



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

April 5, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Glenwood Cemetery, Maynard (Middlesex), MA

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

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Shary Page Berg, consultant  
Paul Boothroyd, Maynard Historical Commission  
Ann P. Thompson, Maynard Board of Selectmen  
Carolyn Britt, Maynard Planning Board  
Maynard Cemetery Commission

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125  
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128  
[www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc)

**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 terms on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Glenwood Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number NE Corner of Parker Street (Rt. 27) and Great Road (Rt. 117) not for publication

city or town Maynard vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01754

**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 3/29/04  
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

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 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Glenwood Cemetery  
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts  
County and State

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Non contributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	11		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	4		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	2		objects
		17	1	<b>Total</b>
Name of related multiple property listing (enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing) N/A		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A		

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Granite, Marble

### Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

Gleghood Cemetery  
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts  
County and State

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## 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 that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or may be 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)

See continuation sheets

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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

See 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 #

### Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Town Library and DPW

Glenwood Cemetery  
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts  
County and State

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### 10. Geographical Data

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#### Acreage of Property

23 acres

#### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	298500 Easting	4699520 Northing	3. 19 Zone	299000 Easting	4699420 Northing
2. 19 Zone	299000 Easting	4699660 Northing	4. 19 Zone	298560 Easting	298560 Northing

p See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

#### Boundary Justification

(Describe why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Shary Page Berg, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2004

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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### Additional Documentation

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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)

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### Property Owner

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

name Town of Maynard

street and number Town Hall, 195 Main Street telephone 978-897-0564

city or town Maynard state MA zip code 01754

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**Glenwood Cemetery  
Maynard, Middlesex County, MA**

**Section number 7 Page 1**

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**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Glenwood Cemetery was one of the first civic improvements made by the town of Maynard after it was established in 1871 and is intimately linked with the history of the community. It is a well-preserved municipal cemetery that retains strong historical associations and distinctive landscape features and monuments dating from the 1870s to the present. It is the burial place of many of the town's notable citizens, including its founder Amory Maynard, and also provides important documentation of the social history of the ethnically diverse mill town.

The cemetery is located about 1/2 mile south of Maynard Center at the northeast corner of Parker Street (MA Route 27) and Great Road (MA Route 117). The surrounding neighborhood is primarily late 20<sup>th</sup> century residential. St Bridget's Catholic Cemetery abuts the cemetery on the east; the Assabet Boys and Girls Club lies across Parker Street to the west; and Maynard High School is to the southwest. The Assabet River Wildlife Sanctuary and the US Federal Center (an operational base for FEMA) are about 1/2 mile to the southwest.

The 23-acre cemetery is in three distinct parts: the old cemetery (NR Map #1) laid out in 1871; the new cemetery (NR Map #2) laid out in the 1930s; and the pond (NR Map #8) improved in the 1930s. All three of these areas, which comprise the developed portion of the cemetery, are included in this nomination. The town also owns wooded land to the north of the cemetery, which has not been laid out for cemetery use and is excluded from the nomination.

**Old Cemetery**

The original section of Glenwood Cemetery is on Parker Street. A 3' iron fence (NR Map #3) along the street frontage was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the late 1930s. It is a simple fence, consisting of round pickets and two horizontal rails. The bottom rail is buried in some areas and the fence shows signs of deterioration. The two pedestrian entrances are located near the Maynard tomb and the receiving tomb. There is a secondary vehicular gate in the same style as the fence located near the corner of Parker Street and Great Road which is usually kept locked. The main vehicular entrance is marked by an imposing flat-arched granite entry gate (NR Map #5, photo #1) with central keystone, a gift from Maynard businessman William F. Litchfield in 1928.

The receiving tomb (NR Map #10) located on Parker Street south of the main entrance is an earthen structure about 8' tall with a granite block front flanked by low wing walls and topped by a marble urn. It faces the street rather than the cemetery, is set back slightly from the sidewalk, and framed with plantings of yews. The iron door is kept locked and the tomb is no longer used. The only building in the cemetery is the maintenance building (NR Map #11), a one-story utilitarian concrete block structure (non-contributing) located at the eastern edge of the old cemetery on axis with the entry gate. A metal overhead door dominates its main façade. It is surrounded by a stockade fence that encloses cemetery work areas.

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The old cemetery is a relatively level area that was laid out in a geometric pattern with a large circular garden located just inside the main entrance. The geometric road system (NR MAP #6, photo #6) which divides the cemetery into long narrow sections is the primary organizing feature of the cemetery. Major roads are paved with asphalt while others have been allowed to revert to gravel or grass. Since the roads are spaced close together, there is no path system. Along Parker Street, there are three parallel roadways, the easternmost of which is bisected by the circle. The main road leading east from the entrance is also bisected by the circle and continues around it to the east. The middle section is arranged in a series of concentric roads, while in the eastern portion the roads run parallel to Parker Street. Several additional roads at the southwestern and southeastern section of the old cemetery were added in the 1930s and 40s (at Sections 27, 31 and 32 and connecting with the new cemetery).

The spatial organization established by the roads is reinforced by rows of deciduous trees, primarily maples, which are planted along the roadways. Most of these were planted after the 1938 hurricane. In areas where many trees remain they create a strong sense of space, while in other areas where trees have been lost there is a more open and less defined landscape. There are also shrub plantings, including scattered mountain laurels along Parker Street, as well as a few yews and other evergreens associated with some of the newer lots. A row of hemlocks, located on the adjacent private property, screens the old cemetery from residential areas to the north. Woods lying to the east separate the old cemetery from the new cemetery.

The other major planting feature is the circular garden (NR Map #7) located just inside the entry gate, which was intended to serve as a focal point for the cemetery. It was originally occupied by the summerhouse, a Victorian gazebo that was destroyed by the 1938 hurricane (see attached copy of historic photo). It is presently overgrown but retains the planting concept established in the late 1930s of evergreen shrubs at the perimeter with deciduous plantings inside. The four entrances are marked by arborvitae, while the perimeter is enclosed by a yew hedge.

The largest and most impressive burial structure is the Maynard tomb (NR Map #9, photo #2) at the northwest corner of the cemetery. It is an imposing earthen structure roughly 15' tall retained by a granite façade made up of large blocks of Chelmsford granite, flanked by stepped wing walls, and topped by a granite urn. A pair of marble doors with carved latticework provide access to a circular space with eight separate burial vaults in which Amory Maynard and other family members are buried. The Maynard lot, which is considered part of the old cemetery, is enclosed on three sides by an iron fence (NR Map #4) which is similar in style to that along Parker Street but slightly more elaborate. It is 4' tall with 4' beveled decorative granite pillars at the corners of the lot and on either side of the two pedestrian entrances. The recessed vehicular entrance to the Maynard lot, located on axis with the front of the Maynard tomb, has double iron gates and is flanked by 6' beveled decorative granite pillars. The Maynard lot also has three mature maples around the tomb which appear to be remnants of earlier formal plantings, and a large spruce near the gate.

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The old cemetery is divided into 31 sections laid out between 1871 and 1948, which include additions made at the southern and eastern ends (sections 26-31). There are approximately 700 burial lots in the old cemetery, each of which accommodates from 4 to 20 graves. Most of the lots are laid out as family burial plots, with the older areas near the front of the cemetery typically larger than the newer lots. There are also areas set aside for single and double graves, including Section 12, along the northern edge, where many veterans are buried. Section 7, which contains only three burial markers, was used for mass graves during a smallpox epidemic in the 1880s. Several civic and social organizations also have lots. These include the Grand Army of the Republic [Section 2]; the Assabet Lodge of the International Order of Oddfellows [Section 13]; the Charles Welch AF & AM Freemasons [Section 19]; and the Knights of Pithias [Section 28].

According to a database compiled by the Maynard Historical Society, there are 846 headstones, 1,571 flat markers, and 54 footstones in the old cemetery that exemplify a range of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century funerary styles. Approximately 2/3 of the headstones and family monuments are granite and 1/4 are marble. The remainder include two zinc monuments, several boulders, and several concrete monuments. The most noteworthy monumentation is that associated with the earliest years of the cemetery, which includes lot enclosures and monuments characteristic of the Victorian era when burial markers were created in a variety of styles and materials expressive of romantic and sentimental notions of death. The family monuments in the rear section of the cemetery, most of which date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, are more uniform in size, shape, and style, typically upright granite slabs on a granite base, often used in association with small flat markers for individual family members.

The most distinctive lots and monuments are concentrated in Sections 1-4 and 13-17. Section 1, located adjacent to Parker Street near the Maynard tomb, includes three curbed lots, each of which contains a large family monument and smaller headstones for individual family members. The Willard lot, enclosed by marble curbing and slightly raised above the surrounding area, includes a marble pillar with architectural motifs and three smaller marble headstones for Reubens Willis (d. 1881, age 71); his wife Mary (d. 1904, age 94) and Iantha (d. 1880, age 29), whose marble headstone is decorated with well-carved scroll and floral motifs.

The second marble curbed lot in Section 1 is that of the Turner family, which also has a central marble pillar with architectural motifs, this one topped by a half-draped urn. It indicates that John Turner was born in Lancashire, England in 1827 and died in Maynard in 1893 at age 65. His wife Martha died in 1883 at 56. Their son Moses (d. 1868, age 6 years, 4 months) was commemorated on the side of the family monument with the epitaph, "Safe in the arms of Jesus" and a skilled carving of a hand with the index finger pointing down. There are also five small marble headstones for individual family members. Those marked "Father" and "Mother" are decorated with oak leaves and floral patterns respectively, which were typical male and female motifs of the period.

The third curbed lot in Section 1 is that of James Redfearn (d. 1880, age 41), whose marble monument is similar

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in style to others in the area but taller and more elaborate, consisting of an 8' octagonal column with square top, surmounted by an urn. The marble headstones in this lot for Lydia and Lavinia are unusually detailed and skillfully carved. Lydia's is one of the best-preserved marbles in the cemetery. Additional marble headstones commemorate John Redfearn of West Concord (1835-1929) and his wife Mary (1856-1948), as well as her sister Sarah J. Harrison (1853-1920).

Another noteworthy monument in Section 1 is that of the Robertson family, James (d. 1880, age 68) and Flora, his wife (d. 1897, age 80). It is similar in style to others in Section 1 but with larger component parts, consisting of a granite base, topped by a marble block inscribed with the family name, a 6' tall square pillar with architectural motifs and gabled top, surmounted by 4' tall round column with floral motifs topped by a marble urn.

Section 2, which lies to the east of Section 1, contains one curbed lot, that of the Brigham family, dominated by a central marble monument. This one consists of a granite base on which is a 4' marble pillar with raised panel surmounted by a marble obelisk with a recessed panel depicting a shaft of wheat. It commemorates Lewis Brigham (1797-1875) and Almira Brigham (1810-1873). The inscription reads, "Rest! Parents rest, In quiet sleep, Thy children in sorrow, O'er you weep." There are four small headstones for Mother, Father, Nancy, and Luther, as well as for Esther Brigham (1846-1902) and Lewis A. Brigham, the infant son of Lewis and Almira (who died at age two weeks in 1850). Also in Section 2 is the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) lot, marked by corner posts and containing the only flagpole in the cemetery.

The most elaborate of the curbed lots is the double lot of the Whitney and Brooks families (photo #3) in Section 3 with curvilinear planting panels in front. Like the other curbed lots, each of these has a central family monument made of marble. The Brooks lot also contains three small marble headstones, four granite headstones and one flat marker. This lot is also noteworthy as it contains the grave of Thomas H. Brooks (d. 1872); the first person to be interred after the cemetery was established. The Brooks monument, consisting of granite base and pedestal surmounted by an octagonal column with square top and decorative motif, is of a style that was popular in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, so it was probably erected some time after his death.

The other curbed lots in Section 3 are those of the Greer and Maynard families (photo #4). The Greer monument is a squat pillar with architectural motifs and the Maynard monument is a buff colored granite block on gray granite base, simpler than most of the other monuments in the curbed lots. Section 3 also contains an unusual vine-covered boulder that commemorates Sidney B. Shattuck (1844-1919). In Section 4 is the marble headstone of Nellie N. Fletcher (d. March 19, 1872, age 21), illustrated with an open book and inscribed, "Brothers and sisters, I must go."

The older lots south of the circular garden, Sections 13-17, also contain expressive monuments, although they are typically smaller and less elaborate than those in Sections 1-4. There is generally a mix of older marble headstones, typically associated with the burial of an individual, later granite family markers, and some small flat

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markers. The diversity is visually interesting and reflects the changing social and artistic styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Particularly touching are the smaller marble markers commemorating the death of a child. The Taylor lot in Section 14 has a tiny eroding marble lamb for "Georgie" with the epitaph "At Rest." Section 15 (photo #5) contains a tiny marble headstone less than a foot high marked "Our Baby." Next to it is the Cheney Smith monument, one of two white zinc monuments found in the cemetery. The other is the Parkinson monument in Section 17.

The eastern third of the old cemetery generally contains smaller and more uniform monuments typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most are polished granite slabs on a granite base but there are exceptions, such as several Russian Orthodox crosses, and a concrete planter adjacent to the maintenance building. Some display elements of Art Deco style or combine stock components in innovative ways, such as the Alasaari monument in Section 25, which is a standard polished granite slab on an oversized base flanked by granite planters.

However, what is most noteworthy about the eastern section of the old cemetery is the diversity of the ethnic backgrounds of Maynard's inhabitants. While names on the oldest monuments are typically of English origin, later monuments include people of English, Scottish, Irish, Russian, Polish, Finnish, Swedish, and Greek extraction, among others, many of whom came to Maynard to work in the mills. Some sections of the cemetery could even be considered ethnic neighborhoods, as in Sections 8-11, which contain primarily the graves of Russians and Finns. The one group not well represented is the Irish, most of whom are buried in the adjacent St. Bridget's Catholic Cemetery.

#### New Cemetery

The new cemetery, constructed in the 1930s by the WPA, is similar in size to the old cemetery and also has a geometric layout, in the shape of an elongated egg, with more or less concentric roads organized around a central circle and a smaller secondary circle. The topography of the new cemetery is about 20' lower in elevation than the old cemetery and gently sloping towards the center. Plantings are similar to those in the old cemetery, with deciduous trees, primarily maples, planted along some of the roadways. The central circle is planted with tall evergreens, surrounded by smaller broad-leaved evergreens. The smaller circle has an ornamental tree and some shrub plantings. There are far more evergreens used as lot plantings in the new cemetery than the old cemetery. Woods to the northwest separate the old and new cemeteries and to the north where the maintenance pit is located. Volunteer trees along the east side of the new cemetery provide a partial screen from the adjacent St. Bridget's Catholic Cemetery. The new cemetery is oriented towards Great Road. However there is limited frontage because three house lots have been carved out to the west of the cemetery entrance. The rubble wall along Great Road constructed by the WPA has been removed and replaced with a 6' tall chain link fence. A steep paved road leads connects the old and new cemeteries.

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Lots in the new cemetery are typically smaller than those in the old cemetery and most are marked by a single-family monument. The Maynard Historical Society database indicates that in 2001 there were 671 headstones and 571 flat markers in the new cemetery. Most of the monuments are polished granite slabs on granite bases and are less artistically distinguished than those in the old cemetery. However, there are subtle differences that reveal much about the ethnic and cultural diversity of Maynard's residents. Ethnic groups are similar to those found in the old cemetery, with a particularly large number of Finns and Russians. Religious beliefs are expressed by Christian and Russian Orthodox crosses. Several double hearts reflect the strength of the bond between two people. Imagery on the monuments, epitaphs and variations in plantings are other ways that families have chosen to personalize their lots.

#### **Pond**

The third section of Glenwood Cemetery is the pond (NR Map #8), located on Great Road near Parker Street. It was initially a swampy area that was improved in the 1930s by the WPA and is currently about one acre in size, with adjacent wetland areas on the south and east. It is unusual in that it is a pond, with an island that also contains a tiny pool on it. Photographs from the 1930s reveal a well-manicured landscape with a broad road around the pond but today it is overgrown with emergent vegetation taking over the pond and with access possible to only a portion of the perimeter. It has been designated a vernal pool and is of interest to the local conservation commission as a wetland and wildlife habitat.

#### **Archaeological Description**

While no ancient Native American sites are located on cemetery property, sites may be present. Eleven sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native American sites. The cemetery occupies a well-drained landscape with several level to moderately sloping areas within 1,000 feet of wetlands. Swampy wetlands are located north of the cemetery and small ponds to the west. A pond, originally a swampy area until improved by the WPA in the 1930s, is located in the central part of the cemetery north of Great Road. The cemetery is located within the Assabet/Concord/Merrimack River drainage. Given the above information, regional Native American settlement patterns, and soil disturbance resulting from landscaping and the excavation of graves, a moderate to high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources in the cemetery.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. Structural evidence may exist from outbuildings associated with cemetery operations and maintenance activities. A hearse house was built in ca. 1871 about the time the town purchased land for the new cemetery. Post holes and refuse areas may

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also exist within the cemetery. Refuse deposits may include well defined dumping areas associated with the overall cemetery and more localized refuse deposits associated with memorial activities in individual graves and larger social units. Stratigraphic evidence of filling and grading associated with landscaping activities may also be present.

Unmarked graves also represent an important potential resource type in the Glenwood Cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist from the cemetery's use as the Marble Family burial ground from 1820 and its municipal use after 1871. Unmarked graves might result from lost markers anywhere in the cemetery or from graves intentionally unmarked such as paupers in peripheral area of the cemetery or outside the cemetery boundary. Unmarked graves may include stratigraphic evidence of a burial shaft and the remains of coffin, skeleton, and other funerary related artifacts. Graves may include individual and multiple interments.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Glenwood Cemetery qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with significance at the local level. The site may also have archaeological significance associated with unmarked graves and buried headstones. The period of significance extends from 1820 to 1954. The site possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The cemetery qualifies for listing under Criterion A due to its strong association with the history of Maynard. It is one of the original civic improvements undertaken after the town was established in 1871 and is the only municipal cemetery. It contains the graves of 54 Civil War veterans. The cemetery also documents the social structure of the community, which became ethnically diverse as immigrants came to Maynard to work in the mills.

The cemetery meets Criterion C as a well-preserved 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century municipal cemetery that reflects the evolving design of burial grounds and funerary monuments in New England during this period. Its geometric layout and embellishments such as the entry arch, circular garden and pond, are a reflection of the 19<sup>th</sup> century rural cemetery movement as adapted to a municipal cemetery. Glenwood Cemetery's earlier burial monuments reflect the sentimentality of the Victorian era in their expression of natural and classical forms, choice of marble as a primary material, flowery epitaphs and curbed lots. The later lots with their more uniform granite monuments reflect changing technology and more impersonal times associated with the machine age.

The cemetery meets Criteria Exception D because it served as the primary burying ground in Maynard from 1871 until the present. It includes the graves of approximately 6,000 residents of Maynard and contains information that is not readily available elsewhere. The 1820 beginning date for the period of significance corresponds with the first burial, that of John Marble, who with members of his family, was buried here half a century before the cemetery was formally established. The 1954 termination date reflects National Register policy that properties with ongoing significance use a 50-year cut-off date unless events of unusual significance have occurred within the past 50 years.

The area known today as Maynard, located approximately 25 miles northwest of Boston, was initially part of the towns of Sudbury and Stow. It remained a relatively quiet agricultural area until 1846 when Amory Maynard began acquiring land and water rights to establish his carpet manufacturing business along the Assabet River. By 1849 the Marlboro Branch Railroad had been constructed to serve the mill and a new village began to take shape. In 1862 the Maynard business was reorganized as the Assabet Manufacturing Company. By this time larger buildings had been constructed to accommodate the growing enterprise. During the Civil War, the business began making blankets, flannels, and cloth, including large orders to supply the Union Army.

By the late 1860s Assabet Village, as Maynard was previously known, was bigger than either of its parent communities. It was also a substantial distance from the centers of both towns, which were more oriented

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towards farming, while Assabet was primarily involved with manufacturing and sought advantages that neither of the parent towns were willing to provide. On April 19, 1871, Maynard was formally established as a separate town, named in honor the man who transformed it from a rural farming district to a manufacturing community. As soon as the new town was established, it began to undertake civic improvements, including construction of a new cemetery.

The town acquired about eight acres of land at the corner of Parker Street and Great Road as the site for the new cemetery. A portion of the land had previously been used as a small family burial ground and already contained the graves of John Marble (1750-1820), his wife Lois (1758-1848) and several other family members (buried in what is now the Daniel Whitney lot in Section 18). The town began to make improvements to transform the area into a cemetery. They hired a surveyor to lay out roads and lots, appointed a sexton, built a perimeter fence, purchased a hearse, and constructed a hearse house. The design of the new cemetery borrowed from the ideas of the 19<sup>th</sup> rural cemetery movement, which advocated for burial places that would provide a permanent resting place for the dead and offer solace to the living. The focal point of the cemetery was the Victorian summerhouse (1872) located in the central circle near the main entrance. It was described as described as a "neat artistic summer house near the well." Trees and flowering shrubs around the summerhouse were planted by the ladies of Maynard.

The first burial in the newly established cemetery, that of Thomas H. Brooks, took place in May 1872. In addition to the lots purchased by individual families, in 1876 the town also granted a lot to the GAR, Henry Wilson Post #86, to be selected by the post and used at their discretion for the burial of deceased soldiers.

The Maynard family tomb, the most prominent burial monument at Glenwood Cemetery, was erected in 1880 by Amory Maynard (1804 – 1890), who was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Maynard during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Various other family members are buried there as well.

By 1881 the town was ready to lay out additional lots (probably Sections 8-11 and 22-25). Other early improvements included construction of a stone wall around the adjacent school (wall built 1887, school site later added to cemetery); construction of a receiving tomb by North Acton Granite (1888) and later a wall near the receiving tomb (1891). Clearing of the wooded site was ongoing during the 1890s, as town records indicate sale of wood from the cemetery grounds.

A smallpox epidemic in 1885 wrecked havoc in the community and reports from the Board of Health urged better sanitation to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Victims of the epidemic were buried in mass graves, primarily in Section 7.

In 1887 the town's annual report included a narrative for the first time describing the state of the cemetery.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet

Glenwood Cemetery  
Maynard, Middlesex County, MA

Section number 8 Page 3

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*"There has been a considerable amount of money expended in and around Glenwood Cemetery during the past year, and we are satisfied that it was money well spent. A substantial stone wall has been laid around the old Turnpike school grounds, enclosing them with the cemetery proper, thus enlarging and improving the appearance of the cemetery and surroundings. In the yard, wheel guards have been set at all corners where the avenues intersect, thereby protecting the edges and banks of corner lots. The Public Statutes provide that income from cemeteries shall be expended on the same. We are gratified to know that there is a small amount in favor of the cemetery, not withstanding the extensive improvements of the past year."* (1887 Annual Report)

A few years after the death of Amory Maynard in 1890, the Maynard business was bought out by the American Woolen Company. At that time it was the largest woolen mill in the country with 66 sets of cards and 350 broad looms. The company had brought prosperity to Maynard and also attracted many immigrants to operate the mills. Among the first were the English, Scottish, and Irish who came to work at the Assabet Mill soon after it was founded. By 1871 the population of Maynard was 1,820 with about 1/3 foreign born, primarily Irish. By 1915 half the population of 6,774 was foreign born including 1,022 Finns, 498 Poles and 487 Russians. There were also Greeks and Lithuanians in smaller numbers. All of these ethnic groups are reflected in the burials at Glenwood Cemetery, although there are fewer Irish and Italians than might be expected, as many were buried in the adjacent St. Bridget's Catholic Cemetery established in 1869.

Maynard celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1921 with a population of 7,200. Local historian William H. Gutteridge described it as,

*"... a very cosmopolitan community, twenty-eight different nationalities are represented, the English language being an unknown "quantity" to many... The most numerous of our European friends are the Finns, Poles, Italians and Russians in the order named."*

The last major embellishment was added to the old cemetery with the gift of a new granite entry arch from Maynard businessman William F. Litchfield in 1928 to replace an earlier entry gate. By the late 1920s there was clear need for expansion, as the old cemetery was nearly full. Several new areas, including Sections 31 and 32, were added in the old cemetery but this was only a stopgap measure. In 1927 the town purchased eleven acres between the old cemetery and St. Bridget's for expansion.

The land for the new cemetery was cleared and graded over the next several years and a road built between the two sections. During the 1930s construction of the new cemetery was undertaken by several Depression-era relief programs, most notably the Work Projects Administration (WPA). Improvements included building of a new iron fence along the Parker Street in front of the old cemetery; laying out the new cemetery and constructing a rubble entrance wall along Great Road; and dredging the swampy area at the corner of Parker Street and Great Road to transform it from an unsightly area into a miniature lake surrounded by a wide pathway.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Glenwood Cemetery  
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By the mid-1930s the cemetery had doubled in size. A full-time superintendent was hired to oversee it and new by-laws were enacted. Provision made in the new section for providing separate areas for those of different nationalities who wish to be buried together. No sooner was this work completed than a 1938 hurricane destroyed 78 trees including the spruces around the summerhouse, which had to be removed because it was so badly damaged. The following year the spruce at the circle were replaced by shrubs, with evergreens at the outer circle, flowering shrubs in center. Plants were also added at the receiving tomb and at the entrance to the new cemetery.

In 1953 care of the cemetery was placed under a newly established Department of Public Works, which continues to care for the cemetery today. There have been relatively few changes since that time other paving the main cemetery roads. Most recently the town received a grant from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management to undertake a preservation master plan for the cemetery, which was completed in 2001.

### Archaeological Significance

Although numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded in the Concord, Sudbury and Assabet River drainages (which converge less than five miles northwest of the cemetery), few sites have been systematically excavated in the area limiting their interpretative value and making surviving sites in the area potentially significant. Much of our information relating to Native American site locations in the Maynard area dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later and results from information compiled by artifact collectors and avocational archaeologists in neighboring towns. Recent cultural resource management studies conducted by professional archaeologists in the Concord River drainage have added to these early efforts and provided a systematic body of data which forms the basis for Native American subsistence and settlement models available for the Concord River drainage including the Assabet River. Any prehistoric sites in the nominated area have the potential to further define the variability within these models and how they changed during the last 12,500 years of demonstrated settlement in this area. Recent professional archaeological studies in the cemetery expansion area northeast of the nominated area have identified Native American use of that area dating from the Middle Archaic through Woodland Periods. Those excavations produced projectile points, bifaces, chipping debris, pottery, and features indicating the probable presence of a habitation site and the survivability of these deposits even after intense farming activities. Similar Native American resources may be present in the nominated area indicating the potential for a wide variety of additional research topics including lithic and ceramic technologies, changing resource use and procurement and possibly exchange patterns.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important information relating to the evolution and internal configuration of the Glenwood Cemetery and the social, cultural, and economic aspects of Maynard's population from the early 19<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additional documentary research

(continued)



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**Glenwood Cemetery  
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combined with archaeological survey and testing may help identify changes that occurred as the cemetery evolved from a family burial ground in 1820 to a municipal cemetery in 1871. Identification and careful mapping of post-holes may help reconstruct fence line boundaries during different periods of the cemetery's evolution and ownership. Archaeological testing may also help identify the location of unmarked graves, which when combined with known graves will also help reconstruct boundaries and burial patterns throughout the cemetery's use. Paupers, other indigent persons and body parts were often buried outside or at the periphery of marked cemetery boundaries, often without markers or marked with wood that has since deteriorated.

Documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may also identify the locations of outbuildings used for cemetery activities and/or maintenance. Structural features and artifacts related to the hearst house (1871) may contain information associated with mortuary related transportation activities and architectural details of the structure. Other outbuildings and associated remains may contribute information related to landscaping activities and other types of maintenance. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and utilities may also exist related to cemetery maintenance activities.

Identification and detailed analysis of the context and contents of marked and unmarked graves may also contribute a wealth of information relating to the operation of the cemetery and various social groups that inhabited Maynard. Actual burial shafts may contribute information related to methods of excavation, especially when grave diggers changed from manual to power-assisted excavation. Funerary artifacts including coffins, coffin hardware and personal grave goods may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to individuals, family groups, ethnic groups, religious groups, and class groupings. Funerary related artifacts associated with memorial services may also contribute important information related to the social groupings listed above.

Osteological analysis of skeletal remains in graves may also contribute a wealth of information related to Maynard's population. Skeletal remains can contribute information that identifies the stature, general health, and other physical characteristics associated with individuals and many of the social groups identified above. Osteological studies can also identify many of the pathologies that effected specific individuals and groups.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Glenwood Cemetery  
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Section number 9-10 Page 1

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Glenwood Cemetery lies at the northeast corner of the intersection of Parker Road (Route 62) and Great Road in the town Maynard, Massachusetts. Although land for the cemetery was acquired in several parcels between 1871 and 1927, today it is a single 23-acre parcel (map 25, parcel 14) that encompasses the three major sections of the cemetery: the old cemetery, the new cemetery and the pond. Glenwood Cemetery is bounded by Parker Street on the west; Great Road on the south (except for three residential lots that lie on the north side of Great Road); St. Bridget's Catholic Cemetery on the east; and undeveloped town land to the north.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompass all land currently laid out and developed for cemetery use at this location.

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

**Glenwood Cemetery  
Maynard, Middlesex County, MA**

Section number 9-10 Page 2

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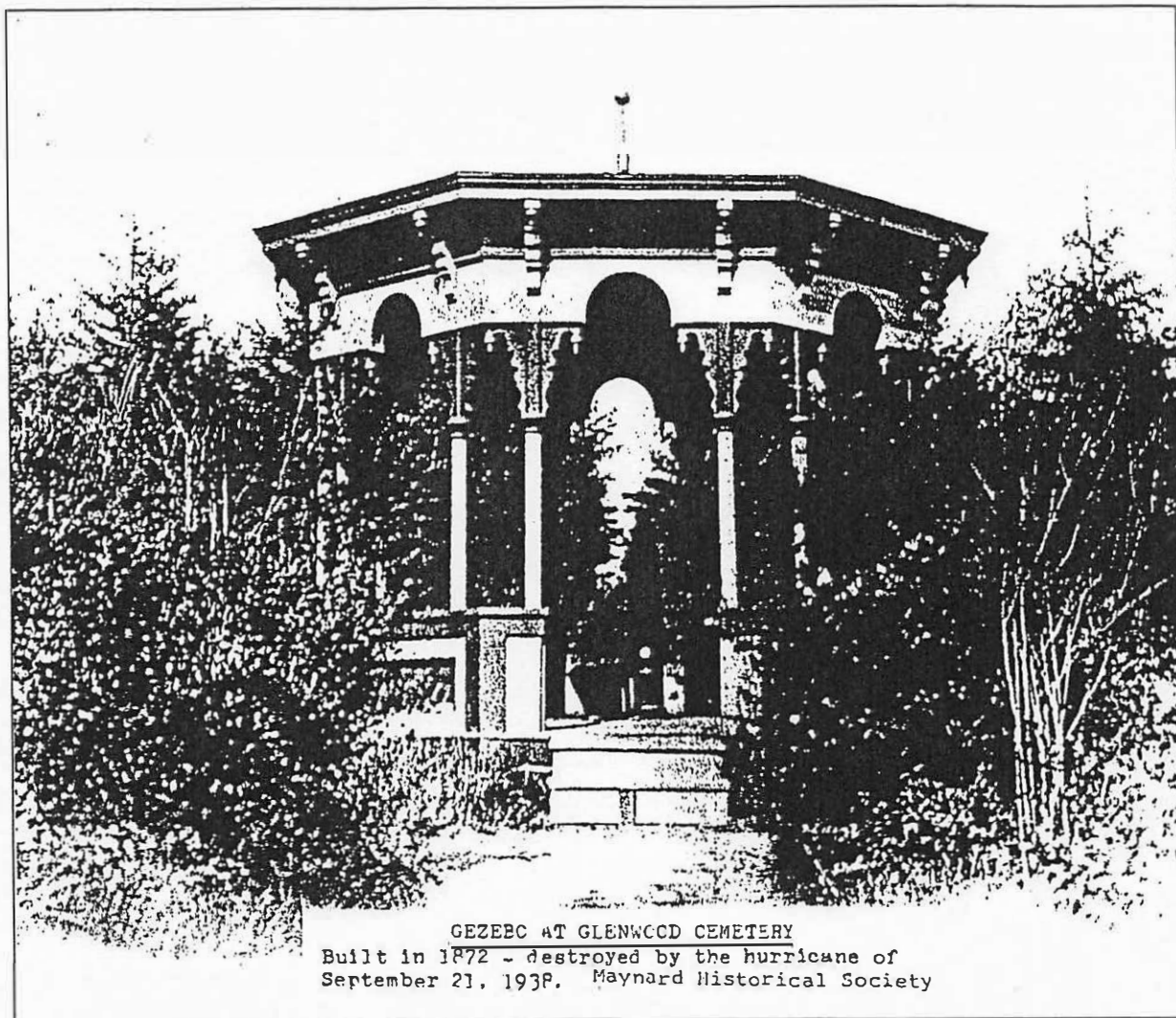
**LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

<i>NR Photo #</i>	<i>Location/Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photo by</i>
1	Granite entry gate and iron fence viewed from Parker Street with circular garden beyond.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg
2	Maynard Tomb from the west.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg
3	Brooks and Whitney lots in Section 3.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg
4	Greer and Maynard lots in Section 3.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg
5	View west with Section 15 in the foreground.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg
6	Tree-lined road between sections 24 and 25.	Fall 2001	Shary Berg

**LIST OF MAPS**

Map 1 - USGS Quadrangle, Maynard, Massachusetts, 1:25,000.

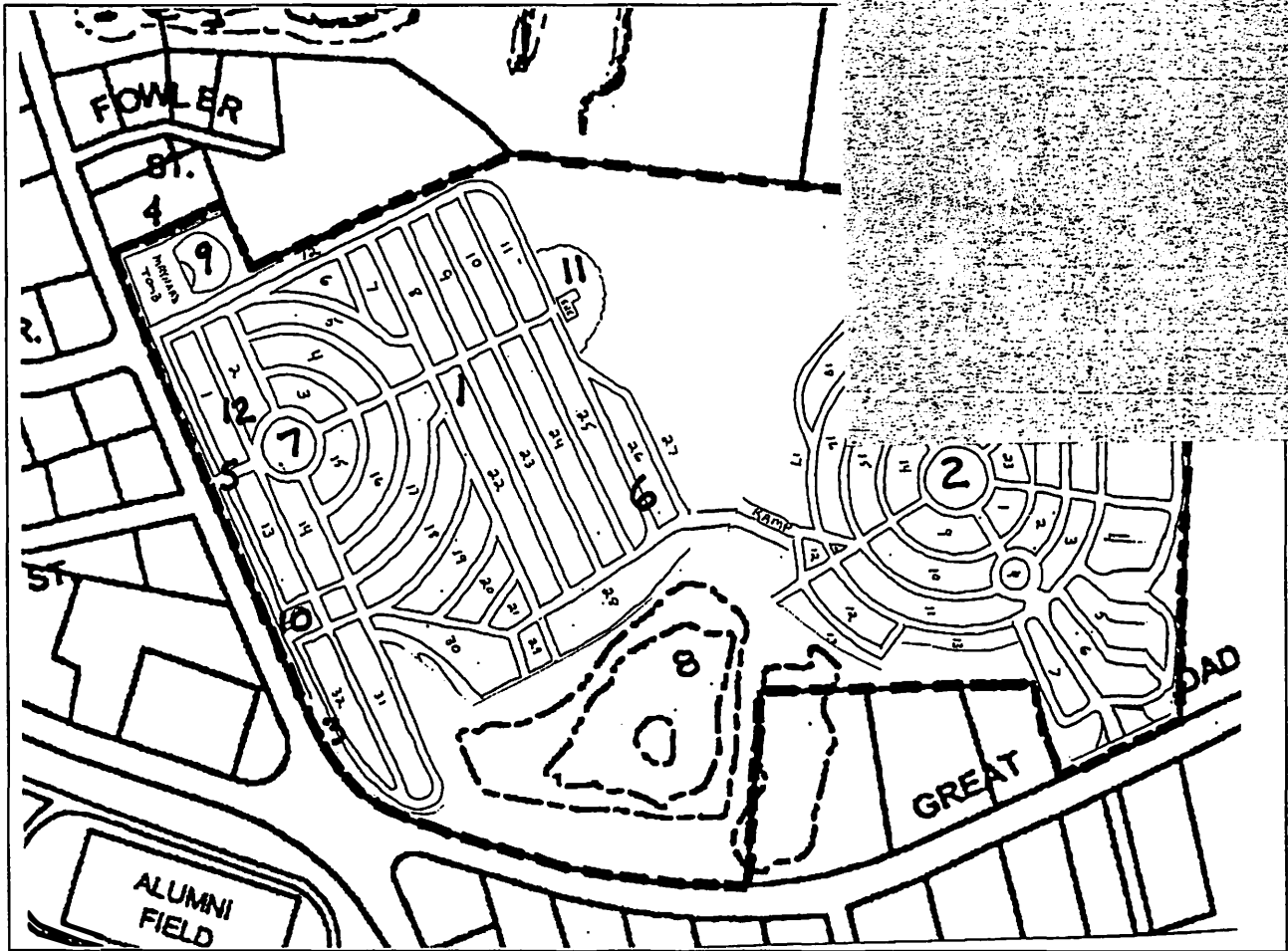
Map 2 - Assessor's Maps 20 and 25, Maynard, Mass., 2001



GEZEBO AT GLENWOOD CEMETERY  
Built in 1872 - destroyed by the hurricane of  
September 21, 1938. Maynard Historical Society

Historic Image of Gazebo at Glenwood Cemetery, Maynard, MA (1872 - 1938)

New map showing  
Pond (#8)



Map 2 - Cemetery Features, Glenwood Cemetery, Maynard, MA

- 1 Old Cemetery
- 2 New Cemetery
- 3 Iron Fence Along Parker Street
- 4 Iron Fence Around Maynard Tomb
- 5 Granite Entry Gate
- 6 Road System
- 7 Circular Garden
- 8 Pond
- 9 Maynard Tomb
- 10 Receiving Tomb
- 11 Maintenance Building
- 12 Curbed Lots



*Glenwood Cemetery  
Maynard, Massachusetts*

was accepted on *May 12, 2004* for inclusion in the

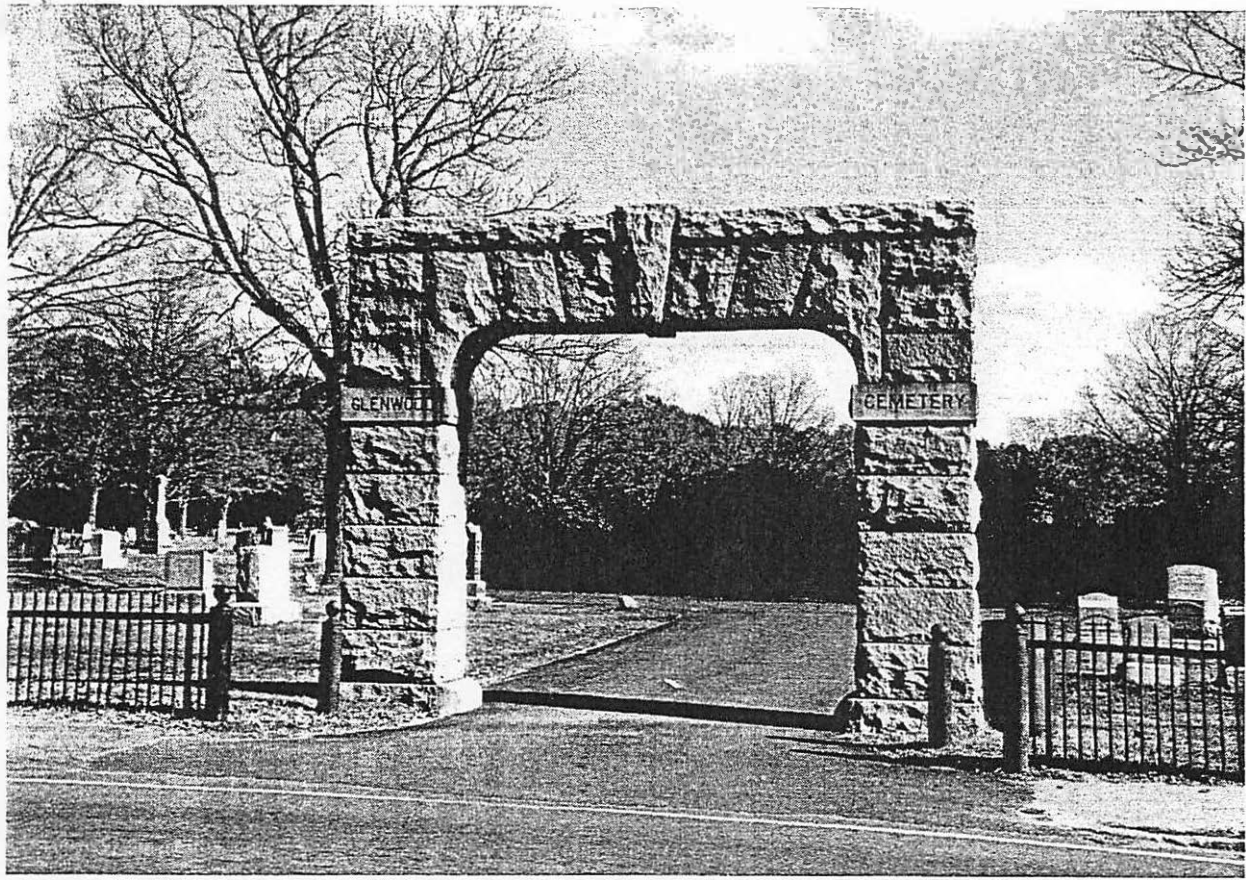
## National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the nation's official list of buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects which retain their historical character and are important to our local, state, or national history. The National Register was established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is administered in the Commonwealth by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

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

Cara H. Metz  
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
A Division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth









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

June 7, 2004

Ms. Ann P. Thompson  
Maynard Board of Selectmen  
195 Main Street  
Maynard, Massachusetts 01754

Dear Ms. Thompson:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission is pleased to inform you that Glenwood Cemetery, Maynard, Massachusetts, has been accepted by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A certificate listing the cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places is enclosed.

For your information, an explanation of the National Register of Historic Places is enclosed. If you have any questions or wish further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

We share with you a sense of pride that Glenwood Cemetery has been listed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Francis Galvin".

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cara H. Metz".

Cara H. Metz  
Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Paul Boothroyd, Maynard Historical Commission  
Shary Page Berg, preservation consultant  
✓ Carolyn Britt, Maynard Town Planner

# FORM E- BURIAL GROUND

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
25-14	Maynard		800

**Town** Maynard

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*)

**Address or Location** Parker Street (Rt 62)  
at Great Road (Rt 117)

**Name** Glenwood Cemetery

**Ownership**  *Public*  *Private*

**Approximate Number of Stones** 713

**Earliest Death Date** early 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

**Latest Death Date** 2001

**Landscape Architect** None

**Condition** Good

**Acreage** 15 acres (historic  
section of cemetery)

**Setting** Crossroads 1/2 mile south  
of town center near high  
school and St. Bridget's  
Cemetery

**Recorded by** Shary Berg

**Organization** WKDG/Mass DEM

**Date** (*month/year*) April 2001

## Photograph

roll negative

6627	
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## Sketch Map

See attached.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Maynard
Property Address	Glenwood Cemetery, Parker Street at Great Road
Area(s)	Form No. 800

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## VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Glenwood Cemetery was one of the first civic improvements made after the town of Maynard was established in 1871 and is intimately linked with the history of the community. It is an excellent example of a well-preserved municipal cemetery that retains strong historical associations and distinctive landscape features and monuments dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is also the burial place of many of the town's notable citizens, including its founder Amory Maynard.

The cemetery is located about 1/2 mile south of Maynard Center at the junction of Parker Street (Route 62) and Great Road (Route 117). St Bridget's Catholic Cemetery is located to the east, with the local high school and athletic fields immediately to the southwest. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential, with the Assabet River Wildlife Sanctuary and the US Federal Center (an operational base for FEMA) about 1/2 mile to the southwest.

The cemetery is in three distinct sections: original cemetery (established as a municipal cemetery in 1871); new section (laid out in 1930s); and undeveloped section (land owned by the town but not yet laid out for cemetery use). This inventory form addresses only the original section, which includes the western portion of the cemetery. The new section of the cemetery is excluded because most of the burials post-date 1950.

The original section of Glenwood Cemetery fronts on Parker Street. There is a low steel picket fence along the street built by the WPA in the late 1930s. The main entrance is marked by an imposing granite arch (ca. 1915), which replaces an earlier iron arched gate. The granite arch was a gift from Maynard resident William F. Litchfield. The receiving tomb (1888) located on Parker Street slightly south of the main entrance is an earthen structure with a granite front topped by an urn with low wing walls on either side. The only building is a post 1950 one-story maintenance garage located at the rear (eastern edge) of the original cemetery.

The original cemetery was laid out in a geometric pattern with a large circular garden located just inside the main entrance. Along Parker Street, there are three parallel roadways, the easternmost of which is bisected by the circle. The road leading in from the entrance road is also bisected by the circle and continues around it to the east. The middle section is arranged in a series of semi-circular roads, while in the eastern portion the roads run parallel to Parker Street. Later additions were made at the southern and eastern ends of the original cemetery (sections 26, 27, 28, 29) and a road at the southeast corner connects the new and old sections. There are 29 sections in the original cemetery that contain a total of 700 burial lots, each of which can accommodate from 4 to 20 graves.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING

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The geometric road system is the primary organizing feature of the original cemetery. Major roads are paved with asphalt while others have been allowed to revert to gravel or grass. The spatial organization established by the roads is reinforced by rows of deciduous trees, primarily maples, that run along the roadways. Most of these were planted after the 1938 hurricane. In areas where most of the trees remain they create a strong sense of space, while in other areas where many trees have been lost, there is a more open and less defined landscape. There are also some shrub plantings, primarily yews located adjacent to newer burial monuments.

The largest and most impressive burial structure is the Maynard tomb at the northern edge of the cemetery. Set on a large separate lot of approximately 25,000 square feet, it is an imposing earthen structure with a granite front topped by an urn and framed by stepped wing walls. A pair of marble doors provide access to a circular space with eight separate burial vaults in which Amory Maynard and other family members are buried. The Maynard lot is enclosed by a chain link fence which is kept locked for security reasons.

The original cemetery also includes 713 burial monuments that exemplify a wide range of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century funerary styles. Four of the older burial lots along Parker Street are enclosed by low granite curbs. There are also three lots enclosed by marble curbs. There are 530 granite markers, 180 marble markers, 2 zinc markers and 1 boulder. Many of the early marble markers are elaborately carved, frequently with ferns and other floral motifs. Early granite markers are in a range of sizes and styles including obelisks, urns and columns. Most are of gray granite but there are also a few pink granite markers. The markers in the rear section of the cemetery, most of which date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, are more uniform in size, shape and style, typically upright slabs on a granite base. The names on the burial markers reveal the ethnic diversity of town residents, many of whom came to Maynard to work in the mills. They include people of English, Scottish, Irish, Russian, Polish, Finnish, Swedish and Greek extraction, among others. Most of the burial lots in the original cemetery were sold by the 1930s but a few burials continue as relatives are buried in family lots.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The town of Maynard was established in 1871, carved out of sections of Stow and Sudbury. Although it was late in becoming a municipality, the area, previously known as Assabet Village, had been settled in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century it was a thriving community with mills at the town center and farms in outlying areas. One of the early priorities of the new municipality was to establish a town cemetery. In 1871 the town voted to purchase a 6-8 acre parcel at the corner of Great Road and Parker Street from Amory and Lorenzo Maynard. The area, known as Mitchell's Corner, was also the site of the Balsom

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area(s)                  **Form No. 800**

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School, which was eventually located closer to the town center. A small portion of this site had already been used as a private burying ground, including the Daniel Whitney lot where John Marble (1750 – 1820) is buried, believed to be the oldest burial on site. The first person interred after the cemetery was acquired by the town was Thomas H. Brooks (d. 1872).

The town soon began to make improvements, including purchase of a hearse and construction of a hearse house. The Victorian summer house, described as a "neat artistic summer house near the well", and the first fence were completed by 1872. The trees and flowering shrubs around the summer house were planted by the ladies of Maynard.

The cemetery was expanded in 1881 when the town voted to hire a surveyor to lay out additional burial lots. Other early improvements included construction of a stone wall around the adjacent school (wall built 1887, school later relocated to town center); construction of a receiving tomb by North Acton Granite (1888) and later a wall near the receiving tomb (1891). Clearing of the wooded site was ongoing during the 1890s, as town records indicate sale of wood from the cemetery grounds.

The Maynard family tomb, the most prominent at Glenwood Cemetery, was erected in 1888 by Amory Maynard (1804 – 1890) for whom the town is named. As the founder of the Assabet Mills in 1847 (later Assabet Manufacturing Company) he was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Maynard during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Various other family members are buried there as well.

As a mill town, Maynard attracted many immigrants. Among the first were the English, Scottish and Irish who came to work at the Assabet Mill soon after it was founded. By 1871 the population of Maynard was 1,820 with about 1/3 foreign born, primarily Irish. By 1915 half the population of 6,774 was foreign born including 1,022 Fins, 498 Poles and 487 Russians. There were also Greeks and Lithuanians in smaller numbers. All of these ethnic groups are reflected in the burials at Glenwood Cemetery, although there are fewer Irish than might be expected as many were buried in the adjacent Catholic cemetery, St. Bridget's, established in 1869.

While Glenwood Cemetery contains primarily family lots, there were also lots owned by organizations which offered burial space to those who did not have a family lot. One of these was granted to the GAR Henry Wilson Post #86 in 1876 for the burial of deceased soldiers. Another was provided by the local powder mill for their employees, many of whom had immigrated to Maynard without their families. During the Spanish flu epidemic there were so many deaths that burials took place in unmarked graves.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
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The town continued to make administrative changes and physical improvements as needed. A perpetual care fund was established by 1880, but the town still received periodic complaints of a broken pump and vandals at the cemetery. In 1899 a standpipe with faucet was erected and additional cemetery lots were laid out within the framework of roads already established.

In 1903 the town established a Cemetery Commission and three commissioners, Orrin S. Fowler, Sidney B. Shattuck and Fred W. Taylor, were elected for the first time. They replaced the old hearse house, which had been called a "pesthouse", in 1904. In 1908 the town voted to accept \$1,200 for perpetual care of the Maynard tomb. In 1925 the town voted to replace the toolhouse and its contents, which had been destroyed by fire. The present granite entry arch on Parker Street, a gift of one of the town's leading businessmen, William F. Litchfield, was completed in 1915 (some sources say 1928).

By the late 1920s the cemetery was filling up and the town began to explore options for expansion. Additional land had been acquired from Lorenzo Maynard in 1903. In 1928 11 additional acres between Glenwood Cemetery and St. Bridget's were acquired from the heirs of William Taylor. In the late 1930s the new section was laid out by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in a geometric pattern similar to that used in the original cemetery. The WPA also erected the iron fence around the entire cemetery, built the road connecting the old and new sections, and improved the pond as a recreational area.

In 1938, a massive hurricane swept through the area, destroying the Victorian summer house and adjacent vegetation. The summer house was removed and the garden surrounding it replanted with shrubs and flowers. In 1950 a five foot fence was erected around the Maynard tomb to protect it from vandalism and in 1952 the cemetery was placed under the care of the Public Works Department, which administers it today.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Flood, Gerard, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Maynard Department of Public Works, personal communication, April 2001.

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# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING

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Location map for Glenwood Cemetery which is near the center of the map

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Town

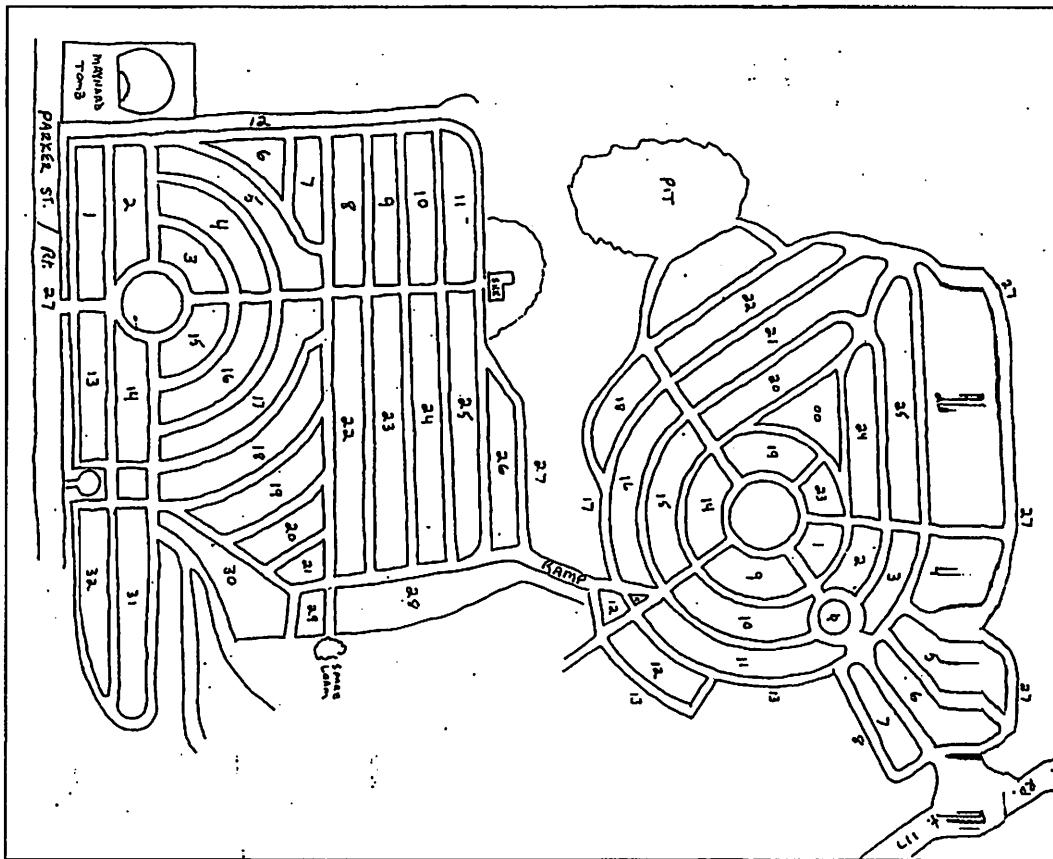
Maynard

Property Address

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Map of Glenwood Cemetery with older section at the left, including Maynard tomb at upper left, and newer section to the right



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MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town **Maynard**  
Property Address **Glenwood Cemetery, Parker Street**

Area(s) **Form No. 800**

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### National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

- Individually Eligible  Eligible only in a historic district  
 Contributing to a potential historic district  Potential historic district

Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Statement of Significance By: Shary Berg 4/01

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Glenwood Cemetery, the only municipal cemetery in Maynard, is a historically significant and highly visible property located at the intersection of Parker Street and Great Road, 1/2 mile south of Maynard Center. The original 8-acre section of the cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level with a period of significance extending from circa 1820 to 1950. The site may also have archaeological significance associated with earlier unmarked graves.

Glenwood Cemetery meets Criterion A due to its unique and intimate associations with the early history of Maynard. Most of the town's early citizens are buried here, including Amory Maynard for whom the town was named, and the many immigrants who came to work in the mills. The late 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the landscape and the diversity of burial markers with their inscriptions in many languages eloquently bring the early history of Maynard to life. Town burial records are unusually comprehensive, providing an invaluable source of genealogical information that is now being entered into a database.

Glenwood Cemetery meets Criterion C as a well-preserved late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century burial ground that illustrates the changing funerary tastes of Maynard and New England. It was laid out in a geometric pattern that is still reflected in the roadways and the arrangement of burial lots. There are 713 granite, marble and zinc headstones and a smaller number of monuments, including the Maynard tomb, reflecting the diversity of late 19<sup>th</sup> century burial monuments. The entry arch, the large circular garden at the entrance, the mature trees and the improved pond reflect ongoing efforts at beautification. The original section of Glenwood Cemetery meets Criteria Exception D because it contains graves of persons of transcendent importance to Maynard.