

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 OLD INDIAN CEMETERY

other names/site number OLD CEMETERY

2. Location

street & number 50 COTTAGE STREET not for publication

city or town WEST BROOKFIELD vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county WORCESTER code 027 zip code 01585

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.)

Brona Simon

3/29/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

5.17.06

Old Indian Cemetery
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ building

_____ 1 _____ sites

_____ 3 _____ structures

_____ 15 _____ 2 _____ objects

_____ 19 _____ 2 _____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

Name of related multiple property listing

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

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)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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West Brookfield (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 1**Section 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

West Brookfield's Old Indian Cemetery lies on a slope just above Wickaboag Pond at the north edge of the town center. A short distance from the West Brookfield Center Historic District, the cemetery is nestled into the west side of narrow, meandering Cottage Street and rests under the dense shade of coniferous trees. Although very limited 19th and 20th century development has occurred around its edges, the almost 300-year old cemetery has retained its original size, much of its original setting and early 18th century character in location, setting, views, topography, layout, and landscape features.

The cemetery's location and setting contribute to its visual appeal. From the West Brookfield Town Hall and the Merriam Gilbert Public Library, visitors follow Cottage Street northward through a neighborhood of 19th century vernacular homes. After approximately one-half mile, the street curves to the left and begins a moderate descent. The rectangularly shaped Old Indian Cemetery stands two to five feet above the street's western edge, almost obscured by an encircling stone wall and mass of mature trees. There is just one 19th century house next to the cemetery to the south on Cottage Street and one early 20th century gable-end house across Cottage Street. Just to the north of the cemetery is a cluster of small cottages, built in the 1940s to house summer visitors enjoying the 300-acre Wickaboag Pond. These well-kept modestly-sized cottages are collectively called "The Emerald Isle" and bear such names as "Kerry," "Donegal," and "Cork." They are visible in front of the Jedediah Foster lot (**photo #3**). To the west stands a series of two-story multi-family ca. 1980s housing units, but they are of sufficient distance that the boundary wall and large pine trees visually shelter the cemetery.

Topography across the one-acre cemetery is relatively flat, angling slightly downward toward the northern boundary. The slopes within the cemetery do not appear to have been shaped, suggesting that the topography may be original. The perimeter wall follows the topography and curve of the road, accentuating the slope and shape of the cemetery.

Originally, there was a direct view from the cemetery to Wickaboag Pond and what is now the West Brookfield Town Beach as Cottage Street simply ended at the cemetery. Between 1870 and 1898 Cottage Street was extended to curve around the cemetery. The mature trees within obscure some views from the cemetery's interior, outward. However, from the height of land and at the northern edge of the cemetery, there are pleasing views of Wickaboag Pond and the Town Beach between and over the gabled rooftops of the "Emerald Isle" summer colony.

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Visitors to the burying ground enter on the east side from Cottage Street through an opening in the stone wall. Three granite bollards (site plan #1) installed in 1949, mark the entryway, creating both pedestrian and vehicular entrances. Iron remnants attached to the bollards mark the placement of the original chain. A stately sign (photo #8, site plan #4), erected by the West Brookfield Historical Commission in 2000, stands just south of the entrance. It is cast in the image of the 1799 Abigail Foster gravestone with the original inscription replaced by a panel describing Col. Jedediah Foster, Esq. (1726-1779), West Brookfield's best-known historical figure. The sign also alerts the visitor to the monument to the "five local men ambushed while gathering hay in 1719..." (site plan #16); these men suffered the last Indian attack within West Brookfield of the French and Indian Wars. The 210-pound bronze sign was cast at the Park Street Foundry, Palmer, MA.

On the north side of the entrance is a large bronze plaque (site plan #5) mounted on a granite boulder within the wall which commemorates the Revolutionary War soldiers buried in the Old Indian Cemetery. The plaque was a gift of the Jedediah Foster Chapter of the NSDAR and dedicated in a well-attended ceremony in 1994. The plaque also honors the Organizing Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Minnie S. Ballou.

Abutting the bollards and continuing around the entire perimeter is a 36-inch-high dry laid fieldstone wall (site plan #2). Its stones range in size from diameters of six to 24". Similar stone walls traverse much of West Brookfield's historic landscape. It is probable that this wall dates to the 18th century – the Town Reports chronicle its continual need for resetting and rebuilding, starting in 1875.

Inside the cemetery, several features contribute to its Colonial period atmosphere. The gravestones appear singly or in irregular short rows. These markers, some 186 in number, include slate, sandstone, marble, schist, and fieldstone. Men who are well known artisans in the field of gravestone carving created a number of the older gravestones including Elijah Sikes, John News, Daniel Hastings and John Buckland (see Section 8). Images carved in the tympanums of the gravestones cover a broad range of styles from early winged skulls to a head flanked by hourglasses with all the sand in the bottom chamber, to the winged faces, and the later urn and willow design. The markers appear to be in relatively good condition, considering their age, but a number are in need of conservation. The gravestones are often grouped by family, as was customary in early cemeteries. Patches of open lawn stand throughout, suggesting a possibility of unmarked burials. Perennial ground covers, including bluets, blueberry, strawberry and an array of mosses mix with turf to blanket the floor, providing a mosaic of texture and color through three seasons. Sixty to seventy-five feet-tall scotch and white pines, spaced randomly through the burying ground edges provide a colorful contrast to the deep evergreen hues. Shrubs appear only at the burying ground edges, giving its landscape the look and feel of a shaded meadow.

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Standing near the center of the cemetery is a plot marked by a granite post and iron pipe fence (**photos 3,6,7**, site plan #3,11,12). This marks the final resting place of the Honorable Jedediah Foster (1726-1779) and his wife, Dorothy Dwight Foster (1729-1818). Their 25-year old daughter Abigail (1754-1779), whose gravestone is replicated by the cemetery sign, lies beside them. It is likely that the plot enclosure was established ca. 1860 as it was not the custom in colonial times to use such accouterments. The gravestones within the fence area are large and ornately carved as befits individuals of high standing in the community.

Near the southwest corner is the Haymakers Monument (site plan #16), a large granite work erected by the town in 1912. The large rectangular granite die, commemorating the six early settlers who were killed nearby during an Indian raid in 1710, stands on a massive granite base. The top and ends of the die are of rough-hewn granite while the remainder of the monument has a smooth finish. Old Indian Cemetery derives its name from the event memorialized by this monument.

Archaeological Description

The Old Indian Cemetery is located within the area of a known ancient Native American site (19-WR-71) and five known sites are present in the general area (within one mile). While a systematic testing has not been conducted for site 19-WR-71, the collecting area for that site includes most of the southern shoreline of Wickaboag Pond to the Quaboag River. Thousands of artifacts representing a wide range of activities and functions have been collected from what is referred to as a large village site known to collectors since the 1930s or earlier. Amateur excavations reported by C. C. Ferguson in 1946 also identify at least one Native burial in the area; reportedly from this site. The presence of burials at site 19-WR-71 and the Old Indian Cemetery would not be surprising based on the size of this site and the temporal/functional diversity of artifacts reported in collections from the site. Even the name "Old Indian Cemetery" may refer to Native burials originally found in this area whose presence has been obscured by the passing of time. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery and surrounding locale represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of Native sites. The cemetery occupies well-drained, nearly level topography on a lakeside terrace within 1,000 feet of Wickaboag Pond to the northwest of the cemetery. The Quaboag River, part of the Chicopee/Connecticut River drainage lies approximately 2,000 to 3,000 feet south of the cemetery. Given the above information, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the cemetery.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the

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cemetery. Unmarked burials may represent the most common archaeological resource in the nominated area. Several individuals are listed as buried in the burial ground; however, no stones exist for those persons. Graves containing burial shafts, coffins, and human remains may exist throughout the cemetery and surrounding area. Mortuary-related artifacts including gravestones and memorial offerings might also exist. Archaeological evidence including a mass grave or single internments containing skeletal remains and artifacts may survive that corroborates oral tradition of the attack that killed six farmers in 1710 during the last attack on West Brookfield citizens in the French and Indian War. The farmers were gathering hay when killed by Native Americans then reportedly buried the same day near the gravestone of Mr. Cornelius White. Burials containing the remains of two men killed by Natives between West and North Brookfield in 1709 are also reported in the cemetery. Unmarked graves may result from burials that were intentionally unmarked or as a result of grave markers that have deteriorated or been removed.

Structural evidence may survive from outbuildings associated with cemetery maintenance and operation and tombs that have been removed. Trash and backdirt deposits may also exist around the periphery of the cemetery.

(end)

Old Indian Cemetery

Name of Property

Worcester, 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

1710-1956

Significant Dates

1710

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Gilbert Library, West Brookfield HC, Merrick Library

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West Brookfield (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 1**SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Old Indian Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. Located in the central Massachusetts town of West Brookfield, which is 20 miles west of Worcester, the cemetery is associated with the broad patterns of West Brookfield history as well as possessing outstanding examples of gravestone carvers. Old Indian Cemetery, formally established in 1710, also qualifies under Criteria Consideration D.

As West Brookfield's second public burial ground, Old Indian Cemetery (MHC #804) has a significant role in town history and thus qualifies under Criterion A. Gravestones carry the names of such early families as Adams, Crowell, Cutler, Foster, Gilbert, Hitchcock, Thomas, Ward, White, and Wood who laid the foundation of what West Brookfield is today. The prominent judges, state senators, religious leaders, and physicians, as well as farmers, workers, wives, and children buried in Old Indian Cemetery weave the tapestry of West Brookfield's early history. The significant role West Brookfield played in both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars comes to life with the gravestones of the many officers and enlisted men who fought in each conflict.

An unusual number of well-known gravestone carvers, creating a visual history of gravestone carving styles, have excellent representations of their work in Old Indian Cemetery, thus qualifying under Criterion C. The broad range of carvers include John Buckland, Daniel Hastings, John New, William Park, Noah, Sr. and Robert Pratt, Elijah and Joseph Sikes, Beza Soule, and William Young.

"The town of West Brookfield should have been called Brookfield," states historian William T. Davis in the 1889 History of Worcester County, Massachusetts. He validates this declaration writing, "It was the first place of settlement on the original grant; it held the first church, and holds the ancient burial-ground within its borders, and was made the First Precinct when the old town of Brookfield was divided into three." (p. 554)

The history of West Brookfield begins May 3, 1660 when the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony authorized a grant of land, later called the Quaboag Plantation. This land included Foster Hill in what is now West Brookfield. In 1665 five European families secured plots of land within the land grant to settle in the west end of the Foster Hill area. Eight years later, in 1673, the settlers had grown numerous enough to be incorporated as the Town of Brookfield and therefore could direct their own affairs. In 1675 the King Philip's War reached Brookfield and the two-year-old town suffered a devastating attack. Although troops arriving from Marlborough were able to rescue the

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99 people trapped at the besieged Ayres Tavern, the town was largely leveled, subsequently abandoned and for the next forty-three years ceased to officially exist.

The second settlement of West Brookfield began in 1686, this time in the area of West Brookfield Center. Indian attacks became less frequent with the last attacking coming in 1710. The church was organized and the first minister ordained in the First Parish in Brookfield in 1717. The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony authorized on November 12, 1718 the reincorporating of the Town of Brookfield. One hundred thirty years passed before the General Court passed an act on March 3, 1848, which permitted West Brookfield to become a separate incorporated town from Brookfield.

Old Indian Cemetery is a remarkably unchanged burial ground. When one compares the photographs of the present day (**photos #1-4**) with historic views (**photos #5-6**) there is barely a change (see also the 1899 photograph in D.H. Chamberlain's "Old Brookfield and West Brookfield," p. 486). This is also true of its focal point, the Jedediah Foster lot (**photo #6**, site plan #3). There are only two non-contributing features in the cemetery, the Abigail Foster replica sign and the Revolutionary War plaque. Both features will become contributing with the passage of 50 years.

Old Indian Cemetery was established prior to 1710, at the time when citizens were returning to West Brookfield as the ferocity of King Philip's War began to subside. Although the name implies otherwise, there are no Indians interred in the cemetery. In fact, the new settlement contributed to be troubled by Indians during the Queen Anne's war which was especially active in Massachusetts from 1702 to 1713. The first burials may be two men killed by Indians between West and North Brookfield in 1709; they were John Clary of Brookfield and Robert Grainger of Suffield (Archie B. Jay, "Old Indian Cemetery" inventory form). Although the cemetery may appear to be a bit remote from the town center, the 1673 Bay Path, the road from Boston to Hartford, formerly traversed the fields along the east side of Old Indian Cemetery.

The date 1710 is established by the Haymakers Monument (site plan #16, monument #139), one of the major features of Old Indian Cemetery. It memorializes six local inhabitants who were waylaid by Indians on July 20, 1710 as they were gathering hay by the Quaboag River, on the south side of Foster Hill. These farmers, casualties of the persistent French and Indian War, were laid to rest in Old Indian Cemetery. It is said that they were buried the same day near the current location of the gravestone of Mr. Cornelius White (d. 1800) (site plan #10, gravestone #103), overlooking Wickaboag Pond. These men were John Grosvenor, Ebenezer Haywood, Benjamin Jennings, Stephen Jennings, Joseph Kellogg, and John White. This was the last attack on West Brookfield citizens of the French and Indian War.

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The one-acre Old Indian Cemetery has remained the same size since its inception. It was West Brookfield's principal burying ground until 1850 when the town acquired the private cemetery which is now known as Pine Grove. Burials, according to the Old Indian Cemetery gravestones, diminished during the late 1810s, slowing to five after 1825, with the most recent gravestone, that of David Crowell (gravestone #75), bearing the date Dec. 13, 1852. The cemetery was hard hit by the 1938 hurricane which felled many of its tall trees; it took several years to restore the cemetery. The Town Report of 1948 noted that a special fund was established for Old Indian Cemetery. In the present day the cemetery is kept in good condition with only the gravestones in need of conservation.

The oldest burial site in West Brookfield is the Foster Hill or Plantation Burying Ground off Foster Hill Road in the first settlement site of the Quaboag Plantation. It is thought to have been established ca. 1667 as the first burial, that of James Younglove, brother of the minister, Rev. John Younglove, occurred in that year. The site is commemorated by a granite slab fit into a stone wall which reads: "First Burial Ground on knoll 128 rods Northeast of this point 1660-1730." Abandoned after the Indian attack on the town in 1675, there are no existing gravestones and only faint traces of the burial ground remain. Old Indian Cemetery, West Brookfield's second burying ground, was established 43 years later, in 1710.

Notable persons buried in Old Indian Cemetery include veterans from both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars as well as the well-known professionals and ordinary citizens who shaped the 18th and early 19th century development of the town of West Brookfield.

Sixteen men who either fought or died in the French and Indian War are buried in Old Indian Cemetery. The highest ranking officer was Maj. Jedediah Foster (1726-1799, photo #7, site plan #11, gravestone #125), the only man buried in the cemetery who fought in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars and whose courage, loyalty, intelligence, and talents are legendary in West Brookfield. A fellow officer was Capt. Jacob Abbott (gravestone #96) whose company on August 9, 1757 went to the relief of Ft. William Henry. In civilian life, Abbott was a carpenter and prosperous farmer. The other officers were Capt. Thomas Cowen (gravestone #95) and Capt. Philip Goss (site plan #17, gravestone #167) who in 1704 built a fortified house known as Goss Garrison. Active in civic affairs, Goss was the moderator of the first town meeting after the Town of Brookfield was incorporated in 1718.

Among the soldiers fighting in the French and Indian War was Sgt. Cornelius White (1710/11-1800) (site plan #103, gravestone #103) whose older brother John perished in the Indian attack of 1710. Believed to be the grandson of Peregrine White, who was

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born in the cabin of the *Mayflower* in 1620, Cornelius White built in 1740 what became the family farmhouse in the western part of town. This White homestead is now the Salem Cross Inn (NRIND, 1975) on Route 9 in West Brookfield. The other soldiers are Thomas Bannister (gravestone #37), Elijah Bartlett (gravestone #29), Nathaniel Gilbert (gravestone #7), Benjamin Jennings (gravestone #137), John Tuffs (gravestone #56), and David Witt (gravestone #149).

The names of eight Revolutionary War soldiers are engraved on a bronze plaque at the cemetery's entrance (site plan #5) which "Honors Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution buried in this ancient place, known as Old Indian Cemetery." The plaque was placed by the Jedediah Foster Chapter of the NSDAR in memory of Mrs. Minnie Ballou, organizing regent of the Chapter in 1994. These patriots who contributed so much to the success of the Revolutionary War are: Honorable Jedediah Foster (1730-1795), Abijah Cutler (1730-1795), Joseph Cutler (1739-1825), Aaron Gilbert (1750-1808), John Gilbert (1723-1806), Loring Lincoln (1746-1786), Jacob Kent (1750-1825), and Josias Newton (1748-1777).

Again Col. Jedediah Foster (**photo #6**, site plan #11, gravestone #125) was the highest-ranking officer. The Quaboag Plantation Magazine relates:

...As the Patriots geared up for war, George Washington asked if there was anyone in central Massachusetts he could rely on. He was assured that there was ... a Mr. Foster known for his patriotism and fidelity. (Fall 1987, p. 4)

Other officers serving in the colonial war were Capt. Joseph Cutler (gravestone #114) and Capt. Loring Lincoln (**photo #4**, site plan #18, gravestone #174), d. 1786 who was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Other officers were Lt. Abijah Cutler (gravestone #44) and Lt. John Barnes, d. 1789 (gravestone #137). Three of the soldiers were Sgt. John Gilbert (gravestone #14), Sgt. Josiah Newton (site plan #6, gravestone #23), and Pvt. Aaron Gilbert (gravestone #11).

Anna S. Carter, in her 1935 "Historical Notes on West Brookfield, MA" lists three additional Revolutionary War soldiers supposed to be buried in Old Indian Cemetery. They are James Ross, Azariah Willis, and Benjamin Wood. There is no physical trace of the men in the cemetery nor are they listed in the inscriptions copies in 1877 by T. S. Knowlton, Esq. A footstone belonging to Mrs. Esther Ross (gravestone #24) exists but her relationship to James Ross is unknown. The headstone of "Mrs. Sarah Willis Wife of Mr. Azariah Willis who died July 26 1806" (gravestone #63) is in the cemetery but not her husband. And while there is a Deacon Benjamin Wood headstone in the cemetery (gravestone #144) it is unlikely he fought in the Revolutionary War as he died at age 85 in 1799. Possibly these men were buried elsewhere, never had a gravestone, or the gravestones simply disappeared.

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Although the military career of Honorable Jedediah Foster Esq. (1726-1779) (**photos #6,7**, site plan #11, gravestone #125) is outstanding enough to make him an honored figure, in civilian life this versatile man was a prominent local and state figure. In addition, Foster was well on his way to achieving national recognition when his brilliant career was cut tragically short. He was a counselor of law and representative in the Massachusetts State Legislature from 1761 to 1779, member of the Provincial Congress 1774-1775, and judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1776. Locally he served as a judge of probate for Worcester County in 1775 and in his town was a Justice of the Peace from 1754 to 1775, and was chosen town moderator and elected selectman in 1774.

Jedediah Foster graduate from Harvard in 1744 at the age of 17 and moved to Brookfield to serve as an aide to Brig. General Joseph Dwight. Dwight, who was second in command in the 1745 assault on Louisburg, held many significant political offices as well. A 1722 Harvard graduate, he settled in West Brookfield in 1733 and built a house on what is now Foster Hill, remaining an eminent citizen of the town much of his active life. General Dwight's wife was Mary Pyncheon, the granddaughter of Quaboag Plantation's patron, John Pyncheon. Jedediah Foster married General Dwight's daughter Dorothy (gravestone #124). When General Dwight left West Brookfield, the young couple moved into the Dwight house, later to become known as the Foster Homestead, on Foster Hill.

It is in the Foster Homestead he was said to have accomplished his greatest achievement. From the contents, phraseology, and style it is deduced he wrote the first draft of the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1779 – a document which was utilized both for its intent and wording in the composition of the United States Constitution of 1787. And although John Adams claimed almost sole authorship of the document, the Boston Gazette of Nov. 9, 1779 stated that "the death of West Brookfield's illustrious citizen was hastened by his labours on the work of the Drafting of The Constitution of The State of Massachusetts." The honorable Jedediah Foster had died on October 17, 1779.

Progenitor and founder of the Foster family, Jedediah Foster was able to pass on to five generations his intellect and passion for service. To name a few descendants, two sons, Dwight and Theodore Foster, were both graduates of Brown University and became United States senators, and a great-grandson, Dwight Foster, achieved the positions of Attorney-General of Massachusetts and justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Honorable Joseph Dorr (site plan #14, gravestone #132), State Senator from Brookfield from 1780 to 1783 is also buried in Old Indian Cemetery. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1776-1801) and Judge of Probate (1782-1800).

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One of the more interesting persons buried in the cemetery is Honorable Diederick Leertower, Esq. (d. 1798), (site plan #15, gravestone #134). His gravestone states that this native of the Netherlands was "late Consul of their high mightiness, the States general of Massachusetts & New Hampshire." Leertower's specific role was to oversee the Dutch commerce and shipping trade. He also imported from his native Holland the first asparagus ever grown in the West Brookfield area, setting out his asparagus beds himself. Asparagus is native to Europe and Asia, where it has been cultivated for over 2,000 years.

One of the religious leaders buried in Old Indian Cemetery is Rev. Joseph Parsons (d. 1771) (**photo #9**, site plan #13, gravestone #127). A graduate of Harvard in 1752, he was ordained as the third pastor of the First Church in Brookfield on November 23, 1757, and served until his death in 1771. His gravestone was erected by order of his parish. Another minister buried in Old Indian Cemetery is Charles Gilbert A.B. (d. 1805) (gravestone #8). A "preacher of the Gospel," he died too young to have a church.

Some of the deacons of the Congregational Church, West Brookfield, also lie at rest in the cemetery. They include Deacon Jedediah Foster, always vigorous in church affairs, Deacon Joseph Cutler (gravestone #114) who was also a captain in the Revolutionary War, and Deacon Benjamin Wood (gravestone #144).

The well-known attorney at law, William Emerson Faulkner, Esq. (gravestone #123) is interred at Old Indian Cemetery as well as at least two physicians. These practitioners are William Jenison (gravestone #155) and William Thomas (d. 1805), who "was in the practice of Physic upwards of 40 years, to the satisfaction of his employers" (gravestone #172).

Old Indian Cemetery is of artistic significance as it is the repository of numerous works of known gravestone carvers. The gravestones described below have been identified by Laurel K. Gabel, noted gravestone carving scholar and co-author of Gravestone Chronicles, Vol. 1 and 2 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997). There are undoubtedly more gravestones on Old Indian Cemetery that could be attributed to each of these important gravestone carvers.

John Buckland (1748-1793) began carving stones in East Hartford, CT then relocated to Wilbraham, MA; most of his work appears around the Wilbraham area. The gravestones of Rev. Joseph Parsons, d. Jan 17, 1771 (**photo #9**, site plan #13, gravestone #127) and Mr. Pelatiah Hitchcock, d. March 31, 1776 (gravestone #179) are excellent examples of his work.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOld Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 7

Known as the "Belchertown [MA] Master" Joseph Sikes, Jr. (1743-1801) and his brother Elijah, are members of a family of stonecutters whose schist stones are decorated with stylized spirit images of effigies, undulating vines, hearts, and whorl rosettes. These characteristics are reflected in the striking gravestones of Hon. Jedediah Foster, died Oct 17, 1779 (**photo #6,7**, site plan #11, gravestone #125), Capt. Loring Lincoln, d. Nov 23, 1786 (**photo #4**, site plan #18, gravestone #174) and James Nickols, d. Nov 3, 1789 (gravestone #112).

The Park Shop was founded by the Scotch stonecarver William Park (1705-1788), the progenitor of the large Park family of carvers whose influence largely shaped the carving tradition in the area to the west and north of Boston. His well-known sons are John Park (1731-1794) and Thomas Park (1745-1806) and later generations continued to carve gravestones into the 19th century. The Mrs. Mary Ward, d. May 13, 1775 (site plan #17, gravestone #128) gravestone is in the Park Shop tradition.

John New (1722-1811) lived in Wrentham, MA and worked primarily in Central Massachusetts and the South Shore. The handsome double gravestone memorializing Capt. Philip Goss, d. Feb 13, 1747 and Mrs. Judith Goss, d. April 18, 1748 (site plan #9, gravestone #167) is an example of his distinctive work.

The prolific Soule family of gravestone carvers was descended from Deacon Ebenezer Soule Sr. (1710/11-1792) and was originally located in Plympton, MA. They later moved to Barre, in Worcester County, concentrating their work in Worcester and vicinity. By 1775 five Soules were carving in New England, creating nearly identical angels as can be seen on the gravestones of Sarah Packard, d. June 10, 1772 (site plan #9, gravestone #101) and that of Jared Rich, d. Dec 14, 1761 and Mary Rich, d. Feb 24, 1767 (gravestone #68). Three other Soule stones in the cemetery which are either signed "Soule" or "B.[Beza] Soule (1750-1835) belong to Dr. William Thomas, d. March 2, 1805 (gravestone #81), Mrs. Levina Wood, d. May 1, 1800 (gravestone #81) and Esther Ross, d. 1777 (gravestone #24).

William Young (1711-1794) of Worcester, in addition to being a creative gravestone carver, was the Town Surveyor, a maker of the early plans and maps of Worcester and Justice of the Peace. He often did portrait stones of which the gravestone of Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler, d. April 12, 1773 (**photo #10**, site plan #7, gravestone #47) is a good example. The other identified Young gravestone in this cemetery, which honors Capt. Jacob Abbott, d. April 22, 1771 (gravestone #96), reflects his preoccupation with flowers in its border.

The majority of Noah Sr. and Robert Pratt family workshop's carved gravestones are found on the South Shore of Massachusetts; it is unusual to find one in West Brookfield.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOld Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 8

The gravestone of Mr. Josiah Newton, d. March 6, 1777 (site plan #6, gravestone #21) is a distinguished example of the Pratt family tradition.

Daniel Hastings, (1749-1803) was a resident of Newton, MA and brother-in-law of the well-known carver, Ebenezer Howard. A prolific and popular carver in the area west of Boston, he was extremely skilled at portraiture. The winged face of the Mrs. Agnes Tufts, d. Feb 27, 1795 (site plan #8, gravestone #57) gravestone as well as the stylized foliage on the Mr. Elijah Bartlett, d. Oct 29, 1788 (gravestone #29) are outstanding representations of his work. Most of the Hastings gravestones are cut from a fine grade dark grey slate.

This small one-acre burial ground, Old Indian Cemetery, has always been highly treasured by the Town of West Brookfield as holding the physical evidence of the citizens who form the early history of West Brookfield. What is not so well known is that Old Indian Cemetery is a veritable outdoor art museum with its many outstanding examples of gravestone carving artistry.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American occupation in West Brookfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can be important by contributing information on the settlement and adaptations of Native American people to the Worcester Plateau uplands of Western Massachusetts and the headwaters of the Connecticut River drainage. The Quaboag River, the southern branch of the upper Chicopee River Drainage, drains West Brookfield. Locally, the district is drained by Wickaboag Pond; a contributing source for the Quaboag River. Subsistence and settlement related information from sites in these riverine locales might present a common theme of exploitation and adaptation by Native Americans to better understand similar patterns by later Europeans. Riverine and nearby upland resources were important to Native Americans for subsistence, trade, transportation, tool technologies, and their social environment. Ancient sites in this area should contain lithic and ceramic artifacts that can help identify intra-site activities through time and the functional importance and variability of sites. The analysis of lithic and ceramic artifacts can also help identify patterns of trade, possibly along riverine transportation routes, and the spread of tool technologies. Ancient sites in this area may also contain information that helps understand the importance and relationship between riverine drainage boundaries as social boundaries. Native American social/political boundaries in the area of the Worcester Plateau/Central Massachusetts Uplands may represent a cultural

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**Section number 8 Page 9

adaptation to that physiographic region rather than the boundaries of the Connecticut, Thames, Blackstone, and Merrimack Rivers, each of which has its headwaters and tributaries in the region.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the evolution and internal configuration of the Old Indian Burial Ground and social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town population interred in that cemetery. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute information that enables documentary evidence of individuals interred in the cemetery to be compared with actual evidence of graves. The location and mapping of unmarked graves can be used to compliment documentary evidence of graves, or to supplement those records when documentary evidence does not exist. While documentary evidence formally dates the establishment of the cemetery to 1710, oral tradition and limited documentary sources report the first burials prior to that date. Unmarked graves may establish when and where the first burials were interred. Unmarked graves may indicate the use of the cemetery as a burial ground by Native Americans in the ancient past or during the historic period. The presence of unmarked Native graves in the nominated area may contribute evidence for additional interpretations of why a white Colonial cemetery is called the Old Indian Cemetery. The location of unmarked graves can also document the pattern(s) of interments from those initial graves into the 20th century. Unmarked graves may also document how the town treated less fortunate members of the community in death including unknown persons, paupers and Native Americans. Detailed analysis of the contents of unmarked graves can contribute important information related to members of the community interred at the Old Indian Cemetery. Osteological study of skeletal remains can contribute important details on the physical characteristics of individuals and the overall population including aspects general health, diet, pathologies, and cause of death. Gravestones and artifacts associated with individual graves can contribute directly to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the population.

(end)

Old Indian Cemetery
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 735450 4679750
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 735510 4679820
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 735430 4679780
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 735460 4679850
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 Minxie J. Fannin, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 2006

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of West Brookfield, MA

street & number 2 East Main Street telephone 508-867-1421

city or town West Brookfield state MA zip code 01585

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

Section number 9 Page 3

-
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(continued)

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

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Continuation Sheet**

**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

Section number 9 Page 4

Form E – Burial Ground. "Old Indian Cemetery, West Brookfield, MA." Submitted by the West Brookfield Historical Commission to the Massachusetts Historical Commission. June 2, 2000.

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(continued)

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**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

Section number 9/10 Page 5/1

"Wickaboag Valley Historic District, West Brookfield, Worcester County, MA." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2000.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The geographic boundaries of the Old Indian Cemetery are indicated as plot 17-1 on the attached West Brookfield Assessor's map. Specific locations are found in sketch maps also submitted with this nomination.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The Old Indian Cemetery has retained its original size, dating to 1710, and the boundary chosen for nomination reflects this configuration.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: various, as noted

Date: April 2002

Location of negatives: Fannin-Lehner Associates, 271 Lexington Rd., Concord, MA
01742

1. General view from Cottage Street to cemetery entrance, looking south. (Rossman photo)
2. General view of cemetery, looking east (Fannin photo)
3. General view over Jedediah Foster lot to "Emerald Isle" cottages and Wickapoag Pond, looking west (Fannin photo)
4. Gravestone of Capt. Loring Lincoln, looking southeast (Fannin photo)
5. Historic postcard view, ca. 1910-1916, of Cemetery (William Jenkins collection)
6. Historic postcard view, ca. 1907-1910, of Jedediah Foster lot (Jenkins collection)
7. Gravestone of Jedediah Foster, looking southeast (Fannin photo)
8. Entrance sign (2000), gravestone of Miss Abigail Foster, looking south (Fannin photo)
9. Gravestone of Rev. Joseph Parsons, looking east (Fannin photo)
10. Gravestone of Mrs. Elisabeth Cutler, looking east (Fannin photo)

**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

**DATA SHEET
March 2006**

**Fannin-Lehner
Preservation Consultants**

Site Plan #	Gravestone/ Monument #	Historic Name	Type	Material	Date	Resource/ Status
		Old Indian Cemetery	Landscape	N/A	1710	Si/C
1		Entrance Posts	Pedestrian & Carriage Entrance	Granite	1949	St/C
2		Perimeter Stone Walls	Wall	Granite	18 th c.	St/C
3		Jedediah Foster Lot	Gravestones	Schist/Slate	1779, 1818	O/C
		Foster Lot Fence	Fence	Granite/pipe	1850s	St/C
4		Cemetery Marker	Marker	Cast bronze	2000	O/NC
5		Revolutionary war plaque	Plaque	Bronze	1994	O/NC
6	21	Mr. Josiah Newton	Gravestone	Slate	1777	O/C
7	45	Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler	Gravestone	Slate	1773	O/C
8	57	Mrs. Agnus Tuffs	Gravestone	Slate	1795	O/C
9	101	Sarah Packard	Gravestone	Slate	1772	O/C

**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

**DATA SHEET
March 2006**

**Fannin-Lehner
Preservation Consultants**

Site Plan #	Gravestone/ Monument #	Historic Name	Type	Material	Date	Resource/ Status
10	103	Cornelius White	Gravestone	Slate	1800	O/C
11	125	Hon. Jedediah Foster	Gravestone	Schist	1779	O/C
12	126	Abigail Foster	Gravestone	Schist	1779	O/C
13	127	Rev. Joseph Parsons	Gravestone	Sandstone	1771	O/C
14	132	Hon. Joseph Dorr	Gravestone	Marble	1803	O/C
15	134	Hon. Diederick Leertower	Gravestone	Slate	1798	O/C
16	139	Haymakers French & Indian War	Monument	Granite	1912	O/C
17	167	Capt. Philip Goss Mrs. Judith Goss	Gravestone	Slate	1747 1748	O/C
18	174	Capt. Loring Lincoln	Gravestone	Schist	1786	O/C
19	175	Mrs. Mary Ward	Gravestone	Slate	1775	O/C

**Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester), MA**

**DATA SHEET
March 2006**

**Fannin-Lehner
Preservation Consultants**

TOTAL RESOURCES: 19 contributing, 2 non-contributing

1 contributing site
3 contributing structures
15 contributing objects

KEY

C: contributing resources
NC: non-contributing resources

Note: with 186 gravestones, markers, and monuments in Old Indian Cemetery, it is impossible to identify all resources. Therefore the District Data Sheet only provides a representative sample of the resources to be found in the Cemetery.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Brookfield (Worcester) MA

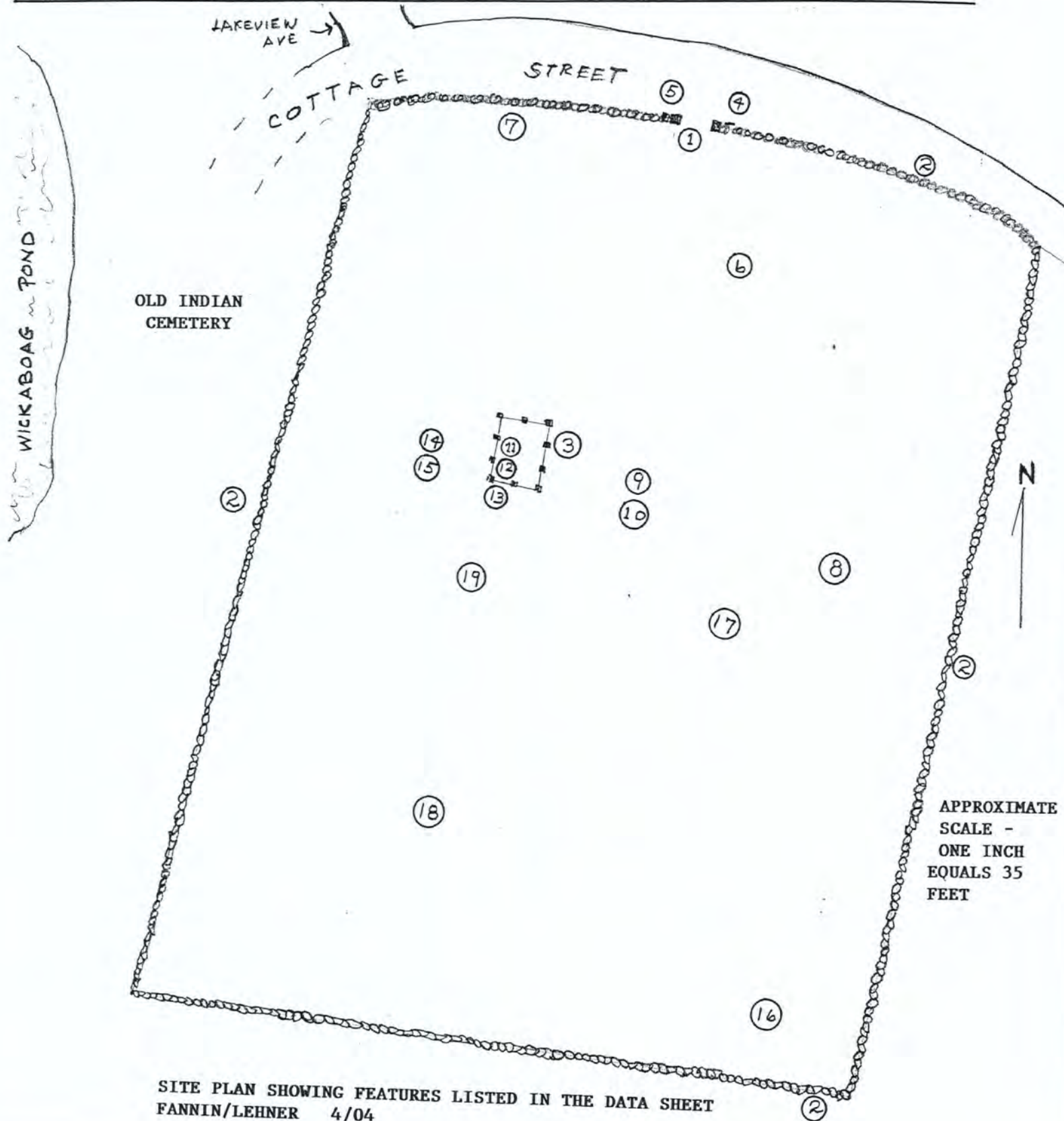
ASSESSOR'S MAP

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester) MA

Section number _____ Page _____

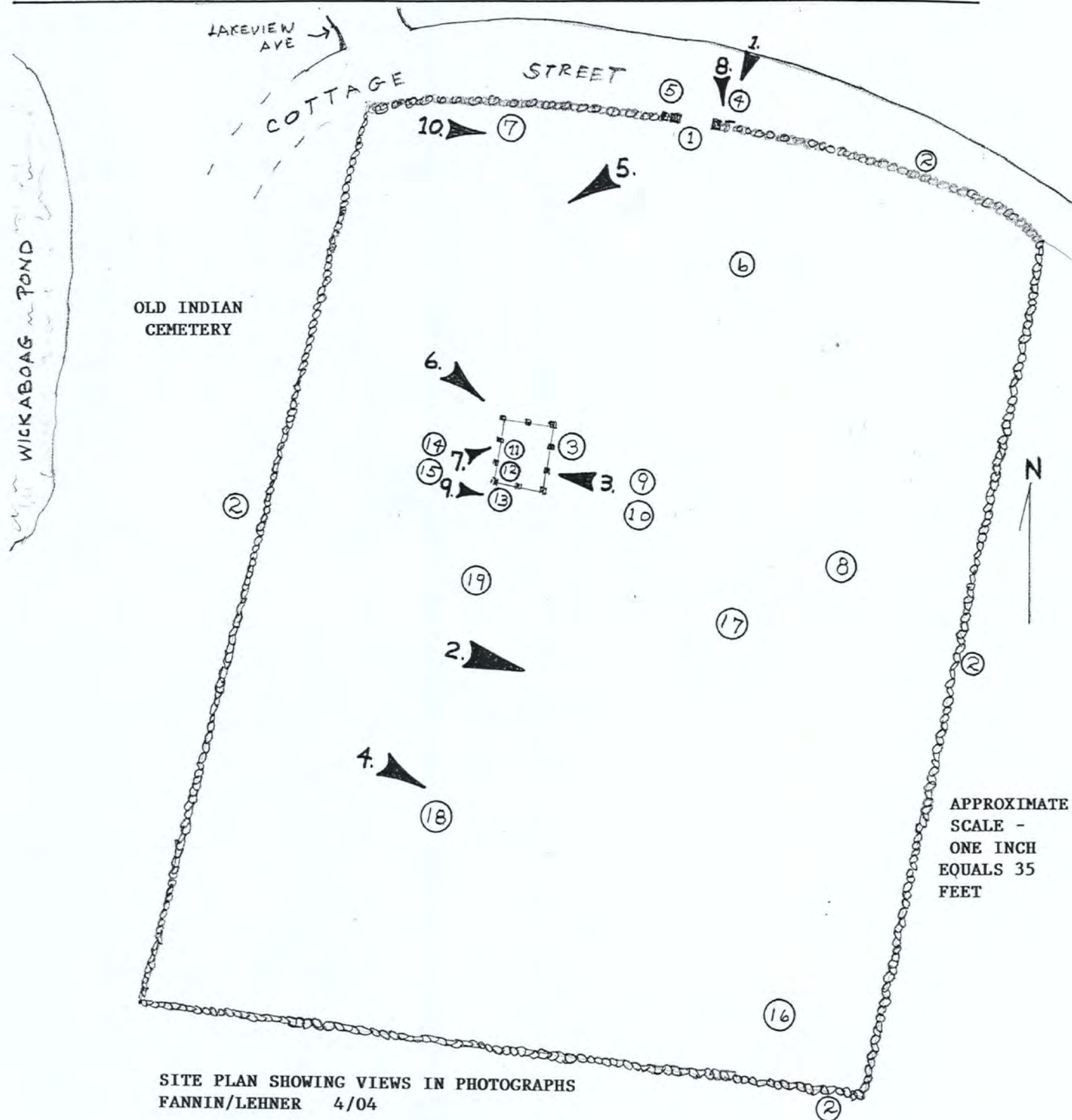


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester) MA

Section number _____ Page _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Indian Cemetery, Old
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/17/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000400

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5.17.06 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Old Indian Cemetery
West Brookfield (Worcester) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the Old Indian Cemetery were:

1. 19 735450 4679750
2. 19 735430 4679780
3. 19 735510 4679820
4. 19 735460 4679850

The correct location is 310 miles west (width of one UTM zone) of those points at:

1. 18 735450 4679750
2. 18 735430 4679780
3. 18 735510 4679820
4. 18 735460 4679850

(North American Datum 1927).

Corrected March 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Indian Cemetery, Old
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000400

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 _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

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



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. Barbara Rossman
4. November 2002
5. Box 250
West Brookfield, MA 01585
6. General view from Cottage Street
to entrance of Old Indian
Cemetery. Looking South.
7. #1



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. December 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. General view of Old Indian
Cemetery. Looking east.
7. #2



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. April 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. General view over Honorable
Jedediah Foster (d. Oct. 17, 1779, #125)
lot to the "Emerald Isle" cottages
and Wickapoag Pond. Looking west.
7. #3



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannini, Jr.
4. December 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. General view with gravestone
of Capt. Loring Lincoln (d. Nov. 23, 1786,
#174) in foreground, looking southeast.
7. #4



West Brookfield, Mass. The Old Indian Burial Ground - 1640.

1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. C.H. Clark
Historic postcard in
William Jenkins Collection
4. c.1910-1916
5. 67 East Main Street
West Brookfield, MA 01585
6. Historic postcard view of Old
Indian Cemetery with Wickapog
Pond in background, Looking
Southwest,
7. #5



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. Historic postcard in
William Jenkins Collection
4. c. 1907-1910
5. 67 East Main Street
West Brookfield, MA 01585
6. Historic postcard view of
Honorable Jedediah Foster Lot.
Looking east.
7. #6



1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. April 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Gravestone of the Honorable
Jedediah Foster (d. Oct. 17, 1779, #125)
Looking Southeast
7. #7

Old Indian Cemetery

Among the noted persons interred here
is Colonel Jedediah Foster Esq., a
Representative to the Massachusetts
Legislature, and a creator of the
Commonwealth's Constitution. He is
buried in the enclosed family plot to the
right of center toward the back. Also
see the Monument, located in the left
back corner area, which is dedicated to
five local men ambushed while
gathering hay in 1710 during the
"French and Indian War."

West Brookfield Historical Commission
October 2000

1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield

2. Worcester County, MA

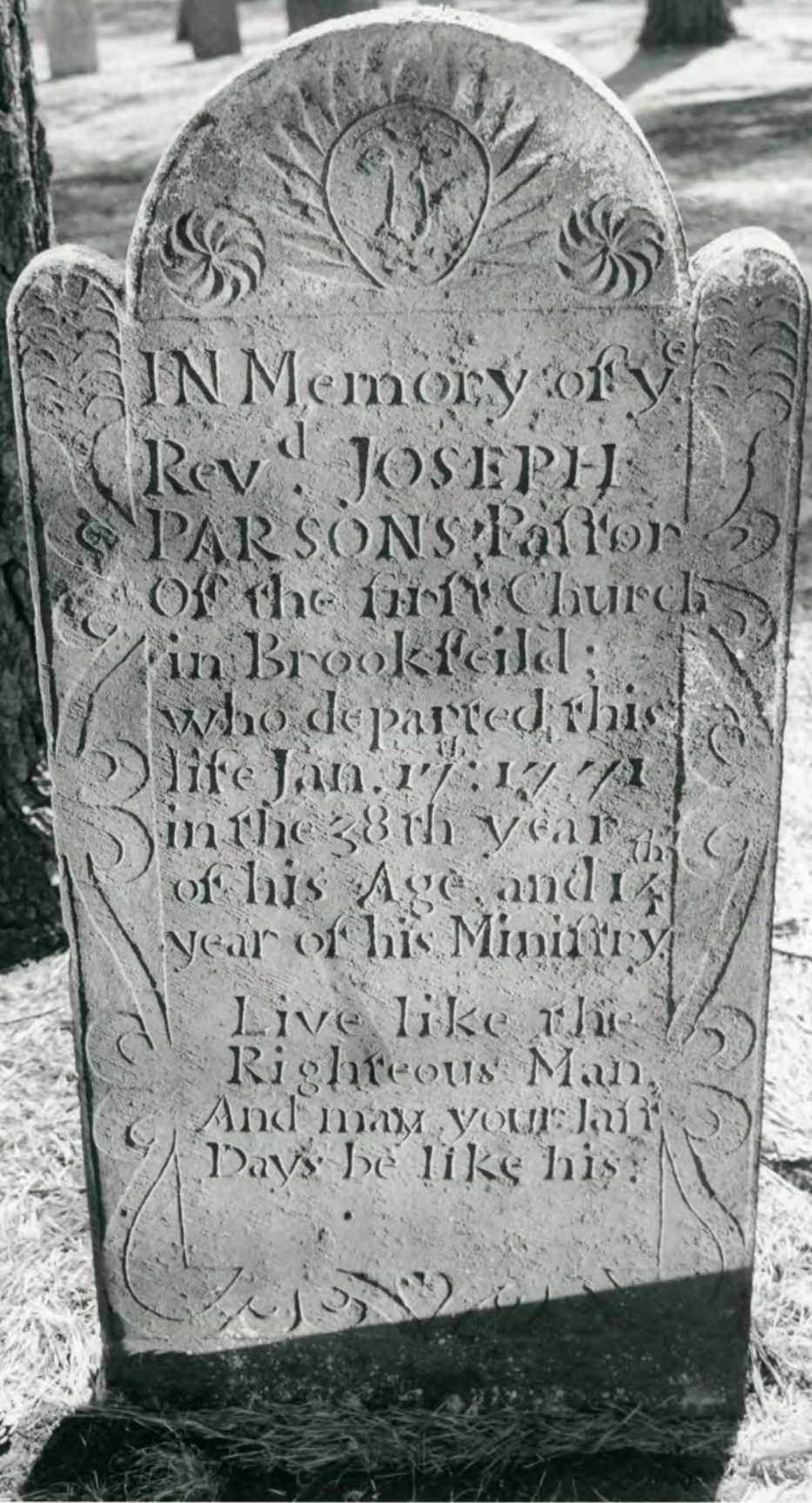
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.

4. April 2002

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Cast/Entrance Sign (Oct. 2000),
Gravestone of Miss Abigail
Foster (d. July 25, 1779, #126)
Looking south.

7. #8



A black and white photograph of a weathered, arched gravestone in a cemetery. The stone is inscribed with the name and details of Rev. Joseph Parsons. The top of the stone features a central circular emblem with a cross, flanked by two spiral designs. The text is carved in a serif font. The stone is set in a grassy area with a large tree trunk to its left and other graves visible in the background.

IN Memory of
Rev^d. JOSEPH
PARSONS, Pastor
Of the first Church
in Brookfield;
who departed this
life Jan. 17: 1771
in the 38th year
of his Age, and 14
year of his Ministry.

Live like the
Righteous Man,
And may your last
Days be like his:

1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. April 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Gravestone of Rev. Joseph Parsons
(d. Jan. 17, 1771, #127). Looking east.
7. #9



In memory of M^{rs}
Elisabeth Cutler
Wife of M^r Abijah
Cutler who Departed
this Life april 12th 1773
in the 43^d year of her ^{age}
death is a debt to nature due
which I have paid y^e so much

1. Old Indian Cemetery
50 Cottage Street, West Brookfield
2. Worcester County, MA
3. James C. Fannin, Jr.
4. April 2002
5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742
6. Gravestone of Mrs, Elisabeth
Cutler (d. April 12, 1773, #45).
Looking east
7. #10



OLD INDIAN CEMETERY
WEST BROOKFIELD,
WORCESTER COUNTY MA

UTM REFERENCES
ZONE 18
1. 14735450/4679750
2. 14735430/4679780
3. 14735510/4679820
4. 14735460/4679850

UTM correction
318/28

3) 18735486/4680077
4) 18735491/4680046
1) 18735520/4679968
3) 18735457/4679997

OLD INDIAN CEMETERY 42072-B1-TM-025
W. BROOKFIELD (WORCESTER) MA

Warren

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1982 51061

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1982

Supersedes Warren and East Brookfield 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal
Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and 39 meters
west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	6
2	6.5617			6	7	8
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

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence
(G) at 1982 magnetic
declination (MN)
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1. Worcester Dam
2. North Brookfield
3. Worcester North
4. Worcester South
5. Worcester
6. Worcester
7. Southbridge
8. Webster

ISBN 0-607-23427-X

9 780607 234275

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	—————
Secondary highway, hard surface	—————
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	—————
Unimproved road, trail	—————
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	—————
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	—————
Bridge: drawbridge	—————
Footbridge: overpass; underpass	—————
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	—————
House; barn; church; school; large structure	—————
Boundary:	
National, with monument	—————
State	—————
County, parish	—————
Civil township, precinct, district	—————
Incorporated city, village, town	—————
National or State reservation; small park	—————
Land grant with monument; found section corner	—————
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	—————
Range, township; section line: location approximate	—————
Fence or field line	—————
Power transmission line, located tower	—————
Dam; dam with lock	—————
Cemetery; grave	—————
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	—————
Windmill; water well; spring	—————
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	—————
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	—————
Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary; depression	—————
Distorted surface: strip mine, levee, sand	—————
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	—————
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	—————
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	—————
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	—————
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	—————
Scrub; mangrove	—————
Orchard; vineyard	—————

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

WARREN, MASS.
42072-B1-TM-025
1982



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures