NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Jedediah Foster Homesite

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Foster Hill Road ☐ not for publication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, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ✓ local

Brona Simon July 2, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 8.27.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Jedediah Foster Homestead
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [x] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		district
2		site
	1	structure
3	1	object
5	2	**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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single-dwelling
Commerce/Trade/Professional (Law Office)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Historic Archaeological Site

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: fieldstone
walls:
roof:
other: Stone slab foundation

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Jedediah Foster homesite is located in the town of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in Worcester County. The Foster house was built around 1735 by Brigadier General Joseph Dwight, a respected soldier, lawyer, and politician. Dwight's father, Henry, had purchased upwards of 1,400 acres of land in Brookfield, and Joseph settled here on a lot on what is now called Foster Hill. General Dwight was pleased when his daughter Dorothy married Jedediah Foster in 1749, and soon after deeded his house over to the newly married couple. The house sat on the edge of a "pristine hill with beautiful views of the valley, the Quaboag River and Lake Wickaboag in the distance." In its day, the Foster House was one of the most famous in the state and sat on approximately 75 acres. The Old Bay Path, later called the Boston Post Road and currently known as Foster Hill Road, runs parallel to the front of the property. Over time, the Foster family sold off large portions of the original 75-acre parcel. The lands surrounding the home were subsequently subdivided and sold for residential and agricultural development. The house and one-half acre remained under the ownership of the Foster family until 1902, when it was deeded to the Quaboag Historic Society by Albert Foster.

In November of that year, a fire broke out in the law office, destroying the house, which was uninhabited, as well as the connected office. Currently, the site contains remnants of the house and law office foundations, well stones, two entry stones, a partial stone walkway, and surface and subsurface artifacts. Three large oaks, which appear in historic photos of the home site, are also present on the property. The site is covered by trees and dense understory plants along the southern, western, and northern borders. Grass, which is mowed regularly, exists along the northeastern part of the site bordering the roadway. The Quaboag Historical Society has set up two picnic tables and an information kiosk near the foundation, and a site maintenance plan is being developed by the Society. The Jedediah Foster Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a historical marker commemorating Jedediah Foster on the edge of the property, adjacent to Foster Hill Road in the early 1990s (Photo 9).

Narrative Description

The Jedediah Foster homesite encompasses approximately one-half an acre and sits on the northern edge of a prominent hill (elev. 748 feet), locally known as Foster Hill. One third of a mile to the north and northwest of the property flows Coy Brook, a gently meandering waterway that empties into the Quaboag River. Several other Quaboag River drainages lie within a two-mile radius of the site, including Lamberton Brook, Naultaug Brook, and Willow Brook. The Quaboag River lies approximately seven-tenths of a mile southwest of the site, and sections of the river are still visible from the property edge. The Quaboag River eventually empties into the Chicopee River, a major tributary of the Connecticut River. Approximately half a mile northwest of the site, on a broad, flat plain, lies the town of West Brookfield and its Common. Lake Wickabaog, at one time visible from the top of Foster Hill, is 1.1 miles northwest. Foster Hill is surrounded by many hills that make up the towns of North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Brookfield, and Warren. These hills were formed during glacial times and are primarily made up of unsorted till and bedrock outcrops. Foster Hill (elev. 778 feet), originally called "The Town Plot," has a rich history, not only due to the Foster family connection, but also because it was the location of the first settlement of Brookfield in 1665.

The Jedediah Foster homesite is a small, partially wooded, parcel bordered to the west by residential lots and to the east by Foster Hill Road and John Pritchard Lane. The footprint of the Foster residence and office is irregular in shape and

partly obscured by vegetation. Small areas of the foundation have collapsed, but enough information has been gathered over the years by local history enthusiasts to recreate the layout. The footprint of the home and office covers an area approximately 60 feet by 45 feet. The house foundation is constructed of granite cobbles, and evidence of the brick chimney is also visible. The office was constructed on a stone slab foundation and attached to the house by a narrow passageway. Two large rocks, which appear to be part of the original well, are also present on site (Photo 1). One of the rocks stands almost vertical (leaning against a tree), and measures one foot, six inches in height and one foot, three inches in width. A larger, more rectangular, rock lies horizontally at the base of the former and measures two feet, four inches long by two feet, two inches wide. The latter rock has an oval hole in its center that measures one foot, eleven inches by one foot, six inches. Two large rectangular entry stones are present in the vicinity of the home's front door and the law office door. Approximately fifteen walkway stones of varying sizes are also visible leading from the road (Foster Hill Road) to the house foundation (Photo 6). More stones may be present but are currently obscured by grass.

Both surface and subsurface artifacts were identified in shovel tests conducted at the site. Shovel tests were dug to a depth of 3.9 to 7.8 inches below surface in order to establish a presence or absence of cultural material. Subsurface artifacts were identified in nine out of fifteen shovel tests conducted on the property. The majority of artifacts uncovered were domestic or construction related, and included ceramic, porcelain, vessel and window glass, and metal fragments.

The porcelain fragments varied in color and decoration and consisted of plain white and cream, while some had remnants of blue decorative edging. Glass fragments also varied in color and consisted of clear, aqua, olive green, amethyst, and cobalt blue. Some of the vessel fragments appeared to be from medicine bottles, and the thick olive-green fragments were most likely part of a wine or liquor bottle. One piece of flint and three bone fragments were also identified. Two of the bone fragments were burned or calcined, and the third was an epiphyseal end from a mammal long bone. Metal artifacts consisted of square nails, a triangular file, and some unidentifiable fragments.

A small concentration of surface artifacts was identified in the vicinity of the summer kitchen. The surface scatter contained ceramic, glass, metal, and brick fragments and measured approximately nine feet, ten inches by six feet, seven inches. Many of the artifacts in this surface scatter appeared to be burned—damage most likely caused when the structure burned down. A partially buried, amethyst glass ink bottle with the words "Watermans Ink" was also identified near the surface scatter. A large concentration of flat building stones was noted adjacent to the surface scatter. The rocks may be a deflated or damaged portion of the house or summer kitchen foundation.

The site's probability for containing additional historic archaeological resources is very high. Limited investigations at the site revealed small, historic artifact scatters and isolates, but there is a very good chance that more exists beyond what was found. In addition, the site is adjacent to the location of the first settlement of Brookfield and may contain evidence of those early occupations and activities on the hill. Several historic markers are present along Foster Hill Road identifying the probable locations of buildings and wells associated with the First Settlement, but there is a strong likelihood that early settlement activities could have taken place in the vicinity of the Foster site. A local historian, who in the past was an avid collector, has a large assemblage of historic artifacts associated with the early settlements on Foster Hill, including musket balls, fragments of cast-iron cooking pots, cast-iron building materials, buttons, stirrups, and horseshoes. In the past he has also collected a few subsurface items from the Foster site, including hand-forged iron hinges, an H-hinge, pewter spoon fragments, and a buckle. A large skeleton key was also collected in the vicinity of the office.

The Foster site also has a moderate probability of containing prehistoric archaeological resources. Although no prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within one mile of the Foster site, several sites of varying size and artifact density have been identified along the Quaboag River (approximately three to four miles southwest) and Naultaug Brook (approximately 2.5 miles to the southwest). Those sites have contained projectile points, a wide variety of stone tools, ground stone, and chipping debris. A large village site, 19WR71, has been recorded on the south end of Wickaboag Pond, approximately 1.5 miles west. Thousands of artifacts were collected, including plummets, pipes, pottery, and a variety of stone tools. Another large site, 19WR301, has been identified approximately eight-tenths of a mile southwest of the Foster site, in a meadow near Coy Brook. The site contained a wide variety of artifacts, including

projectile points, drills, scrapers, stone vessel fragments, pottery, and decorative items. Isolated artifacts, including grinding stones, projectile points, and an ulu have also been collected along Coy Brook, Bradish Brook (1 mile NW), and Lamberton Brook (3 miles northwest). Information on these locations, however, is limited, since they were found by collectors and no formal surveys have been done in these areas.

Moderate probability of prehistoric archaeological resources at the site is due both to its close proximity to Coy Brook and the Quaboag River, and its overall topography and known use by native peoples. A trail used by native peoples for overland travel is said to have preceded the Old Post Road, which is currently Foster Hill Road. Archaeological investigations and information gathered about native use of this area indicate that the site types that may exist within the boundaries of the home site would most likely be associated with short-term hunting and gathering events and food processing. Artifacts that may indicate these types of activities would include projectile points, chipping debris, and expedient tools used for plant and hide processing.

Currently, the majority of the site is covered in a dense understory of goldenrod, nightshade, brambles, and poison ivy, and an overstory of sugar maples, oaks, and poplars.

Jedediah Foster Homestead
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.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archaeology-Historic-non-aboriginal
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1735-1901

Significant Dates

1775-1780

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jedediah Foster, Joseph Dwight

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Period of Significance (justification)

The time period of 1735 to 1901 is considered significant because it encompasses all the years in which the house gained its importance from initial construction to residency by the Dwight and Foster families, and culminating in the destruction of the house by fire in 1901.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Jedediah Foster Homesite, West Brookfield, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and fulfils National Register Criteria A, B, and D at the local and state levels. The property consists of the surface and subsurface remains of the house and attached office, and likely additional remains, associated with Jedediah Foster and the Foster family.

The Jedediah Foster site is significant under Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The stately house on Foster Hill was the residence of Jedediah Foster, a man whose actions had a profound impact on his town, his commonwealth, and his country. Jedediah Foster's career was varied and extensive, and his political positions gave him the background that led to his appointment to the Constitutional Convention in 1779 and his involvement in the drafting of the Massachusetts Constitution.

The Jedediah Foster Homesite is also significant under Criterion B, for its association with two significant persons, Joseph Dwight and Jedediah Foster. The Foster home was originally the residence of Joseph Dwight, a notable statesman and politician who contributed greatly to both his community and his country. He played an integral role in the French and Indian War (1744-1749) and in future conflicts involving France's military positions in the northern frontier. He was also a strong advocate for the rights of soldiers and citizens alike.

The most prominent resident of the Foster house was Jedediah Foster himself. He was an important statesman who served in many positions during his lengthy career. He was a man known for his patriotism and fidelity, and never turned down an opportunity to serve his country.

The Jedediah Foster site is significant under Criterion D because it has the potential to yield information important to prehistory and history. The site's surface and subsurface deposits and existing features have the potential to address important research questions relating to native land use and early Euroamerican settlement in the Brookfields, or Quaboag Plantation as it was called.

Although the house and office no longer stand, evidence of their existence is still present on the landscape. The half-acre parcel has never been developed, and the likelihood of additional intact deposits relating to site occupation is very high.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The politically charged environment of the mid 18th century and the settlers' increasing disillusionment with England resulted in many notable skirmishes prior to the onset of war, such as the Boston Massacre (1770) and the Boston Tea Party (1773). The fallout from the Revolutionary War, both socially and economically, promoted popular sovereignty in America and resulted in the issuance of declarations of independence in New England. The Declaration of Independence, and those less formal declarations previously issued, brought immediate and lasting changes to New England.

The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 developed out of the heightened political climate that followed the Revolutionary War. Its words carried such an impact that parts of it were used in the preamble of the U.S. Constitution in 1787, and as a source for the U.S. Bill of Rights.

The Massachusetts Constitution directly reflects the values and beliefs of the times and is considered the oldest in the country. It did not get written overnight or by just one individual. It was a long, arduous process that began in 1778, when the Legislature wrote up a constitution and submitted it to towns for approval. Many towns in Worcester County found the document wanting, and voters ultimately rejected it. In 1779, unhappy with the citizens' response, the Legislature authorized special elections to a "state convention for the sole purpose of forming a new constitution."

In September of 1779, the Massachusetts Convention gathered to begin working on the new constitution. A committee of 30 men, Jedediah Foster being one of them, was created to discuss the key points that should be included in the document. Ultimately, the task was turned over to the most experienced man among them, John Adams. His draft was completed and submitted on October 1, 1779.

Although John Adams is the man given credit for writing the Massachusetts Constitution, there is a strong likelihood that the opinions and beliefs of Jedediah Foster influenced the initial drafting of the document. Two written sources have been found that lend credence to that assumption. One is an article from the *Boston Gazette* dated November 9, 1779, published shortly after his death. The paper mentions that Foster succumbed to a fever and exhaustion brought on by his tireless work on the Constitution. It also states that Foster contributed "the careful handling…the suggestions of acute professional skill and sound practical experience" to the final draft. The second is taken from the sermon read at his funeral by Reverend Nathan Fiske on October 19, 1779. In this speech, Reverend Fiske states that, "His unremitted Assiduity in this arduous task (drafting a Constitution or Form of Government), added to a Debility of Body, occasioned by a constant Application to Public Business, served to impair and Destroy his health…" (Fiske, 1779).

The Massachusetts Constitution is a document that has had a lasting impact on our state and country. It is still the basis of all the laws in the Commonwealth and the document that our politicians swear to uphold every day. The legacy of the document has been profound for the entire history of our country. In 1915, the President of the American Historical Society stated, "If I were called upon to select a single fact or enterprise which more nearly than any other single thing embraced the significance of the American Revolution…I should choose the formation of the Massachusetts Constitution."

Criterion B

The Jedediah Foster Homesite is significant under Criterion B because it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The life of Jedediah Foster has its obvious importance to our past because of his involvement with the drafting of the Constitution, but he also had a significant impact on the politics of his community, his county, and his commonwealth. In addition to Jedediah Foster, the site was also home to Joseph Dwight, another individual who contributed in many ways to the politics of our region. Joseph Dwight, the builder and first resident of the home on Foster Hill, held a prominent position in the community and in the politics of Massachusetts.

Jedediah Foster was born in Andover, Massachusetts, on October 10, 1726. He studied law at Harvard University, and graduated in 1744 at the age of 18. Soon after graduation, he came to (West) Brookfield to assist Brigadier General Dwight in training and outfitting troops and preparing a new fort to protect the town from the conflicts associated with the French and Indian War. It was during this time that he was introduced to Dorothy Dwight, who would soon become his wife. In 1747, he and Dorothy settled on his father-in-law's estate, and there they raised seven children. Two of his sons, Dwight and Theodore, became U.S. senators in the early 1800s, a feat not repeated until the Kennedys did the same in the mid 20th century (Singer, 1964). Born at a time when capable men served in more than one capacity, Foster truly served the public. The events that Foster influenced and participated in have a relevancy that spans generations and his contributions undoubtedly influenced the Revolutionary period in American history.

Jedediah Foster was a staunch supporter of the American cause for independence. As early as 1773, Foster was actively speaking and writing on behalf of colonial rights as a member of the General Court. In December of 1773, Foster and four other Brookfield citizens openly stated their "utter abhorrence" regarding the scandalous nature of the Tea Act calling it a "detestable scheme…by which means we were to be made to swallow a poison more fatal in its effects to the national and political Rights and privileges of the People of this country, than ratsbane would be to the natural body" (*Boston News Letter*, 1774). Foster's outspoken nature and raw patriotism, however, did not always work in his favor. In 1774, he was chosen to be a Member of the Governor's Council, but that appointment was later nullified by Governor Gage because Foster spoke out against certain proposed measures that he felt would abridge the liberties of the country.

Foster's political activities and appointments took him all over New England and beyond. In 1774-1775, he was sent with two others to Ticonderoga and Crown Point via the New Hampshire Grants (new settlements to the north) to assess the road quality and judge the feasibility of transporting provisions to Lake Champlain. While on this trip, he was also instructed to take copies of the Commission and instructions of the Committee of Safety to Colonel Benedict Arnold and report back on how Arnold executed the documents. During his visit with Arnold, he was to inform him of the number of soldiers needed, assign the number of soldiers to be placed at designated posts, provide supplies, and create a commissary to dispense the supplies.

This trip was also to be an opportunity for Foster and his companions to fully acquaint themselves with the "spirit, capacity and conduct" of Benedict Arnold and report back their findings. If they judged it proper to discharge Arnold for not properly carrying out his duties, they were to direct him to return to Massachusetts, and render his accounts, ammunitions, and other expedition items (including incurred charges and debts). Benedict Arnold did not take kindly to the kind of scrutiny he felt was bestowed upon him by the colony he was expected to defend, and felt that his authority was being undermined yet again. The report did not portray Arnold in an unfavorable light, but he was still bothered by the visit from Foster and his companions. Known for his military prowess, Arnold was also known for his overblown sense of personal honor and would often overreact at the slightest question of his authority. Following Foster's visit, Arnold went on to lead many successful military campaigns. His career ultimately took a turn for the worse around 1777, after he was overlooked for a promotion. He responded by confronting his commander and was relieved of duties. Out of anger and feeling that the government was not showing him the respect he deserved, he began corresponding with the British. In 1780, he made an attempt to surrender the garrison at West Point to the British. His plan failed and he quickly retreated behind enemy lines, where he was given a Redcoat command.

Many other responsibilities were bestowed upon Foster and his companions during this important trip to the military outposts around Lake Champlain. They were expected to decide on which soldiers were qualified to man the posts and who should manage them and allot pay to the soldiers. Ordnance stores needed to be surveyed, and supplies purchased. The three-man team was empowered to do everything on behalf of the colony for the security and maintenance of the posts as deemed necessary, and to advise the General American Congress on the necessity and importance of maintaining these posts for the defense and safety of the colonies.

By June of 1775, Foster had reached a conclusion regarding the necessity of the posts along the shores of Lake Champlain, and reported to the Continental Congress advising that the posts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point were necessary for the safety of the colonies, but the post at the south end of Lake George was not. He stated further that vessels should be manned in Lake Champlain, and that 400 men should be stationed there.

His opinion and input extended into many different political and military arenas. In 1775, Foster, along with Major Eleazer Brooks and Dr. Samuel Holton, was assigned the task of formalizing the specifics of an emission of paper currency that was to be used as advance pay for new army recruits. Since 1750, no paper money had been printed in the state of Massachusetts because of restrictions imposed by the British Parliament. But following the events at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts realized it needed to raise an army. The soldiers were to be paid for their service in paper currency, and so these "Soldier Notes" were created. The notes were assigned numbers, and some of the first sheets containing the 20s, 14s, and 6s notes were countersigned by Col. Jedediah Foster. The "Soldier Notes" were printed by Paul Revere, and within a week or two of distribution, the soldiers found themselves at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1778, while serving as judge for the city of Worcester, Jedediah Foster was one of five justices presiding over the Bathsheba Spooner trial, a high-profile case involving murder and deceit. The murder-for-hire case occurred in Brookfield, and sent shockwaves through the quiet community. Joshua Spooner, a 32-year-old father of three, returned home one night from the local tavern and was attacked and killed by three young men who had been staying at his house. His body was disposed of down a well, and the men returned to the Spooner home for payment. The plan was orchestrated by Spooner's wife Bathsheba, who paid the men a decent sum and also gave them some of her husband's clothing. The crime was eventually solved, and Bathsheba and the men were taken into custody, tried, and found guilty. The punishment was death by hanging, and although Bathsheba informed the jury that she was pregnant, those who examined her denied her claim. She was hanged, and it was later discovered that she had been telling the truth. Her hanging was the last time a woman in Massachusetts was sentenced to the gallows. The event was described in K.H. Temple's *History of North Brookfield*:

> *"Just before they reached the gallows, one of the most terrific thunderstorms that had occurred within the memory of any one living, came up, and darkened the heavens, and all together conspired to produce a scene of most dreadful horror in the minds of the throng of 5,000 people assembled to witness the spectacle."(Temple, 1887)*

Foster's political career in the state of Massachusetts is lengthy. He was a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1761 to 1775, and again in 1779. He was a colonel in the militia during the Revolutionary War, elected delegate to the First Provincial Congress, and appointed judge of Probate and Common Pleas for Worcester and justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

The multiple public offices that he held in the state are evidence of his outstanding reputation and depth of character. In 1754, under Governor Shirley, he was appointed Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for Worcester County, a position that was later expanded to encompass the entire state. During the French and Indian War he was given another commission by Governor Shirley, who appointed him a Major of the Forces under Major General Winslow to address a potential invasion in the Crown Point-Lake Champlain region. It is even said that as the patriots geared up for war, George Washington asked if there was anyone in Central Massachusetts upon whom he could rely, and Foster's name

was immediately brought up as a man known for his patriotism and fidelity. Washington was told that he could expect unwavering fidelity from Foster as a patriot during the great struggles that lay before the colonies.

Even before the Revolutionary War, Foster was a pillar in the Brookfield community—a man whose conduct and wisdom was an example to others. In the Brookfield-Worcester area he was known simply as Judge Foster, and his opinion on a variety of matters was readily sought by his neighbors. The Foster House was known throughout the region, and anecdotal evidence suggests it was not uncommon for neighbors to line their carriages in front of his house to ask for advice. Although active in state and local politics, Jedediah Foster still found time to practice law in the small office that he built adjacent to his (West) Brookfield home.

During his day, Jedediah Foster was arguably the most influential person in Central Massachusetts . His opinion was greatly appreciated, and Judge Foster never missed an opportunity to voice it. In 1753, the town of Brookfield was embroiled in a debate about where to build a new meetinghouse. The town was irregular in shape, and the population density varied from one area to the next. At that time, the community was divided into the First and Second Parishes of Brookfield. The Second Parish had secured the vote for a new meetinghouse to be built in their parish, which left many of the other citizens who lived further away dissatisfied. Jedediah Foster was one of the disgruntled citizens, and along with 42 other voters drew up a petition asking that the First Parish be divided into two, with equal lands and numbers of inhabitants. This petition was denied, but Foster and some of the other petitioners continued to fight for their own parish and meetinghouse. The debate went on for a year, but Jedediah Foster continued to write until finally, in 1754, the First Parish was divided in two, which created the Third Parish. His involvement with this land division did not end with the incorporation of a Third Parish. Foster and Thomas Gilbert were selected to be representatives from the First Parish, joining members of the other two parishes to decide on the division of the ministry lands.

His list of accomplishments in town is varied. He directed town affairs until 1760 when he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, a position he held for 15 years. Foster had a very visible presence in town, holding many positions including moderator, town treasurer, member of the Committee of Correspondence, a town representative at a Great and General Court held in Salem in 1774, elected delegate to the Provincial Congress at Cambridge as well as in Boston, Salem, and Concord (1775), and a member of the town's Committee of Inspection. His public service in the Brookfield community, however, did not just occur in the political realm. Jedediah Foster was a man of the people and showed time and time again that he was willing to put his own life in danger for the betterment of others. While living in Brookfield, Foster became increasingly aware of the dangers of smallpox and of its lethal nature if one did not get inoculated against the virulent disease. He therefore took it upon himself to go to a hospital in Esopus, NY, and be inoculated with the disease, which he then came down with and fully recovered from before returning to Brookfield. It was his actions that brought about the establishment of a smallpox hospital in town in 1776. Several other hospitals were created throughout the precincts over the next 20 years, and people came from towns as far as Worcester to be inoculated. Over 200 patients of all ages were inoculated and recovered in these hospitals, and not one death occurred.

Jedediah Foster died October 17, 1779, at the age of 53, and is buried in the Old Indian Burial Ground (NRIND, 2006) in West Brookfield. He had become ill during his arduous trip to Fort Ticonderoga, and never fully regained his strength. Many felt that his death was hastened by his extreme dedication to the writing of the draft of the Massachusetts Constitution. One can visit his gravesite and still read the words written for the well-respected and highly honored Judge Foster:

> *The Boast of Heraldry, the Pomp of Power,*
> *And all that Wisdom, all that Wealth e'er gave,*
> *Await alike the inevitable hour;*
> *The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.*

Jedediah Foster, although known for his political prowess and dedication to the state and country in which he lived, must also be remembered for his importance as "the founder and progenitor" of the Foster family, a family that produced capable politicians for five generations. His son Dwight was a member of Congress, another son, Theodore Foster, was a U.S. Senator, and Alfred Dwight, Jedediah's grandson, became an eminent lawyer, in the city of Worcester. Dwight, his great-grandson, became attorney general of Massachusetts and Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He had several great-great grandsons who followed in their ancestors' footsteps by excelling at whatever occupation they chose, be it law, politics, medicine, or academics.

Joseph Dwight

Joseph Dwight was born in Dedham, MA, on October 16, 1703. Colonel Dwight graduated from Harvard in 1722 and married Mary Pynchon, the granddaughter of John Pynchon of Brookfield, in 1726. In order to secure land owned by the two families, he relocated from Springfield to Brookfield in 1723 and settled on Foster's Hill where, in 1735, he constructed a stately home (the Foster house). In that home, considered at the time a local landmark, they raised nine children, four of whom died before reaching adulthood.

Dwight was a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature between 1731 and 1749, a member of the Colonial Council from 1733 to 1751 (Speaker of the Council from 1748-1749), speaker of the House of Representatives in 1751, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Worcester County in 1739. He was admitted to the Bar in 1733, and later became a lawyer and a merchant in Springfield.

His commissions in the military began during the summer of 1744 when he became a colonel of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the expedition against Cape Breton. His military prowess was indispensable during the French and Indian War (1744-1749). With tensions rising following the declaration of war on England by France, it was deemed important that the French fort in Louisburg be captured by the colonists, therefore weakening France's hold on the lands north of the New England settlement. Colonel Dwight was appointed commander of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment during the assault on Louisburg in 1745, a memorable expedition and distinguishing feature of the conflict. He was commissioned Brigadier General by Governor Shirley in 1745, and during the siege was put in charge of artillery. The cannon he was given was heavy and unwieldy, and the route to the undefended part of town was unreachable by horse and oxen. In order to fulfill his orders, Dwight and his men had to draw the cannon by hand across a morass, a very difficult and arduous task. He and the siege were successful: the fort was surrendered after 49 days. Gen. Dwight was commended by Sir William Pepperell and soon after was appointed Judge of a Court of Admiralty.

The threat of attacks from both French soldiers and local natives left colonists and soldiers alike with a constant feeling of unease and discontent. General Dwight knew this firsthand and felt that his officers and soldiers were not given proper supplies or reinforcements. In a very spirited letter to the government, Dwight stated his dissatisfaction with the military situation, writing, "It appears to me high time for the Government to exert its Power and give more effectual directions to officers posted on our frontiers; and if need be to raise half the militia of the Province…." (Temple, *History of North Brookfield*)

Dwight's letter produced some results, and within a few days orders were issued to raise a guard out of the militia to assist those garrisons most in need. These extra troops would not have been sent were it not for Dwight's strong words and dedication to his men and country.

Dwight's skill and tenacity were called upon once again in 1756, when he and his regiment were assigned an expedition to Crown Point, one of four French strongholds occupied along the northern frontier. This assignment was not that successful and soldiers were reassigned to take Louisburg, a strategy that proved to be a failure. Not only did Louisburg

survive the siege, but the English and American forces lost Fort William Henry to the French. By 1759, Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Fort Niagara, and Fort Du Quesne had fallen, and Crown Point was abandoned. The French no longer had a foothold along the northern frontier, and in 1763, signed a Treaty of Peace.

On a local level, Joseph Dwight was a leading citizen in his community. He was involved in local committees, assisting the citizens of Brookfield with hiring and paying a Minister, and establishing Ministry lands. His earliest date of public service for Brookfield is 1730, when he was appointed to a committee along with two others to decide how ministry lands would be managed. One of the ministry lots, called a "ministry meadow," was 4 acres, 66 rods and was just west of Coy Brook and adjacent to his home lot on Foster Hill. As he had continued with the responsibilities and influence once held by his father-in-law, Pynchon, Dwight too passed those leadership roles on to his son-in-law Jedediah Foster. At the end of the last French and Indian War, he moved to Great Barrington, and in 1761 was appointed judge of the Berkshire County court and of Probate. He died June 9, 1765.

Criterion D

Although there have been no prehistoric archaeological sites identified in the vicinity of the home site, a potential for cultural resources relating to native use of the area does exist. Foster Hill and the uplands surrounding it were used by native people for overland travel and most likely for short-term hunting and plant-gathering forays. It has also been written in historic accounts that the fields on Foster Hill were maintained by the native inhabitants by burning, a technique commonly used to limit forest encroachment and increase forage for deer.

The majority of prehistoric archaeological sites identified in the area have been concentrated along the shores of the Quaboag River and its tributaries, and around the larger lakes and ponds such as Lake Wickaboag. Very little is known about native use of upland areas in Central Massachusetts, and because of that data gap, sites in these areas have a potential to yield important information relating to settlement and subsistence strategies, as well as seasonality of the Quaboag people. Information gathered from this location could provide information relating to transportation and trade routes, and could offer a clearer picture as to how the Quaboag people navigated through and utilized the area. Artifact concentrations, which may include lithic scatters, ceramics, and hearth features, could also answer questions about site variability, function, and use over time. Changes in settlement patterns, tool technologies, and resource procurement strategies may also be evident through examination of these upland sites and artifact concentrations. Insights into the ways in which these many activities changed over time could be applied to a wider comparative study of native land use in Central Massachusetts.

At this time, site distributional patterns of upland prehistoric archaeological sites in Central Massachusetts are not well documented. Site distribution is well documented along the tributaries of the Quaboag River and the many waterways that make up the upper Chicopee River Drainage, as well as the larger ponds such as Lake Wickaboag and Quaboag Pond. This lack of distributional data and associated research, therefore, has created a significant gap in our knowledge of prehistoric land use of these upland areas. Radiocarbon dates from features at an upland site could provide important information on native use of the area over time and changes in subsistence practices and hunting strategies. Analysis of site deposits may also reflect changes in resource availability through time, possibly due to environmental shifts or changes in land management strategies. Site assemblages and features may also indicate specific site function, and could be used in developing predictive models relating site function to seasonality and location.

Research Questions:

1. How, if at all, have the prehistoric subsistence patterns of this area changed over time?

2. Are upland site locations associated with specific site functions? Do the archaeological deposits reflect specific tasks, e.g. hunting or plant gathering and processing? Does elevation play a role in site function?

Historical archaeological resources described in the preceding section have the potential to contribute detailed information on the evolution, layout, and social history of the residence where Jedediah Foster lived and worked. The site could also provide additional data on the lives of the Dwight and Foster families, and fill in the gaps in the literature regarding these two very influential colonial families.

The Jedediah Foster site contains data that may be useful in a wider, comparative study of 18th- and 19th-century settlement in rural Massachusetts. The artifact assemblage identified during initial examination of the site, along with any future investigations, may have the potential to answer questions about the living conditions and standards, subsistence practices, consumer choices, construction practices, and refuse disposal processes of early settlers in the region, and on a more local level, within Quaboag Plantation.

Foster Hill was the location of the first white settlement in the Quaboag territory. The Jedediah Foster house sat on the northern edge of this historic settlement on Foster Hill, overlooking the town of West Brookfield and the Quaboag River. The house was originally built in 1735 by Joseph Dwight who moved to (West) Brookfield in 1722. In 1752, General Dwight gifted his home on the hill to his daughter and her new husband, Jedediah Foster.

Jedediah Foster lived in the house for many years, and in his office, which he constructed adjacent to, and attached to, the house, he pursued a very successful legal and political career. His influence was felt on the state and local levels, but perhaps his greatest success was his involvement with the first draft of the Massachusetts Constitution.

While residing on Foster Hill, Jedediah Foster witnessed the extensive growth and development of the area once known as the Quaboag Plantation. A bustling community consisting of houses, farms, churches, schools, and small businesses had emerged on and around the near-level plain that had formerly been agricultural fields. Many of these original houses and their locations have disappeared over the years. The Foster site, however, is still visible on the landscape and could contain important information on the lives of some of the early inhabitants of (West) Brookfield.

Research Questions:

1. Are the artifact types and homestead features of the Jedediah Foster site similar to those at other contemporaneous homesteads in the Quaboag plantation? If not, how do they differ?

2. Does the artifact assemblage indicate differing levels of economic status of the home's inhabitants over time?

3. Do the artifact types or features indicate there was a difference in living conditions or standards between the inhabitants of the Jedediah Foster site?

4. Do the archaeological features at the Jedediah Foster site support the archival data on the original homesite and its inhabitants?

5. How do the design and construction style and materials of the Jedediah Foster homestead compare to other homesteads of the same period?

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Foster Hill and the lands surrounding it make up the Quaboag Plantation, an 88-square-mile tract of land initially settled in 1665. It is thought that the Quaboag Plantation was first noticed by a very prominent and successful businessman, John Pynchon, in the 1650s. Pynchon operated several trading posts along the Connecticut River near the well-established towns of Northampton and Hadley. His posts were thriving businesses frequented by native people and settlers alike.

Many of the settlers traveled from the eastern part of the state using overland trails to purchase furs and other goods and to share stories of happenings in the Bay Colony. Pynchon saw the need for a resting spot for these weary travelers along one of these trails, since none existed between Marlboro and Springfield. The land that made up the plantation was an ideal spot for such a place since it was located along the old Indian Bay Path, halfway between two prominent settlements.

Pynchon's influence spread across the colony, and it is said that he was involved in the petition filed by a handful of men from Ipswich in 1660. A small group of men from Ipswich, Wenham, and Windsor petitioned the General Court to grant them a six mile square parcel of land in the vicinity of Quaboag Pond. The petition was granted. The settlers did not venture to their new home right away, but delayed their arrival for five more years. The reason behind this is unclear, and some historians feel it could have been due to the political climate at the time or because of increased quarreling amongst the native people in the area. However, when the group did arrive in 1665, they found the perfect place to build their settlement. The men chose a prominent hill near the Quaboag River for their new home. The area afforded fertile soil, rich meadows, excellent accessibility to water, and plenty of level ground for home lots. The Quaboag people were also friendly and native-white relations seemed positive. The hill, known today as Foster Hill, was free of trees and commanded a full view of the meadows and open plain below. In November of 1665, a title was drawn up by Thomas Cooper, agent of John Pynchon, and signed by Shattoockquis, the Quaboag leader, and the first settlement of Brookfield, called Quaboag Plantation, came into being.

Quaboag Plantation was initially settled by only three or four families, although ten families had been granted tracts of land. Each family was allotted 20 acres, and their sites were adjacent to one another along the crest of the hill. Within a few years the settlement grew to 20 families. They built simple homes, constructed a meetinghouse, tilled the land, and raised livestock. For most of these early years, interactions between native people and the new settlers were amicable. The onset of King Phillip's War, however, changed all that, and in 1675 the settlement was attacked by natives, forcing the families to take refuge in the fortified house (Ayres Tavern). After three days of violence with casualties on both sides, the natives burned the settlement to the ground. Only the fortified house remained when British soldiers arrived and saved those who sought refuge there. Resettlement of the hill did not take place for more than ten years, but new families did arrive once again by way of the Old Bay Path.

In 1673, Quaboag Plantation was incorporated into a town called Brookfield. Brookfield remained undivided for 68 years, but beginning in 1741, it was separated into four other towns: Western (which later became Warren), North Brookfield (1812), West Brookfield (1848), and East Brookfield (1920). The Jedediah Foster homesite and the surrounding plateau, which was once the location of the first settlement, became part of West Brookfield.

In November 1901, a fire broke out in the Foster law office, and quickly spread to the rest of the house. Area residents alerted the local fire department,.but by the time they arrived the home was completely engulfed in flames. Since no one lived there at the time (the house had been uninhabited for little over a year), there were no human casualties. The house and office, however, were a total loss. The fire was deemed suspicious and ultimately blamed on "tramps," who may have been seeking shelter in the home at that time (*Brookfield Times*, 1901). After the fire, all that remained standing was part of the law office chimney, which slowly collapsed over the years (Figure 3). In 1902, Alfred D. Foster of Milton, Roger Foster of NY, and Reginald Foster of Boston deeded the one-half acre parcel containing the foundation and well to

the Quaboag Historical Society. The gift was given with the following restrictions: "That no building shall at any time be erected thereon and the same shall be forever kept open as a place of historic interest as the site of the Old Foster House, the home of Brigadier General Joseph Dwight, Jedediah Foster and Dwight Foster, citizens of Brookfield in Colonial and Revolutionary times."

Although the Foster house and office no longer stand, local histories, newspaper articles, and photographs have provided detailed information on what the interior and exterior looked like.

The gambrel-style house (Figure1) was made of large, hand-hewn timbers and contained approximately eight rooms, with a small summer kitchen off the back. There was an upstairs, downstairs, attic space, fireplace, woodshed, and outhouse. The upstairs had four bedrooms or chambers, and the downstairs floor plan consisted of a kitchen, pantry, large hall or dining room, and a parlor. All hardware used in the house and for its construction was made by hand. Many of the rooms were painted different colors (red, green, and blue). Jedediah Foster constructed an office, which was connected to the house by a passageway. There was a well close to the house, and a carriage house or small barn to the rear of the structure (Figure 2).

The homesite property was deeded to the Quaboag Historical Society in 1902 by Alfrred Foster, descendant of Jedediah Foster. Since much of the original Foster property was sold and subdivided into residential lots, only the foundation, remnants of the well, the walkway stones, and the entry stone remain within the boundaries of the Jedediah Foster Homesite. The carriage house, barn, and outhouse, visible in historic pictures of the property, are no longer part of the Foster parcel, and no evidence of those structures exists today.

The Jedediah Foster Homesite has remained relatively untouched and intact, following the disastrous fire in 1901 that led to the complete destruction of the house and office. The two most common impacts affecting the property are natural processes and human activities. Tree roots and soil erosion have caused portions of the foundation to collapse. Human impacts have been minimal at the site, and consist mainly of local history enthusiasts using metal detectors to find surface artifacts. This has not occurred for many, many years and the few metal construction-related artifacts that were removed from the site were donated to the local museum. Heavy vegetation, which includes a significant amount of brambles and poison ivy, has further deterred individuals from removing surface artifacts or disturbing subsurface deposits at the site. The integrity of the site remains intact and has not been adversely affected by post-depositional activities in the site area.

Today, signage informs the public about the homesite's history. The property is mowed regularly, and picnic benches invite visitors. The historical society is working with a landscape specialist to develop a long-term maintenance plan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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"Quitclaim Deed from Foster Descendents to Quaboag Historical Society." Sold by T.H. Ball, Law Stationer, Boston, 1902. On file at West Brookfield Historical Commission.

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Jedediah Foster Homestead
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

Web Documents

Foster, Jedediah. *www.mayflowerfamilies.com/cooke/d14.htm*

Massachusetts Currency, Soldier Notes. *www.coins.nd.edu/Col/CurrencyText/MA-05-25-75.html*

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC #WBK.908

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) **Lat/Lon 42.232694 -72.128862**

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	19	736722	4679604	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is bordered by Foster Hill Rd. to the North/Northeast, a small unpaved road (John Pritchard Lane) to the South/Southeast, and private property to the West/Northwest.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The .5-acre parcel, which is owned by the Quaboag Historical Society (QHS), contains only the foundation remnants and previously discussed features. Development and private property surrounds it on all sides.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy E. Dugas, MA, with Leonard Loparto, MHC Staff Archaeologist, and Betsy Friedberg NR Director, MHC
Organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2013
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Historic Photographs

Figure 1: Historic Image of Jedediah Foster Home and Law Office Prior to Fire, ca. 1900. Well House visible on far left (Property of Bill Jankins)

Figure 2: Remnants of the law office chimney at the Jedediah Foster Homesite, ca. 1910 (photo on file at the West Brookfield Historical Commission)

Figure 3: Historic Image of Jedediah Foster Home showing Residence, Carriage House, and Well, ca. late 1800s (On file at West Brookfield Historic Commission)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Jedediah Foster Homesite

City or Vicinity: West Brookfield

County: Worcester **State: MA**

Photographer: Amy E. Dugas

Date Photographed: August 2012 using a Nikon D60, Digital Camera

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Location of Original Digital Files: 1 Bridges Rd., West Brookfield, MA 01585
Number of Photographs: 11

Photo #1	Walkway stones, camera facing southwest.
Photo #2	Information kiosk, camera facing southwest
Photo #3	Entry stone by law office, camera facing southwest
Photo #4	Well stones, camera facing northeast
Photo #5	Location of law office and slab foundation, camera facing northwest
Photo #6	Section of intact house foundation, camera facing southwest
Photo #7	Section of intact house foundation, camera facing northeast
Photo #8	Site overview, camera facing southeast
Photo #9	Site overview with historical marker and kiosk, camera facing southwest
Photo #10	Site overview, camera facing west
Photo #11	Exposed stone slab foundation in law office, camera facing northwest

*Photos printed on Fuji Photographic Paper, RA-4

Property Owner:

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

name Quaboag Historical Society

street & number Front Street telephone NA

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LEGEND

PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE ..... ———

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

Grid North

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-23-82
DATE OF COMPLETION _____
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-86
1-1-87
1-1-95
1-1-02
1-1-05
1-1-06

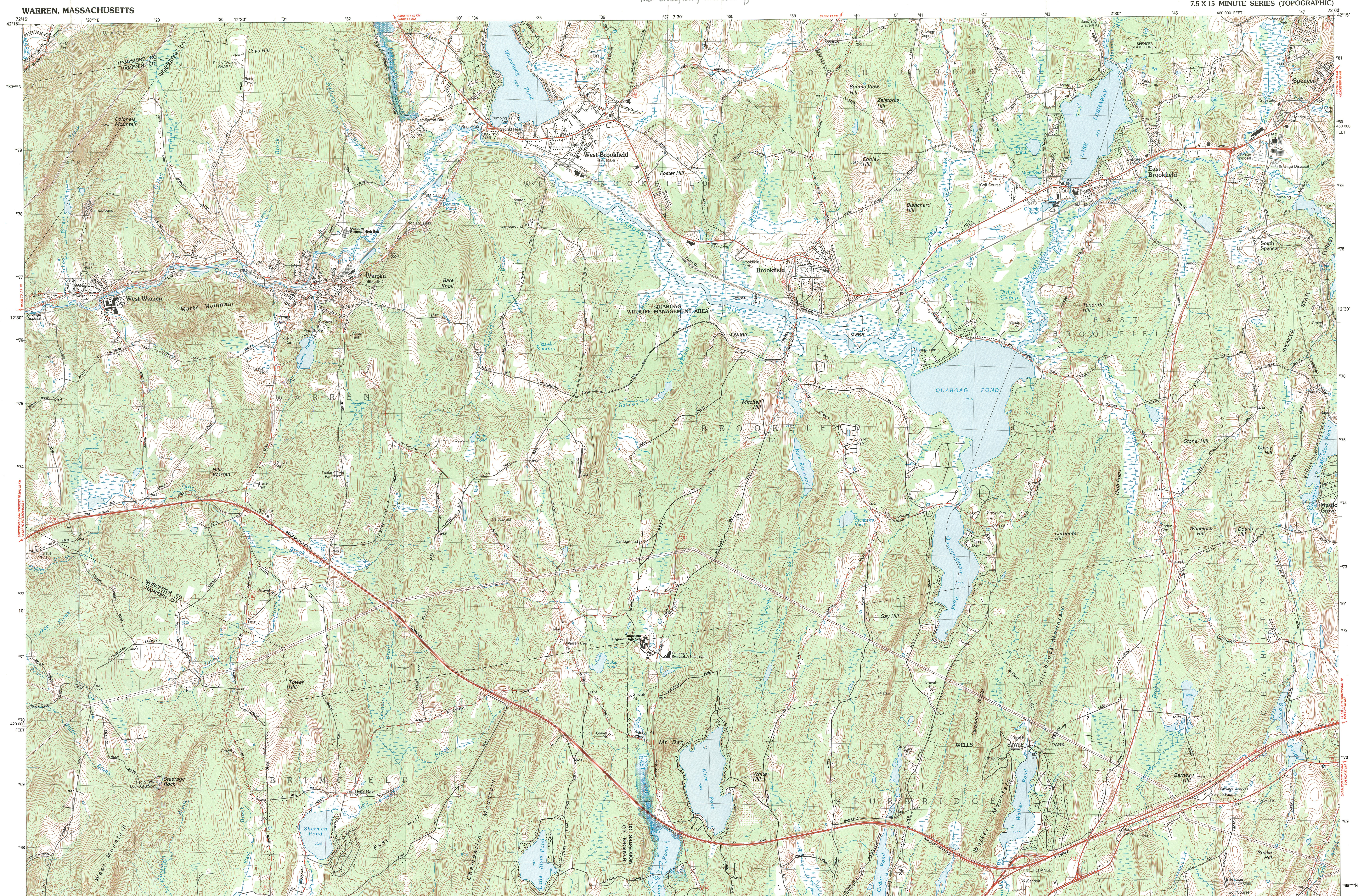
PROPERTY MAP
TOWN OF WEST BROOKFIELD
WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

11	12	
8	9	
5	6	

WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS

Location of Jedediah Foster Homesite
West Brookfield, Wor. County, MA

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



SCALE 1:25 000
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

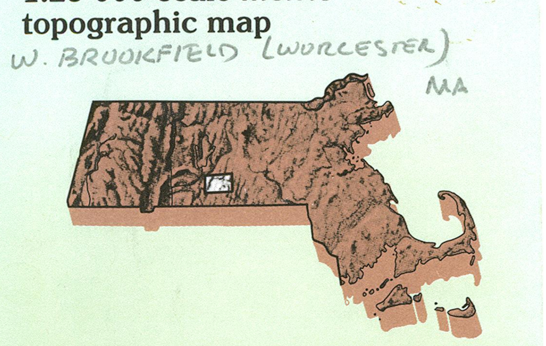
WARREN, MASS.
42072-B1-TM-025
1982

42072-B1-TM-025

Warren
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale *metric*
topographic map

Jedediah Foster Homesite
W. Brookfield (Worcester) MA



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

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

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

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

ADJOINING MAPS

1 Winsor Dam
2 North Brookfield
3 Worcester North
4 Ludlow
5 Worcester South
6 Monson
7 Southbridge
8 Webster

ISBN 0-607-23427-X

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
Built-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, lava; 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

Jedediah Foster Homesite 1752-1779

SITE OF HOME AND LAW OFFICE
OF
JUDGE JEDEDIAH FOSTER
REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT
BUILT 1795 BURNED 1901
TRADITION INDICATES THAT HE WROTE THE FIRST
DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF MASSACHUSETTS HERE IN HIS OFFICE
PRESENTED BY
JEDEDIAH FOSTER CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION