

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

471



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 Ireland Street Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Ireland Street _____ not for publication
city or town Chesterfield _____ vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01084

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon May 14, 2009
Massachusetts Historical Commission Brona Simon, SHPO Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
National Register
 removed from the
National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 7.1.09

Ireland Street Cemetery
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	building
1	_____	sites
2	_____	structures
62	_____	objects
65	0	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 _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ireland Street Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Location and Setting

The Ireland Street Cemetery is located on a high ridge of land about seven miles from Chesterfield Center in the town of Chesterfield. The ridge runs in a north to south direction with the valley of Jackson Brook on its west and the valley of the Westfield River on its east. Distant views of hills of the Green Mountains are seen to the east and west (Photo 1). The cemetery is set within an agricultural landscape with orchards on its west, south, and east, and a hayfield, residential lawn, and gardens on its north.

Site and Layout

Boundaries and Entrances

The cemetery is set off from Ireland Street, which passes on its east side, on a raised plot of land an acre in size. It is bounded by a low stone retaining wall about three-and-a-half feet high on the east, while lichen-covered stone walls about four feet high encircle the cemetery on the north, west, and south (Photo 2). The stone walls are dry-laid, with random fieldstones and boulders, and several layers of flat stones across the top of the wall (Photo 3). They are in fairly good condition, although there is a toppled area at the northeast corner where the stones have been laid back up but not in their original fitting order. The retaining wall contains fieldstones and flat stones, as well, but it is capped by quarried granite slabs, each 15-20 feet in length and two-and-a-half to three feet in width. The capstones of the retaining wall on the east carry a series of small cast iron urn-shaped fence ornaments connected by a single iron rail (Photo 2). An entry to the cemetery is located midway along the retaining wall. It is formed by two large granite stones about ten feet long lying parallel to each other at each side of two granite steps. A wrought-iron gate with vertical stiles closes off the entry. There is a bar way, or opening in the stone wall, at its northwest corner and another midway across the west wall.

Topography and Landscape Features

There are no paths or roadways within the cemetery walls, but there is a dirt, electric company right-of-way within the cemetery property but outside the cemetery walls on the north side of the cemetery. The right-of-way leads from Ireland Street to the hayfield north and west of the cemetery. Starting at the bar way at the northwest corner of the cemetery, a cemetery access road follows the cemetery's outer walls on west and south sides before turning out to Ireland Street.

A row of trees around the outside of the walls are maple, ash, birch, and beech. They are of various sizes and are volunteers that have been allowed to develop. Within the cemetery, the well-kept ground is covered with a mixture of grass, moss, and lichen, the latter two being native to the soils of the region. There are two large hydrangea bushes and three mountain pinks growing among the graves, but otherwise there are no ornamental plantings.

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Ireland Street Cemetery
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Approximately 185 intact cemetery stones and footstones are arranged in seven rows of unequal length within the area formed by the stone walls and retaining wall. The rows do not extend across the entire width of the cemetery, so there are open spaces without visible markers in the westernmost third of the cemetery in the center and northwest corner. The seven rows run in a north-south direction and contain stones or markers, but contain no mausoleums, above-ground vaults, or tombs. The markers are all east-facing. There are individual markers as well as family plots with a central monument surrounded by small marker stones within the rows. A large number of the individual markers have footstones with the deceased's initials on them. There are three detached stones leaning against the inner side of the north wall.

Marker Documentation

The town of Chesterfield is fortunate to have a thorough record of its cemetery inscriptions from 1940 done by the Easthampton, Massachusetts, branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The study was used for this nomination as a cross-check for lost markers and for names and dates, some of which have become less legible if not illegible.

The materials of the Ireland Street Cemetery markers and monuments are granite, marble, and a garnet schist or bluestone. One monument has a sandstone base. The stones range in date from 1772 to 1996. There are approximately 40 visible fragments of additional markers remaining in the cemetery.

The most common and earliest shape of gravestones is the tabernacle shape with center-arched tympanum framed at each side by two lower, arched shoulders. There are two double tabernacle stones marking double graves. Tabernacle-shaped stones date from 1772 to 1821 at the Ireland Street Cemetery and were carved in several stone types from schist to marble, but the more common medium is schist, also called garnet schist or bluestone.

Two uncommon stones with axe-head shape date 1788 and 1791. They are carved in thick slabs of schist.

Simple rectangular slabs with flat tops or with slightly angled tops appear during the 1830s through the 1860s. They are often marble and limestone.

Two family monuments are obelisks of marble and granite; there is one marble column topped by an urn, one pier topped by an urn, and three thick rectangular stones with classically derived architectural molding carved into their corners dating from 1883 to 1921. They are in granite and marble. There are also two modified Celtic crosses in marble on granite bases that date to 1875 and 1890. One family monument is composed of a small granite casket form with a gable roof, set on a low granite base.

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The central carved motifs range from the 18th-century angel head with and without wings, through the 19th century's weeping willow and urn, urns alone, and the simplest of pointing fingers and dead flowers, single or in clusters. Many of the slab-shaped stones have no motifs, but rely on carved lettering for their modest ornament.

Please note that throughout the following narrative description, individual names from markers will be followed by the death date on that marker.

Markers and Carvers 1772-1775

The gravestones of **Mary Sylvester, 1772, Bartlett Sylvester, 1775, and Lydia Roberson, 1775;** (Photo 16) have all been attributed to one of two itinerant stone carvers: Joseph and Elijah Sikes. Attribution has been made by Bob Drinkwater and Laurel Gabel of the Association of Gravestone Studies. Joseph Sikes (1743-1801) settled in Belchertown, Massachusetts in the 1760s, and little is known about his work other than his mention in lawsuits in 1793 and 1794. Unless the Ireland Street Cemetery's Sylvester stones were carved several decades after the deaths of the Sylvesters and Roberson, it was Joseph Sikes who carved these first Ireland Street Cemetery stones. Stylistic analysis links the stones from the 1770s with 21 others in the Ireland Street Cemetery dating 1779-1817, and their stylistic continuity may be accounted for by the passing of carving tradition from father to son. By 1794 Joseph and his family had moved from Belchertown to Bristol [now Maine], and was no longer active in this region.

Elijah Sikes was born ca. 1772, the son of Joseph. He too was a carver and worked at an early age; his first two signed stones done three years apart in 1790 and 1793 are in Chester and Belchertown, Massachusetts. Like his parents, by 1794, Elijah had moved from Belchertown, though his destination was Chester, Massachusetts. Elijah Sikes was working in Chester using garnet schist in 1790. A record of payment to a Mr. Sikes for gravestones in Otis from 1794 is likely his as well. Elijah worked in Chester and moved around central Berkshire County in the towns of Lee, Lenox, and Becket, ca. 1800. Around 1808, he left Massachusetts and may have gone to Dorset, Vermont, where he bought a quarry, according to his descendents. At the same time, his style underwent a dramatic shift from a rural geometric style to a more polished neo-classical style. An 1819 signed stone in the Chesterfield Center cemetery of Martha Taylor (died 1816) indicates he had returned to Massachusetts, and his work for Chesterfield and Huntington (Norwich) is a distinct stylistic departure from the earlier stone carving he had done. In the late 1820s, Elijah and his family moved to Ohio, where he continued to work until his death in 1855. Clearly, more research remains to be done on Joseph and Elijah Sikes, but the attachment of names to stones and stylistic analysis has been begun and the Ireland Street Cemetery figures prominently in their stone carving family history.

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Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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All three of the Joseph Sikes markers (Mary and Bartlett Sylvester and Lydia Roberson) were carved in grey schist in the tabernacle form. Each has a soul effigy without wings and has small rosettes in the lower corners of its arched panel. Whereas later stones of Sikes used the geometric scallops along all its edges, the Roberson stone uses scallops across the center arch and diamonds along each side. In iconography, his spoon-shaped effigy head falls between the Puritan skull and the winged soul effigy, being a stark motif less matter of fact than the death's head skull, and less hopeful than the angelic winged soul effigy. The carving is skillful in creating facial features with an economy of carving layers and using simple geometric shapes. The carving skill extends to the lettering, which has graceful serifs and uses the "f" as an "s," as is found in printing of the day.

Markers and Carvers 1776-1830

During the Federal period three different stone carvers may be seen in the Ireland Street Cemetery along with the continuing work of Elijah Sikes. The first is Elijah Phelps. To Elijah Phelps (ca. 1761-1842) are attributed two marble stones: **Thomas Halbert**, 1778, and **Margaret Halbert**, 1780 (Photo 4) and the lost Theodate Phelps stone, for which a date was not found in the 1940s DAR inventory. Biographical information on Phelps begins with his father, Nathaniel Phelps (1721-1789), who was a stonecutter in Northampton, Massachusetts. Two of Nathaniel's three sons, Elijah and Rufus, became stonecutters. Rufus remained in Northampton for his entire career, but towards the end of the Revolutionary War, Elijah moved the center of his activity from Northampton to Berkshire County, where marble quarries were plentiful. There he is thought to have lived in Lanesboro, working for the stone carver Caleb Smith. Phelps initialed two stones, Sarah Smith, 1779, and Elisabeth Garlick, 1783, in Lanesboro and Hoosick, New York. From these two stones are traced the later work that makes up his catalogue. Although the Halbert stones are of different sizes, they are clearly from the same hand. Central to the arch of each of the tabernacle-shaped stones is a soul effigy or cherub with widespread wings. Lettering style is identical as well. The Theodate Phelps stone, noted as being partially underground in 1940, is now lost.

A second carver with what appear to be two stones in Chesterfield was identified by the Center for Gravestone Studies as "Local Amateur." This carver's work is the **Lt. Amaziah Cole** stone of 1816 in the Ireland Street Cemetery (Photo 5) and the Eunice Joslyn stone in Gate Cemetery (NR pending) with no visible date. Lt. Amaziah Cole's stone is in schist and is an exaggerated tabernacle shape with a tall center arch and wide, flat-topped shoulders. The central arch is blank, but there are carving gouges within the field. A thin, wavering line outlines a rectangle beneath the arched field and within the rectangle is carved, "In memory of Lieut. Amaziah Cole who died Sept. the 4th, 1816 ..." The rest is currently illegible.

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A third carver is represented by two stones with the relatively unusual axe-head shape, a single arch that is carved out about 10" down from its apex into two simple volutes, one above the other. The first of these stones is that of **Prince Cowing**, 1788 (Photograph 17). The second version of the axe-head shape is the stone of **Ebenezer Cole**, 1791 (Photograph 20). The two have many similarities that suggest they were carved by the same hand. They were carved from thick slabs of schist up to four inches thick, one side left rough. In each stone, the central motif is a soul effigy with wings carved like hair. Features of the heads are nearly identically carved. Rosettes are carved beneath the figure at each side. A banner is carved above each effigy. On the earlier Prince Cowing stone, the banner is carved, "Memento Mori," and on Ebenezer Cole's stone the banner has been translated to read, "Remember Death." Grape leaves and grape clusters stemming from a curving vine provide the border ornament around the stone. Ebenezer's stone also has an added hourglass at the top of the stone within the vines. Prince Cowing's marker is partially buried, so it is unknown whether it has an epitaph. Cole's marker has an epitaph reading, "Here rests our friend, no more shall death, disturb his mind, or stop his breath. When the Judge comes, then he shall rise, to meet his GOD, with sweet surprise".

The pre-1794 Sikes stones (the year in which Joseph Sikes left the region) appear to be divided between the work of the father and the son and are not distinguishable as being from one hand or the other except by date. The **Josiah Sears, Jr.** stone of 1784, is likely the work of Joseph Sikes rather than Elijah, unless it was carved at a date later than the death date. A schist tabernacle marker that uses a spindly vine motif around its borders it has a spoon-shaped head without wings in its major field (Photograph 18). One series of stones from the same family may illustrate the work of both men as it progressed into the 1790s. The four children of **Amaziah and Rebecca Cole** are dated 1779 - twins marked with a double stone, 1790, April 1793, and June 1793. The 1779 twins marker is most likely the work of Joseph Sikes, since Elijah would only have been 12 years old. But Elijah was active by 1790-1793, when the next three stones were carved. All four stones are in schist and all have the tabernacle form, including the double marker. Joseph Sikes used a soul effigy in the center arched panel, a spoon-shaped head without wings. Sikes carved the simple scallop shape around the three arches of the stone and up each side. His script persisted in using the ancient "f" in lieu of "s" and a letter form that includes a serif at the end of most letters. The **Billings Meech** stone of 1795, however, after Joseph left the area, shares with the 1775 stone of Lydia Roberson the spoon-shaped effigy head and the combination of scallops and diamonds as its bordering geometric shapes. It is probable that the two men shared their forms and techniques so the Meech marker is the work of Elijah Sikes. The **John Curtis** stone of 1792 is tabernacle in form, carved in schist and close to the carving of the four Cole Children's stones, but adds rosettes at the corners. Attributed to Elijah Sikes is the **Ebenezer Cole** stone of 1806, but in the 1940s it was largely underground and now it is impossible to see enough to make a stylistic comparison. Finally the **Sophia Bonney** stone of 1790 may be attributed to Joseph or Elijah Sikes for its spoon-shaped effigy, scalloped border, and rosettes at each side of the effigy (Photo 8).

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Ireland Street Cemetery
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Markers between 1808 and the late 1820s in the Ireland Street Cemetery include the changed work of Elijah Sikes. These markers were carved after Sikes went to Dorset, Vermont, to work and before he moved in the 1820s to Ohio. It is characterized by a new form, a stepped tabernacle with an additional curve in its profile. While schist is still the material of choice, Sikes uses a new iconography on his markers, the urn and willow motif. Rather than continuing the use of geometric borders, he now uses the vine motif that his father introduced in the Josiah Sears, Jr. stone of 1784 and introduces heavy stippling in the background of the decorative field. Representative of his late work is the **Mehitable Sampson** stone of 1817. It is in schist, has the stepped tabernacle form, and contains an urn and willow tree in the field of the arch with a stippled background.

Although it has no known carver, the stone of **Sophrona Jackson**, 1808 is a particularly fine example of the willow motif in a tabernacle form stone with a decorative script. (Photo No. 12)

One of the broken stones at the north wall of the cemetery is that of **Rufus Cole**, 1816, and remaining is a willow motif with thin vine at the borders, carved on schist. This stone has been replaced by a simple marble marker slab in the Cole family area, where it originated. The **Eunice Cowing** stone of 1821 once again shows the late work of Sikes. It is schist and in the stepped tabernacle form. Now in the small field of the top arch is a single urn with stippled background. The body of the stone has a central carved oval for the inscription, and at each corner of the stone is a carved fan, a design that appears in cemetery stones and in wood as an architectural feature of the Greek Revival style. Three stones set close to each other appear to be Sikes's late work as well. **Margaret Cowing** (1817), **Betsey Cowing** (1820), and **Charlotte Damon** (1817). With slight variations, each presents the same design of urn alone or urn and willow, similar stippled backgrounds and either an oval field for the inscription or as in the case of Margaret Cowing, an architectural border. Sharing these features are the stones of **Aranson Cowing** (1807), **John Cowing Jr.** (1806), and **Lydia Cowing** (1807), although all three date just before Sikes left for Vermont. It is possible that they have a later carving date, however.

Markers and Carvers 1830-1870

The Early Industrial period has a large number of utilitarian slab markers in marble, with no ornament. Among them are those of **Sally Cole**, 1852 (Photo 13, left), **Lydia Cole**, 1833; **Harriet Cole**, 1838 and **Joseph Cole**, 1849. The simplicity of these unornamented stones was not limited to the Cole family, however. The stones of **Capt. Luther Pomeroy**, 1855, and **Rhoda Pomeroy**, 1824, are also without ornament. They rely for ornament on a small name field that is carved in a rectangle or slightly varied rectangle with the name in relief. They did not require a highly skilled stone cutter.

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Ireland Street Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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There are about six stones that add a solitary element for iconography. Examples of these stones are the pair of marble slabs for **Samuel Cole**, 1869, and **Sally Cole**, 1861 (Photo 9). Each has a shallow rondel at its top with an upward-pointing finger, a *memento mori* in graphic form. The stones of **John Cole** and **Harriet Cole** have the same upward-pointing fingers in shallow rondels, but each of these stones is a modified Celtic cross, the crosspiece being truncated. Equally simple is the child **Ellen Kinney's** 1854 marble slab in whose rondel is a wilted rose, symbol of a life cut short. Stones with three dead roses mark the grave of each of three children **Eldora, Rufus, and Alvah**, of Jotham and Mary Drake, 1855, 1851, and 1863 (Photo 10).

The urn and willow iconography did not entirely disappear at Ireland Street Cemetery. A singularly large slab of marble about five feet tall for **Isaac Cole**, 1834, has a plump pair of willow trees flanking an urn a stone carving style unique in the cemetery. **William Pratt's** marble stone of 1850 is a flat slab with urn and willow carved at the top.

The first of the more three-dimensional markers appeared during this period. The stone of **Dorothy Middlebrook**, 1844, and her infant of two days, is an obelisk on a base. Through association with the Egyptian obelisks, the cemetery obelisk symbolizes eternity.

Marker Design

The Late Industrial period's taste for family monuments arrived at the Ireland Street Cemetery ca. 1882 when the **Lewis Cole** monument was erected for Cole and his wife, **Electa**, along with **James H. Pease** and **Mary B. Pease**, his daughter and son-in-law. The monument consists of a marble column topped by an urn. The family names are carved on the high plinth and at the base of the monument are four footstones for Lewis, Electa, James M. and Mary (Photo 3).

The next family monument to be erected may have been that of **Henry Crozier**, 1898, and his wife, **Betsy Cole**, 1880, and their three children, with five footstones at the base of the large monument.

Ephraim Cole, in 1893, established a family monument with nine footstones (Photo 11). It is a granite obelisk on a polished granite base. **Elisha Kinne**, about the same time, established his family monument with three footstones, ca. 1895. **John W. Cowing's** monument - a large marble block - was erected ca. 1898 for the family of three, but no footstones are visible. All of these monuments share an increased scale. By clustering family graves in this manner, the belief that families would be reunited in heaven was conveyed. From being the 18th century's boneyard, to the early 19th century's consolation for grief, the cemetery is now a way station to reunion in heaven.

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Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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EARLY MODERN PERIOD 1915-1940

Chesterfield's continued decline in population is reflected in the fewer number of burials in the Ireland Street Cemetery. In all there are four graves from the early modern period. **Catherine Higgins Cole**, wife of Eleazer Cole died in 1921 and has the only solitary marker. The other three -- **Elizabeth Beals Kinne**, 1919, **Mary Pease**, 1918, and **Mary Cowing Brown**, 1938 -- were all added to existing family monuments. A 1992 stone and a 1996 stone are the only other burials in the cemetery. With Mary Cowing Brown, the last of the founding families of Ireland Street is represented in the cemetery.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known at the Ireland Street Cemetery or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Most known sites in the region (beyond one mile) are located on riverine and stream terraces bordering the Westfield River or its tributaries. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The Ireland Street Cemetery is located on a well-drained, level to moderately sloping ridge top, in close proximity to wetlands. A small swampland is located approximately 1,000 feet east of the cemetery. The area lies within the Westfield/Connecticut River drainage. Given the above information, the small size of the cemetery (1.05 acres), and the presence of 185 head and footstones, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the Ireland Street Cemetery. Burial excavations throughout the cemetery destroyed any potential ancient resources that were present.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Ireland Street Cemetery. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate unmarked graves anywhere in the cemetery or the surrounding locale. Unmarked graves could result from intentionally unmarked graves of paupers, unknown persons, or indigents that were intentionally buried in unmarked graves around the periphery of the cemetery or in an area set off for these individuals. Unmarked graves may also result from lost gravestones or grave markers made with biodegradable materials. It is known that the WPA removed broken and detached stones from the Ireland Street Cemetery. At least 185 headstones and footstones arranged in seven rows have been identified in the cemetery, with 40 visible fragments of additional markers. Both unmarked and marked graves may include a burial shaft, skeletal remains and personal items of the deceased. Memorial graves, used as a memorial for persons who died elsewhere or for whom a body is absent, may contain grave markers only. Multiple interments may also be present.

Funerary artifacts associated with memorial services for individuals and groups may also exist within the cemetery. Artifacts and stratigraphic evidence may also exist associated with landscape features and maintenance activities at the cemetery.

(end)

Ireland Street Cemetery

Name of Property

Hampshire, 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.)

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ART
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- RELIGION

Period of Significance

1772-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Carvers: Elijah Phelps, Joseph Sikes, Elijah Sikes

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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

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**Ireland Street Cemetery
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The Ireland Street Cemetery is significant according to Criteria A and C, and Consideration D for a cemetery. It is significant under criterion A as the 18th-century Colonial burial site established by Chesterfield's first cluster of permanent settlers and, further, it contains gravestones of several of these earliest settlers. Prominent Chesterfield citizens continued to be buried in the cemetery, including 19th-century representatives of Chesterfield's light industrial and commercial entrepreneurs, as well as those of its typical farming families, which included successive generations of the first settling families. Although it may have briefly served as a family burial ground, the Ireland Street Cemetery is representative of the early municipal burying grounds that evolved in the late 18th century to accommodate growing towns, a practice the early settlers may well have brought with them from their first towns in southeastern Massachusetts and Connecticut River valley.

In addition, the Ireland Street Cemetery, according to Criterion A, follows the broad pattern of cemetery development as it represents the late 18th and 19th century practices of cemetery layout. Its borders are delineated by locally gathered fieldstone walls high enough to keep out wandering animals, typical of the late 18th century; while its graves are arranged in rows, directed towards the east and the dawning of judgment day, characteristic of the Federal period's cemetery arrangement (1776-1820). It is typical of the both the Colonial and Federal period rural cemeteries, as well, in its simplicity and lack of landscape design, other than its ordering and containment (Photo14). The cemetery also includes one ornamental element, however: a cast iron fence and gate entry added to the east retaining wall ca. 1890. The fence and gate reflect the later 19th century's interest in providing aesthetic features as points for reflection in a cemetery setting.

The Ireland Street Cemetery's stones and monuments follow the broad pattern of cemetery markers created from the 18th through the early 20th centuries: moving from the simple slab forms of the 18th and early 19th centuries to the three-dimensional column, obelisk, and casket forms of the late 19th century. Markers grew to include purposeful family groupings around a central monument, as well as individual markers that were randomly placed or arranged by family relationship in a linear fashion. Markers in the Ireland Street Cemetery also reflect the iconographic shift from abstract, matter-of-fact death heads or soul effigies to the more consoling, emotional, urns and weeping willows. The addition of a formal presentation of the deceased as a revered soul through framing borders, fans, and architectural structures is also represented at Ireland Street Cemetery.

The Ireland Street Cemetery is significant according to Criterion C for the carving work of three identified Massachusetts stonecutters active in the late 18th and early 19th centuries: Joseph Sikes, Elijah Sikes, and Elijah Phelps. Their work follows the changes in artistic and religious practices that took place during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. An unnamed local amateur carver's work has been identified by its shallow, unskilled carving that is repeated on a second stone in the Gate Cemetery. The work of a single unknown carver using the distinctive axe-head shape is identifiable through two stones in the Ireland Street Cemetery.

(continued)

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Ireland Street Cemetery
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The Ireland Street Cemetery is important in the development of the town of Chesterfield as it was laid out on the first north-south road constructed by the newly incorporated town in 1763. Its purpose was to serve the families who had settled the town first in this area. It continued as a burial ground for people living in the Ireland Street neighborhood since its first known burial ca. 1772 and continues to serve as a municipal cemetery to the present. The Ireland Street Cemetery has local significance. It has integrity of materials, location, feeling, association, workmanship, location, setting, and design. Its period of significance is 1772-1959.

CONTACT AND PLANTATION PERIODS (1500-1650 AND 1620-1675)

Native Americans came to Chesterfield and West Chesterfield during the Contact period and Plantation period from the Connecticut River valley for fishing in the Westfield River and the town's smaller waterways, as well as for summer planting and seasonal hunting. It is thought that the Native Americans cleared a small amount of land later taken up by settlers, but their impact on the land was that of temporary use. Native American movements in and out of the area established the primary east-west paths that were later to be adapted during the Colonial and Federal periods by European settlers. North-south paths were no doubt in existence, but it is not known that Ireland Street was among them.

COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

Historical Narrative

It was not until the Colonial period that Ireland Street was planned as a north-south division road within Narragansett Township #4. The large territory that made up the township was laid out for sale and settlement by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1739. Settlement was sparse and temporary, as the French and Indian War continued to pose a threat to settlers in these northern reaches of the colony.

Settlement finally took hold in the Ireland Street area of southwest Chesterfield in the early 1760s, making it the town's first area of permanent settlement. Early arrivals to the Ireland Street area were indeed Irish, and it is this fact that gave the name to the street, and, by extension, to the cemetery. Within a decade of the 1760s settlement, more people began to choose the area north of today's town center and shifted the concentration of homesteads and the institutional center to that area, but the number of Ireland Street settlers continued to grow and the two locuses for settlement coexisted. When the town incorporated in 1762 roads were physically laid out and constructed in both sections of town, and the first road formally approved and constructed by the town was Ireland Street in 1763.

Ireland Street families had to travel along Ireland Street and up a steep mountain to get to town meetings and church meetings that were held in Chesterfield Center. When burials took place, they also were made in the center. Chesterfield's first cemetery, Center Cemetery (NR 2008),

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was established in 1764 with the burial of a woman from the Ireland Street settlement, and it served as the town's principal cemetery throughout the Colonial period. The Ireland Street Cemetery may have been established as early as Center Cemetery, but without documentation or actual stones dating from that time, it can only be said that the cemetery came into use later in the Colonial period, by the 1770s.

The mostly young families arrived during the 1760s and 70s and mainly through misfortune mainly, several were buried during the Colonial period. Three stones in Ireland Street Cemetery date from the Colonial period.

The earliest is that of **Mrs. Mary Sylvester**, September, 1772. The second is that of **Bartlett Sylvester**, November, 1775. When Mary died, her husband, Nehemiah Sylvester, remarried within the year to Hannah Bartlett, and their first child, who died shortly after birth, is buried in the Ireland Street Cemetery. That the cemetery was on Nehemiah's property and two of his family are the oldest extant stones suggests that the cemetery may have been created ca. 1772 for the purpose of Sylvester family burial and became a local burying ground shortly thereafter, as the third stone is dated December, 1775 and is that of **Lydia Roberson**, a four-year old child (Photo 16). Close in date was a fourth stone, that of **Jonathan Ring** who died about 1774.

FEDERAL PERIOD (1776-1830)

Chesterfield grew as a town between 1790 and 1820 to its highest population of 1,447. After 1820, population declined steadily until 1970. Much of the decline was due to migration west, where agriculture was more easily and profitably pursued. The Chesterfield landscape, an upland landscape of rocky hills and plateaus, had reached its limit by the 1820s to support grazing herds and the tillable fields. Due to their nature, cemeteries do not reflect population changes for a generation, so the Ireland Street Cemetery increased in the number of its burials during the period. One of the patterns that becomes apparent tracing the settling families through the cemetery is that they often came in clusters. There were families with small children who arrived, but also families who came with their grown and sometimes married children. Brothers and their families settled together in Chesterfield, and several branches of the same family that had originated in southeastern part of Massachusetts settled together as well. The family connections may explain in part the dominance of the Baptist religion among the Ireland Street residents. The first documented Baptist profession of faith dates 1789, although it is clear that many of the settling families would have come with their religion and held meetings in their homes before that date. Among the first settlers whose names emerge from Baptist church records and are buried in the Ireland Street Cemetery are those of **Eleazer Ring**, **Joseph Cole**, **Amaziah Cole** (Photo, left), and **John Cowing, Jr.** Baptist settlers whose children were buried in the cemetery are Luke Bonney and Zebulon Robinson. Early Baptist Society meetings were held in Zebulon Robertson's home. Those who arrived in Chesterfield during the Federal period were **Elijah Willys**, **Benjamin Niles**, **Samuel Cole**, **John Kinney**, and **Elijah Cole**. While there

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is no indication that the Ireland Street Cemetery was founded as a Baptist burial ground, it is also true that many of the area's Baptists were buried there.

From the 1790 federal census we know that **Amaziah Cole** was one of two people in Chesterfield who had a person of color living in his household.

Ireland Street Cemetery's level of activity in the Federal period as a whole was due to the fact that during this time many of the early settlers died and were buried in their neighborhood. The following families arrived during the Colonial period and those in bold typeface have graves in the Ireland Street Cemetery.

Thomas (d.1778) and **Margaret Halbert** (d.1780) (Photo 4) were present at the time of Chesterfield's incorporation in 1762. They were natives of Ireland and came to Chesterfield from Pelham. Thomas was a cooper, and he and Margaret had five children born in Pelham, whom they brought with them to Chesterfield. Thomas was Chesterfield's first hog reeve and among the first deacons of the Congregational Church. Thomas and Margaret lived until the ages of 76 and 69, respectively.

Prince (Photo 17) and **Margaret Karkins Cowing** were among the first families on Ireland Street, and their children, Samuel Cowing and Thompson Cowing, Thompson's wife, **Eunice** (1807), and their son, John Cowing, settled in the area as well. John Cowing and his wife, **Lydia** (1817), lived in the Ireland Street area and had eleven children. They buried three of their children - **Betsy** (1820), **Aranson** (1807) and **John, Jr.** (1806) - in the cemetery. Margaret Cowing was buried here in 1817, having reached the age of 87.

Nehemiah and Mehitable Damon Sylvester came to Ireland Street in 1762 with their family. Their son, Seth Sylvester, arrived in 1768 with his wife, **Phebe White Sylvester**. **Phebe Sylvester** died and was buried in the Ireland Street Cemetery in 1788. Phebe and Seth, who arrived during the Colonial period, were active in town affairs, as Seth was the town's first field driver in 1762 and signed Chesterfield's declaration of support to the Continental Congress twenty-three days before the passing of the Declaration of Independence, when to do so was a bold political act. Sylvester later served the Revolution in 1777 on Chesterfield's Committee of Safety. Though women's political activities and convictions were rarely reported in the 18th century, it is fair to credit Phebe with a supportive role. Another adult son of Nehemiah and Mehitable Sylvester was Nehemiah Sylvester, Jr. who settled ca. 1768 in the Ireland Street area with his wife **Mrs. Mary Sylvester** (1772).

Ephraim and Penelope Dana Patch settled on Ireland Street ca. 1768 and their grandson, **Edward**, (1814) who died as an infant, is in the Ireland Street Cemetery. The location of his parents' graves is not known.

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Ebenezer Cole and his brother, **Consider**, were among the first settlers to Ireland Street, coming from Plymouth or Hingham, MA, about 1764. They were farmers, and **Consider** was also a blacksmith. The first of the Cole family to be buried in Ireland Street was **Ebenezer Cole** in 1791 (Photo 20). **Ebenezer** enlisted as a private at the same time as another Chesterfield settler, **Eleazer Ring**, in 1775 and was also encamped in Dorchester. Both brothers came with their families, and one of **Consider Cole's** children, **Samuel Cole**, married another Cole, **Sarah or Sally**. Their fourth and sixth children, **Rufus** (1816) and **Flavy** (1824), died in infancy and were buried in Ireland Street.

A second branch of the Cole family was that of **Lt. Amaziah** (Photo 5) and **Rebecca Cole**, who settled about 1775 just at the end of the Colonial Period. **Lt. Amaziah** was a blacksmith and innkeeper. They had thirteen children among whom **Vashti** (1793) (Photo 6), **Ansel** (1790), twins **Sarah and Rebeccah** (1779), and daughter **Ruth** (1793) who died in childhood, are all in the Ireland Street Cemetery. Their adult children in the cemetery are **Roxanna** (1827) and **Amaziah Cole** (1821). **Roxanna's** brother **Joseph Cole** and his wife **Lydia** buried their daughter **Mary Cole** here in 1819.

Thrice-married **Eleazer Ring** (1814) came to Chesterfield from southeastern Massachusetts with his second wife, **Abigail**. **Eleazer**, who served with **George Washington** at **Valley Forge**, enlisted in 1775 and was camped in Dorchester for part of the war along with other men from Chesterfield. He died in 1814 twenty-seven years after his second wife **Abigail**, who was buried in Ireland Street Cemetery in 1787. His six brothers and sisters mostly lived in **Worthington** giving the name "Ringville" to their South **Worthington** neighborhood. The **Rings** were mill operators as well as farmers and were instrumental in development of the two towns.

Several families who lived mostly in South **Worthington** used the Ireland Street Cemetery. Among them was **Captain Dennis Meech**, who appears in 1805. **Meech** was a Revolutionary soldier from **Worthington**. He and his wife **Abigail** had ten children, one of whom, **Billings** (1795), was buried here as well, but the family lived primarily in **Worthington**, where their children were born after 1794. After **Dennis Meech** died, his wife, **Abigail**, came to **Chesterfield** and married **John Cowing** and had her eleventh child while taking care of eight of his children, for a potential household of nineteen children.

The Ireland Street Cemetery contains graves of five Revolutionary War soldiers from **Chesterfield** and two from **Worthington**. **Ebenezer Cole** (Photo 20), **Eleazer Ring** and his son **Jonathan Ring**, **Prince Cowing**, and **Elijah Cole** (Photo 7) were **Chesterfield** residents, while **Lot Drake** and **Dennis Meech** were from **Worthington**.

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EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

The largest number of markers in the Ireland Street Cemetery dates from the Early Industrial period reflecting, possibly, the rise in population that took place between 1790 and 1820. Successive generations of the original settling families are still being buried in the Ireland Street Cemetery throughout the Early Industrial period. The Coles, Cowings, and Drakes appear, but also new family names are found on the cemetery's stones. Thrasher, Kinne, Kingsley, and Barnes, for example. Between 1830 and 1850, people were continuing to leave the town for the West. Those leaving were offset for a time by new arrivals and large families, but the Chesterfield population showed a net loss during the period.

The atlases of 1856 and 1860 demonstrate why the families along Ireland Street south of Partridge Road were farmers, rather than the industrialists that many of their contemporaries were in the village of West Chesterfield, or the families who lived at 'The Gate,' where the a bridge crossed the Westfield. Ireland Street south of The Gate and south of Partridge Road is a broad plateau at a considerable distance from

the Westfield River. The plateau offered some of the best land for farming in the town and ample acreage for the approximately 15 families located along its roadside. Rev. George Reed Moody of the South Worthington Methodist Church described the sixteen farms along Ireland Street and traced their changes of ownership until 1904. From his research and narrative it is clear that mixed agriculture was the rule, and that the acreage of the farms averaged 200-300 acres per farm. *Hayward's Gazetteer* of 1847 gives population figures for 1830 at 1,416 people and 1840 at 1,132 people. Industry was fairly diverse with leather, hollow-ware, iron casting palm leaf hats, wooden-ware, lumber, etc. The leather tanned brought in \$17,400; maple sugar \$2,827. Hay weighed 2,423 tons. In contrast, nearby Cummington brought in \$115,800 in tanning and 2,516 tons of hay. Chesterfield was an agricultural town more than an industrial one, and its economy was stable, but not flourishing.

The Ireland Street Cemetery drew from more than the nearby farms. For people living in South Worthington this was the closest cemetery and served as a neighborhood resource. Families during the Early Industrial period continued to act as if there were no distinction between South Worthington and the Ireland Street section of Chesterfield, encouraged perhaps by the fact that generations of their families lived and worked in both areas. Examples of these families from Worthington are **Rachel Smith**, 1860; **Sally Cole**, 1861, and **Samuel Cole**, 1869 (Photo 9); **Susanna Willys**, 1850; and **Elijah Willys**, 1854.

Chesterfield sent its share of soldiers to the Civil War. The marker of **Jotham Drake**, Member of Co. T. 46th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, is the only stone from that event in the Ireland Street Cemetery. Forty-three-year-old Drake died at Newbern, NC, in 1863.

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Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

Chesterfield lost almost one-third of its population during this period. No longer able to compete with larger industrial cities and towns, and bypassed by the railroads, the few small industries that were operating in West Chesterfield persisted in very specialized activities manufacturing metal hoops for sieves and wooden handles for planes and saws, wood rakes, and accessories for the silk industry, bobbins, and spools. The town's population concentrated on dairy agriculture. An exception was **Horace Cole** who was one of the town's most prosperous merchants and farmers. He was typical in that he lived and worked in both South Worthington and Chesterfield's Ireland Street and was a descendent of the settlers Consider and Roxannah Cole. Horace Cole stood out, however, for his eventful life and contributions to Chesterfield and South Worthington. When Consider Cole died in 1815, his family consisted of his wife and nine children. Without Consider's income as a cobbler and blacksmith, Horace left home to help support the younger children. He walked to New York City where he became, within thirteen years, a wealthy leather entrepreneur. He returned with the first of his three wives and settled on Ireland Street in a house known as "Castle Farm" (now gone). He and his wife, Sarah King, had a dairy herd, kept up to 1600 sheep, farmed, dealt in wool and ran two mills in South Worthington for grist and lumber. Sarah and Horace Cole moved from Chesterfield to Worthington in 1845, where he built a general store, then went on to manufacture boots and shoes. In 1855, Sarah Cole died after giving birth to eleven children and losing ten of them. Cole married a widow, Maria Cole Kinne, in 1857 and added a cheese factory to his holdings. Maria died in 1873 and Cole married Almira Hull. Almira was a widow living in Pittsfield, and it was in Pittsfield that Horace died in 1889. His monument includes the grave of his second wife, Maria (called Mary Ann on the monument, Photo 19).

Sumner Brown, who died in 1909 and whose marble family monument is in the southwest corner of the cemetery, is representative of the late 19th- and early 20th-century farmers of West Chesterfield with 140 acres in cultivation. Others from the Ireland Street area who were buried here include **Elisha Kinne** who was a farmer with 200 acres and had a maple sugar stand of 1,200 trees. **John W. Cowing** was a farmer who cultivated 212 acres. **Lewis Cole** and his two sons, Edward M. and Amasa, together farmed 300 acres in the Ireland Street area.

The Cole family dominated the burials in the Ireland Street Cemetery during this period as in the previous period. Even a new name to the area, **Henry Crozier** from Peru, Massachusetts, is buried here because he married **Betsy Cole** of Chesterfield.

EARLY MODERN PERIOD 1915-1940

Chesterfield's continued decline in population is reflected in the fewer number of burials in the

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Ireland Street Cemetery. In all there are four graves. **Catherine Higgins Cole**, wife of Eleazer Cole, died in 1921 and has the only solitary marker. The other three **Elizabeth Beals Kinne**, 1919, **Mary Pease**, 1918, and **Mary Cowing Brown**, 1938, were all added to existing family monuments. A 1992 stone and a 1996 stone are the only other burials in the cemetery. With Mary Cowing Brown, the last of the founding families of Ireland Street is represented in the cemetery.

During the Great Depression of the Early Modern period, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was activated in Chesterfield to clean up cemeteries. The local and untrained WPA members removed all the markers that were broken and no longer on their original graves, which would have included some of the 18th-century stones. Indeed, some of the removed markers may still be found making up a walkway at a neighboring home. This loss without record was irretrievable, however, in 1940 the Submit Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) from Easthampton brought their recording efforts to Chesterfield and the Ireland Street Cemetery to list the stones that were left, their inscriptions and approximate locations. The 1940 DAR document forms the foundation for research today on the cemetery's historical markers and demonstrates that only one stone has been broken and replaced since 1940, with a portion of the original set at the side of the cemetery.

Preservation Concerns

While the number of stones has remained constant since 1940, it is clear that there are losses in legibility due to acid rain and lichen growth, sinking of the stones into the soil, and tipping. Some professional restoration and preservation work has been initiated in the cemetery through efforts by the Chesterfield Historical Commission, but this work was able to address only a small number of the stones and much remains to be done. The commission, under the chairmanship of Dee Cinner, continues effectively to advocate for the cemetery.

On a positive note, Millie and Fred Chick, on whose property the WPA-rejected stones have been making up a walkway, have allowed the Chesterfield Historical Commission to return the stones to the cemetery. Six of the eight have been returned to date, and an attempt will be made to match them to the fragments in the cemetery. In addition, two adjacent lots (Lots A and B) were given to the town for the cemetery in 2006, almost doubling its size. Donors were Millie and Fred Chick and Oliver Wiley. To date, there have been no interments in either parcel A or B. Parcel A (North West) is bordered on two sides by stone walls. The eastern wall separates it from the active burial ground. The other stone wall runs at a slight angle westerly. Along both of these stone walls are trees. Parcel A is hayed annually. There are no fences separating it from adjacent hay fields on the west and north. Parcel B (South West) is accessed by a break in the stone wall from the traditional cemetery. It has several apple trees on it as it adjoins an active apple orchard to the west and south. Ireland Street Cemetery remains an active cemetery.

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Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information associated with the evolution and internal configuration of a small rural cemetery that developed in the western Massachusetts uplands from the late 18th through 20th centuries. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important evidence that indicates when the Ireland Street Cemetery was established, possibly for a single residence, a family, or a residential cluster in the Ireland Street locale. Comparative studies between lists of individuals buried at the Ireland Street and Center Cemeteries and lists of individuals living in the Ireland Street area may indicate that Ireland Street residents used the Center Cemetery until the Ireland Street Cemetery was established, possibly in the late 18th century. Center Cemetery, Chesterfield's first cemetery, was established in 1764 with the burial of a woman from the Ireland Street settlement. The first known burial at the Ireland Street Cemetery occurred in 1772. The cemetery continues to serve as a municipal cemetery to the present.

Historical and archaeological evidence may also contribute important evidence related to burial patterns used in the Ireland Street Cemetery and how they may have changed through time. Important evidence may exist that identifies burial patterns used as the burial grounds' function changed from use by a single family or residence to a larger residential cluster and municipal burial ground. Evidence may also survive that identifies areas of the cemetery used exclusively for the burial of paupers, unknown persons, and indigents or other socio-economic groupings. The latter evidence may contribute important information related to the way the local community and town treated their less-fortunate residents in death.

Individual and groups of burials may contribute important evidence related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of residents in the Ireland Street locale and, by extrapolation, the residents of West Chesterfield Village and town of Chesterfield. Detailed analysis of the material culture and skeletal contents of individual burials may contribute important evidence associated with religious beliefs and economic status of individuals, families, and the residents of the Ireland Street area. Osteological study of skeletal remains may also contribute important physical descriptions of individuals and pathologies that affected the residents of the Ireland Street neighborhood and town. Important evidence may survive that documents how different occupations affected the physical well being of sexes, individuals, families, or other socioeconomic groupings.

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Ireland Street Cemetery
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.06 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 Zone	674200 Easting	4692260 Northing	3. Zone	Easting	Northing
2. Zone	Easting	Northing	4. 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 Bonnie Parsons Principal Planner, PVPC, Mackenzie Greer, intern, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 2009

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 Chesterfield, MA

street & number 422 Main Road, P.O. Box 299 telephone 413-296-4353

city or town Chesterfield state MA zip code 01012

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.).

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Map of Boundary Lines.

Please see attached Assessor's Map, lots 35-3, 7, and 8..

Boundary Justification.

The boundary lines were drawn to follow the lot lines of the original Ireland Street Cemetery (26,595 square feet) and the two lots that were donated to the cemetery in 2006. The donations of land are adjacent to the stone walls on the west and add a half-acre to the west side of the cemetery. They are on the Assessor's Map 35, parcels "7" and "8" (or Parcels A and B on the Sage Engineering tax map PB 203, PG 97, 12/31/04). The three parcels together now total 1.06 acres and all belong to the Town of Chesterfield.

(end)

Photograph List

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC
September 2007

1. General view facing NW
2. Front wall, general view facing SW
3. Lewis Cole monument, and flat-laid stone walls, facing SW
4. Margaret Halbert stone (1780), view to W
5. Lt. Amizah Cole marker (1816), view to W
6. Vashti Cole marker (1793), view to W
7. Elijah Cole marker (1825), view to W
8. Sophia Bonney marker (1793), view to W
9. Samuel Cole marker, view to NW
10. Drake family markers, view to NW
11. Cole family monument, view to SE
12. Sophrona Jackson marker (1808), view to W
13. General view to NW
14. General view to N
15. Silence and Cyrus Buck markers, view to N
16. Lydia Roberson marker (1775), view to W
17. Prince Cowing marker (1788), view to W
18. Jophra Sears marker, view to NE
19. Maria Cole marker, view to NW
20. Ebenezer Cole marker (1791), view to W

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District Data Sheet

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Map #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Form/Style	Carver	Resource/Status
35-3, 7, 8	Ireland Street	Ireland Street Cemetery	1772-1996			C/SI
35-3	Ireland Street	cast iron gate & fence	ca. 1890	Late Victorian		C/ST
35-3	Ireland Street	stone walls	ca. 1772	Colonial		C/ST
35-3	Ireland Street	Mrs. Mary Sylvester	1772	tabernacle/effigy	Joseph Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Jonathan Ring	ca. 1774	buried		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Bartlett Sylvester	1775	tabernacle	Joseph Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Lydia Roberson	1775	tabernacle/effigy	Joseph Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Thomas Halbert	1778	tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Phelps	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Margaret Halbert	1780	tabernacle	Elijah Phelps	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Josiah Sears, Jr.	1784	tabernacle	Elijah Stokes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Jonah Sears, Jr.	1784	tabernacle/effigy	Joseph Sikes, attr.	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Harvey Roberson	1787	tabernacle/effigy		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Prince Cowing	1788	axe-head shape/effigy		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Phebe Sylvester	1788	tabernacle/urn		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Sophia Bonney	1790	tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Sikes, attr.	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ebenezer Cole	1791	axe-head shape/effigy		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	John Curtis	1792	tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Vashti Cole	1793	tabernacle/effigy		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ansel Cole	1793	tabernacle/effigy		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ruth Cole	1793	tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Billings Meech	1795	tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Sarah & Rebeccah Cole	1799	double tabernacle/effigy	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Capt. Dennis Meech	1805	tabernacle/urn in niche		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ebenezer Cole	1806	partially buried	Elijah Sikes	C/O

Ireland Street Cemetery, Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA
District Data Sheet

Page 2 of 3

Map #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Form/Style	Carver	Resource/Status
35-3	Ireland Street	John Cowing, Jr.	1806	tabernacle/urn	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Aranson Cowing	1807	tabernacle/rosette	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Lydia Cowing	1807	tabernacle/urn & willow	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Eleazer Ring	1814	arched slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Rufus Cole	1816	broken tabernacle	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Lt. Amaziah Cole	1816	tabernacle/no image	local amateur	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Margaret Cowing	1817	tabernacle/willow & urn	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Mehetable Sampson	1817	stepped tabernacle	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Charlotte Damon	1817	tabernacle/willow & urn	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Betsy Cowing	1820	tabernacle/urn	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Eunice Cowing	1821	stepped tabernacle/urn	Elijah Sikes	C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Rhoda Pomeroy	1824	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Samuel Cowing	1833	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Lydia Cole	1833	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Isaac Cole	1834	slab/urn, 2 willows		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Dorothy Middlebrook	1844	obelisk		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Joseph Cole	1849	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	William Pratt	1850	slab/urn & willow		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Eldora, Rufus, Alvah Drake	1851, '55, '63	slab/three dead roses		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Sally Cole	1852	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Hannah Cole	1852	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ellen Kinney	1854	slab/dead rosebud		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Capt. Luther Pomeroy	1855	unornamented slab		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Sally Cole	1861	slab/pointing finger		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Samuel Cole	1869	slab/pointing finger		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	John Cole	1875	Celtic cross/pointing finger		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Henry Crozier & family	1880	family monument		C/O

Ireland Street Cemetery, Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA
District Data Sheet

Page 3 of 3

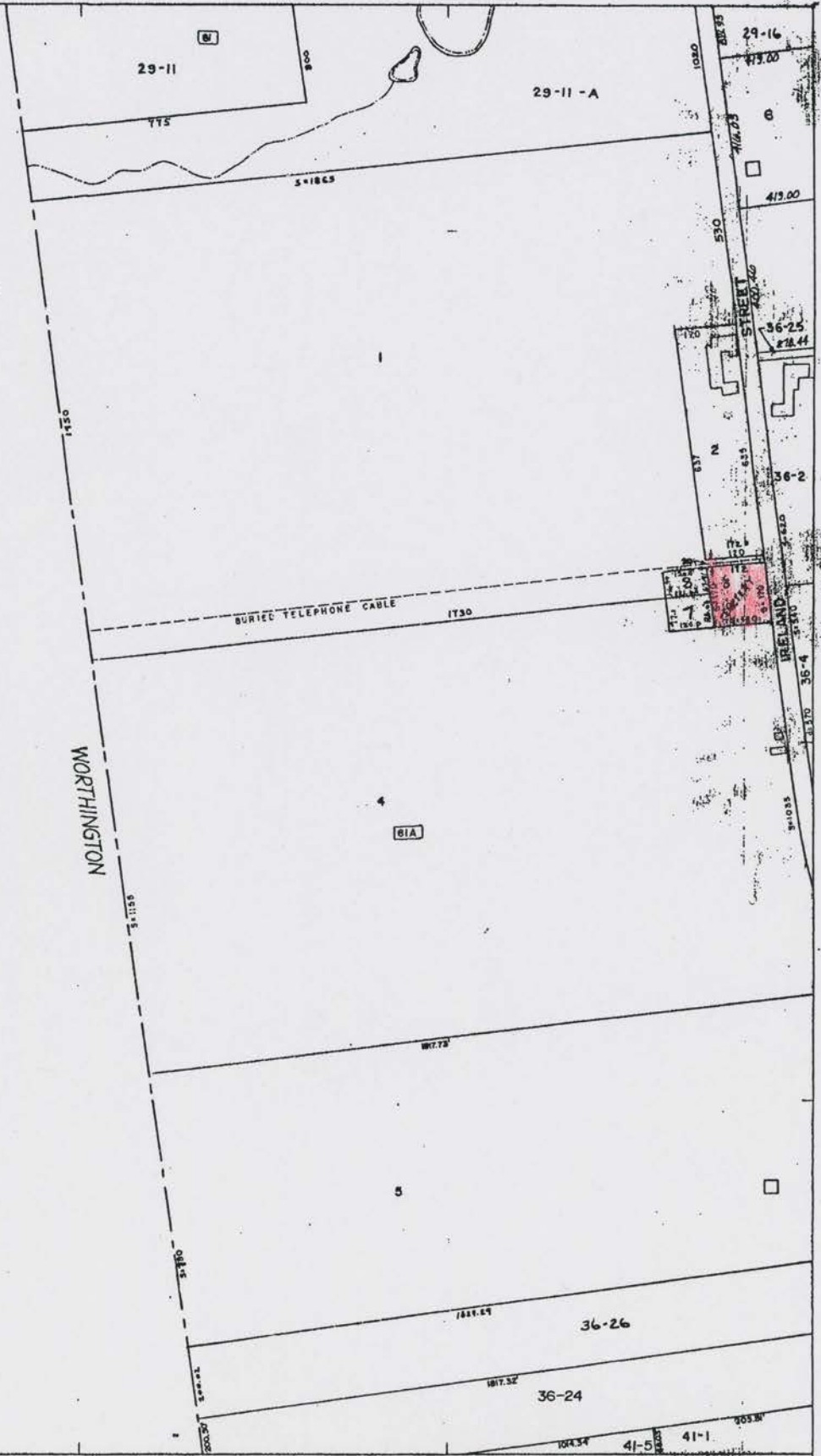
Map #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Form/Style	Carver	Resource/Status
35-3	Ireland Street	Lewis Cole & family	ca. 1882	family monument/column		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Horace & Maria Cole	1883-1889	family monument/obelisk		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Harriet Cole	1890	Celtic cross/pointing finger		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Ephraim Cole & family	1893	family monument/obelisk		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Harvey Adams & family	1895	family monument/gable		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	Elisha Kinne & family	ca. 1895	family monument		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	John W. Cowing & family	ca. 1898	family monument/pier		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	S. Brown – Mary Cowing	1909, 1938	family monument		C/O
35-3	Ireland Street	returned stone (6)	pre-1930	unknown		6C/6O

TOTALS: 62 contributing objects; one contributing site; two contributing structures

Markers listed are key representatives of carvers, styles, and types of stones, and do not include every marker in the cemetery.

IRELAND ST.
CEMETERY

CHESTERFIELD
(HAMPSHIRE) MA



CHESTERFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

ASSORS PLAN

1 INCH EQUALS TWO HUNDRED FEET

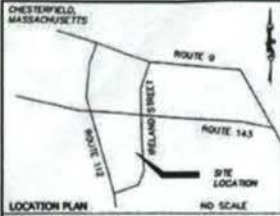


NORTH

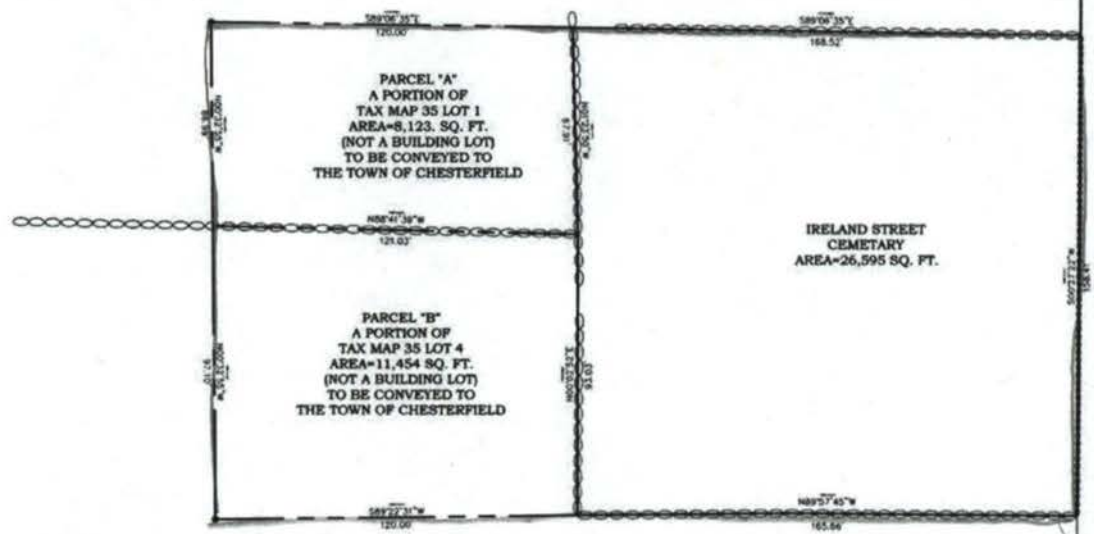
	1	2		
3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

A	B
C	D

Sheet no.
35



N/F
ROY OLIVER & CAROLYN K. WILEY
 TAX MAP 35 LOT 1
 BOOK 5630 PAGE 68



N/F
FRED & MILLIE CHICK
 TAX MAP 35 LOT 4
 BOOK 2897 PAGE 335

NOTES

1. THIS SURVEY AND PLAN ARE BASED ON A TOTAL STATION AND DATA COLLECTOR SURVEY PERFORMED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2004, AND IS MADE TO THE STANDARD CARE OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS PRACTICING IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. (250 CMR 6.01)
2. THE BEARINGS ON THIS PLAN ARE REFERENCED TO MAGNETIC NORTH 2004.
3. THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY STATE OF FACTS THAT AN UP-TO-DATE TITLE REPORT MIGHT REVEAL.
4. IRELAND STREET LAID OUT PER CHAPTER 86, SECTION 2 OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL LAWS.

CERTIFICATION

APPROVAL BY THE PLANNING BOARD UNDER THE SUBDIVISION CONTROL LAW IS NOT REQUIRED.

CHESTERFIELD PLANNING BOARD
 DATE: 12/1/04
 SIGNED: *[Signature]*
[Signature]
[Signature]

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Signature]
 RICHARD A. ROSENDE, P.L.S.



FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- - - ABUTTER LINE
- - - PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE
- ▲ UNMARKED POINT
- IRON ROD TO BE SET

GRAPHIC SCALE



PLAN OF LAND IN CHESTERFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY), MA SURVEYED FOR THE TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD	
SAGE ENGINEERING, LLC.	
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, PERMITTING, SEPTIC, SUBDIVISION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS 25 POMEROY ROAD NORTHAMPTON, MA 01060 TEL: 435-642-4495	
DATE: 9/29/04	SCALE: 1"=20'
PROJ: 00001	SHEET 1 OF 1



Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 1

1NNN

030

09.26.07

NEG#---



Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

U: w to SW

Photo No. 2

MIT INN 052 09.25.07 NEG#---



Inland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to SW

Photo No. 3

013 1NNA 007 09.26.07 NEG#---

A black and white photograph of a weathered gravestone in a cemetery. The stone is rectangular with a semi-circular top. At the top center is a relief carving of a face with large, outstretched wings, possibly representing an angel or a soul. Below the carving, the inscription is written in a cursive script. The background shows other gravestones and trees in a grassy field.

In Memory of
Mrs. Margaret
Halbert, wife of
Mr. Thomas Hal-
bert: who died June
1780; in the 69
year of her age.

Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to West
Photo no. 4

006 09.26.07 NEG#---

in Memory of Lieut.

Arthur Coley who

Died Sept 14th 1869

aged

31

Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to West 004 09.26.07 NEG#---

Photo no. 5



In Memory of
Vashu daur of
M. Ambarah
M. Beccah
who died
on Feb 16 1793
in the
month of

Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to west

Photo No. 6

007 09.26.07 NEG#---

6

GRAH
E OF
I COLE
LASHED
1854
92.

In
memory of
Mr. Elijah Cole
who died
March 8, 1825
Aged 61 years

31.0
17

Ireland Street Cemetery
Wampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PUPC

View to West

Photo No. 7

004 1NNN 023 09.26.07 NEG#---

7



Sophia dau of
Wm. Luke & M.
Marcy
died
Dec 18
1861

Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PV PC

View to west

Photo No. 8

013 1NN1 006 09.26.07 NEG#---

8



Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

00:20Z NEW 022 09.26.07 NEG#---

Photo No. 9

ELDORA,
Daughter of
S. Mary Drake
DIED
Oct. 2, 1865.
Aged 9 y 3 m

ELMER
Son of
Jotham & Mary
DIED
June 11, 1857
Aged 1 1/2 y

ALVA
Son of
Jotham & Mary
DIED
Feb. 25, 1866
Aged 5 y 3 m

Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 10

020 09.26.07 NEG#---

Inland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to SE

Photo No. 11

013 1NNA 009 09.26.07 NEG#---

Sophrona dau.
of Cap. Asa &
Mrs. Persis Jack-
son died March
21 1808. Aged 2 Yrs.
& 1 mo.

Inland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

013 09.26.07 NEG#---

Photo No. 12



Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

004 11111 028 09.26.07 NEG#---

Photo No. 13



Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to North

Photo no. 14

004 INNN 009 09.26.07 NEG#---

SILENE

Wife of
CYRUS BUCKE

DIED
Dec. 21. 1852.

A. 74.

CYRUS BUCKE

DIED

Jan. 1. 1861.

A. 85 yrs.

Inland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Persons

Sept. 2007

PRPC

View to North 025 09.26.07 NEG#---

Photo No. 15

In Memory of
Lydia dau. of Mr.
Zachariah M.
Lydia Roberson
who died Dec.
22 1777 In the 4
year of her age

Adieu my friends
and do not grieve
The Lord will
comfort you for all

Doelard Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sey October, 2007

PVPC

View to west

Photo No. 16

012 INN1 013 11.06.07 NEG#---



IN
MEMORY OF MRS.
FANNY COWING
died JAN 18 1885

Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

October, 2007

PVPC

View to west

Photo no. 17

017 1NN2 011 11.06.07 NEG#---

In Memory of
Mr. Josiah Sears
son of Mr. Jo
Sears & Mrs. Lydia
Sears who was
Drowned July 15
1841 in the 18 year

Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

October, 2007

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 1B

012 1NN1 016 11.06.07 NEG#----



Ireland Street Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

October, 2007

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 19

012 1MM1 026 11.06.07 NEG#-----



IN MEMORY OF
JULIA A. [unclear]
[unclear] 18[unclear]
[unclear] 18[unclear]

Ireland Street Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

October, 2007

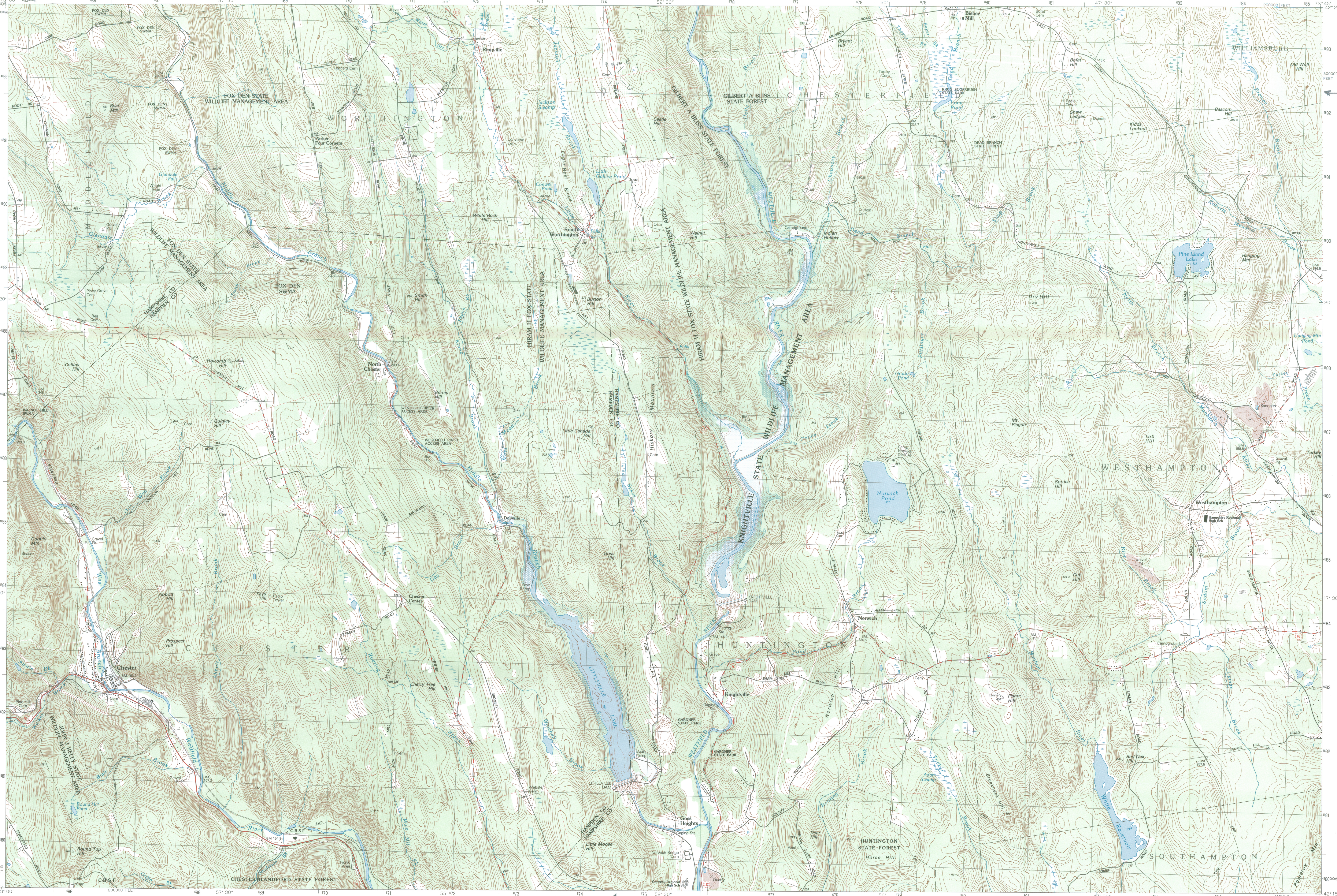
PUPC

View to West

Photo No. 20

017 1NN2 004 11.06.07 NEG#---

674200
4692260



IRELAND ST.
CEMETERY
18 zone
1. 674200/4692260

USGS
United States Geological Survey

Chester
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

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1980 and other sources. Photostitched using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1981.
Boundaries revised 1999.
Supersedes Chester and Westhampton 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1972.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18. 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808	Diagram		4	5	
2	6.5617	Diagram		6	7	8
3	9.8425	Diagram		1: Middlefield East		
4	13.1234	Diagram		2: Chester		
5	16.4042	Diagram		3: Westhampton		
6	19.6850	Diagram		4: Easthampton		
7	22.9659	Diagram		5: Chester		
8	26.2467	Diagram		6: Westhampton		
9	29.5275	Diagram		7: Blanford		
10	32.8084	Diagram		8: Springfield North		

ISBN 0-607-92651-1
9 780607 926514

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
- National standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge; drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation, land park
 - Land grant with monument; bond section corner
 - U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township; section line: location approximate
 - Fence or field line
 - Power transmission line, isolated tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Canary; grave
 - Compass; picnic area; U.S. location monument
 - Windmill; water well; spring
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 - Control: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids; large and small; falls, large and small
 - Swamp; marsh
 - Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
 - Wooded; cleared area
 - Sink; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ireland Street Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000471

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 12-22-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson B. Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12-22-14

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ireland Street Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Location and Setting

The Ireland Street Cemetery is located on a high ridge of land about seven miles from Chesterfield Center in the town of Chesterfield. The ridge runs in a north to south direction with the valley of Jackson Brook on its west and the valley of the Westfield River on its east. Distant views of the Berkshires are seen to the east and west (Photo 1). The cemetery is set within an agricultural landscape with orchards on its west, south, and east, and a hayfield, residential lawn, and gardens on its north.

Site and Layout

Boundaries and Entrances

The cemetery is set off from Ireland Street, which passes on its east side, on a raised plot of land an acre in size. It is bounded by a low stone retaining wall about three-and-a-half feet high on the east, while lichen-covered stone walls about four feet high encircle the cemetery on the north, west, and south (Photo 2). The stone walls are dry-laid, with random fieldstones and boulders, and several layers of flat stones across the top of the wall (Photo 3). They are in fairly good condition, although there is a toppled area at the northeast corner where the stones have been laid back up but not in their original fitting order. The retaining wall contains fieldstones and flat stones, as well, but it is capped by quarried granite slabs, each 15-20 feet in length and two-and-a-half to three feet in width. The capstones of the retaining wall on the east carry a series of small cast iron urn-shaped fence ornaments connected by a single iron rail (Photo 2). An entry to the cemetery is located midway along the retaining wall. It is formed by two large granite stones about ten feet long lying parallel to each other at each side of two granite steps. A wrought-iron gate with vertical stiles closes off the entry. There is a bar way, or opening in the stone wall, at its northwest corner and another midway across the west wall.

Topography and Landscape Features

There are no paths or roadways within the cemetery walls, but there is a dirt, electric company right-of-way within the cemetery property but outside the cemetery walls on the north side of the cemetery. The right-of-way leads from Ireland Street to the hayfield north and west of the cemetery. Starting at the bar way at the northwest corner of the cemetery, a cemetery access road follows the cemetery's outer walls on west and south sides before turning out to Ireland Street.

A row of trees around the outside of the walls are maple, ash, birch, and beech. They are of various sizes and are volunteers that have been allowed to develop. Within the cemetery, the well-kept ground is covered with a mixture of grass, moss, and lichen, the latter two being native to the soils of the region. There are two large hydrangea bushes and three mountain pinks growing among the graves, but otherwise there are no ornamental plantings.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ireland Street Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 5/21/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/04/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000471

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 7.6.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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

May 14, 2009



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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Ireland Street Cemetery, Chesterfield (Hampshire 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 properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Dee Cinner, Chesterfield Historical Commission
David Kielson, Chesterfield Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Nancy Rich, Alexandra Chereau, Chesterfield Planning Board



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

October 23, 2014

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (eye) Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Additional Documentation for Chesterfield Center HD and Ireland Street Cemetery,
Chesterfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Loether:

08001177 09060471
An error in the Chesterfield Center HD (NRDIS 2008) and the Ireland Street Cemetery (NRIND 2009) has recently come to my attention. In both nominations, the name of the mountain range mentioned in the text was incorrect. It should be the Berkshires, not the Green Mountains.

I am enclosing two corrected pages for the Chesterfield Center HD and one for the Ireland Street Cemetery.

Please let me know if you need anything else to bring your files up to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

xc: Dee Cinner, Chesterfield Historical Commission with enclosures