

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Maple Street Cemetery

other names/site number Mount Vernon Friends Burial Ground

2. Location

street & number Maple Street not for publication

city or town Adams vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01220

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.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director 7/13/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Carla H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

Edson H. Ball

6/2/04

Maple St. 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

2 building
2 sites
5 structures
28 objects
37 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

(1) Quaker Meeting House - 1976

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: cemetery

Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

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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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Maple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MA**SECTION 7: NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Maple Street Cemetery stands on the west side of Adams, Massachusetts, at the base of southern New England's highest peak, Mount Greylock. The cemetery likely began as a small family burial ground of unknown size, on lands owned by Quaker settlers. Today, it covers sixteen acres, with nine burial sections, a gated main entrance, and clear network of roads. The cemetery retains the character of its earliest days in its location, setting, topography, views, layout and landscape features.

Its location and setting provide the cemetery with outstanding visual qualities. The eastern slope of Mount Greylock rises gracefully above the cemetery's western border, creating a bold natural backdrop (**photo #1**). Perched high above and nearly adjacent to Adams's main street (Park Street), the cemetery watches over the town, with the Adams Free Library (1897) and monument to President McKinley (1903) standing just below its gates. At the cemetery's height of land along the eastern edge, a mosaic of tall mill structures, church spires and smokestacks forms a strong visual boundary, while two churches, Notre Dame and St. Thomas, abut the cemetery directly below (**photo #3**). Residences from the 19th century along Maple Street provide historic edges to the south as well as early 20th century residences along Valley Street and Notch Road to the north and west, respectively.

Inside the cemetery, dramatic topography yields remarkable views. Visitors enter the main gates off Maple Street and arrive at one of the cemetery's lowest points. To the east, the land quickly rises approximately forty feet. From this high point, Adams's downtown appears in view to the east and Mount Greylock, to the west. From the entry gates westward, the land rolls upward more gently, rising approximately sixty feet. The previously-listed 1784 Quaker Meeting House (NRIND, 1976, **photos #1, #4**, lots #H/28, etc., site plan #2) stands at the broad western high point, providing views eastward across the cemetery's full sixteen acres. The cemetery's many mature sugar maple trees, with their brilliant crimson fall color, frame views from both high points.

This topography - a low point flanked by two high points - provides a natural layout for the cemetery's sections, roads, and special features. On the western high point, the plateau-like form offers a fairly level spot. It is here, close to their homesteads and farms, that the first Quaker families established their burial ground ca. 1767, and, in 1784, built their Meeting House.

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The Quaker Meeting House, whose bold profile dominates Maple Street Cemetery, is a monument to Quaker austerity and simplicity. It is a plain, sturdy 28' by 36' two-story rectangular, ridge-roofed wooden structure, barn-like in its massiveness, and retardataire in style with its weathered clapboarded walls and asymmetric façade fenestration. Sited on a fieldstone foundation, it has but one large chimney that pierces the ridge roof on the west. The gable ends are flush to the eaves and are framed by plain corner boards. The stark simplicity and lack of architectural ornamentation reflect the tenets of the Friends (as Quaker members were called) who eschewed organized religion with its rituals and appointed spiritual leaders. Rather, they met together in their simple meetinghouse with its exposed timber frame, diagonal braces and octagonal center post to silently meditate on the presence of God. The double entrance, placed off center, accommodated separate entrances for the women and men into their separate meeting rooms for their separate services. The doors are made of vertical boards stiffened on the interior with diagonal braces reiterating the interior construction; the shutters framing the multipaned sash windows are similarly constructed.

The interior of the Quaker Meeting House has remained essentially unchanged since the NRIND Registration Form was composed in 1976:

The plan of the Meeting House is divided for separation of men and women. On the first floor the division consists of eight feet of fixed partition with a door near the main entrances and elsewhere of movable paneled sections, one hinged at top and four sliding up. The dividing wall on the second floor consists of one-inch wide pine boards fixed in position. The first floor is nine feet high and the second floor is eight feet. The total area on both floors for men is ten square feet more than for women. Seating consists of rows of benches. There is one fireplace on each floor, located on the west (women's) side.

Quaker graves remain spread to the south of the Meeting House and lie unmarked to this day. A simple bronze tablet, mounted on a substantial stone outcrop, was placed in 1931 at the edge of this burial area to commemorate nineteen Quaker soldiers of the American Revolution, nine of which are buried in the cemetery and ten are laid to rest elsewhere (Section K, site plan #35). Although pacifist by belief, these soldiers, "laying aside their religious scruples, took up arms, in the War for Independence, in defense of their homes and liberties," fought in the Battle of Bennington.

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On the eastern high point, steep topography creates a distinctive form, and here the town established its own five-acre burial area before 1800, earlier known as Mount Vernon. It contains monuments atop the highest points, mortared stone, dry-laid stone, and concrete retaining walls, and graves of the less fortunate at the eastern slope's base. East Knoll Road, rimming the high point, may or may not have traversed this early burial area.

The two burial areas were not joined until 1859, when the town purchased the long, linear nine acres between the two high points, creating what is known today as Maple Street Cemetery. At the lowest point of the nine acres - a flat, welcoming space close to the town's main street - the town created a main entrance and built the 1864/1865 receiving tomb (**photo #6**, section B, site plan #4).

In 1869, civil engineer Charles F. Sayles (1837-1921, **photo #8**) created a design for the sixteen acres, one that is very much apparent to this day. Sayles preserved the existing burial areas and tied them together into one cemetery. Integral to his design are a circular entry drive, "Memorial Circle," (site plan #1) and the simple system of roads and burial sections. Long avenues run east to west ("roads") between the entry drive and western high point. Cross paths running north and south ("lanes") traverse the roads, and burial sections fall between the roads and lanes. Sayles himself is buried in the cemetery; his family lot is distinguished by a large quartz-fragmented conglomerate boulder topped with a bronze plaque stating "SAYLES" (lot #D/19, site plan #28).

Several landscape features remain that were added by the town and its citizens to complement and enhance Sayles's design. The town commissioned a rock retaining wall along Maple Street (Sections A, C, E, G, K, site plan #8) during the mid 19th century. Much of the rock that makes up this structure is schist, which was provided by a firm that quarried calcite marble nearby. (The current quarry operator is Specialty Minerals Company.) The schist is found commingled with the vein of marble and is removed and discarded during the quarrying of the marble. As early as 1860, work began on a ledge rock wall along the northern edge. Presently there are at least four different generations of walls along the north border (Sections A, B, D, F, G, H, site plan #9). Construction of portions of the wall continued until about 1938 when the W.P.A. built a mass concrete wall along a portion of the north border. The drainage structures in the cemetery were installed in 1930 and cleaned in 1968.

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Also during the 1930s, a Works Progress Administration project installed unique and distinctive marble curbing along cemetery roads. The marble was provided by the aforementioned local quarry (**photos #2, 6**, Memorial Circle, section A and other sections at the eastern end, site plan #7). In 1936, the Noble Memorial stone pillars and decorative iron gates were erected at the Maple Street entrance (Memorial Circle, site plan #6), providing greater presence to this main arrival area. The 1865 Memorial erected "In Loving Remembrance of Our Soldiers Who Sleep in Unknown Graves," a broken marble column monument, is also located in Memorial Circle (site plan #10).

Upon entering the main Maple Street gates, the Town of Adams receiving tomb, on axis with the entrance, is immediately visible across Memorial Circle (**photo #6**, site plan #4). Built in 1864-1865, it is a simple but powerful marble structure set into a hillside. The facade, pierced by a central double entrance, is composed of large ashlar marble blocks which reach up to a stepped configuration, similar to the step pyramids of Egypt. The wide top layer and the two smaller ones at each side are finished with a fine coping block. The base structure of the tomb is a stone arch; the interior has parged stone walls. The receiving tomb was repaired in 1875 and the front doors, now steel plate, were replaced at least once.

An aggressive planting of deciduous trees, concentrated along the roads and lanes, began after Sayles completed his design. While a number of trees perished in the 1950s and 1960s, many of the 74 trees remaining in the cemetery exceed 150 years of age and are significant in size and visual effect on the cemetery landscape. The trees are predominately sugar maples and to a lesser degree, Norway Spruce. Of particular note are the three extraordinarily tall larches within Memorial Circle.

One of the most prominent structures in the Maple Street Cemetery is the Plunkett Mausoleum (**photos #2, 5**, lots #C/6, 7, site plan #3) sited at the crest of a steep rise with views of Mount Greylock to the west. The word "mausoleum" is derived from the Greek "mauseleion," the magnificent 140-foot tall tomb of King Mausolus, King of Caria, erected in 353 BC in Halicarnassus in Asia Minor. Drawings and fragments of this immense tomb can be viewed at the British Museum in London. Since that period, large imposing mausoleums have been built to commemorate important personages. In the 19th and 20th centuries, mausoleums were built not only for the famous, but also for the wealthy in various antique revival styles, such as the Egyptian, Classical, Gothic and Renaissance.

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The ca. 1900 Plunkett Mausoleum, the only mausoleum in the Maple Street Cemetery, is a fine example of a marble Doric temple with columns in antis. The structure, placed on a low podium, evokes the classical laws of harmony. Constructed of crisply sculpted light gray granite, topped by a low-pitched ridge roof, its classic columnar façade endows the cemetery with dignity and grandeur. It is an archetypal example of the style. The two columns in antis (flush to the façade wall) are fluted and baseless, characteristics of the Doric style. They support an entablature consisting of a plain architrave, a frieze with widely interspaced triglyphs, and a molded cornice which represents the eaves of the building. The corners are articulated with square posts capped with Doric capitals. Befitting a mausoleum, the temple has no apertures in its side walls, only a stained glass window in the rear elevation (south) and the front entrance consisting of a bronze double door with a pierced geometric pattern.

The stained glass window located in the south wall of the mausoleum is a fine classic example of the type of stained glass work popular at the turn of the 20th century. Created in the "Tiffany Style" although not a Tiffany product, the design and construction of the window dates it to after the late 1800s. Most of the glass in the window, including the prominent lilies, is opalescent drapery glass, but the more modern cathedral glass has been used to repair a few segments. There is no painted glass in the window.

The mausoleum is located within the Plunkett family plot (**photos #5, 7**, lots #C/6 7, site plan #5) whose boundaries are delineated with an elegant 1861 floriated cast-iron fence, interrupted by two gates. The gates match the motif of the fence but are embellished with a cast-iron banner with the name "Plunkett." A small shield bearing the date "1861" hangs beneath the banner. Within this plot are also several monuments of aesthetic interest, the largest being the imposing W. C. Plunkett (d. 1884) urn-topped white marble monument (**photo #5**, site plan #24).

An unusual monument commemorating Plunkett's two daughters, Carrie A. (d. 1861) and Mary E. (d. 1864) (**photo #7**, site plan #25) is also on the Plunkett lot. This monument is a highly decorated Gothic arch sheltering a cross with equal upright rod and horizontal beam. Clasped hands, probably referring to the closeness of the two sisters, are sculpted in relief on the medallion at the center of the cross. Perhaps due to its beauty and presence on the most prominent lot, this atypical monument is emulated at least six times throughout the cemetery - the individual monuments varying in stone material, size and degree of detail. Some

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examples are the 1882-1885 white marble Tanner monument (lot #E/12, site plan #31), the 1880 granite Davis monument (lot #D/18, site plan #27) and the 1850-1892 Mason monument (lot #A/61, site plan #15).

The Maple Street Cemetery contains a wide range of gravemarkers befitting a burying place in a town that flourished as the site of major manufacturing enterprises over the years. There are modest marble workingman's tabletstones, large marble and granite mill owner or manager's monuments, and a number of unusual iron crosses that commemorate deceased children of Polish descent (section A, site plan #12). While there are many granite markers, the preponderance of gravestones are marble, much of which likely came from local quarries.

The oldest marble markers, such as the Peggy McFarland of 1792 and the Daniel McFarland Waters of 1797 (section A, site plan #11), exhibit the classic tympanum and shoulder design found in New England cemeteries. These are followed by the flat-topped stones which came into vogue a bit later. More recent marble memorials illustrate increasingly complex designs with a thick die set atop one or two intervening marble or granite bases. There is also the intricately carved Angelina Columbus sandstone monument (1906), an elaborate tree trunk with the symbolic ivy, scroll and dead dove (lot #H/7, site plan #34).

Several handsome white bronze (zinc) memorials are present in the cemetery, holding up very well in the difficult weather of this mountainous region. These include the 1895 Classical Revival Crawford monument (lot #A/123, site plan #19), the 1912 white bronze Italianate Randall monument (lot #B/4, site plan #21), and an unusual set of white bronze gravecovers for Mary L. Williams Mason and Smith A. Mason, who died in 1921 and 1914, respectively (lot #A/35B, site plan #14.)

Many elaborate markers represent the burial places of individuals and families who have been involved with the growth of the Town of Adams. The 1873 William D. Waters monument, a marble draped figure of a woman holding a wreath standing atop a handsome granite pedestal and several granite bases, is probably the most beautiful statuary monument in the cemetery (lot #C/3, site plan #23). Taller granite and marble monuments, some columnar, others with square shafts, are seen throughout the cemetery, such as the 1850 marble Smith Family monument (lot #A/69, site plan #16) and the 1890 granite Isaac Collins monument (lot #D/62, site plan #29). There are a number of monuments topped with artfully carved urns, such as the 1885 classical revival H. T. Crandall monument, where a large but

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delicately carved marble urn is adorned with a swag of flowers (lot #A/144, site plan #20), and the handsome but austere 1905 Upton monument in which the granite urn is embellished with a simple drape (lot #E/20, site plan #32). Two impressive granite monuments memorialize the Stetson family; one for furniture maker Sanford Stetson (1885, lot #A/84 site plan #18) and the other for his three sons, W. E., J. B., and E. A. Stetson (1867/8, lot #A/71, site plan #17). Other splendid granite monuments honor Henry J. Bliss (1892, lot #C/1, site plan #22), one of the founders of the First National Bank, and Edmund D. Jenks (1889, lot #E/12, site plan #30), descendant of early settler and large landowner Edmund Jenks.

An archaeological intensive (locational) survey was conducted in Maple Street Cemetery in June 2001 and addressed three primary concerns. The first investigation revealed there are unmarked Quaker burials south of the Quaker Meeting House in the far western Quaker section of the cemetery, which dates from 1760. As unmarked graves are in the Quaker tradition, these graves most likely never had headstones. A related investigation, also in this area, found no Native American artifacts near a previously recorded archaeological site in the vicinity of the Quaker Meeting House. The third investigation disclosed unmarked burials in the open space near the concentration of 1898-1910 iron crosses, which mark the graves of Polish children, at the eastern extremity of the cemetery. As many of these unmarked graves are on a steep slope, it is possible at least some of them may have lost their iron crosses or small headstones.

Archaeological Description

One ancient Native American site is recorded on the Maple Street Cemetery property and another three sites are known in the general area (within one mile). A previously recorded ancient site, 19-BK-127, was identified in the cemetery locale on the basis of artifacts and lithic material present in the collection of a local collector. Archaeological testing conducted as part of an Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Maple Street Cemetery Preservation Plan failed to recover evidence of Native American artifacts in the cemetery areas that were tested.

Environmental characteristics of the cemetery locale represent several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for the presence of

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ancient sites. Excessively drained, level to moderately sloping glacial outwash land surfaces are located in the cemetery within 1,000 feet of Hoxie Brook and the Hoosic River. Urban land deposits are also found within the cemetery boundaries. In the latter areas, natural soils have been altered by grave excavations and cemetery landscaping activities. Most of the town of Adams, including the Maple Street Cemetery, is located in the Hoosic River portion of the larger Hudson River drainage.

Given the above information, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources within the Maple Street Cemetery. This conclusion concurs with the prehistoric site potential determined in the Intensive survey of the cemetery conducted in 2001 (Binzen 2001:12). Based on topographic location and the presence of a previously recorded site, that study concluded a moderate to high prehistoric site potential for the cemetery. The Intensive survey also concluded that if additional sites are present in the cemetery locale they may be characterized by small, low density concentrations of lithic chipping debris and stone tools, possibly with subsurface pits or hearth features, possibly resulting from seasonal occupations.

A high potential also exists to locate historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. The archaeological intensive survey conducted at the cemetery (Binzen 2001) identified scattered Colonial settlement in the cemetery area beginning in 1760. By the 19th century, tanning mills and a batting mill were in operation southwest of the Quaker Meetinghouse with scattered residential structures continuing to characterize residential settlement in the general area. The meetinghouse and cemetery are the only documented historic landuse actually located in the cemetery area. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist in the area around the meetinghouse. Post holes and remnants of stone walls may survive in the vicinity of the cemetery and meetinghouse. Numerous unmarked graves were found during the intensive archaeological survey (Binzen 2001:16-18) in the eastern portion of the cemetery, in the children's burial area and in the area south of the Quaker Meetinghouse. Most areas of the cemetery may contain unmarked graves. Each grave should contain evidence of a burial shaft, possible coffin remains, skeletal remains, personal items, and other funerary related artifacts.

(end)

Maple St. Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ **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

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Religion

Social History

Period of Significance

1767-1954

Significant Dates

1767 1792 1859 1869

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Charles F. Sayles, civil engineer

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Adams Historical Society, Adams Free Library

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Adams (Berkshire), MA**Section number 8 Page 1**8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Maple Street Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. Associated with the broad patterns of Adams' history as well as possessing unusual merit as an 1870s designed landscape, Maple Street Cemetery also qualifies under Criteria Consideration D. Situated on a foothill of Mount Greylock, Maple Street Cemetery began as a small family burying ground, ca. 1767. Originally established by the Quakers, who built the Quaker Meeting House in 1784, the Town of Adams established its own, nearly contiguous, burial area prior to 1800. The two areas were joined under town ownership in 1859.

As the Town of Adams' first public burial ground, Maple Street Cemetery has a significant role in town history and thus qualifies under Criteria A. Many of the town's early Quaker settlers rest in traditionally unmarked graves near the Quaker Meeting House. The gravestones of their later descendants, bearing names such as Jenks, Hathaway, Howland, Upton, and Lapham occur throughout the cemetery.

Many prominent industrialists, responsible for the Town of Adams' several phases of extraordinary economic expansion, are buried in Maple Street Cemetery. These include such men as the major cotton and wool manufacturer William C. Plunkett (1800-1884) and the two Plunkett sons, the legendary Levi L. Brown (1806-1901) of the L. L. Brown Paper Co., and James Renfrew, Jr. (1840-1900) who was a partner in establishing the Renfrew Mfg. Co., Adams' largest employer for many years.

Under Criteria C, Maple Street Cemetery is highly unusual as a designed landscape from the 1870s. In 1869, ten years after the town unified the two separate burial areas into a single 16-acre plot, Charles Franklin Sayles (1837-1921), a local civil engineer, drew up a plan for Maple Street Cemetery, which is archived at the Adams Historical Society. Sayles respected and preserved the existing burial areas while at the same time tying the cemetery together with well-planned roads and lanes, taking full advantage of the spectacular views to Mount Greylock, southern New England's highest peak, and to its later distinctive 100-foot-high granite 1933 War Memorial Tower (Mount Greylock Summit NRDIS, 1988).

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Several outstanding features in the cemetery further contribute to Criteria C. These are the 1784 Quaker Meeting House (**photos #1, 4**, site plan #2), an architectural monument to Quaker austerity and simplicity, and the c. 1900 Plunkett Mausoleum (**photos #2, 5**, lots #C/6, 7, site plan #3), a fine example of a marble Doric temple with columns in antis.

The Plunkett Mausoleum Lot, surrounded by an elegant floriated 1861 cast iron fence (site plan #5), also features a most unusual gravestone of a cross and arch design (**photo #7**), which is repeated in several materials and less elaborate designs throughout the cemetery. The prevalence of marble, in the cemetery's gravestones, monuments, receiving tomb, and unique marble curbing along the cemetery roads, reflects the native marble industry of the area.

Maple Street Cemetery, established ca. 1767, was the first and only public burying ground in Adams for 119 years. The Town of Adams was incorporated in 1778, and is named in honor of Samuel Adams (1722-1803), leader of the American Revolution and moving spirit of the Boston Tea Party. At that time the current Town of Adams was the "South Village" and the present City of North Adams (incorporated 1895) was the "North Village" or "North Adams" in what was then called the Town of Adams. Maple Street Cemetery is referred to as "the Cemetery at the South Village" in the 1860 Annual Report and "Mount Vernon Cemetery" in the 1872 Town Directory.

The two villages, six miles apart, each of which was actually a group of villages, became independent towns, Adams and North Adams, on April 16, 1878. There had been agitation to divide the Town of Adams for years. With two major widely spaced village centers, the town had become too large. Isaac Collins (1820-1890), who is buried in Maple Street Cemetery, was a major figure in the division. One face of his large granite monument is inscribed: "By his means and labor, succeeded in securing an independent Township to Adams, in 1878 by setting off North Adams from Adams" (lot #D/62, site plan #29).

The second public cemetery, Bellevue, sited in the southerly part of Adams, was not established until 1888. Private burial grounds in Adams include the Sprague or Town Farm Cemetery (1800), the Daniel's Court Cemetery (1807), the Bowen's Corner Cemetery (1808), and the St. Stanislaus Catholic Cemetery (1916).

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The earliest settlers or pioneers in Adams were Quakers or Friends. Journeying from the Smithfield, Rhode Island area, they arrived in Adams in the 1760s and formed the community of East Hoosuck, the original name of the Adams township. In 1784 they completed the plain, unornamented Quaker Meeting House, one of the few remaining examples of 18th-century Friends meeting house architecture, sited in what is now called Maple Street Cemetery. The Friends, worshipping at the meeting house, reached their peak of membership in 1819 with 40 families but subsequent declining numbers led to their last meeting being held in 1842. The Quaker Meeting House, as well as the Maple Street Cemetery, is owned and cared for by the Town of Adams. It was re-dedicated May 24, 1908, after extensive repairs.

The early Quakers did not mark their graves with gravestones. The oldest legible gravestone in the cemetery dates to 1792 (section A, site plan #11) but that was unquestionably preceded by many earlier Quaker burials. Some of the early Quaker pioneers and landowners were the Jenks, Hathaways, Howlands, Uptons, Laphams, and the gravestones of their later descendants clearly mark these families' longevity in the Town of Adams. The Anthony family, early landowners, industrialists and founders of the Friends Meeting, is also well represented in Maple Street Cemetery, particularly in the K section, near the Quaker Meeting House. Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906), the famous advocate of women's suffrage and temperance, was born and lived six years in the 1817 Anthony homestead at 67 East Road (NRIND, 1985); she is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, New York. Her aunt, the Quaker "speaker" Hannah Anthony Hoxie (1797-1869), whose portrait hangs in the Quaker Meeting House, is buried in Maple Street Cemetery (lot #K/8, site plan #36). Among the simpler Anthony family stones is a 1903 granite monument to Julius C. Anthony, (lot #K/12, site plan #37), a representative in the legislature.

Farming was an important occupation in the economic development of Adams, particularly with the early settlers. One of Adams' most successful agriculturists, Abraham Howland (1756-1827, section H, site plan #33) arrived in Adams in 1790 and purchased large tracts of desirable land near the present Howland Avenue. Besides his prosperous farming career, Howland became a Selectman and State Representative and had a significant role in the growth of Adams. He is buried in Maple Street Cemetery along with many of his descendants, including his grandson, farmer Charles Abram Howland (1844-1921). Daniel Upton (1818-1905, lot #E/20, site plan #32) was a much later farmer/reformer. His well-

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetMaple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MASection number 8 Page 4

known family farm was located just north of the Quaker Meeting House on Friend Street. Upton was also an early leader in the Free Soil party of Berkshire County and one of the most distinguished Freemasons of his time. Farming, although eclipsed by industrial enterprises, remained significant in the Adams economy until the 1950s.

The Town of Adams experienced several waves of economic expansion and many of the industrialists who launched these periods of great prosperity are buried in Maple Street Cemetery. Prominent among the early industrialists was the Plunkett family, beginning with cotton and woolen manufacturer and financier William C. Plunkett (1800-1884, lots #C/6,7, site plan #24), usually known as General Plunkett, the military title given to him for his service in the militia. The handsome Plunkett Mausoleum stands on the elevated Plunkett lot, testimony to General Plunkett's prominent political career, serving in both the House and Senate of the General Court and elected Lieutenant Governor in 1852. The imposing Doric temple also attests to the prosperity of the Adams South Village Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Co., later to be known as W. C. Plunkett and Sons. Following General Plunkett's death, his two sons, William Brown Plunkett (1850-1917) and Charles Timothy Plunkett (1855-1927), went on to found the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1889 and built four huge factory buildings, Berkshire Mill No. 1 (Hoosac Street, NRIND, 1982), No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, the last mill completed in 1899.

The Adams Bros. Warp Mill, the only Adams mill from the pre-Civil War industrial expansion that is still extant, was established in 1848. Washington Adams and his two sons operated this mill well into the 20th century and many members of the Adams family are buried in Lot #D/7 of Maple Street Cemetery.

In 1848, the industrial tycoon Levi L. Brown (1826-1901, lot #A/33, site plan #13) founded the L. L. Brown Paper Co., manufacturers of fine ledger, record, bond and linen papers, which stayed in continuous operation until the 1970s. The wealthiest man in Adams, Levi L. Brown represents the pre-Civil War period of industrial expansion. He not only started the paper company but was involved in the establishment of several other highly successful firms. In 1867, after the Civil War, Brown with James Renfrew, Jr. (1840-1900, lot #D/11, site plan #26) and James C. Chalmers (1843-1914) established the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., manufacturing first gingham cloth and later the popular damask. Employing over 2500 operatives at the height of its prosperity, and the second largest producer of damask fabric in

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Continuation SheetMaple Street Cemetery
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America, Renfrew's was recorded as Adams' largest employer for over 20 years. The Renfrew Mill No. 2 (corner of Columbia and Lime Streets, NRDIS, 1982) was demolished in 1996. Brown was also instrumental in the founding of the American Zylonite Co. of Adams, which manufactured a material that was a predecessor of plastic; uses of Zylonite ranged from combs to fishing rods.

Maple Street Cemetery is quite extraordinary as an 1869 designed landscape. It is rare to know the designer of a town cemetery. Ten years after the town unified all the burial areas into a single 16-acre plot, Charles Franklin Sayles (1837-1921, **photo #8**), a local civil engineer, drew up the plan for Maple Street Cemetery, which is archived at the Adams Historical Society. The fact that Sayles was an engineer is not surprising, as many early cemetery plans were drawn up by engineers.

Charles Franklin Sayles was born in 1837 on the family farm in nearby East Cheshire. The family moved to Adams when he was seven years old and he lived in Adams until his death in 1921. Mrs. Margaret Sayles Holmes Cook of Arlington MA, Sayles' granddaughter, knew her grandfather well as he lived with her family when she was growing up. They took walks every Sunday and never failed to go by the Adams Library and the Maple Street Cemetery. An 1858 engineering graduate of Norwich University, Sayles worked on various projects connected with the Hoosac Tunnel and several railroads. One of his largest assignments came in 1872 when he oversaw the impounding of the Hoosac River for manufacturing purposes and relocating a portion of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. Simultaneously with his engineering career, he owned a family store at Sayles Corner in downtown Adams. In 1897 he accepted a position with the South Adams Savings Bank. Extremely involved in many civic affairs, he was one of the founders of the Adams Public Library and served as Secretary of the Library Trustees for 50 years. Sayles was also active in the Berkshire Lodge of Masons and held a number of leadership positions in that organization. He is buried in Maple Street Cemetery; the large quartz boulder marking the Sayles plot came from the East Cheshire family farm (lot #D/19, site plan #28).

The Maple Street Cemetery of today (2003) is notable for its remarkable integrity and clearly reflects the Sayles plan as well as retaining the character of its earliest days. Although there

(continued)

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have been burials as late as 2001, the overall image, including paths and roadways, remains unchanged. It is primarily an unspoiled visual landscape of moderately sized gravestones, obelisks, and monuments extending over two ridges culminating to the west in an unbroken vista of Mt. Greylock and to the east, over the mills and church spires of the town, to the peaks of the Hoosac Range.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American occupation in the town of Adams are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information related to Native American subsistence and settlement patterns in the Berkshire uplands and the importance of riverine drainage boundaries to those systems. Known sites and environmental characteristics in the district area indicate Native American settlement in the district could represent a generalized adaptation to upland resources or a more stratified system with larger habitation sites along the main Hoosic River valley and secondary special purpose/short term sites along upland tributary streams such as Hoxie Brook. Ancient sites in the district area may also contain information that enables a test of long held theories that indicate Native American socio/political/economic boundaries are based along riverine drainage basins. Although the district is located within the westernmost headwaters of the Hudson River drainage, the area is also in close proximity to the Housatonic River drainage to the south, draining southerly to Connecticut and the Deerfield and Westfield River drainage located to the east and southeast respectively, both rivers ultimately draining to the Connecticut River. Native American sites in this area may enable a test of theories relating to riverine adaptations and the importance of sites and settlement/subsistence patterns that are geographically close but in different river drainages.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized life in an upland village in the Green Mountains from the 17th through 20th centuries. Archaeological resources may contribute information relating to the initial agricultural settlement of the village and its Quaker community. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help document the location, layout, and integrity of structural remains and occupational related features

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet****Maple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MA**Section number 8 Page 7

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on many of the social, cultural and economic characteristics that typified the North Adams community from the 17th through 20th centuries. Osteological studies of skeletal remains in marked and unmarked graves may contribute information relating to stature and the overall physical characteristics of specific segments of the Adams community and variation that occurred as social, ethnic and economic changes altered the composition of the Adams community throughout most of its history. Osteological studies may also identify many of the pathologies that effected different members of the local community or the entire population. Detailed analysis of grave goods, including coffins and artifacts associated with memorial services, can also contribute to the mortuary studies described above. The location of unmarked graves can help reconstruct the entire distribution of graves in the cemetery and smaller areas within the cemetery such as family plots. The analysis of post hole patterns may also contribute valuable information related to the location and changes of boundaries of the cemetery and smaller areas within those borders.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Maple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MA

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Society of Friends, Adams Monthly Meeting. A Book of Records for East Hoosuck Monthly Meeting to Record Births and Burials. Recorded by the WPA. 1930s.

PERIODICALS

- Browne, William B. Portions of his articles, from the Transcript in the 1930s, are reprinted in "Over Pathways of the Past" in Adams Historical Society Newsletter. Vol. 9, No. 2, February 1982.
- Michalenko, Eugene F. "When the Trains Came." Adams Historical Society Newsletter. Vol. 22, No. 4, August 1995.
- "Tablet to Quaker Soldiers in Revolution Dedicated." North Adams Transcript. May 30, 1931.

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Maple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

- Massachusetts Historical Commission Files
North Berkshire Registry of Deeds, Adams
Town of Adams. Assessors Records.
_____. Adams Cemetery Department Records.
_____. Record of Burial Lots, Adams. 8 books, with index.
Earliest deed, May 1878, most recent deed, December 28,
2000. The deeds are for both Maple Street Cemetery and
Bellevue Cemetery (established 1888).
_____. Town Meeting articles on the warrants pertaining to Maple
Street Cemetery, Cemeteries and Cemetery Committee (1909-
1994). [Index cards in Town Clerk's office]
_____. Town Reports: 1860 to 1982.

MAPS AND ATLASES: Arranged by date published.

- 1831: "Plan of Adams." Thomas A. Brayton. Dated June 1831. 1830 series, Vol. 12, p. 3,
Massachusetts Archives, No. 1850.
1853: "Adams in 1853." "Map of North Adams, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts." Thomas &
John Slator, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Hoboken, NJ. (Originally published as
a 3' x 4' hanging map.)
1858: "South Adams." Map of the County of Berkshire, Massachusetts.
1869: Charles Franklin Sayles: 30 scale section plan of Maple Street Cemetery.
1876: "Part of South Adams, Town of Adams." From County Atlas of Berkshire,
Massachusetts. New York: F. W. Beers, R. T. White & Co.
1882: (Bird's Eye View) "Adams Mass 1882." Philadelphia Publishing House.
1884: Blueprinted Map of Sections H & K of the Maple Street Cemetery.
1894 Atlas of the Towns of North Adams, Adams, Williamstown and Cheshire, Berkshire
County. D. L. Miller & Co., 84 Warren Street, New York.
1904: "Adams (Center)." Atlas of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Barnes & Farnham,
Pittsfield, Mass.
1923: "Maple St. Cemetery, Adams, Mass.: General Plan and Sections." E. Leon Cadigon.
June 9, 1923.

(continued)

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Adams (Berkshire), MASection number 9 Page 3

- 1925: "General Plan and Sections of Maple Street Cemetery." 6 sheets. Henry C. Neff, Civil Engineer, 41 Park Street, Adams MA, February.
- 1936: "Maple Street Cemetery: Adams, Mass." A. B. Wright, Civil Engineer.
- 1941: "Plan of Land in Maple St. Cemetery, Adams, Mass Showing Friends Burial Ground as reserved in a quitclaim deed from Charles E. Wilbur et al, as Trustees to hold Real Estate of the Easton Monthly Society of Friends." Scale 1" = 20', Dec. 24, 1941. Henry C. Neff, Civil Engineer."
- 1952: Aerial View of Adams, Maple Street Cemetery visible. Photo taken June 14, 1952. Reference #: DPM-IK-45.
- 1975: "Map of the Town of Adams." Henry C. Neff, Associates, Inc., Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors.
- 1988: USGS Quad Map: "Cheshire, Massachusetts." 1:25000-scale metric.
- 1988: USGS Quad Map: "North Adams, Massachusetts." 1:25000-scale metric.
- 1998: "Map of Adams, North Adams & Williamstown, Massachusetts." Published by Mass Marketing Inc.
- ADAMS TOWN DIRECTORIES: 1872 [First Directory, Adams Historical Society], 1896, 1897-1898, 1899-1900, 1903-1904, 1906-1907, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1915-1916, 1918-1919.

OTHER SOURCES

- Adams Historical Society, Inc. Archives
- Adams Historical Society Newsletters, 1975-2000.
- Binzen, Timothy L. "Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Maple Street Cemetery Preservation Plan, Adams, Massachusetts, MHC #ADA. 803." October 2001.
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- East Hoosack Monthly Meeting (Society of Friends: Hicksite: Records: 1828-1869, bulk 1713-1842.
- "Historic Preservation Plan: Adams, Massachusetts." Berkshire Housing Development Corporation, Berkshire Housing Services, Inc. Pittsfield, Mass, July 31, 1979.
- "Maple Street Cemetery: Compilation of Grave Listings." Completed Feb. 10, 1983 by Mrs. Dallas A. Dean, 141 Friend Street, Adams, MA.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetMaple Street Cemetery
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Maple Street Cemetery Deeds:

April 28, 1848: James Mason to Inhabitants of Adams. 5 acres and 32 rods. (Book 68, p. 414).

Sept. 30, 1850: Society of Friends transferred 1.5 acres of land to Daniel Upton. (Book 40, p. 613)

Nov. 26, 1859: Daniel Upton to Inhabitants of Adams. 9.37 acres. (Book 90, p. 349)

Sept. 7, 1861: Daniel Upton to Inhabitants of Adams. (No acreage mentioned but this is when the Town built a wall on Upton's property by mistake and he deeded them the property beneath the wall.) (Book 94, p. 153)

April 30, 1919: Joseph Dobrowski to Inhabitants of Adams. Small amount of acreage. (Book 344, p. 449)

Aug. 12, 1927. Agreement of Joseph and Victoria Dobrowski and John and Mary Kawa not to excavate beyond a certain line as it would undermine the Cemetery's retaining wall. (Book 387, p. 588-589)

Nov. 5, 1929. Restraining order Agnes Kosciński - cannot dig soil which forms lateral support of Maple Street Cemetery lying south of defendant's land on Valley Street. (Book 407-134)

March 1, 2, 1932: Deeds adjusting the line of the Cemetery at abutment to Notre Dame. Mentions a 1932 plan drawn by Henry C. Neff. (Book 398, p. 71-73, 76)

_____. Town Meeting articles on the warrants pertaining to Maple Street Cemetery, Cemeteries and Cemetery Committee (1909-1994). [Index cards in Town Clerk's office]

_____. Town Reports: 1860 to 1982.

Norwich University, Northfield VT, Kreitzberg Library Archives. Correspondence with Charles Franklin Sayles.

Paysage with Fannin•Lehner Preservation Consultants and others. "Preservation & Management Plan: Maple Street Cemetery, Adams, Massachusetts." September 2001.

"Sayles Genealogy from Roger Williams down as compiled by Charles Franklin Sayles in 1897. Copied by Angie Sayles Holmes in August 1903 and again today July 9, 1952 as the original book is badly worn."

Wilk, Joseph Addison. "A History of Adams, Massachusetts." PhD thesis, University of Ottawa. June 1945.

INTERVIEWS

Margaret Cook, Arlington, MA. January 6, 2001. Mrs. Cook is the granddaughter of Charles Franklin Sayles, designer of 1869 plan of Maple Street Cemetery.

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Maple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MA**

Section number 9 Page 5

Marilyn Ames Sayles, Providence, RI. January 21, 2001, by telephone. She is the widow of George Newton Sayles (b. 1937), great-grandson of Charles Franklin Sayles.

Tour of Maple Street Cemetery with Adams Historian Eugene Michalenko, January 23, 2001.

Margaret Plunkett Lord (Mrs. Charles), Hobbe Sound, FL. January 24, 2001, by telephone. Mrs. Lord's husband, Charles E. Lord, is interred in the Plunkett Mausoleum.

H. William Cummings, Cummings Studio, North Adams, MA. March 9, 2001. Site visit and comments on the stained glass window of the Plunkett Mausoleum.

(end)

Maple St. Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 18	654010	4720700
Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	653600	4720870
Zone	Easting	Northing

3. 18	653680	4720960
Zone	Easting	Northing
4. 18	653720	4720880
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 Minnie Fannin and Monique Lehner, consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 671-727-8470

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 Adams

street & number 8 Park Street telephone 413-743-8317

city or town Adams state MA zip code 01220

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.

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Continuation SheetMaple Street Cemetery
Adams (Berkshire), MASection number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM locations (continued)

5)	18	653620	4720820
6)	18	654680	4720960

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the cemetery are delineated on the attached Town of Adams Assessor's Map #113, lot 83. The boundary dates to 1861, the last year that new land was added to the cemetery's acreage.

Boundary Justification

The present cemetery boundary has been established since 1861 and contains Maple Street Cemetery's entire 16-acre parcel, including all historic areas.

(end)

PHOTOS

DATE: June, 2001 PHOTOGRAPHER: James C. Fannin, Jr.
NEGATIVE LOCATION: 271 Lexington Road, Concord, MA 01742

1. General view Including Meeting House and Mt. Greylock, facing W
2. View looking W toward Plunkett Mausoleum and Mt. Greylock
3. General view looking E with town of Adams, Hoosac Range
4. Quaker (Friends) Meetinghouse - 1782. Looking N.
5. Plunkett Mausoleum and Plunkett lots, looking SE
6. Marble Receiving Tomb - 1864/5. Looking NW.
7. Gravestone of Mary and Carrie Plunkett, looking SE
8. C. F. Sayles (1837-1921). (Courtesy Berkshire Lodge of Masons)

DATA SHEET

3/30/2004

<u>Number</u>	<u>Section/ Lot</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
		MAPLE STREET CEMETERY	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	1767/ 1859	C
1	MEMORIAL CIRCLE	MEMORIAL CIRCLE	LANDSCAPE FEATURE CIRCULAR ENTRY DRIVE	N/A	SITE	1869	C
2	H/28,29,34 35,39,40	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE	BUILDING	WOOD	BUILDING	1784	NR IND
3	C/6, 7	PLUNKETT	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	c. 1900	C
4	B	TOWN OF ADAMS	RECEIVING TOMB	MARBLE/ METAL DOORS	BUILDING	1864/65	C
5	C/6,7	PLUNKETT	GATE & FENCE	CAST IRON	STRUCTURE	1861	C
6	MEMORIAL CIRCLE	NOBLE MEMORIAL GATE	PILLARS & GATE	GRANITE/ FORGED IRON	STRUCTURE	1936	C
7	MEMORIAL CIRCLE & SECTION A, ?	N/A	CURBING	MARBLE	STRUCTURE	1938	C
8	SEC. A,C,E,C K. (ALONG MAPLE ST.)	MAPLE STREET WALL	ONE MASONRY WALL	SCHIST	STRUCTURE	9TH CENT	C
9	SEC. A,B,D,F G,H	NORTH BORDER WALLS	RETAINING WALL	STONE/CONCRETE	STRUCTURE	1860- 1938	C
10	MEMORIAL	UNKNOWN SOLDIERS MEMORIAL	BROKEN COLUMN	MARBLE	OBJECT	1865	C

DATA SHEET

3/30/2004

Fannin•Lehner
Preservation Consultants

<u>Number</u>	<u>Section/ CIRCLE</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Type MONUMENT</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
11	A	PEGGY MC FARLAND/ DANIEL MC FARLAND WATERS	DEST GRAVESTON	MARBLE	OBJECTS	1792/ 1797	C
12	A	AVE MARKERS - POLISH CHILD	IRON CROSSES	CAST IRON	OBJECT	1898- 1910	C
13	A/33	LEVI L. BROWN	HEADSTONE	GRANITE	OBJECT	1901	C
14	A/35B	SMITH A. MASON/ MARY L. WILLIAMS MASON	ON/GRAVE COVER	WHITE BRONZE	OBJECT	1914 1921	C
15	A/61	NATHAN MASON/ DR. IRA N.	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1850 1892	C
16	A/69	SMITH FAMILY	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1850	C
17	A/71	W. E., J. B. & E. A. STETSON	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1867-8	C
18	A/81	SANFORD STETSON	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1885	C
19	A/123	LYMAN CRAWFORD	MONUMENT	WHITE BRONZE	OBJECT	1885	C
20	A/144	HIRAM T. CRANDALL	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1885	C
21	B/4	JASON RANDALL	MONUMENT	WHITE BRONZE	OBJECT	1912	C
22	C/1	HENRY J. BLISS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1892	C
23	C/3	WM. D. WATERS	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1873	C
24	C/6,7	W. C. PLUNKETT	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1884	C
25	C/6,7	MARRIE A. & MARY E. PLUNKET	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1861-	C

DATA SHEET
3/30/2004

<u>Number</u>	<u>Section/</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Date</u> 1864	<u>Status</u>
26	D/11	JAMES RENFREW/ JAMES RENFREW, JR.	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1894 1900	C
27	D/18	DANIEL M. DAVIS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1880	C
28	D/19	SAYLES	MEMORIAL BOULDER QUARTZ/BRONZE		OBJECT	1921	C
29	D/62	ISSAC COLLINS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1890	C
30	E/11	EDMUND D. JENKS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1889	C
31	E/12	BURRILL O. TANNER/ WM. A. TANNER	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1882 1885	C
32	E/20	UPTON FAMILY	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1905	C
33	H*	ABRAHAM HOWLAND	HEADSTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1827	C
34	H/7	ANGELINA COLUMBUS	TREE TRUNK MONUMENT	SANDSTONE	OBJECT	1906	C
35	K	QUAKER SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION	CUTCROP & PLAZA	BRONZE PLAQUE	OBJECT	1931	C
36	K/8	HANNAH ANTHONY HOXIE	HEADSTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1869	C
37	K/12	JULIUS C. ANTHONY	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1903	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Maple Street Cemetery

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 4/20/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/03/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000536

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 5/2/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. General view including Quaker
(Friends) Meeting House (1782)
and Mt. Greylock. Looking west.
7. #1



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. View to Plunkett Mausoleum
and Mt. Graylock. Looking west.
7. # 2



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. General view with Steeple,
Hoosac Range and Town of
Adams. Looking east.
7. #3



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Quaker (Friends) Meeting House
(1782), west and south (Front)
elevations. Looking north.
7. #4



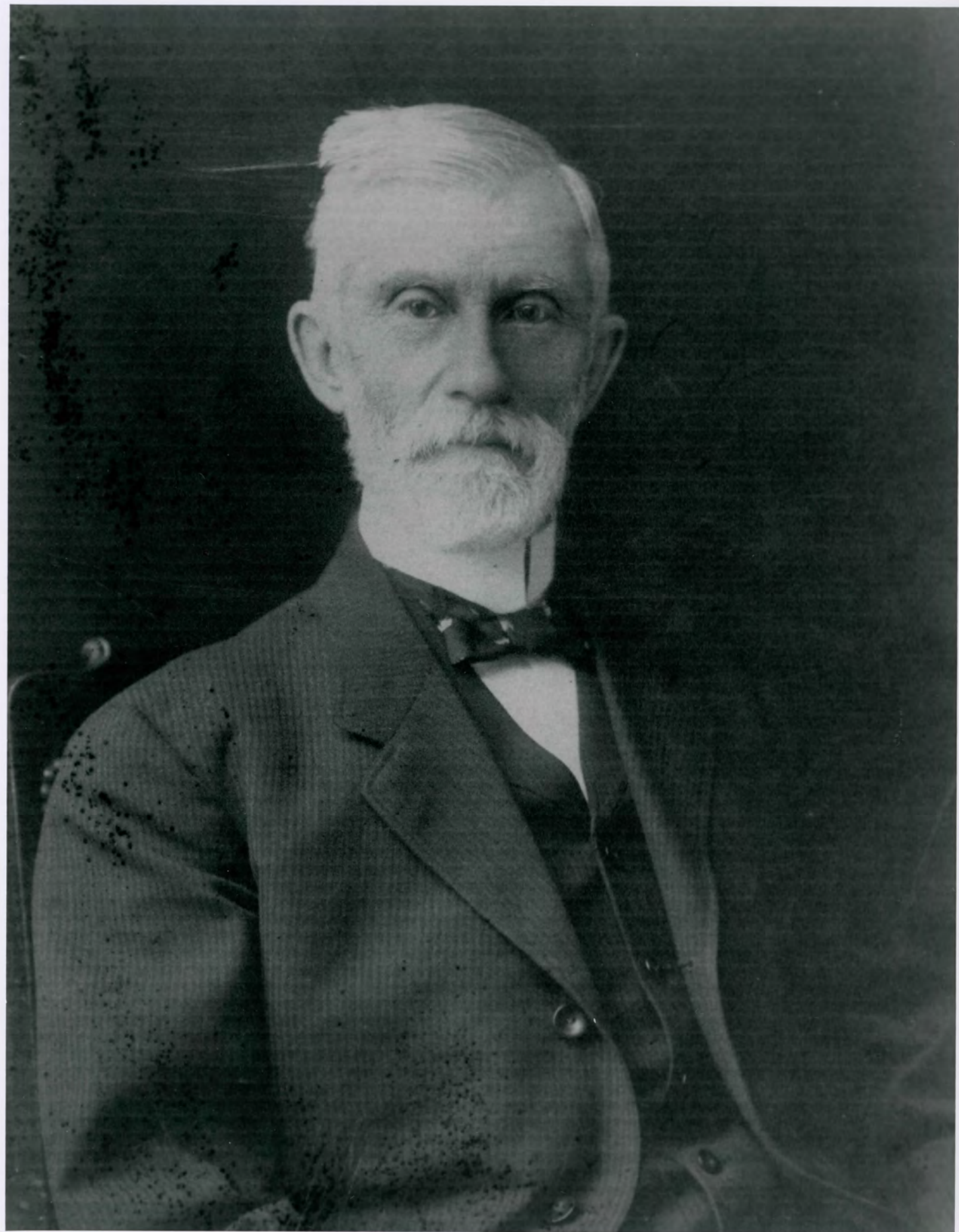
1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Plunkett Mausoleum (c.1900)
and Plunkett lots (c-6,7).
Looking southeast.
7. #5



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Marble receiving tomb
(1864/5), across from
Memorial Circle. Looking
northwest
7. #6



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams
2. Berkshire County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. June 2001
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Gravestone of Mary E. Plunkett
(d. May 3, 1864) and Carrie A.
Plunkett (d. Dec. 24, 1861), Lot # C-6, 7.
Looking Southeast.
7. #7



1. Maple Street Cemetery
Maple Street, Adams

2. Berkshire County, MA

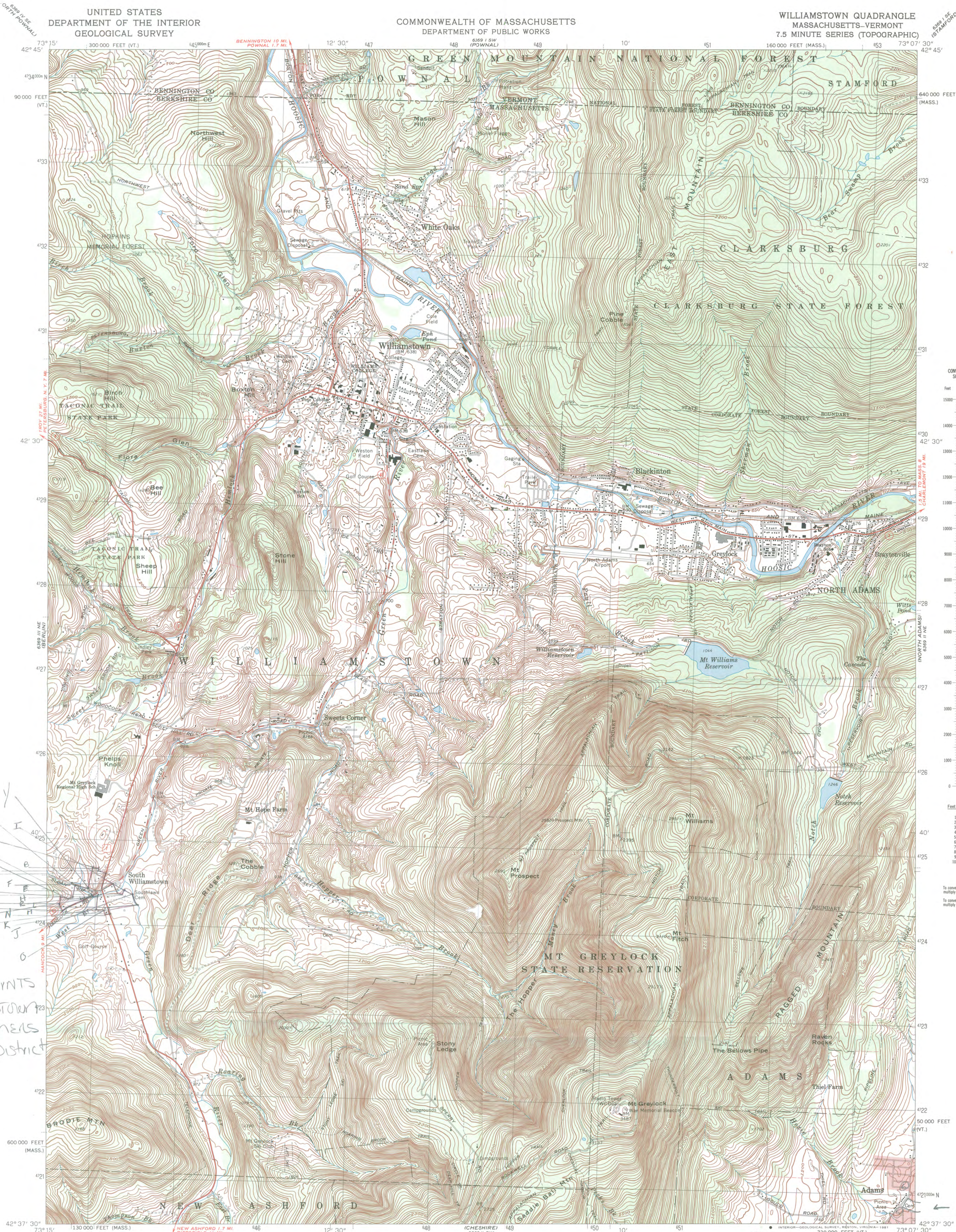
3. Photographer unknown.
The photo is courtesy of
the Berkshire Lodge of Masons.

4. c. 1920

5. 62 Center Street
Adams, MA 01220

6. Charles Franklin Sayles
(1837-1921), designer of
Maple Street Cemetery

7. #8



CONVERSION
SCALES

Feet Meters

15000 4500

14000 4000

13000 3500

12000 3000

11000 2500

10000 2000

9000 1500

8000 1000

7000 500

6000 0

5000 0

4000 0

3000 0

2000 0

1000 0

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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs

taken 1942. Field checked 1944. Revised from aerial

photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

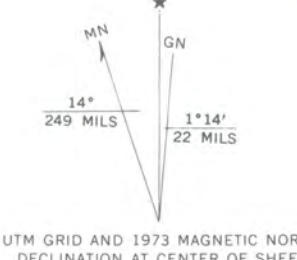
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,

mainland zone, and Vermont coordinate system

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,

zone 18

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

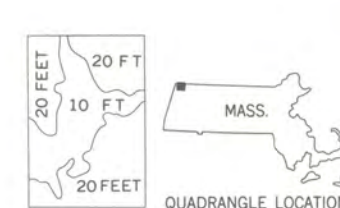
SCALE 1:24,000

1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 5 10 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVALS 10 AND 20 FEET (SEE DIAGRAM)

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Secondary highway, hard surface Unimproved road

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

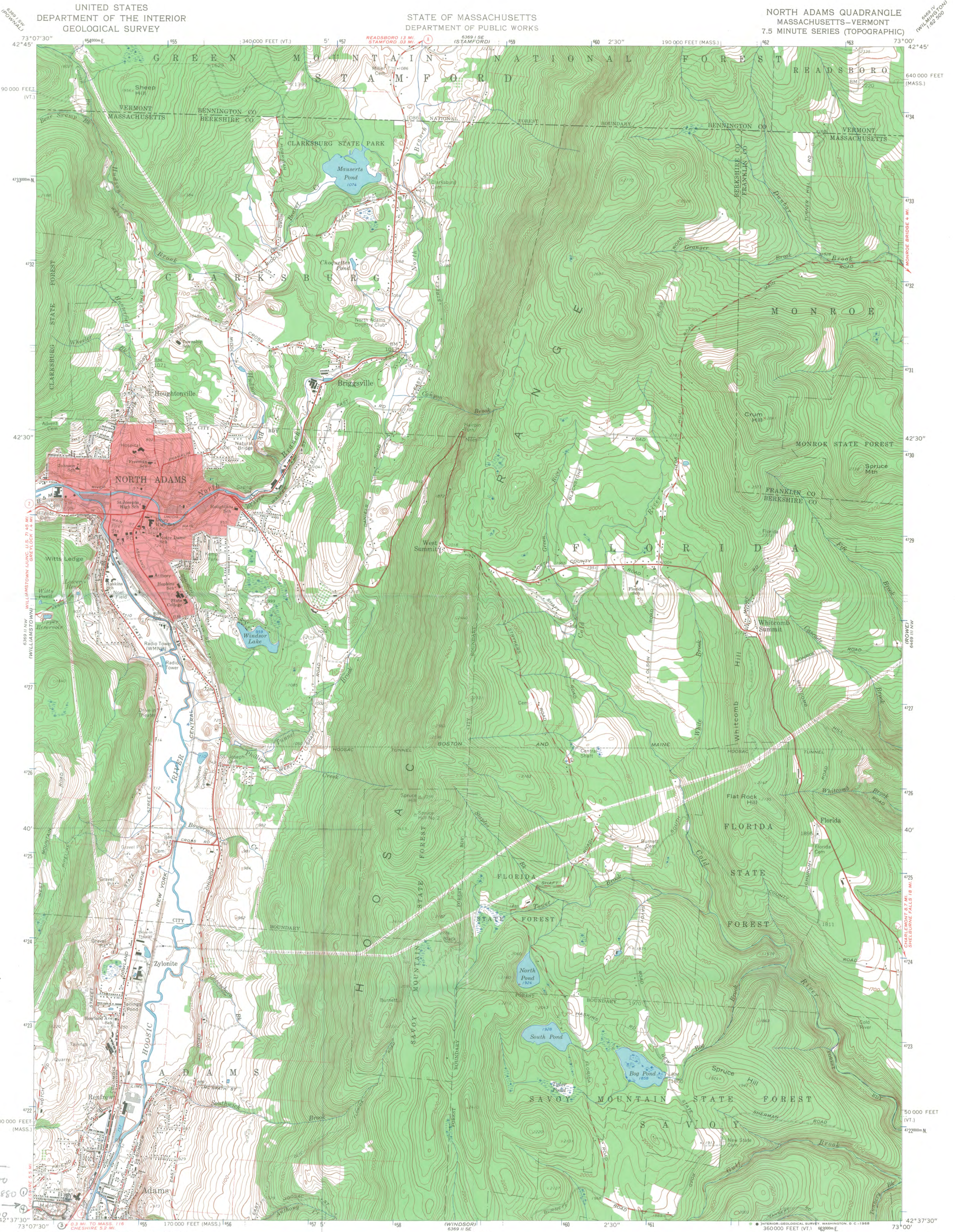
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. - VT.

N4237.5-W7307.5/7.5

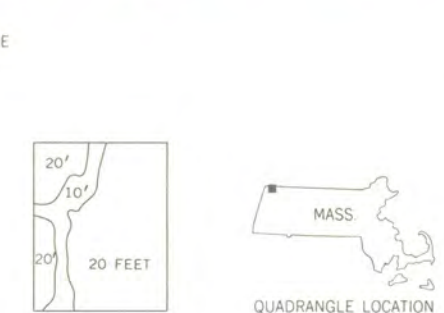
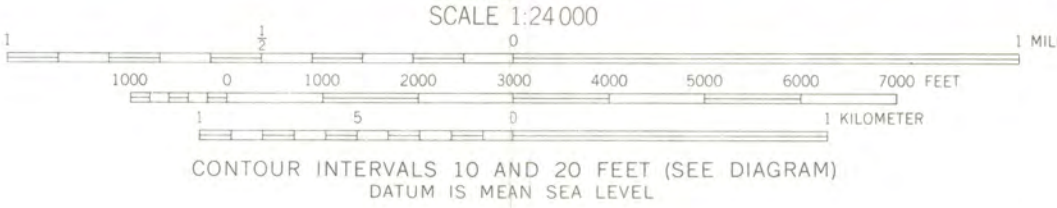
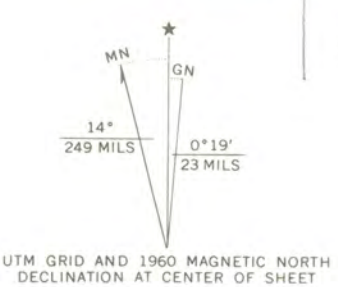
1973

AMS 6369 II NW-SERIES V814

FIVE CORNERS
HISTORIC DISTRICT
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS



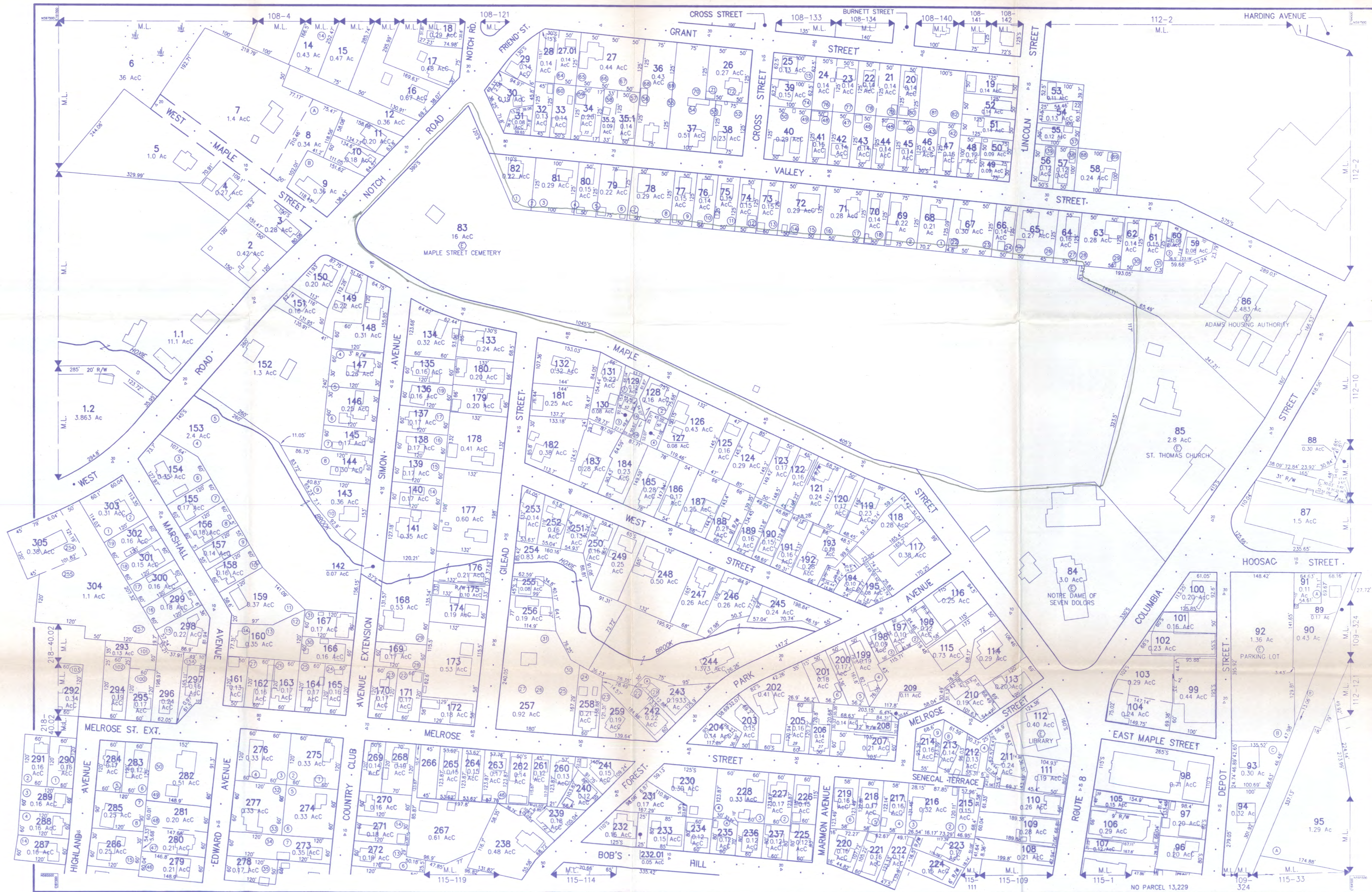
Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
and by plane-table surveys 1944. Aerial photographs taken 1942
Revised 1960
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Vermont coordinate system,
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.-VT.
N4237.5-W7300/7.5
1960
AMS 6369 II NE-SERIES V714



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 27.
PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: MARCH 26, 1986
COMPLETION DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

PRODUCED IN 2001 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
PROFESSIONAL GIS CONSULTANTS
MUNICIPAL MAPPER - GIS - PUBLIC WORKS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
11 PLEASANT STREET, P.O. BOX 267, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561
(603)444-6768 - (1800)322-4540 - FAX (603)444-1366 - WWW.CAI-INFO.COM

AREA SURVEYED
AREA CALCULATED
RECORD DIMENSION
SCALED DIMENSION
MATCH LINE
WATER

LEGEND
EXEMPT PROPERTY
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
BUILDING
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
COMMON OWNERSHIP
WETLANDS

SCALE 1" = 100'
FEET
METERS
REVISED TO:

PROPERTY MAPS
ADAMS
MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
MAP NO. **113**
RECEIVED
MAY 09 2003
MAGG. HIST. COMM.



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

April 16, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Maple Street Cemetery, Adams (Berkshire), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Fannin-Lehner, consultant
Eugene Michalenko, Adams Historical Commission
Edward Driscoll, Adams Board of Selectmen
Planning Director