

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 Spring Brook Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Spring Street _____ not for publication

city or town Mansfield _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02048

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
- ☐ removed from the
National Register
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

12-6-07

Spring Brook Cemetery
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☐ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☐ district

☒ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

1

building

1

sites

4

2

structures

16

objects

23

3

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Religion: Religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls brick, granite

roof slate

other marble

zinc

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Spring Brook Cemetery is located close to the center of Mansfield, Massachusetts, in the northern part of Bristol County. The town is bordered to the north by Foxborough and Norfolk County, to the west by North Attleborough and Plainville, to the south by Norton, and to the east by Easton. The district of Mansfield was originally part of Norton; it became a town in 1775.

The cemetery is located on the north side of Spring Street and like the street, takes its name from a spring running under the site. Coral Street acts as the northern boundary for the cemetery, and it extends to School Street on the west and nearly to Dean Street on the east. The surrounding neighborhood is single-family residential. The topography of the cemetery is generally flat, with some small hills and valleys. Shrubbery and some mature trees dot the land. At one time there was a small natural pond on the property, fed by a spring, and home to several hundred goldfish. It was later filled in.

Layout

The original cemetery was a four-acre parcel of land, rectangular in plan, and oriented with its narrow south end to Spring Street, divided and bordered by several roads running north-south. These roads appear to be the present (from west to east): Oakland Avenue, Laurel Avenue, Linden Avenue, and Vernon Avenue. The northern boundary of the early burial ground appears to be what is now known as Pleasant Avenue with Broadway marking the southern boundary. Over the years additional rectangular sections were added to the east and north. To the east, between Broadway and Pleasant Avenue, six additional roads were added - Greenwood Avenue, Maple Avenue, Central Avenue, Chestnut Avenue, Birch Avenue, and Willow Avenue. An east-west road called Elmwood Avenue bisects these six roads.

Eventually all of the roads north of Pleasant Avenue between Oakland and Willow Avenue, with the exception of Birch Avenue, were extended north to Coral Street. East-west cross streets include Cross Avenue and Coral Avenue. The section of the cemetery west of Oakland Avenue is the most recent section of the cemetery and includes two north-south roads - Elm and Morris Avenue, as well as Hewitt Circle which loops through the land on which the Roland Cross School stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1923. The alignment of Hewitt Circle also echoes the layout of School Street, which approaches Coral Street from the southwest. One of the last sections to be laid out was on the south side of Broadway, to the west of the chapel. (Note: the cemetery does not have any street signs; these names are visible only on maps.)

As is typical, Spring Brook Cemetery provides a range of burial options including family lots, single grave plots and institutional lots to provide burial space or a memorial for a particular group of people such as a military or fraternal group. The most common burial unit in the cemetery is the family lot, where several generations of family members could be buried together in perpetuity. In most cases the family lots have a central monument, but often there are also smaller, secondary markers commemorating individual family members. Many of the family lots are delineated by cornerstones or curbing. Most of the gravestones in the cemetery face east or west, although in some cases the monuments are set at an angle.

The roads running through the cemetery were originally grass but have now been paved with asphalt. With the exception of the stone walls along Spring Street, a modern chain-link fence encloses most of the cemetery.

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Buildings and Structures

The west Spring Street entrance (map #1) functions as the principal entrance to the cemetery and is located adjacent to the Card Memorial Chapel. The entryway is about twelve feet wide and is marked by two granite posts that are approximately six feet high. Atop each post, the ornamental cap consists of a torus molding topped by a cyma reversa molding with a low pyramidal cap. Modern chain-link gates have been placed in front of the granite posts.

A similar pair of granite posts mark the east Spring Street entrance (map #2; photo #2) at the southeast corner of the cemetery, adjacent to the receiving vault. This entrance is notable for retaining its elaborate cast-iron gates. The ironwork incorporates fancy scrollwork and lighted torch motifs.

The receiving vault (map #3; photo #2), located just inside the east Spring Street entrance, was constructed in 1889. The structure is built into the side of the adjacent hill, and was used for temporary storage of bodies awaiting burial or relocation. The visible portion of the receiving vault faces east and consists of large granite blocks with smooth margins. A metal door with strap hinges provides access. The opening is capped by a peaked granite lintel bearing the date "1889." A PVC vent rises from the top of the mound.

Adjacent to the west Spring Street entrance, the Card Memorial Chapel (map #4; photo #1) was constructed in 1898 as a memorial to the daughter of one of Mansfield's early industrialists, Mary Lewis ("Lulu") Card. The building was designed by architect Charles H. Eastman who was Miss Card's fiancée. The chapel borrows from the Romanesque and Victorian Gothic styles, and is constructed of red brick laid with a tinted mortar atop a foundation of Quincy granite. The various roof sections are sheathed in green slate. The building displays a cross plan with a central tower rising forty-two feet from the ground to the apex, topped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with copper crocket. Brick corbelling wraps around the top of the tower below the copper cornice. On the east façade, granite steps lead to a round-arched vestibule entry, which displays granite returns at the impost level and a granite keystone. The pediment atop the entryway displays copper modillions, and a circular stone tablet bears the inscription: "Card Memorial, Erected A.D. 1898" and is surrounded by an egg-and-dart molding. The vestibule has a floor of small marble mosaic tiles. The double oak doors are varnished and have large bronze hinges. A long narrow stained glass window is located on either side of the entrance. The north and south projections are capped by hip roofs and each is punctuated by broad, pointed-arch openings filled with leaded glass. The west projection consists of a five-sided apse with an exterior brick chimney on the west wall, and a novelty-sided, gable-roofed bulkhead access on the northwest face. The apse is lit by two slender pointed-arch stained glass windows of a floral design. Each side of the tower is punctuated by two narrow round-arched windows that are filled with diamond-paned leaded glass. J.J. Coon and Company of Boston served as the contractors for the building, and J.S. Kelly of Cambridgeport was the carpenter.

A stone wall (map #5; photo #3) with granite capstones runs along Spring Street. The mortared wall is about three feet high and runs between the west Spring Street entrance and the east entrance. Nearly midway down the length of the wall, a flight of five granite steps, about seven feet wide, leads from the road to the cemetery. Adjacent to the stairs, the wall is curved. A lower, curved, stone wall leads from the west post of the Spring Street entrance to the chapel entrance. To the south of the Card Memorial Chapel the stone wall is just a foot in height, topped by a chain link fence.

Marking the Coral Street entrance is a granite gateway (map #6; photo #12) erected in 1964. An inscription on the inside face of the west post notes that the gateposts were erected in memory of Mabel Haseltine Sinclair by her husband, Ralph L. Sinclair. Set atop the posts is a large granite lintel inscribed "Spring Brook Cemetery."

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The Allen Mausoleum (map #7; photo #9) is the only mausoleum in the cemetery. Constructed of large rough-faced granite blocks, the above-ground tomb is capped by a low-pitched granite roof. Narrow metal double doors access the west façade above which there are raised letters reading "Allen." Marble tablets visible through the openings in the doors indicate that the tomb contains the remains of Micah Allen (1847-1912), his wife Hannah (1840-1914) and son Elbridge (1883-1897). U.S. Census records indicate that Micah and Hannah lived in Brockton; he was a policeman.

The Maintenance Garage/Office (map #8; photo #14) is a noncontributing metal building constructed in 1988. It rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by a gable roof. The building is oriented with a large garage door on the gable end facing the cemetery. The gable facing School Street has two slider windows; there is a door on the north elevation. Facing School Street there is a noncontributing simple granite sign (map #9; photo #13) erected in 1998 and made of Vermont granite. It reads "Spring Brook Cemetery, Est. 1865". It was donated by Mrs. Emma Scarpellini.

The original Roland Green School was also at one time located within the present cemetery grounds, at the corner of Coral and School Streets. It burned down in 1923 and some of the foundation stones were later used as foundations for cemetery markers. The land on which the school stood is now dotted by modern gravestones. Until 1988 there were also two tool sheds located near Willow Avenue. These were removed when the new garage was built.

Monuments

The Spring Brook Cemetery contains a wide range of grave markers ranging from modest markers to larger monuments. Granite and marble markers predominate, but there are also slate, brownstone, and zinc examples. Taller monuments, including obelisks, columns, and square shafts are seen throughout the cemetery. There are a number of monuments topped by artfully carved urns. Monument makers whose work is represented at Spring Brook include Burt and King (also known as D.A. Burt and Burt & Co. at various times) of Taunton, Long & Saunders of Quincy, Frank Tingley of Providence, L.A. Rogers of Clinton, Stanton & Farnum of Providence, and J.L. Miller of Quincy.

The oldest stones in the cemetery are found in the rectangular section to the northwest of Card Memorial Chapel. These stones predate the establishment of Spring Brook Cemetery about 1860. According to a cemetery census taken in 1987 there are at least sixty-four graves in Spring Brook Cemetery that predate 1850. The earliest death date that appears in the cemetery is that of Avery Dean, the infant son of William and Abigail Dean, who died in 1790. A single marble marker marks the grave of Avery Dean and his parents (Abigail d. 1811 and William d. 1808) (map #10). The next oldest stone found is the simple marble tablet of Samuel Bixby Allen (map #11), the son of Micah Allen Jr. and Annah Allen, who died at the age of five in 1807. The stone is located on the east side of Vernon Avenue, a short distance from Broadway. Just to the south of the Bixby stone, the marker for Mrs. Betsey Tolman (map #12, photo #7), the widow of Thomas Tolman who died in 1818, is notable as the only slate marker in the cemetery. The shouldered slate stone is inscribed with an urn and willow, intended to evoke the ideals of classicism and nature.

The southern part of the cemetery has numerous simple marble headstones. The headstones of Josephine and Charlotte Manuel (map #25, photo #8) are examples of typical rectangular markers and date to the 1840s. Marble was popular for funerary monuments in the mid 19th century because it could also be carved into more elaborate shapes and classically inspired forms including columns and artfully carved urns.

During this period, simple obelisks also found great favor because they were tasteful, associated with ancient greatness, and less costly than elaborate sculpted monuments. A virtual catalogue of obelisks ranging from simple to grand is found in the family plots along Broadway. At the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Broadway is the simple marble obelisk

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marking the family plot of straw bonnet manufacturer George Mowry (1835-1887) (map #13, photo #3 right), which is set on a brownstone base and topped by a draped urn. Like many of the marble monuments in the cemetery, it bears the imprint of Burt & King of Taunton. Granite curbing encircles the more elaborate marble obelisks of George Wilcox (map #14, photo #3) and John Rogers (map #15, photo #3), which are located on the north side of Broadway between Maple Avenue and Central Avenue. Wilcox was a cutlery manufacturer and his plot is also occupied by members of the McMoran and Fulton families. The urn-topped marble obelisk has a dove on the front face and raised panels in marble, and is also the work of Burt & King. The same company's monument for John Rogers (1806-1873) consists of an urned obelisk set on a granite base and embellished by a raised crown and cross and wreath. At the northeast corner of Elmwood Avenue and Central Avenue, the family plot of furnace manufacturer Gardner Chilson (1804-1877) (map #16, photo #5) consists of a central, urn-topped granite monument and smaller footstones, encircled by curved granite curbstones, steps, cornerstones, and urns.

On the east side of Greenwood Avenue, the algae-covered, deteriorated brownstone monument of straw shop owner and cemetery proprietor David Harding (1825-1909) (map #17) illustrates why this relatively soft stone found limited popularity in cemeteries. The family plot contains an urn-topped octagonal column atop a square base; the corner posts are also brownstone.

Within the cemetery there are a number of cast zinc or "white bronze" monuments which found popularity in the late 19th and early 20th century. The hollow metal monuments have a characteristic blue-gray color and were typically made in the same shapes and styles as more expensive marble or granite models. Although none of the white bronze monuments bear any company imprint, most of these markers were undoubtedly purchased from the Monumental Bronze Company, a foundry in Bridgeport, Connecticut, that started manufacturing them in the mid 1870s and discontinued production in 1912. Examples include the monument of William Hunnewell (1808-1876) and family (map #18, photo #6). Like many of the cast zinc monuments, this one takes on a rusticated finish to resemble stone but at a lesser cost. The cast-zinc monument of coal dealer Andrew D. King (1837-1913) (map #19) is square in plan and set at an angle in relation to the rows of other monuments in the cemetery. It has a rusticated appearance with Corinthian corner columns and arched panels. The ca.1910 cast-zinc Mary and Charles Booth monument (map #20) is located on Chestnut Avenue near Cross Avenue. It incorporates the illusion of a curtain with tassels above the raised panels, with raised letters that resemble logs. The monument is topped by a flaming urn.

In the early 20th century, granite became increasingly popular. In addition to its regional availability, it was durable and thanks to the introduction of pneumatic tools, could be shaped into intricate forms. A number of late 19th and early 20th century monuments at Spring Brook were fashioned in granite by monument companies including Long & Saunders of Quincy, J.L. Miller of Quincy, Stanton & Farnum and Frank Tingley of Providence, Rhode Island. Long & Saunders is the maker of the Card family marker (Simon Card d.1899; Mary Card d. 1929, Mary Lewis Card, d. 1896) (map #21, photo #4). They also manufactured the granite tablet marking the grave of Anson W. Cobb (1841-1897) (map #22) at the southwest corner of Elmwood and Maple Avenues. The tablet is embellished by classically inspired detailing including egg and dart moldings and foliate ornament on the stone's rounded top corners. Cobb fought in the Civil War for three years, was active in several lodges and organizations, served as a deputy sheriff of Bristol County and was fire chief of Mansfield from 1891 until his death in 1897.

Among the more unusual gravestones is that of Charles S. Frost (1831-1898) (map #23, photo #10), who worked as a chainmaker in Spaulding's jewelry shop and served as a State Representative. The marker depicts a book with an "F" on the cover resting on a lectern. Below the lectern the polished granite is incised with an image of gates opening. This monument was also manufactured by Long & Saunders.

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Significant gravesites include the Unknown Soldier's Monument (map #24, photo #11), erected by the Grand Army of the Republic in 1913 on the east side of Chestnut Avenue, near Cross Avenue. The rough stone tablet has three smooth panels reading "G.A.R.," "Unknown," and "1913." There are more than 500 veterans buried at Spring Brook, with approximately 300 identified by the conflict in which they served. These include two Revolutionary War veterans; three from the War of 1812; 70 from the Civil War; one from the Spanish American War; 83 from World War I; over 120 from World War II; veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean War; and others from the Vietnam War. A number of monuments in the cemetery also bear the insignia of various fraternal organizations such as the Odd Fellows (three links of a chain) or the Masons (compass).

West of Oakland Avenue the gravestones are modern, typically made of granite, with smooth faces and rough-faced edges. Northwest of Pleasant and Oakland, the monuments date from the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. The markers in the northwest section of the cemetery consist primarily of slant stones and are more densely situated. Beginning in the late 1950s, marble markers were prohibited in the new sections of the cemetery.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known within the boundaries of the Spring Brook Cemetery, sites may exist. One ancient site is known in the general area (within one mile), south of the cemetery on a terrace of the Rumford River. Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The cemetery is located on excessively drained, level to moderately sloping topography, in close proximity to wetlands. Soils are generally sandy and formed in gravelly glacial outwash deposits. Tributary streams of the Rumford River are located within 1,000 feet east and west of the cemetery. One tributary has been dammed, creating a pond east of the cemetery. A spring also runs beneath the cemetery and feeds a pond that has been filled, then recently cleaned out. The cemetery lies within the headwaters of the Taunton River drainage. Given the above information, known patterns of Native American settlement in southeastern Massachusetts, the size of the cemetery (22 acres), and historic land use of the property discussed below, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Spring Brook Cemetery.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. Structural evidence, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive from the Roland Green School, originally located on cemetery property at the corner of Coral and School Streets. The Green School burned in ca. 1935. Similar archaeological evidence may also survive from a caretaker's house that either burned or was moved across the street from near the Coral Street entrance. Structural evidence from barns, stables, a carriage house, a hearse house, and outbuildings may survive in the cemetery. At least two tool sheds were located near Willow Avenue until 1988, when they were removed to build the new metal maintenance garage/office.

Unmarked graves may also exist in the Spring Brook Cemetery. Unmarked graves may result from lost gravestones, markers that have deteriorated over time, and intentionally unmarked graves. While the cemetery was created in ca. 1860, the earliest known gravestones date to the early 19th century, possibly indicating the presence of an earlier family/neighborhood cemetery or reburials from other cemeteries. In the event a family or neighborhood cemetery was present, many stones from this earlier period of use may have been lost. Additional historical research combined with archaeological testing may contribute important evidence that clarifies the use of Spring Brook Cemetery during the first half of the 19th century and possibly earlier. Historical evidence may exist that documents an earlier burial ground at this location. Archaeological testing of unmarked and marked graves may also clarify whether the graves are primary

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interments, reburials from other areas, or commemorative graves. Primary interments will usually contain a grave marker, burial shaft, casket(s), skeletal remains from single or multiple individuals, and personal items of the deceased. Reburials contain similar items. Caskets may be deteriorated and interred individuals may be wholly or partly represented. In some instances reburials may be commemorative, lacking human remains. Intentionally unmarked graves and unmarked graves that result from grave markers that have deteriorated may result from the burial of paupers, indigents, and unknown persons.

(end)

Spring Brook Cemetery

Name of Property

Bristol, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Community Planning and Development

Social History

Period of Significance

ca. 1790-1957

Significant Dates

1860

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Eastman; Burt & King; Long & Saunders

J.L. Miller; Stanton & Farnum; Frank Tingley

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation

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Spring Brook Cemetery
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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spring Brook Cemetery, Mansfield, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level. Areas of significance include art, social history, and community planning and development. Criterion consideration D applies to this cemetery. The period of significance extends from ca. 1790 to 1957.

Under Criterion A, Spring Brook Cemetery is significant as land that has been used as a burial ground since the late 18th century. When it was formally organized in 1860 as a private, nondenominational cemetery, it contained just four acres but in the late 19th and 20th century additional acreage was acquired from multiple landowners. Spring Brook currently contains twenty-two acres, making it the largest cemetery in the town of Mansfield. As it grew, the cemetery maintained its gridded, rectilinear, design even when picturesque and romantic landscape influences gained popularity nationally during the mid to late 19th century. The greater use of the burial ground in the mid to late 19th century reflects the growth and development of Mansfield during this period as the town evolved into an industrial and railroad center. Many of the industrialists responsible for this transformation are buried in Spring Brook Cemetery. The collection of marble, cast metal, and granite markers helps to tell the story of the town's past, and provides a visual history of its citizens and families over more than two centuries. There are 3,400 plots within the cemetery; the number of graves is not known.

Under Criterion C, Spring Brook Cemetery contains a diverse and large collection of gravestone art as well as the architecturally significant Card Memorial Chapel, a Romanesque Revival and Victorian Gothic building constructed in 1898 according to designs by architect Charles H. Eastman. The earliest gravestones in the cemetery include simple marble markers and a single slate marker with willow and urn. There are also a number of obelisks of marble, granite, and brownstone, and monuments made of cast zinc, as well as later granite tablets. Within the cemetery's rectilinear grid, family plots predominate. The cemetery is still in use with most present-day burials occurring in the more densely gridded western sections. Plots are still available for sale.

What is now the town of Mansfield was originally a district in the town of Norton. It was made a separate town in 1775. Originally a rural farming community with small factories along the rivers, the arrival of the Boston & Providence Railroad in 1835 made Mansfield a convenient location for heavy industry in the late 19th and early 20th century. The town also became an important railroad center as it was the location where the main line divided into two important branches – the Old Colony Railroad to Taunton and points south, and the Mansfield & Framingham Railroad with destinations to the north. Among the products made in Mansfield were straw bonnets, baskets, cutlery, taps and dies, stoves and furnaces, jewelry, and shoes. Many of the industrialists responsible for the Town of Mansfield's economic growth in the 19th and 20th centuries are buried in Spring Brook Cemetery. These include Gardner Chilson (d. 1877) (map #16, photo #5), a designer of stoves and furnaces; tap and die manufacturer Simon W. Card (d. 1899, map #21, photo #4); John Rogers (map #15, photo #3), David Harding (map #17), and Charles and George Mowry (map #13, photo #3) who all made their money in straw bonnets; and George Wilcox (map #14) who owned the local cutlery shops.

The early history of the cemetery remains somewhat unclear. The earliest grave in the cemetery dates to 1790 (Dean Family Marker, map #10), and there are more than sixty graves that predate 1850. It has been suggested that the cemetery may have originally served as a predominantly Congregational cemetery, although this could not be substantiated.

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Although there are a number of early 19th century stones in the cemetery, the earliest reference found for what became Spring Brook Cemetery appears in an April 1860 deed in which for \$350 Lewis Holmes, yeoman, sold the Trustees of the Mansfield Cemetery a tract of land containing four acres and thirteen rods "for a cemetery." The land is described as being on the north side of the road leading from "Morse's Factory to Stillman Drake's", apparently a reference to the present Spring Street. The cemetery trustees are listed as Enright Day, Ellis Fairbanks, and Isaac Briggs (Bristol County Book 252, Page 227). The 1871 Beers map of Mansfield shows that at that time the cemetery consisted of a smallish, rectangular plot of land on the north side of Spring Street. This would appear to be what is now the southeast corner of the cemetery – bounded on the north by Pleasant Avenue and on the south by Broadway, west by Vernon Avenue, and east by Willow Avenue.

Deed records indicate that the Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Association trustees acquired additional acreage in 1872. Nathaniel Cook sold the trustees three acres of land for \$600 (Book 323, Page 288). The same year the trustees paid Susan Hodges \$216 for an adjacent parcel of land measuring 57' x 545' or 0.72 acre (Book 323, Page 443). A small 40' x 203' (0.18 acre) parcel was purchased from Daniel Dean in 1874 for \$37.35 (Book 338, Page 219).

Another piece of land (1 acre and 28 square rods) was bought from Daniel Dean in 1886 (Book 438, Page 458). A receiving tomb was constructed at the southeast corner of the cemetery in 1889. In 1894 Elijah Copeland was paid \$1,025 for roughly an acre of land with buildings "on the south side of a contemplated street running from Dean to School Street," apparently the present Coral Street. (Book 515, Page 446). The buildings are not described, but it is possible that one of them served as a caretaker's cottage.

The focal point of the cemetery, the Card Memorial Chapel (map #4, photo #1), was constructed in 1898. The chapel was built by local manufacturer Simon Card and his wife, Mary J. Card, as a tribute to their only child, Mary Lewis ("Lulu") Card, who died at the age of 30 years and 7 months in June 1896. The chapel was presented to the Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Association "to stand, not only as a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the accomplished and lamented daughter, but as a perpetual reminder of the thoughtful public beneficence of the parents" (*Mansfield News*, May 1898). The chapel was dedicated on June 11, 1898. It was intended to be for the use of all faiths. A Baptist minister gave the dedication speech.

Simon Card, a machinist from Killingly, Connecticut, had founded the tap and die industry in Mansfield in 1874. All members of the Card family were involved in the business. Mrs. Card assisted by tempering the dies in hot oil in her kitchen stove. Their only child, Lulu, worked as an accountant for her father. The S.W. Card Manufacturing was located at the present site of the Milhaus Apartment complex on Rumford Avenue in Mansfield. Simon, Mary and Lulu Card are all buried in Lot 66 at Spring Brook Cemetery (map #21, photo #4). The inscription on Lulu's stone reads "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day."

Three additional parcels of land were added to the cemetery in 1900, including 1.7 acres from Susan Fuller (Book 559, Page 239); two acres from Edward Hodges (Book 559, Page 239); and an adjacent parcel owned by Isaac Hodges (Book 559, Page 238).

In 1901 the Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation was formally incorporated "to hold and control for burial and cemetery purposes" (Incorporation papers). In July, the three current trustees, David Harding, S. Emmons Scholes, and Elbridge Sherman, transferred ownership of the lands of the Mansfield Spring Brook Association to the newly-formed Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation (Book 567, Page 453). According to the deed, the cemetery then extended

(continued)

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA**

Section number 8 Page 3

from the north side of Spring Street to Coral Street. A set of 1909 regulations contained in the records of the corporation give additional insight into the workings of the turn-of-the-century cemetery. Rapid driving or driving on the grass was not allowed. Horses were to be tied to a hitching post, unless controlled by a competent person. Any bodies deposited in the receiving tomb between November 1st and May 1st were to be removed by May 15. Between May 1 and November 1 there was a five day limit for use of the tomb. In 1914 lot owners could pay 35 cents an hour for cemetery labor, including weeding (Trustee records).

The cemetery continued to see various improvements in the early 20th century. In 1911 a tool house was built on the property (no longer extant). Additional land was also acquired. In April 1913 the trustees voted to purchase the "Fuller lot" from Susan C. Edwards (Book 679/Page 89). The 1.2 acre parcel was located on the east side of School Street, adjacent to the School House lot.

After the Roland Green School burned down in 1923, the Cemetery Corporation also acquired the school lot. (The Green School was built on School Street in 1887 by Lewis Packard). In 1925 the trustees made plans to lay out the new land at the corner of Coral and School Streets into lots. A second tool shed was constructed in 1925 (also no longer extant). In 1929 the Cemetery Corporation purchased the former King property, including land on both sides of School Street (Book 792, Page 111). (The land on the west side of School Street was sold in 1952.) The concrete driveway in front of the chapel was installed in 1932. In 1933 cemetery employees were asked to remove stones from the old school cellar wall in their spare time and save them to use as foundations for gravestones. In 1944 a new north-south avenue was laid out in the western portion of the cemetery; it was named Elm Avenue. The roads in the cemetery were first asphalted in 1948.

In 1957 the gate at the cemetery entrance was widened. Other initiatives included limiting the size of monuments in the new section of Coral Street lots, and prohibiting the installation of marble markers in new sections. Pin oak trees were planted along Spring Street and the newer sections of the cemetery. Also in 1957, additional land was purchased from Clifford Turner (Book 1260, Page 163) and others (Book 1255, Page 160; Book 1256, Page 74). One of these transactions appears to be what is now Map 26, Lot 43. In 1961 another north-south avenue was laid out parallel to Elm and named Morse Avenue after Harold Morse who served as superintendent and treasurer for over a decade. In 1969 a new curved street named Hewitt Avenue was laid out in the double grave section near the old Green School site.

In 1988 a new prefabricated "Morton" metal building was constructed near School Street and the old shed and garage were demolished. In 2001 the house at 88 School Street, which had been owned by the Corporation for many years, was sold to Steven Thibodeau (see Assessors Map 26, Lot 41).

Today, the Spring Brook Cemetery includes approximately 3,400 plots on 22 acres. The number of graves is not known. It is still in use and there are lots available for purchase. Burials occur primarily in the newer, more densely plotted sections along the west side of the cemetery. The cemetery is overseen by a board of directors as a non-profit organization.

Other Mansfield Cemeteries:

Spring Brook Cemetery is the largest cemetery in the town of Mansfield. It is unique because it is nondenominational and private. The Old Town Cemetery near the common includes graves ranging from the 1740s to the 1890s. The East Mansfield Cemetery has less than 200 graves, many of which date to the late 18th and early 19th century. There are also a number of family burial grounds in town which are much smaller and contain older monuments than are seen at Spring Brook. Among the family cemeteries are the Coddington Family Burial Ground, the Ephraim Leonard Cemetery at East and

(continued)

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Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

Ephriam Streets, the Deane Family Cemetery on Front Street, the Drake Cemetery on Bird Road, the Fisher Richardson Cemetery on Geneva Street, and the Sweet Cemetery on Gilbert Street in West Mansfield. St. Mary's Cemetery, affiliated with St. Mary's Church, was created out of a barren potato field at the corner of East and Franklin Streets in the 1890s.

The Architect of Card Memorial Chapel: Charles H. Eastman

The designer of the chapel was Boston architect Charles H. Eastman, who was also Miss Card's fiancée at the time of her death. Eastman was born in Maine in October 1861 (1900 Census). It is not known where he received his architectural training. In June 1896 Miss Card accompanied her father on a fishing trip to Canada and became fatally ill. Eastman and Mrs. Card rushed from Mansfield to Canada to be with her but arrived after her death (*Mansfield News*, June 19, 1896). Mansfield directories indicate that after Miss Card's death, Eastman was boarding at the Card residence on Pleasant Street from 1898 until 1906. During this period he is listed as an architect working in Boston.

According to Boston City directories, Eastman partnered with John C. Spofford (Spofford & Eastman) off and on between 1885 until 1907. Spofford (1854-?) was also from Maine. Spofford began his career in the office of Henry Preston and later worked in the firm of Sturgis & Brigham, eventually as Brigham's partner from 1888 to 1905 according to one source (Rettig). Another source indicates that Spofford was practicing alone after 1892 (Withey). Buildings that Spofford & Eastman designed include the Everett Police Station (1903), the Spaulding School in Mansfield (1905), the Keaney Square Building at 249-267 Causeway Street in Boston (1906) and the Malden National Guard Armory (1907) (Mass. Hist. Commission). City of Boston building department records credit Charles H. Eastman as the architect of a house on Haverhill Street built for Willard Rice in 1894 (Fine Arts Dept. architect files, Boston Public Library).

By 1908 Charles Eastman had moved to Seattle, Washington, and was listed in that city's directory. According to the 1910 U.S. Census, Eastman was then a resident of Seattle, working as an architect and living with his wife, Mabel, whom he had married three years earlier (1910 Census). Eastman apparently practiced architecture on his own until about 1920 when he is listed as being in partnership as Eastman & Purvis (George B. Purvis). Eastman is last listed in the Seattle directory in 1921; it appears he left Seattle around 1921 or 1922 (Seattle Public Library). In 1930 the U.S. Census indicates that there was a Charles H. Eastman, retired, living in Santa Ana, California. It is not known if this is the same person. No other information has been found concerning Eastman.

Archaeological Significance

While the coastal lowlands of southeastern Massachusetts and the Taunton River drainage are one of the better-documented areas of ancient Native American settlement in Massachusetts, most of our knowledge from those areas results from settlement clusters in immediate coastal areas and the main drainage of the Taunton River and its major tributaries. Less information is known for areas like the Spring Brook Cemetery, located in interior areas at the headwaters of the Taunton River drainage. Ancient sites located in the cemetery may contribute important information related to the use of the Rumford River ecozone by Native groups. Sites in this area may be characterized by short-term, limited diversity, temporary, special purpose-type sites that focused on the exploitation of floral and faunal resources, stone tool maintenance and other tasks directly related to subsistence activities. Larger base camp or village type-sites may not exist in the area. Given the above information, any information from smaller type sites could be important since individually, these sites are

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA**

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rarely of National Register significance; however, collectively, they may contain important information related to Native American settlement and subsistence patterns in the vicinity of interior tributary streams of the drainage.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the history of education in Mansfield, the evolution and maintenance of the Spring Brook Cemetery, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the residents in the Spring Brook neighborhood and town of Mansfield during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute important information related to when the Roland Green School was built, architectural characteristics of the school, facilities and activities at the school, and whether potential structural portions of the school, barns, and outbuildings survive with integrity. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also contribute information related to the topics listed above and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the students that attended the school and their families.

Additional historical and archaeological research may also contribute important information related to the Spring Brook Cemetery. Historical research and archaeological testing may contribute important information related to the initial start and evolution of the cemetery during the 19th and 20th centuries and possibly earlier. Deed research and other documents may exist that document the start of a neighborhood cemetery in the early 19th century or possibly earlier. Unmarked graves may also exist containing artifact evidence that enable researchers to date specific burials, possibly representing earlier dates for the start of the cemetery. Similar research may also determine whether older graves that predate the known start of the cemetery represent an earlier family/neighborhood cemetery or commemorative graves. Earlier graves may not contain evidence of primary interments. Instead, these burials may be commemorative, containing evidence of secondary burials containing no human remains at all or partial remains relocated from other cemeteries.

The location and mapping of unmarked graves may contribute information relating to accurate boundaries of the cemetery and its subdivisions over time. Unmarked graves may help determine the temporal and geographical limits of early burials that may have started as a family or neighborhood burial ground. With 3,400 plots available, grave markers may have been lost, or graves inaccurately located, indicating the potential for unmarked graves to accurately define burial patterns and cemetery boundaries virtually anywhere in the cemetery. Unmarked graves may also identify areas used to bury paupers, indigents, and unknown persons whose grave markers have deteriorated or were never marked.

Historical research and archaeological testing may also contribute important information associated with structures and occupational-related features used in mortuary and maintenance activities at the cemetery. Documentary and structural evidence may exist that identifies when the caretakers house, originally located near the Coral Street entrance, was built, its architectural characteristics, and the location and function of associated barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features. Structural evidence from the caretaker's house may also determine whether it was burned, moved, or both. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute social, cultural, and economic information related to the caretaker and family members.

Historical research and archaeological testing may also identify the location and function of buildings related to mortuary and maintenance activities at the cemetery. Structural evidence and related artifacts from barns, stables, a carriage house, and hearse house may contribute evidence that describes the events leading to where burials were conducted and the regalia surrounding burials. Structural evidence from outbuildings and related artifacts may also contribute information related to

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

burial excavations and maintenance activities.

Osteological and material culture analysis of the contents from known and unknown burials may also contribute important information related to individuals and social groups within the Spring Brook neighborhood and Mansfield community. Osteological study of skeletal remains may contribute important evidence related to the physical characteristics and pathologies of specific individuals and groups within the community. The information described above and study of gravestones and artifacts associated with burials may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of various members and groups within the local and town population.

(end)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Brook Cemetery
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Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

Copeland, Jennie F. *Every Day But Sunday: The Romantic Age of New England Industry*. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press, 1936.

McNalt, Kevin B. and Andrew J. Todesco. *Images of America: Mansfield*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1998.

Rettig, Robert, editor. *Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Contemporaries in Boston and Vicinity: Tour Notes, 1972 Annual Tour Society of Architectural Historians*. Philadelphia: Society of Architectural Historians, 1972.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Public Records

Bristol County North Registry of Deeds, Taunton, Massachusetts.

Mansfield Historical Commission, "Form B-Card Memorial Chapel," March 26, 1980.

Massachusetts Historical Commission Files.

Town of Mansfield. Assessors Records.

U.S. Census Records, Mansfield, Massachusetts, 1900; Seattle, Washington, 1910.

White, Dr. Walter and Helena. "An Alphabetical List of the Grave Record Notations in the Mansfield Vital Records to 1850," January 1987. [Town of Mansfield].

Other Sources

Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Dept., Files on Architects (Charles Eastman, Spofford & Eastman).

The Mansfield News, various issues including February 2, 1894; June 19, 1896; June 3, 1898; June 17, 1898; February 3, 1899; February 10, 1899; February 8, 1929; April 3, 1998; May 1999.

Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation Records, 1901-present.

Rotundo, Barbara. "White Bronze Markers," Association for Gravestone Studies website (<http://gravestonestudies.org>)

(continued)

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

**Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA**

Section number 9 Page 2

"St. Mary's Parish, Parish History", St. Mary's website (<http://stmarymans.org/history.htm>)

Seattle Public Library, Correspondence to Lisa Mausolf re: Charles Eastman, August 2005.

Unger, Joseph. Draft National Register Nomination for Card Chapel and Spring Brook Cemetery, July 2004.

Maps and Atlases

Map of Mansfield, Bristol County, Massachusetts. New York: F.W. Beers, 1871.

Map of Mansfield. Boston: O.Bailey & Co., 1888.

(end)

Spring Brook Cemetery
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	315840	4654360
Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	316020	4654380
Zone	Easting	Northing

3. 19	316060	4654020
Zone	Easting	Northing
4. 19	315900	4654000
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 Lisa Mausolf, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2007

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation

street & number Spring Street telephone 508-339-6830

city or town Mansfield state MA zip code 02048

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the cemetery are delineated on the attached Town of Mansfield Assessor's Map 26 and include Lots 37, 39, and 43.

Boundary Justification

The present cemetery boundary contains the entire 22-acre parcel owned by the Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation and all the historic features contained therein. The nominated property excludes an adjacent parcel, Map 26, Lot 41, which was sold by the Corporation in 2001.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol), MA

Section number photos Page 1

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Photographer: Lisa Mausolf
Location of Negatives: Lisa Mausolf, Reading, Massachusetts
Date of Photos: July 2005

Photo 1: Card Memorial Chapel (#4), looking SE.

Photo 2: View looking NW at east Spring Street entrance (#2) and receiving vault (#3).

Photo 3: View looking north at wall (#5) and steps leading from Spring Street to cemetery.

Photo 4: View looking west at Card monument with Card Memorial Chapel (#4) visible in distance at left.

Photo 5: View looking NE at Chilson family monument and burial plot (#16).

Photo 6: View looking SE at Hunnewell monument (example of cast zinc monument).

Photo 7: View looking west at Mrs. Betsy Tolman monument (#12), early 19th century slate marker.

Photo 8: View looking north at Manuel marble markers (#25) dating to early 19th century.

Photo 9: View looking NE at Allen Mausoleum (#7).

Photo 10: View looking northeast at monument for Charles Frost (#23).

Photo 11: View looking south with 1913 G.A.R. monument to Unknown Soldiers (#24) visible at left; Booth family monument (#20) in distance.

Photo 12: View looking south at granite gateway (#6) marking Coral Street entrance.

Photo 13: View looking east at granite sign (#9) near School Street.

Photo 14: View looking NW at Maintenance Garage/Office (#8).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Spring Brook Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/13/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/28/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/06/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07001240

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.6.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

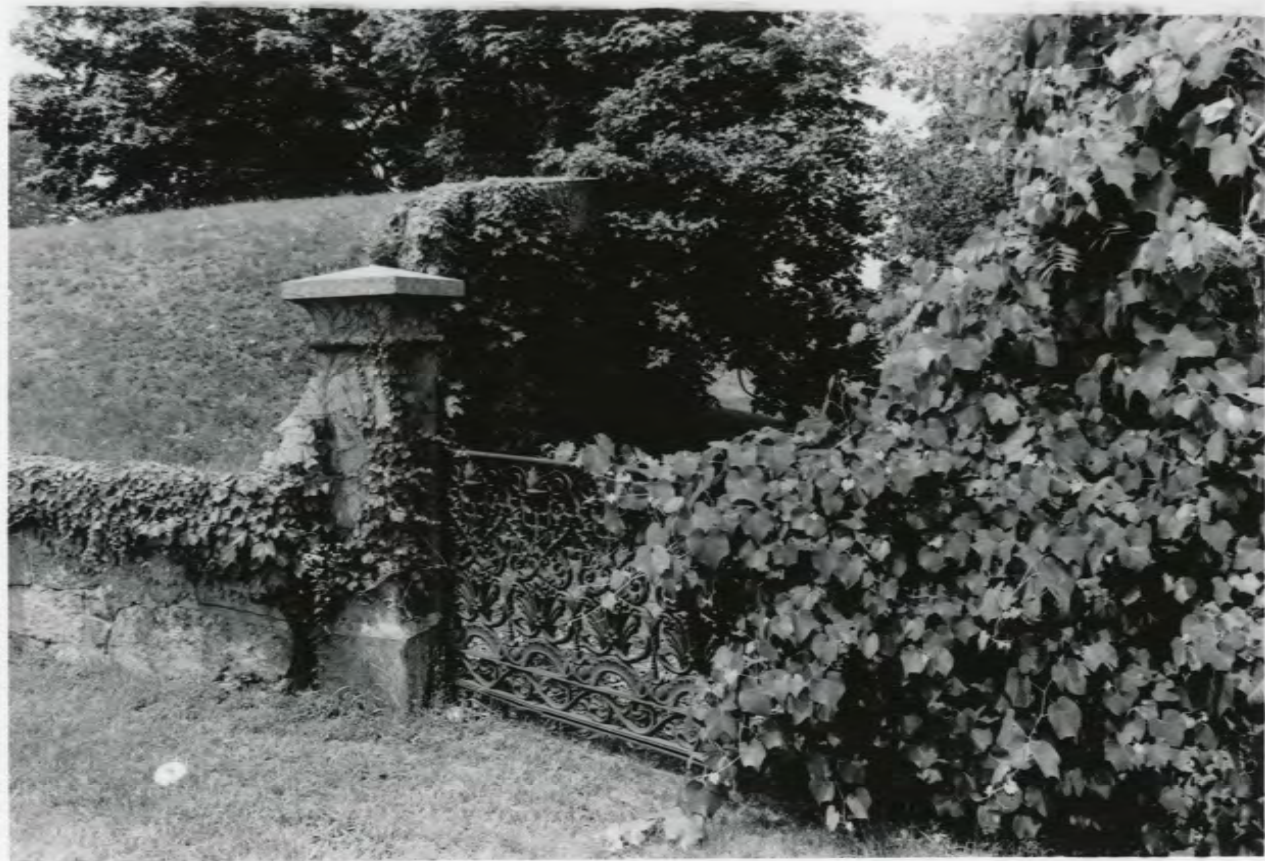
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass
Photograph # 1



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.), Mass.
Photograph #2



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.), Mass.
Photograph # 3



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #4



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph # 5



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph # 6



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph # 7



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #8



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #9



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass
Photograph #10



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #11

SPRING BROOK CEMETERY



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #12



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #13



Spring Brook Cemetery
Mansfield (Bristol Co.) Mass.
Photograph #14

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808					
2	6.5617					
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808			4	5	6	
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			6	7	8	

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN and 1983 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate

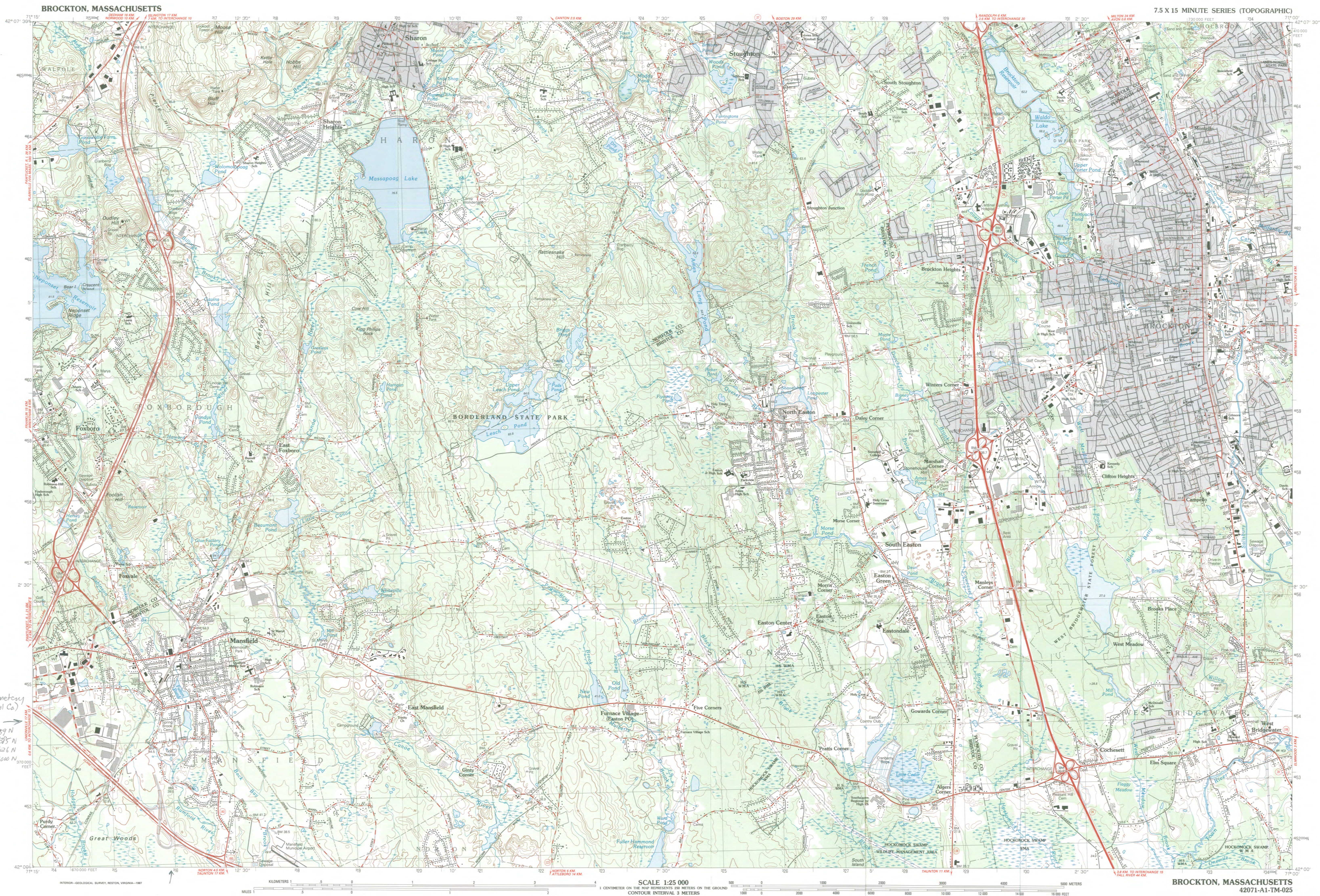
1	Medford
2	Norwood
3	Weymouth
4	Franklin
5	Whitman
6	Attleboro
7	Taunton
8	Dorchester



Primary highway, hard surface	—————
Secondary highway, hard surface	-----
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U.S. State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge, drawbridge	
Wetland areas: undrained; periodically flooded; permanently flooded	
Wetland areas: only selected landward buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	-----
National, with monument	-----
State	-----
County, parish	-----
Civil township, precinct, district	-----
Incorporated city, village, town	-----
National or State reservation; small park	-----
Road and grant with monument; Rapid section corner	-----
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	-----
Range, township; section line: location approximate	-----
Range or field line	-----
Power transmission line, located tower	-----
Water, back with lock	-----
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Drainage; prospect; left or right	
Control: horizontal section; vertical section; spot elevation	
Contours: intermediate; depression; depression	
Distributed contour: strip mine; lake; sand	
Bathymetric contours: lagoon, intermediate	
Personal lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapid, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Drainage: navigable	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available, on request

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



Map 26
Town of Mansfield, MA

0 200 400 Feet

N
W
E
S



SPRING BROOK CEMETERY MANSFIELD, MA



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 18, 2007

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Spring Brook Cemetery, Mansfield (Bristol), 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: Mansfield Spring Brook Cemetery Corporation
Joseph Unger, Mansfield Historical Commission
Lisa Mausolf, consultant
Louis Amoruso, Board of Selectmen
H. Thomas French, Jr, Planning Board