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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 ☒ 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 Pan Burying Ground

other names/site number Pan Cemetery; East Burying Ground; East Cemetery

2. Location

street & number 477 Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Bolton N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01740

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

5/23/07
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):

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-11-07
Date of Action

Pan Burying Ground
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

Category of Property

(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	Non-contributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
3	0	structures
5	1	objects
9	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed

in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

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

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Pan Burying Ground is a long, narrow cemetery occupying 3.3 acres on the north side of Bolton's Main Street/MA Route 117. The main developed part of the property is trapezoidal in shape, with the deepest, center part extending about 175 feet back from the edge of the road. The street frontage runs about 600 feet, and from the historic portion of the cemetery continues west across the front of a 1.8 acre piece of land extending about 300 feet back from the road to Great Brook. A forested wetland associated with the brook forms a backdrop to the north and east borders of the cemetery. Abutting the west edge of the combined property is the entrance ramp to the northbound lanes of Route I-495. Directly across Route 117 to the south are a small house and a multi-store commercial building dating to the late 20th century.

Site description

With the exception of the open 1.8-acre section at the west end which was acquired by the Town in 1963, (used for many years as a storage/utility area and presently being readied for interments,) the main part of the Pan Burying Ground, about 1.5 acres, is entirely developed as a graveyard, containing approximately 400 monuments and gravestones. Toward the rear of the parcel, however, are some large areas of open grass with few markers, indicating that the markers for some graves located there may be missing.

In spite of some changes along the south front resulting from several phases of road work along Route 117, the nominated property retains the character of a small roadside New England graveyard of the 1820s. The design of the original cemetery as laid out by surveyor Silas Holman is still evident. The layout is typical of the rectilinear arrangements that prevailed through the 1830s in what were still called "burying grounds" or "burying yards" rather than cemeteries. All the markers face south toward the road, and most stand in rows within rectangular family plots. Most of the plots as originally laid out measured 14 by 29 feet, and were aligned in five blocks, four rows deep, raised a few feet to either side of a one-rod-wide center drive or cart path (Map #2). (A survey of the cemetery made in 1915 shows the center drive as 10 feet in width.) The original burial plots, some of which were later divided in half, are separated from each other by four-foot-wide grassed "alleys." When a narrow strip of .3 acres of land was added to the west end of the burying ground in 1860, it was apparently laid out with one more bank of lots of the same dimensions as the rest, making the portion of the cemetery west of the center drive about 30 feet wider than the east portion.

With the addition of the 1860 piece the burial ground reached 1.5 acres in size. For much of its perimeter, that combined property is bordered by a **stone wall** (Map #3) averaging about three feet in height along the south and west, and acting as a retaining wall along the base of the sloping north and east boundaries. In all but the west portion the ground level of the cemetery is set several feet above the level of the road, and the front wall functions as a retaining wall. The building of the cemetery wall is first mentioned in town records of 1829. It was rebuilt or extended in 1866, and was probably repaired many times. The wall is built primarily of fieldstone for most of its length, but along the south front the introduction of some cut-granite blocks, especially as capstones, presents a more finished appearance. Fastened into the top surface of some of the capstones near the center entrance is a series of iron **tie rings** (Map # 6)

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Bolton, (Worcester), MA

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The Pan Burying Ground is the only one of Bolton's cemeteries to include a group burial vault. The **seven-chambered tomb** (Map #4; Photo 3) which dates to 1839, is located at the southeast front corner of the cemetery. Backed by a long mound of raised earth, the tomb's granite-block front wall lies in the same plane as the fieldstone and granite wall across the front of the burying ground. Only two courses of the large dressed granite blocks of the tomb front are entirely exposed. The lower course, where all seven doors are located, is partially covered by the build-up of soil. Enough of the upper portions of the doors are visible, however, to reveal the carved names of the owners, all of whom were among the most prominent of Bolton's citizens of the time: Joseph and Nathan Sawyer, Abraham Holman and Nathan Brooks, Caleb Nurse, Jonathan Nurse, Amory Holman, Stephen P. Gardner, and the Rev. Isaac Allen. All of the doors are slate except the one for the Rev. Allen, which is granite, and all are hung on wrought-iron strap hinges and have iron latches.

Two ornate cast-iron gates mark entrances through the front wall—one at the wide center drive, and a narrower one about 30 feet in from the west end of the wall, at the inner edge of the strip added in 1860. It is known that in 1823 Capt. Oliver Sawyer, owner of the adjoining property to the west, was paid fourteen dollars for building a gate for this cemetery, which was then called the East Burying Ground. References to two later gates, however, appear in the Bolton Annual Reports of 1863 and 1874. It is most likely that the present large **double gate** that is mounted on two rough granite posts at the center drive is the one listed in the 1863 town report as costing \$36.03. (Map #7, Photo 5.) A well-preserved example of the high Victorian Gothic style, the cast iron gate is embellished with quatrefoils and a line of decorative finials across the top. Its maker is unknown. The smaller **single gate** (Map #8, Photo 6) near the west end also has a pair of granite posts. This second gate, composed of a square iron frame enclosing elaborate cast-iron pickets, was probably the one installed in 1873 by Luther W. Houghton, who was paid \$15 for it. A set of three **granite steps** (Map # 5, Photo 5) just east of the main gate provided an alternate way into the cemetery when the gates were closed. A large double-leaf steel gate encloses the front entrance of the 1963 parcel just outside the west wall. This modern gate [Map # 10, Photo 7]) which is non-contributing to the nomination, was probably installed in the 1960s. Just inside that gate, however, are two rough 19th-century **granite posts**. At least one may have served as a hitching post, or they may have formerly supported a wooden gate (Map # 9, Photo 7).

There is little record of planting campaigns for the Pan Burying Ground, and few photographs to document how the landscape once may have looked. One photograph from 1938 (Photo A), however, shows the battered remains of a line of at least five large deciduous trees in front of the main wall which were destroyed in the September 1938 hurricane. Their replacements, a line of several sugar maples, are now largely gone as well, and only a few ashes and maples in front of the wall have survived the adverse impacts of traffic, road alterations, and salt damage. It is likely that deciduous trees also once lined both sides of the slightly sunken center drive. Today, two mature maples and one stump remain from a line of trees along the east edge of the unpaved drive. A variety of tall trees scattered throughout the rest of the cemetery includes oaks, maples, ashes; and a few white pines and weeping spruces stand near the center.

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Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

Headstones, markers, and monuments

The range of funerary art in the Pan Burying Ground is illustrative of a small Massachusetts cemetery whose initial development took place during the second quarter of the 19th century, when slate markers prevailed throughout New England, and which was gradually filled over later decades with markers of other types and styles. Since, like Bolton's other municipal cemeteries, the Pan is still open to burials, there is also a scattering of modest granite markers that are as recent as the turn of the 21st century.

Several of the family plots laid out on Silas Holman's plan are bordered by granite curbing, many with low square-dimensioned corner posts. One late family plot belonging to the Powers family (Map #28) is marked only by four low granite posts at the corners, rather than curbing. Each post in the Powers plot is carved to resemble a tree stump, with the top surface adorned with a "P" in Gothic script. Similar Gothic initials appear on some early 20th-century monuments in the added west section. On the plot of the Luther Houghton/Ira Bailey family (Map #29), the letters "H" and "B" appear on the upper faces of the ca. 1885 urn-topped granite monument (Photo 8). In many plots several generations are interred, resulting in an eclectic mixture of slate, marble, and granite markers with perhaps a center obelisk or pillar monument, all crowded together within the rectangular enclosure. The Brown family plot (Map #17) just east of the center drive illustrates the broad range of dates and styles evident in some of the family plots. Enclosed within the granite curb are a pre-1850 round-topped, shouldered slate gravestone, a tall rectangular marble stone with a floral motif, several low round-topped marble headstones, and in the center, a large early 20th-century rectangular monument of black polished granite--a memorial to Abram and Lucy Brown, who died in 1903 and 1911. (Map #18, Photo 9)

As is the case at Bolton's other cemeteries, the markers at the Pan Burying Ground generally progress chronologically from slate to marble to granite. The Pan contains some of Bolton's best-preserved slate markers, which were ubiquitous during the Greek Revival period. There is also an illustrative range of marble Victorian gravestones ranging from the simple to the ornate, most dating to the third quarter of the 19th century. This cemetery also contains some of the town's most stylish Neo-classical monuments.

Many of the slate markers are round-topped or shouldered stones, some of them quite large. Most in this group display the urn and willow motif that was popular between 1820 and 1845. A few are signed by their carvers: The large slate headstone of Dea. Jonathan Nourse, who died in 1827, displays the name "J. Park," a member of the prominent Park family carvers of Groton. (Map #26). The slate stone of Capt. Oliver Sawyer (died 1826) is embellished with Masonic symbols (Map #15). The Capt. Sawyer stone is very similar in design to the headstone of his wife, Lucretia (died 1841) which is marked with the name of J. Lewis & Co., Worcester (Map #16). Many large round-topped slates such as those in the Daniel Sawyer family plot (Map #12, Photo 10) displaying death dates in the late 1830s and 1840s, are embellished with architectural designs with densely incised backgrounds and inscriptions set into large oval cartouches. Another large slate, for 36 year-old Felix Donnally, who "was drown'd" in 1823, may be the earliest original marker in the cemetery. (Map #33) Like the stone of Oliver Sawyer, this round-topped stone is adorned with Masonic symbols.

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Some very late slates, such as the deep red slate headstone of Luke Whitcomb (Map #31) who died in 1876, are extremely simple in design. This marker, devoid of any images and with the inscription in a central medallion with only a narrow decorative border, relates well to the simplicity of many of the marble markers of that era—among them the headstones of two of Luke Whitcomb's sons who died in 1860. While the Luke Whitcomb marker is unusually late for a slate stone, the Pan Burying Ground is also significant for the Greek Revival style displayed in some very early marble stones. Several of these early marble examples from the 1830s are carved in the manner more common to the slates of the time. The marble stones of Samuel Blood and his wife Lucretia, for instance, who died in 1834 and 1827, have furniture-like baroque tops which enframe raised marble images of the willow and urn carved, by necessity, in a more simple manner than was possible with the softer surface of the slates. (Map #13; Photo 11) (The Blood plot is also one of the few which includes footstones, here marked "S.B" and "L.B.") The earliest of several marble markers in the Oliver Sawyer plot are very similar to the Blood headstones, suggesting that they were carved by the same hand or executed in the same workshop.

Other marbles are embellished with the ornate, often sentimental, relief carving that was more typical of the mid-Victorian era. Several pointed-arched Gothic stones are located here, such as the Powers and Carpenter family stones in the bank of plots added at the west end in 1860. (Map #11; Photo 12) Other marble markers are highly representational. The face of the large memorial stone to Ellen Holman, for instance, who died in 1853, is embellished with a rose bush with one broken stem entwined with the name "Ellen." (Map #19; Photo 13) At least one marble headstone bears a carver's name—the stone of Rebecca M. Proctor, who died in 1858, is marked "L.S. Blood & Co." (Map #22.)

The larger monuments in the Pan Burying Ground are generally of three types—Greek Revival marble obelisks, neoclassical pillars and columns of marble or granite, and massive rectangular granite monuments most of which date to the 20th century. In some cases, a single tall monument forms the centerpiece to a family plot. The Parker family plot is a good example. A simple white obelisk marked with the name of Amos Parker, who died in 1861 at 81, stands in the center of the granite-curbed enclosure with low marble headstones placed around it (Map #21). Another obelisk, surrounded by eleven gravestones bearing death dates from 1818 through 1940, stands in the family plot belonging to Oliver Barrett, the former owner of the cemetery land, who died in 1859. That family monument is another memorial that was made in the L.S. Blood workshop in Harvard. (Map #20; Photo #4) One marble obelisk set on a pedestal in the plot of the Calvin Nourse family is especially elaborate, with a carved, draped urn at the top, and floral garlands and wreaths on the south face that appear to have been done by the same carver as the flower vases depicted on the nearby pointed-arched gothic stones of Sarah and Silas Nourse, who also died in the early 1860s. (Map #25; Photo 14) A smaller marble obelisk about five feet high, with a partially effaced image in an oval medallion, was carved by "Nichols, Lowell" and probably erected in the early 1850s. (Map #27; Photo #15) It marks the graves of A.D. Sawyer, who died in 1875, his wife, Ann (1852) and their little son Francis (1853). Smaller still is the two foot-high marble obelisk in the east part of the cemetery that marks the grave of a small child. Carved with the image of a sleeping baby, the partially effaced monument reads "Linkie." (Map #34; Photo 16)

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Pan Burying Ground Bolton, (Worcester), MA

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Three prominent rectangular marble pillar monuments stand on top of the group tomb. The most elaborate is the early Neoclassical monument erected by his congregation to the Rev. Isaac Allen, who died in 1844. (Map #23; Photo 17) Standing on a granite base, it is topped with a carved urn, and faced with a laurel wreath. The maker as inscribed on the monument was "Allen & Baldwin, Builders."

There are also individual examples of a few other types of monuments, most of them dating to the Civil War period and later. In the group atop the tomb is a small marble "table" monument, a memorial to Joseph Sawyer, who died in 1865, and his family. (Map #24; Photo 3) There are a few double gravestones in this cemetery. One is the late, chamfered-edged marble gravestone of J. Elbridge and Susan Sawyer, both of whom died in the mid-1890s. (Map #32; Photo 18)

Tall column and pillar monuments began to appear in the Pan by the 1890s. The ca. 1893 Pierce-Cutler monument (Map #30), a high Tuscan column on a high pedestal, is similar to two in Bolton's West Burying Ground (MHC# 802.) The Pierce-Cutler column, however, is apparently missing the urn that once stood on top of it. In the southwest corner of the cemetery on the 1860 section, the large plot of the Houghton family is dominated by a 6-stage granite pillar monument with an urn on top, probably erected after the death of T. J. Houghton in 1905. (Map #29)

Alterations.

Condition. As stated above, it is likely that some markers are missing from graves in the rear part of the cemetery. In the 20th century it was common for maintenance crews to remove small footstones from cemeteries. Their near-absence in the Pan Burying Ground suggests that may have been the case here. Some dislodged markers have not been returned to their places, and a few loose gravestones are presently stacked against a headstone near the back wall. (Photo 19) While most of the earlier slate and later granite markers are in good condition, some of the slates, especially, show considerable lichen growth. A few are cracked; some of those have been mended by various methods. Many of the marble stones and monuments are discolored and partially effaced, some to the point where parts of the inscriptions are no longer legible. A few markers and curbstones show the telltale scratches, especially at the corners, that are the marks of the modern string trimmer. In general, however, the Pan Burying Ground is well maintained, with the grass regularly mowed, and the wall in a fairly good state of repair, although it is beginning to bow outward in the section east of the main gate. Some areas of the north and east portions of the retaining wall that supports the slope down to the wetland appear to be shifting and the stones loosening, especially at the southeast corner near the road.

The greatest changes to the Pan Burying Ground have occurred in the area between the front wall and the roadside. Prior to 1952, the front cemetery wall stood at least 20 feet from the north edge of Route 117 at the main gate, and about 10 feet away at its east end next to the tombs. The line of trees there stood on a

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**Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA**

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broad grassed strip which provided a landscape buffer between the road and the graves. In 1954, however Route 117 was widened, and its north edge encroached several feet closer to the front cemetery wall. In the process, the grade in front of the tombs was raised several feet, burying the bottom portion of their front wall and doors. In the late 1990s new subsurface drainage was installed in front of the wall and a granite curb and bituminous berm were added at the road edge. Over the last few years, No Parking signs have been placed in front of the wall in an unsuccessful attempt to keep trucks from parking there, and in 2004 five of the last large maple trees between the road and the wall were cut down.

Archaeological Description

While ancient Native American sites have not been identified in the cemetery or in the general area (within one mile), sites may exist. The cemetery locale was listed as a high sensitivity area for both "prehistoric" and historic resources in the 2001 communitywide archaeological reconnaissance survey of Bolton. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The cemetery occupies a well-drained, level to moderately sloping terrace adjacent to wetlands associated with Great Brook, a tributary of the Assabet River. The burying ground lies within the overall Merrimack River drainage. The density of graves in the older portion of the cemetery may indicate a low potential for recovering significant Native American resources in that area. A high potential for locating ancient sites may exist in the newer, undeveloped area at the west end of the cemetery. Grave excavations would have destroyed or severely affected the integrity of any Native resources located in the vicinity of graves.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. Unmarked graves are expected, especially in the rear portion of the cemetery. Both known and unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of a burial shaft, a coffin, skeletal remains, and personal clothing and property of the deceased. Structural evidence may also exist from barns and sheds used for cemetery operations and maintenance. Funerary-related artifacts including footstones, broken gravestones, and memorial offerings may also exist anywhere in the cemetery.

(end)

Pan Burying Ground
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1822 to 1957

Significant Dates

1822

1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(CARVERS: see district data sheet)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bolton Historical Society

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Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Designers, Carvers:

Surveyor: Silas Holman

Carvers: Allen & Baldwin; S. Blood & Co.; J. Lewis & Co.; Nichols; Park

The Pan Burying Ground meets Criteria A and C of the National Register at the local level. A well preserved example of a small town burial ground begun in the early 19th century and continuing until the present day, its collection of gravestones and monuments is a repository of funerary art that illuminates the changing lives, attitudes, and tastes of the local community over several historic periods. As such, it also meets Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery deriving its primary significance from its age, its distinctive design features, and its associations with Bolton's development from 1822 through 1957.

Under Criterion A, the cemetery exemplifies the rapid development of the flat basin east of Bolton center called "the Pan" as a secondary village in the decades between 1810 and 1830. The property further fulfills Criterion A as an illustration of the townspeople's policies and approaches toward burying and honoring their dead throughout the period of significance. Even the evolution of its name—from the East Burying Ground (or Burying Yard) through the Pan Burying Ground/East Cemetery to its most common 20th century name, the Pan Cemetery—illustrates changing social, religious, and civic attitudes. What began as a simple graveyard laid out on a rectilinear grid of equal-sized family plots with rows of headstones evolved into a cemetery marked by family monuments of an impressive scale that show a reverence for a family's ancestry and a regard for social position.

The burying ground meets Criterion C for its collection of funerary decorative art displaying a range of styles from several historic periods. The assemblage of markers and monuments includes well-preserved examples of slate and marble headstones, as well as marble obelisks from the Greek Revival period. Many mid- and late Victorian marble markers, such as several well-preserved Gothic Revival headstones, characterize the sentimentality of that period through both their imagery and their inscriptions. Several examples of Neoclassical monuments mark the shift in artistic taste that was taking place later in the 19th century and which carried through into the 20th. The Pan Burying Ground is also significant for the survival of such historic landscape features and ornaments as its fieldstone and granite perimeter wall, hitching post, mounting steps, and two ornate cast-iron gates from the third quarter of the 19th century.

In spite of some alterations and loss of land between the front wall and the roadside of Route 117, the Pan Burying Ground retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Bolton, (Worcester), MA**

Section number 8 Page 2

Background and early history.

The territory that became the town of Bolton was originally part of Lancaster, the largest and earliest community in central Massachusetts, founded in 1653. Bolton was incorporated as an independent town of 35 square miles in 1738, and reached its final area of just under twenty square miles in 1868. It is located at the eastern edge of Worcester County, 17 miles northeast of Worcester.

As one of the first tasks of the new town, in 1739 Bolton's founders established the earliest of the town's four municipal cemeteries, the **(Old) South Burial Ground** (MHC #800.) It was located a half-mile south of the meetinghouse on land donated by farmer William Sawyer for use as a "burying place."

That original burial ground served the community well for about seventy years. The population of Bolton increased relatively slowly through the end of the colonial era, reaching 1,210 inhabitants by 1776. When the District of Berlin was formed in 1784, incorporating a large part of the south part of town, Bolton's population dropped significantly, to 861 in 1790. From that level the town grew slowly through 1800, but underwent a rapid expansion between 1810 and 1820, to 1,229.

The second decade of the 19th century was a period when Bolton saw much activity as a busy regional stop on the main east-west transportation route between Boston and Worcester, the Boston to Lancaster Road, (also known as the County Road to Lancaster, and by that time locally referred to as the "Lancaster Road" or, more frequently, the "Boston Road," especially in the east part of town.) Through most of Bolton, the line of that road is today's Main Street/MA Route 117 (formerly called the "Great Road" from the mid- 19th through mid-20th centuries.).

In the early 19th century, as the Boston Road this route through Bolton was part of the main post road west to Worcester. It was much traveled by teams of ox-drawn wagons, and was part of a major regional stagecoach route. By that time Bolton had developed into a prosperous agricultural community of dispersed farms, with a center village aligned along the Boston Road a half-mile west of the nominated property. Stylish Federal and late Colonial residences along the road reflected the prosperity of many of the townspeople who were engaged in trade as storekeepers or innkeepers, or in regional industries that included shoe- and boot manufacture, comb making, and the production of hats. (See also **Bolton Center National Register District, NR, 1997.**)

While Bolton's greatest residential concentration was at the town center, during this period a few small secondary villages developed in the outlying sections of town around small mills and/or the crossroads of regional transportation routes. The largest village grew up east of the center along the Boston Road in the area called "the Pan." Apparently named for the flat-bottomed basin in this part of town, in addition to its farms the Pan was home to an inn, several enterprising shoe- and comb making shops, and to one of the town's most versatile and prosperous mill complexes—the sawmill, gristmill, and store belonging in the early 19th century to Benjamin Sawyer. By 1822 the Pan had its own schoolhouse, and beginning about

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Pan Burying Ground Bolton, (Worcester), MA

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1800 regional traffic traversed the intersection of the Boston Road and two important north-south roads. One of them, which began 500 feet east of the nominated property was "the way to the mills," today's Hudson Road (MA Route 85), which led south to a mill village in northeast Marlborough. A short distance farther east was the County Road to Marlborough, today's Long Hill Road.

The Pan (East) Burying Ground.

With the increase in Bolton's population early in the 19th century, by 1820 the Old South Burying Ground was nearing capacity, and it was agreed that the Town should establish a second burial ground. In an unusually extravagant gesture, acting upon the recommendation of a committee formed for the purpose, in 1822 Town Meeting authorized the purchase of two small parcels, each for a price of \$100. One was in the east part of town, one in the west, and both were laid out as cemeteries that are still open to burials today. The West Burying Ground (MHC #802) is located at the foot of Green Road in the west part of town. The other purchase, the subject of this nomination, was the Pan Burying Ground (MHC #801). Originally called the East Burying Ground, it was later also referred to as the East Cemetery, and in more recent years as the Pan Cemetery.

As purchased in 1822, the new graveyard was a trapezoidal lot of 1.18 acres, with its longest south side abutting the edge of the Boston Road. Under the direction of the burying ground committee, the land was laid out by surveyor Silas Holman with a grid of forty plots, each measuring 14 by 29 feet. The plots were arranged in five blocks, four rows deep, on either side of a what was planned as a one-rod-wide center drive or cart path, and separated from each other by four foot-wide grassed "alleys." The original parcel of one acre, 28 square rods, which was purchased from farmer Oliver Barrett, was slightly smaller than the property bought for the West Burying Ground. The Pan Burying Ground was later enlarged by a narrow strip of about a third of an acre of land at the west end in 1860, and by 1.8 acres, also at the west end, in 1963, at which time it attained its present size of 3.3 acres.

The 1822 establishment of the town's two new burial grounds ended the centralization of Bolton's public burials, and from that time on most interments in Bolton were regionally based, with families tending to purchase burial plots in the cemetery nearest their residences. Consequently, the names on the stones in the Pan Burying Ground display a directory of generations of families who lived on the Pan and in the east part of town. Sawyers, Osbornes, Whitcombs, Woodburys, Hildreths, Barretts, Powers, and Burnhams, for instance—farmers, innkeepers, mill-owners, and artisans in the surrounding neighborhood—are all buried here.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that by 1822 there were burial grounds in the center, east, west, and south parts of town (the latter, the privately maintained Fry Cemetery [MHC #805], was located in Bolton's Quaker community,) some prominent residents of Bolton center, in particular, chose to purchase plots in the Pan Burying Ground. The presence of several Bolton center family plots here indicates that the Pan had

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA**

Section number 8 Page 4

become the most fashionable of Bolton's burying grounds. Its obelisks and pillar monuments are among the most ornate in town, and it is the only Bolton cemetery where a group chamber tomb was constructed. The names on the doors of the 1839 tomb, such as the wealthy Gen. Stephen Gardner, President of the Lancaster & Bolton Turnpike Association; storekeepers Joseph and Nathan Sawyer; Amory Holman, owner of both the largest inn at the center and the regional stagecoach line; and the town minister, the Rev. Isaac Allen, are those of town-center residents who were arguably the most prominent Bolton citizens of their time.

Although no extensive historical records exist for the Pan or the other town burial grounds, Bolton Annual Reports published after 1862 give a picture of their management by the town from the Civil War period on. Mowing the grass and brush, repairing the walls and fences, (there was a post-and-rail fence at the Pan until at least the 1870s), and painting the gates were regular maintenance tasks. By 1868 the town was making regular payments to a nearby farmer, Amos P. Kimmens, for most of the landscape work at the Pan Burying Ground. Mr. Kimmens was the town Sexton—Bolton's principal grave-digger and burial agent, whose duties included ringing the town bell, attending funerals, and in some years keeping a record of local deaths. In the late 1880s James W. Pierce, A.J. Kennedy, and William C. Marple held the Sexton's job, but Mr. Kimmens returned to the post for several more years in the 1890s. He was succeeded by his son, Herman J. Kimmens, who was Sexton until 1903.

For many years, the Pan Burying Ground was the only one of Bolton's cemeteries to have a family plot that was maintained under the "perpetual care" system, in which a memorial fund, managed by the town, paid for its upkeep. This is the Benjamin Barry Memorial, one of the most elaborate monuments in the burying ground. First mentioned in the town report of 1872, the four-stage granite obelisk, ringed by an 18-inch high granite curb marked at the corners with elaborate posts embellished with Masonic symbols, is a memorial to Benjamin W. A. Barry, who died at the age of 25 in 1868. (Map #35; Photo 20) For many years, Simeon Chamberlain was paid \$10 annually from the interest on the Barry Memorial Fund to take care of the plot. Mr. Chamberlain, who died in 1883 at the age of 74, is buried in the same plot.

Later development.

In 1900, Town Meeting established a Cemetery Committee to oversee all of the town-owned burial grounds and cemeteries. The first committee of three men—Herman Kimmens, George H. Brigham, and Emery A. Proctor—all lived east of the town center. The trend toward dominance of the committee by people from the east and southeast parts of Bolton—neighborhoods served primarily by the Pan Burying Ground--continued through much of the 20th century.

In 1902 the Town adopted a set of five Rules and Regulations for its cemeteries. In addition to requiring that lot owners remove trash and litter from their lots, the rules reflected some of the turn-of-the-century attitudes toward what was artistically appropriate even for older burial grounds. No "terracing" or "walling" were to be done, and no "construction of any vault or catacomb" was permitted.

(continued)

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

**Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA**

Section number 8 Page 5

Also, reflective of other efforts of the time to preserve the beauty of the community, such as those of the turn-of-the-century Bolton Village Improvement Society, the new rules also gave the Cemetery Committee the right to remove any "monument, effigy, . . . structure . . . or inscription . . . not in harmony with the character of the cemetery."

By 1903, the committee was lamenting the neglected appearance of the town cemeteries, and made the first of several requests for an annual appropriation to help with their upkeep beyond what was allowed for in the general town funds. From 1905 on, Town Meeting regularly approved a dedicated amount of money for cemetery maintenance. By 1910, there were twelve family plots supported by memorial funds, of which at least seven were located in what was by then increasingly called the Pan Cemetery. In 1915, part of the year's cemetery appropriation was used to pay G.W. Parker to do a survey of the Pan Cemetery.

Throughout the 20th century, the Pan Burying Ground continued to receive a modest number of interments. It is still open to burials, and the 1.8-acre undeveloped parcel at the west end is now being readied for cemetery expansion.

While the main part of the burying ground remains well preserved, portions of both this property and the surrounding area have felt the impact of some major events of the 20th century. The 1938 hurricane did much damage throughout Bolton. In addition to the trees it felled along the grassed strip between the front wall and the road, (see Photo A) there were undoubtedly others lost within the cemetery walls, and some resulting damage to the markers. Main Street/Route 117 was widened in 1954, taking part of the front strip of cemetery land for pavement and drainage. In the early 1960s, after the end of the period of significance for the nomination, Interstate Route 495 was built north to south through Bolton just west of the Pan Burying Ground. Three farmhouses in its path which once formed part of the cemetery's context on the north side of the road, including the house of the longtime sexton, Amos Kimmens, were moved or demolished to make way for the highway and its interchange with Rte. 117.

In the mid-1990s, the state highway department resurfaced Route 117 in Bolton, and a traffic light at the adjacent I-495 northbound ramp is soon to be constructed. It is to be hoped that the venerable Pan Burying Ground will be treated with special care during any future road improvements.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Bolton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient Native American sites in this area may contribute important information relating to the local and regional importance of Native American settlement in the Assabet River drainage and its relationship with Native settlement along the Sudbury River, both of which form the larger Concord River drainage. This information can be used to further understand the extent and regional

(continued)

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

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

importance of Native American settlement in the overall Merrimack River system. Ancient Native American sites in the vicinity of the Pan Burying Ground may help define the pattern of Native settlement in upland areas beyond the floodplains of the major drainages stated above. Interior upland areas are underreported in the Bolton locale, indicating that an important part of the regional and local Native American subsistence and settlement system may be missing in our current database. Ancient Native sites in this area can help to fully define local and regional subsistence and settlement models through time by contributing examples of site variability and resource use in the nominated locale.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the physical, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Bolton's early 19th through early 20th century population. Similar resources may also contribute important evidence related to the design, evolution, use, and maintenance of the Pan Burying Ground. While additional historical research may locate written records related to the burying ground, few historic records are currently known to exist, making archaeological resources extremely important in its interpretation. Archaeological survey and testing may locate unmarked graves that, when mapped, may contribute important evidence related to accurate boundaries for the burying ground and burial patterns within its limits. Unmarked graves may also contribute evidence that identifies when the burial ground was first used and where early burials were located. Archaeological testing may also locate structural evidence of barns and sheds that would contribute information related to the overall design of the burying ground through time and activities and maintenance conducted within its limits.

Detailed analysis of the contents of marked and unmarked graves may contribute important information related to the physical, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Bolton's population from the early 19th through 20th centuries. Osteological study of skeletal remains can contribute important information related to the overall health and pathologies characteristic of Bolton's population. Information may exist that documents how these characteristics changed through time and within different socioeconomic and cultural groups. Similar social, cultural, and economic characteristics may also be obtained through detailed analysis of the material culture associated with individual and groups of graves. Coffin hardware, clothing, jewelry, and other personal artifacts associated with individuals, may contribute important information related to economic and social status and cultural beliefs. Gravestones and associated inscriptions may also contribute important information related to individual and group cultural and religious beliefs, ethnicity, and gravestone art. Unmarked graves may contribute important information that indicates how the community treated its less fortunate citizens in death. Paupers, indigents, and unknown persons may have been buried intentionally in unmarked graves in peripheral areas of the burying ground, or in specialized areas set aside for this social group.

(end)

Pan Burying Ground
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 286940 4700620
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Forbes, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May, 2007

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 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 Bolton

street & number P.O. Box 278; 663 Main Street telephone 978-779-5022

city or town Bolton state MA zip code 01740

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Books, articles and manuscripts

- Hurd, D.H. *History of Worcester County, Mass.* Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co., 1889.
- Lyon, Martha. Preservation assessment for the southern edge of the Pan Cemetery, Bolton, Massachusetts. July 20, 2004.
- Marvin, Abijah. *History of Worcester County, Massachusetts*. Boston: C.F. Jewett, 1879.
- Towns of the Nashaway Plantation*. Lancaster, MA: Lancaster League of Historical Societies, 1976.
- Whitcomb, Esther. *About Bolton*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1988.
- Whitcomb, Esther, ed. *Inscriptions from the Burial Grounds of the Nashaway Towns*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1989.

Massachusetts government documents

- Forbes, Anne. Narrative History of Bolton. Boston: MHC, 1998; Bolton: Bolton Historical Commission, 1998..
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Historic and Archaeological Resources of Central Massachusetts*. Boston: MHC, 1985.
- _____. Survey and Inventory of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources of Bolton. Boston: MHC, 1980 and 1998.
- _____. Reconnaissance Survey Report for Bolton. 1983.

Town of Bolton documents

- Bolton Annual Reports. Varying dates from 1864 through 1955.
- Bolton Historical Society files.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number 9; 10 Page 2; 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

Maps, plans, and atlases

Beers, F.W. *Atlas of Worcester County*. New York: F.W. Beers, 1870.

Holman, Silas. *Map of the Town of Bolton*. Boston: Pendleton's Lithography, 1831.

_____. Untitled plan of the East Burying Ground. n.d.

Longley, Nathaniel. Untitled survey of the West and East Burying Grounds. April 6, 1822.

Parker, G.W. Plan of Bolton Pan Cemetery, 1915.

Richards, L.J. *New Topographical Atlas of Worcester County*. Philadelphia: L.J. Richards, 1898.

Walling, Henry. *Map of Worcester County, Massachusetts*. Boston: William Baker, 1857.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, continued

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of Parcel 14 on Town of Bolton Assessor's Map 4D.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundaries encompass the entire 3.3-acre parcel owned by the Town of Bolton as the Pan Cemetery.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS and IMAGES

All photographs of Pan Burying Ground, by Anne Forbes, 2005.

5 x 7" photographs

1. View looking northwest
2. View looking east
3. Seven-chambered tomb, 1839
4. Barrett family plot

Supplementary 4 x 6" photographs

5. Double center gate and granite steps
6. Single gate
7. West (open) portion with ca. 1960s gates, 19th-century granite post (looking north)
8. Powers, Houghton, and Bailey family plots, looking southwest
9. Brown family plot
10. Daniel Sawyer family headstones
11. Samuel and Lucretia Blood headstones
12. Powers and Carpenter headstones
13. Ellen Holman headstone
14. Nourse family headstones and monument
15. Obelisk carved by "Nichols, Lowell"
16. "Linkie" obelisk
17. Rev. Isaac Allen monument
18. J. Elbridge and Susan Sawyer gravestone
19. James and Lucy Hurlbut stone, with broken gravestones
20. Benjamin W.A. Barry monument and family plot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pan Burying Ground
Bolton, (Worcester), MA

Section number Photos Page 2

PHOTOGRAPHS and IMAGES, cont.

Photocopied images

- A. 1938 snapshot after Great Hurricane: looking east along road and front wall
(Bolton Historical Society Collection)
- B. Aerial view, 2004
- C. Silas Holman, Untitled plan of the East Burying Ground. n.d.
- D. Nathaniel Longley. Untitled survey of the West and East Burying Grounds. April 6, 1822.

(end)

(A)



PAN BURYING GROUND, looking east along Road and
Front wall
BOSTON, MA Fall, 1938

- collection of Boston Historical Society

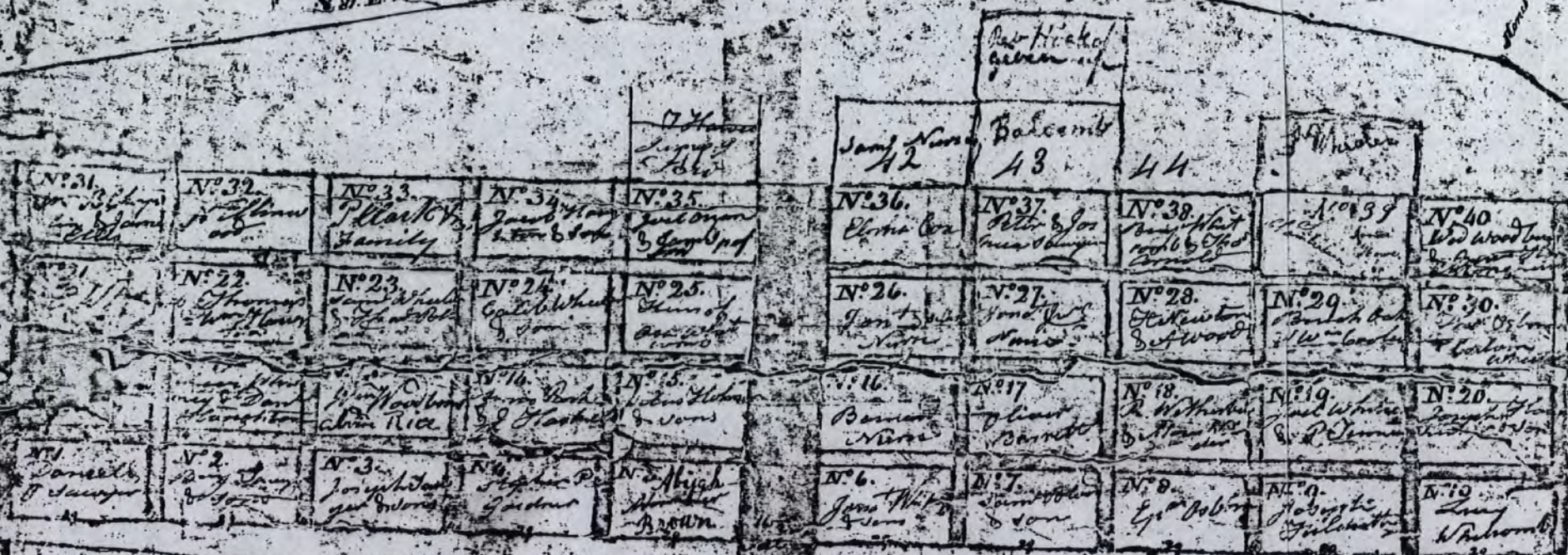


PAN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Underneath is the plan of one acre and twenty eight rod of land purchased by the Town of Boston of Oliver Barrett for a Grant y^e which has been lotted out by the Committee appointed for that and other purposes relative to the subject of two new Green y^e. The allotment may be seen by viewing said plan. The lots are fourteen by twenty nine feet in size. The alleys located, are all four in width except the centre one opposite the proposed Gate, which is sixteen and an half feet. — The plan is made upon a s^c of two rods to an inch.

P. Silas Holman

Oliver Barrett.

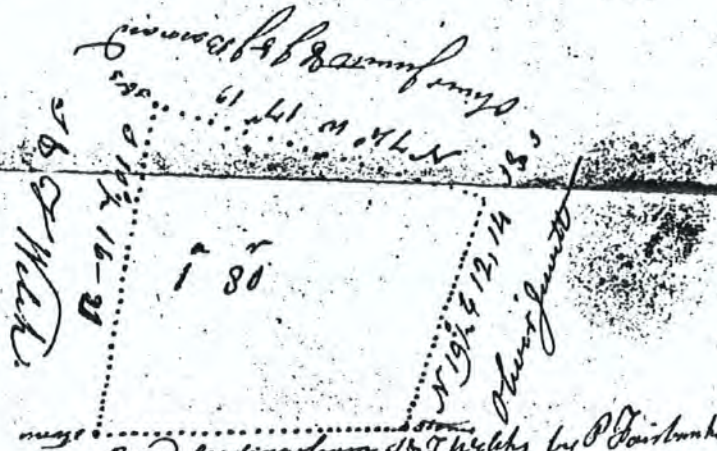


County Road leading from A. B.

PAN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA



Plan of one acre and twenty eight rods of
land purchased of Oliver Barrett for a bu-
ying ground situated in said Boston
near Daniel Sawyer's and adjoining
the northerly side of the port road leading
from Lancaster to Boston
Surveyed by Nathl Longley
April 6th 1822



Plan of one acre & 80 rods of land purcha-
sed of Silas & Thomas Welch for a
buying ground and is situated in
Boston adjoining the northerly side
of the road leading from said
Welch's to Phineas Fairbank's
Surveyed April 6th 1822
Nathl Longley

Scale 10 rods to an inch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Pan Burying Ground
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/19/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/04/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/12/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000682

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.11.07 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.



① JAY BURNING GROUND
BOSTON, MA



②

PAN BURYING AROUND
BOLTON, MA



③ PAN BURNING GROUND
BOLTON, MA



④ PINE BURNING GROUNDS
BOLTON, MA



⑤ PAN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 11-114



⑥ PTN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 13-114



⑦ PAV BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 15-114



⑧

PAN BURYING GRUND
BOSTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 14-114



⑨

PAN BURY, NE Ground
BOSTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 10-114



MR.
DAVID SAWYER
died
Nov. 4. 1817
Aged 66

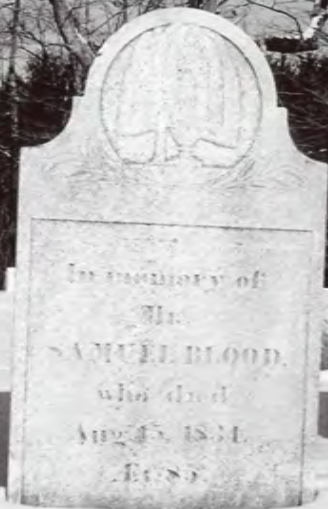
MRS. RACHEL
wife of
H. Daniel Sawyer
died
Nov. 12. 1817
Aged 60

MRS. SARAH
wife of
H. Daniel Sawyer
died
Nov. 12. 1817
Aged 60

ARNER

⑩ PAA BURNING GROUNDS
BOSTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 9-114



In memory of
The
SAMUEL BLOOD
who died
Aug 13, 1834
Aged 70



Entered in
memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH
Wife of
Mr. Samuel Blood who
died Oct. 10, 1824
aged 70.

① PAN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 7-114



(12)

PAN BURYING GROUND
ROSLIN, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 12-114



(13) PATN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Seq. No. 4-114



GRAVE OF
SUSAN
DAUGHTER OF
JAMES & SARAH
BROWN
BORN
MAY 10 1810
DIED
OCT 10 1880

GRAVE OF
JAMES BROWN
BORN MAY 10 1810
DIED OCT 10 1880

GRAVE OF
JAMES BROWN
BORN MAY 10 1810
DIED OCT 10 1880

①④ PAN BURY/NE GROUND
ROSTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Seq. No. 3-114



⑬ PAN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Seq. No. 15-114



LINDIE

(16)

PATN BURYING GROUND
BOLTON, MA

Order No. 0009990 Seq. No. 5-114



①7 PATR BURY, NE GRUND
BOULDER, MT

Order No. 0008990 Seq. No. 8-114



①8

PAN BURYING GROUND
ROSLINDEN, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 1-114



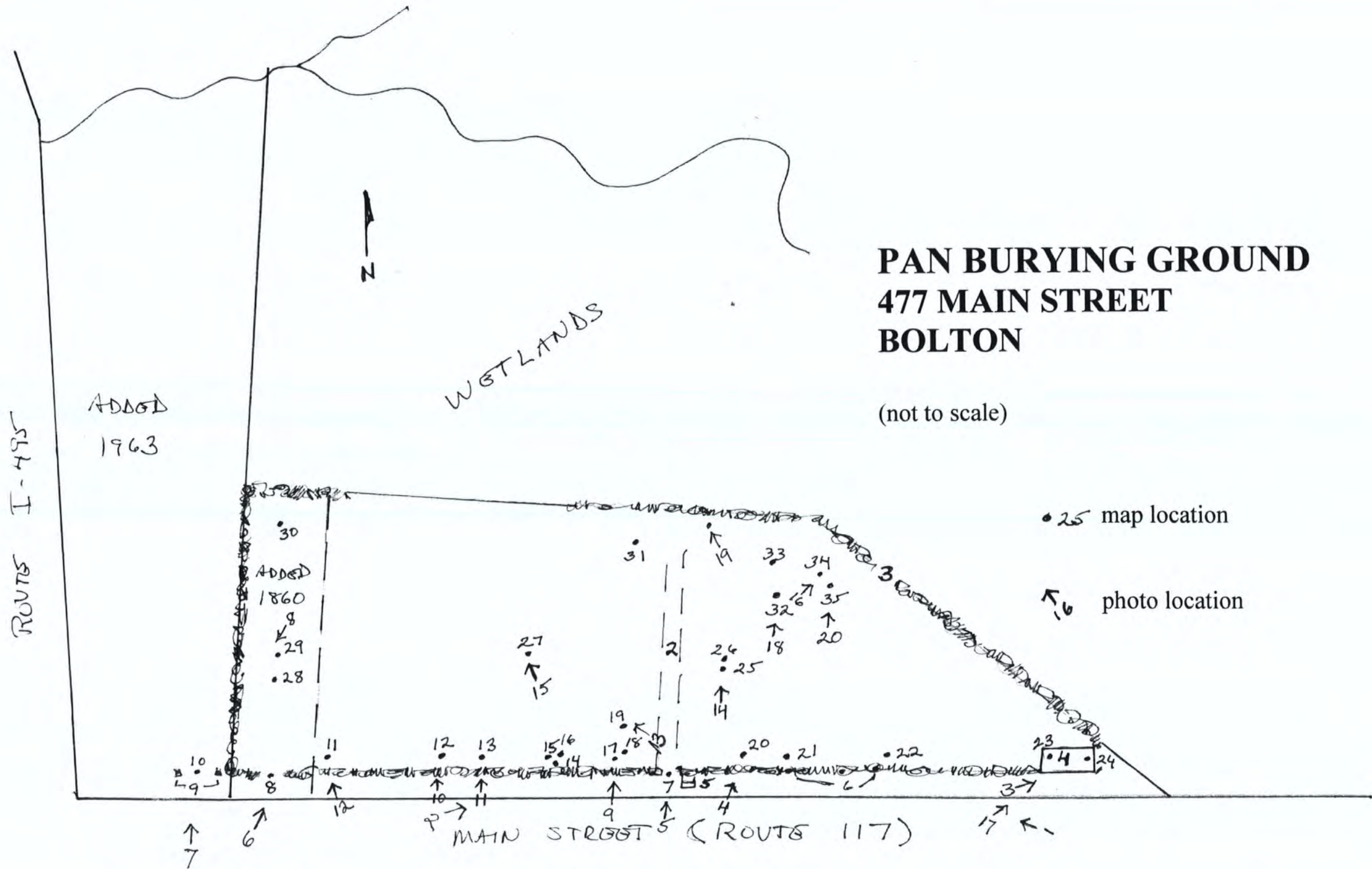
①9 PATT BURNING GROUNDS
BOSTON, MA

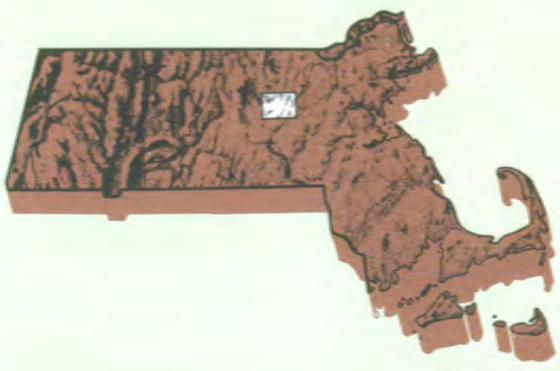
Order No. 0008990 Seq. No. 2-114



(20) PAN BURNING GROUND
BOSTON, MA

Order No. 0008990 Sep. No. 6-114





7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1980 and other sources. Photosanitized using imagery dated 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1981.
Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1998

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 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

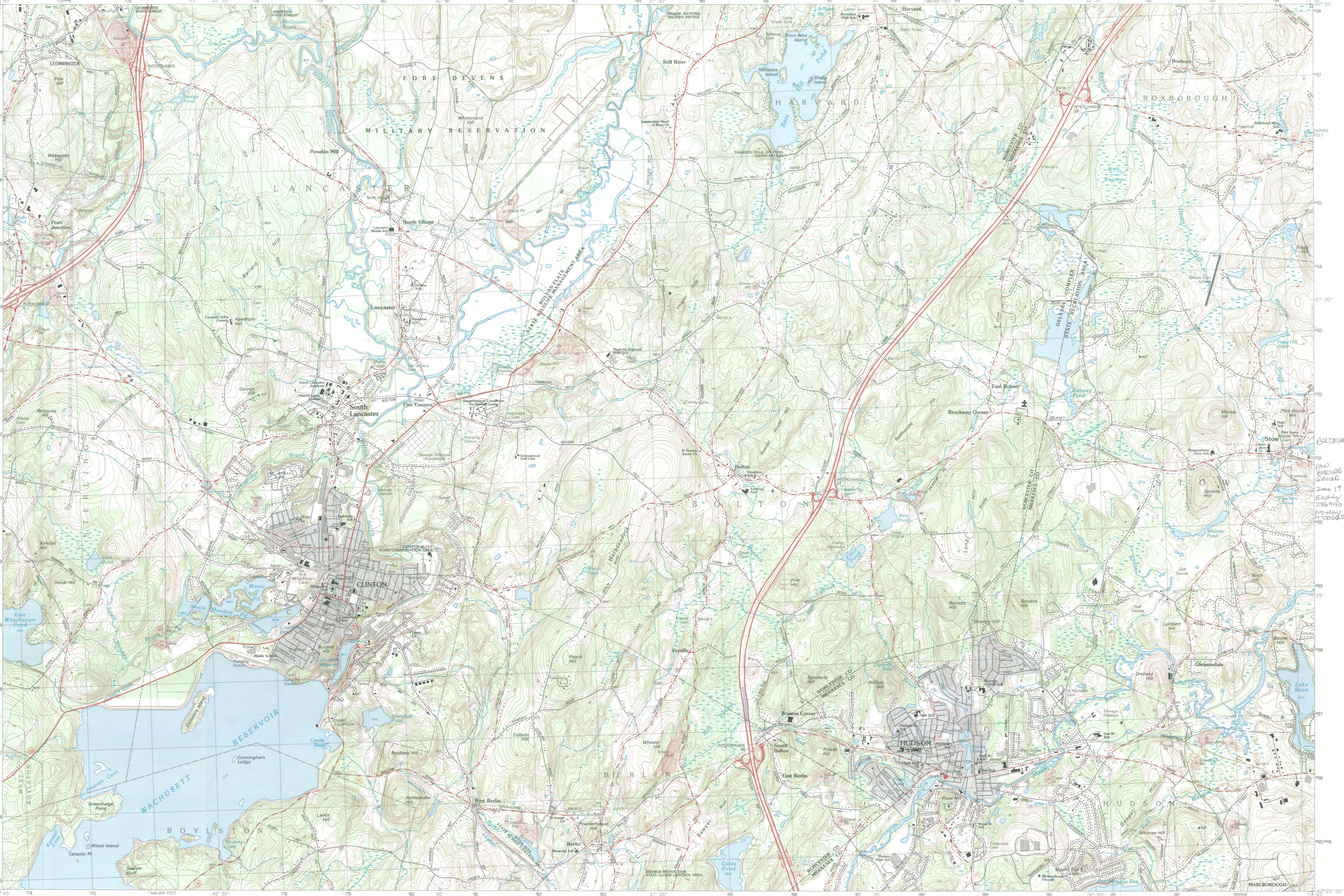
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		1	2	3	
2	6.5617		4	5		
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (IGN and 1995 magnetic declination (MN)) at center of map diagram is approximate				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road; trail	
Railroad: Interstate, U.S.; State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge; drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Build-up area; only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land 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	
Wellhead; 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, lava, sand	
Sounding; depth curve	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request





TOWN OF BOLTON

May 20, 2005

NOTE: Information and property line data shown on this plan was taken from records in Bolton Town Hall and is subject to verification by any user.

It is not to be used for the transfer of titles.

The maps are for Assessor purposes only

North is based on Massachusetts Stateplane NAD83 Meters

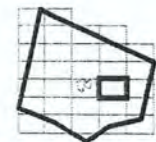
Legend

- Wetland
- Easement
- Wetlands
- Water
- Telecable
- Gas Line
- Electric Utility
- Railroad
- Trail
- Surrounding Maps

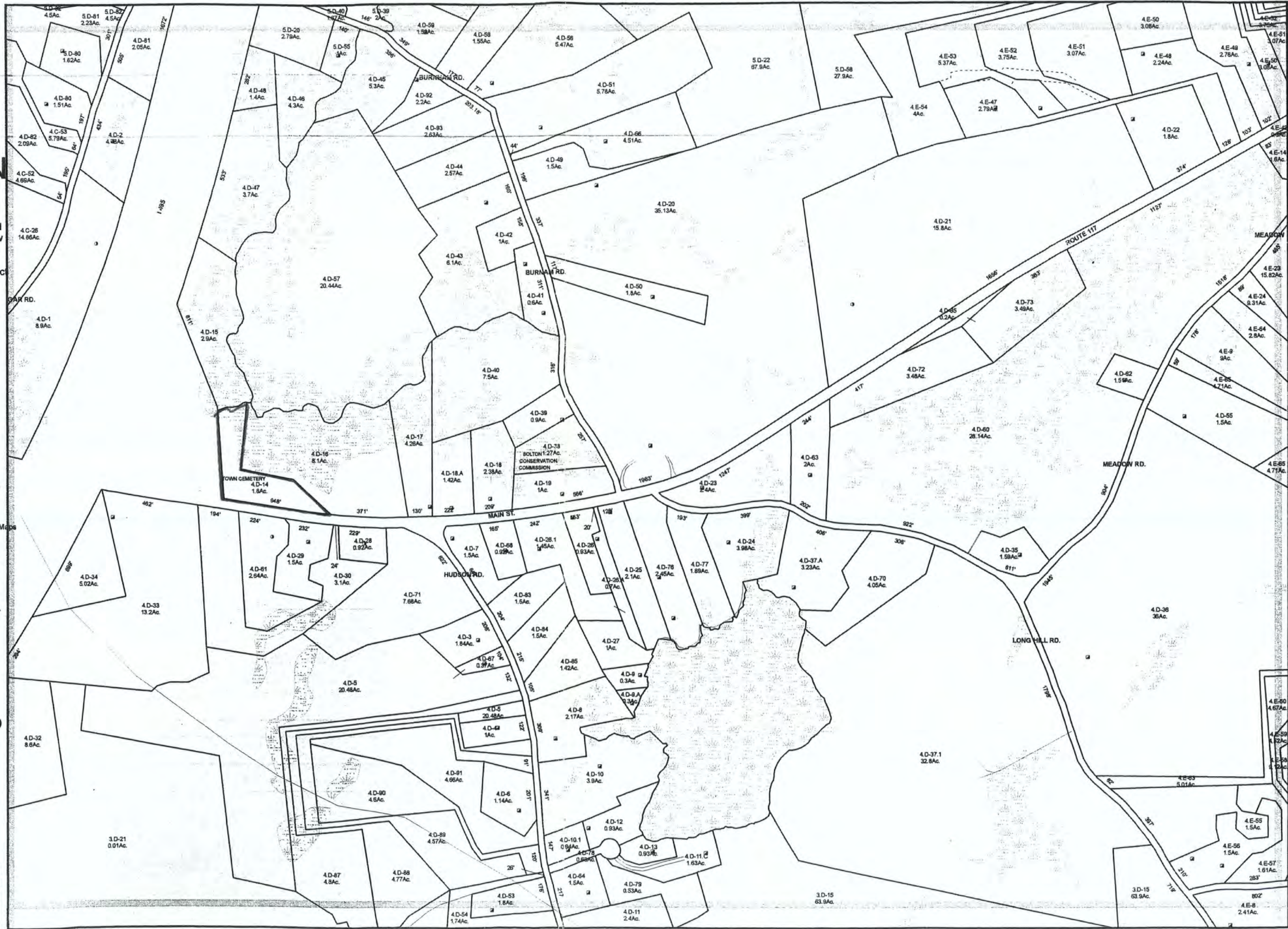
NBHD_CODE

- 0
- 100
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- 700

TAX MAP 4D



5C	5D	5E
4C	4D	4E
3C	3D	3E



PAN BURYING GROUND
477 MAIN ST
BOLTON, WORCESTER CO., MA



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

May 23, 2007

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:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Pan Burying Ground, 477 Main St., Bolton (Worcester), 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: Anne Forbes, consultant
Chair, Bolton Board of Selectmen
Martha Remington, Bolton Historical Commission
Chair, Bolton Planning Board