbc