United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

158

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.

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pondville Cemetery
Other names/site number: East Burying Ground
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Everett Street
City or town: Norfolk State: MA County: Norfolk
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

✓**A** ___**B** ✓**C** ___**D**

Brona Simon February 4, 2014

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 4.15.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings

2	0	sites
10	1	structures
56	2	objects
68	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NONE

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.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Pondville Cemetery is one of two known places of interment in the town of Norfolk.[1] Located at the southeastern end of the town, near the Norfolk-Wrentham border, the cemetery began as a burial place for settlers of Pondville, a small agricultural enclave founded in the early 1700s by members of the Pond family.[2] Rectangular in shape, its landscape reflects Colonial, Victorian, and Contemporary styles of American cemetery design. Managed by the town's Department of Public Works, Pondville Cemetery covers 1.818 acres and includes two tombs, several family plots, approximately 310 individual gravestones and monuments, and a small section reserved for residents of the Pond Home, a local facility caring for elderly persons with no known immediate family. The cemetery also likely contains several unmarked burials. The carvings on the cemetery stones reflect the work of regional artisans and mark the interments of people associated with Pondville during the 18th and 19th centuries. Interments began at the cemetery as early as 1757, and continue to this day.

[1] Norfolk Cemetery (NOR.800, NR 2012), the town's other known place of interment, was established in 1745 in the Sullivan's Corner area of the town, a small settlement located on Main, Needham, and Seekonk Streets in the northeast corner of Norfolk. Norfolk Cemetery is part of the Sullivan's Corner National Register District.

[2] Edward Doubleday Harris, in A Genealogical Record of Daniel Pond and his Descendents (1873), implied that the area that became known as Pondville was likely settled by two sons of Ephriam Pond (1656-1704). The oldest son, Ephriam Pond (b. 1686), received a grant in 1716 of "eight acres at the top of the 'hoop holes.'" The youngest son, Jacob (b. 1702), settled in "that portion of the town which now bears the name Pondville." Local oral history has suggested, however, that Pondville was settled around 1692 by Ephriam Pond and John Fales, although written and published documentation of these dates does not exist.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Pondville Cemetery [Data Sheet (DS) 1] lies at the edge of what remains of Pondville, an historic 18th-, 19th-, and early 20th-century village located at the southeastern corner of the town of Norfolk. The enclave stands on a small gore of land surrounded on the north by Walpole, the east by Foxborough, and the south by Wrentham, with the center of Norfolk approximately 4 ½ miles to the northwest. Two roadways define Pondville's geographic limits, Dedham Street (Route 1A) running northeast to southwest along the village's north side, and US Route 1, paralleling Dedham Street on the village's southeast side. Everett Street, a north-south route, forms the central spine of Pondville. Most of Pondville's historic buildings, once clustered along Pond, Valley, and Everett Streets, have been demolished; however, the cemetery marks the village's southern entrance and provides the most complete record of Pondville's history.

Pondville Cemetery stands in a rural residential area along the west side of Everett Street, with its southwestern boundary coinciding with the Wrentham-Norfolk municipal boundary. To the north is a single-family residence on property that partially wraps around the cemetery's west side, and to the south is another single-family residence standing at the far end of a large grassy field (the latter property is located in Wrentham). Hedgerows, consisting of mixed deciduous and evergreen trees, grow along both the north and south sides, providing a buffer between the cemetery and its neighbors. On the west side, within a forest of white pines, is the abandoned bed for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which operated until the 1960s. Across Everett street to the east lies Puddy's Pond (also spelled "Putty's"), a long, shallow body of water surrounded by a dense growth of trees. Everett Street is a narrow, winding route connecting Pond Street to Route 1A, and its condition limits the number of vehicles accessing it throughout the day. This setting, within a rural, wooded area, along a narrow country road, adds significantly to Pondville Cemetery's visual appeal.

Site & Layout

Boundaries & Entrances
The cemetery is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 350 feet long and 230 feet deep, with the long edge paralleling Everett Road. A small panhandle-shaped appendage measuring 62 feet long by 25 feet wide lies along the cemetery's southwestern edge, a parcel added in 1903 to accommodate burials of Pond Home residents (Photo #6, DS 2). The entire cemetery covers 1.818 acres. **Fieldstone perimeter walls** (DS 3) standing approximately 36 inches high rim the north, south, and west sides of the

cemetery; and along Everett Street, a 36-inch-high cut-granite and fieldstone retaining wall supports the cemetery's eastern (primary) edge (Photo #2, DS 3). A few mature trees grow adjacent to the inside of the fieldstone wall and along the outside of the retaining wall, but nearly all of the walls are visible and in good condition.

Visitors to the cemetery are directed by a **one-way** sign (DS 4) to enter the cemetery loop road at its northern end. The blade-style sign consists of a wood panel, painted with a white background and dark green lettering, extending from a square iron post. Wrought iron shaped into a series of scrolls holds the sign panel, and a pineapple-shaped finial tops the post. Each of the wrought-iron pieces is painted black. A pair of 10-inch-square cut-granite **posts** (DS 4) with pointed tops, standing approximately 48 inches high, flanks the northern entrance. Proceeding into the cemetery, visitors climb the moderately steep twelve-feet-wide **Cemetery Loop road** (DS 8) that stands approximately 40 feet from the northern cemetery edge. After approximately 200 feet, the roadway takes a 90-degree turn southward and continues for roughly 300 feet in a straight line along the length of the cemetery. Approximately ten feet from the southern edge, the roadway makes another 90-degree turn eastward and descends 200 feet back to Everett Street, exiting the cemetery through a pair of eight-inch-square, **rock-face posts** (DS 6) standing approximately 42 inches high, flanking the entry drive. Bituminous asphalt covers the entire roadway surface.

A third **pedestrian entrance** to the cemetery lies at its geographic center along Everett Street (DS 5). Here, a set of **rough-cut granite posts**, standing 30 inches high and rounded on top in a half-moon shape, secure a break in the stone retaining wall (DS 5). The wall on either side of the entrance returns in to the cemetery for a distance of about four feet, further defining the gate. A ca. 1941 black wrought-iron **archway** (Photo #2, DS 7), containing the words "Pondville Cemetery" and embellished with scrollwork, covers the entrance. A pair of square iron posts, topped with pineapple-shaped finials, supports the archway (the post and archway design matches that of the "one-way" sign, described above). The entire structure stands approximately nine feet at the highest point of the arch. A three-foot-wide boulder has been placed between the stone and iron posts to prevent vehicles from entering the cemetery at this location. From the gateway, a **grassy ten-foot-wide road** (DS 9) extends westward up into the geographic center of the cemetery, leading to a **30-foot flagpole** (DS 12). This feature, installed in 1987, is made of white-painted fiberglass with a bronze orb-shaped finial. A dry-laid brick apron, laid out in an octagonal shape and rimmed with flush granite curbing, surrounds the flagpole.

Topography & Landscape Features

Topography across the Pondville Cemetery landscape rolls downward towards the east and slightly to the south over the entire property. Beginning at the western edge and moving eastward, slopes descend gently (less than 5%) for approximately 150 feet and then drop off precipitously and proceed towards Everett Street. The total change in grade from west to east is approximately twenty feet. To accommodate the steeper grade, the

cemetery proprietors created a series of terraces along the eastern edge. Five terraces step down the slope at the cemetery's northern end (Photo #3), three stand at the center, and two divide the southern end. Covered with grass, perennial ground covers, and mosses, these terraces provide lush and intimate settings for many family plots.

Pondville Cemetery contains many very tall, mature, deciduous and evergreen trees within its boundaries, and these help shade the landscape and create a comfortable, quiet place for people to visit. Most of the mature trees dot the terraces on the cemetery's eastern side, marking plot corners and the edges of the cemetery roadway. Examples of this include a series of four equal-sized white pine trees standing against the Everett Street retaining wall, marking the outside edge of the Browne plot; a pair of oaks marking the back corners of the **Hon. Lucas Pond** plot (DS 15); and a pair of mature cedar trees flanking the **granite tomb** (Photo #4, DS 11). The western half of the cemetery, located on the upper plateau above the terraces, is nearly devoid of trees, leaving the oldest graves exposed in an open, grassy lawn.

Pond Home Plot

As noted in the introduction to this section, a small, 1,500-square-foot plot was appended to the cemetery property in 1903 (Photo #6, DS 2). Located at the southwestern corner, this area was intended for burials of residents of the Pond Home, an organization operated by the Norfolk County Association for the King's Daughters and Sons, and devoted to the care of elderly persons with no known immediate family. The first Pond Home-related burial took place in 1906, and the most recent in 1962. The plot contains 22 visible markers, most made of an approximately eighteen-by-twelve-inch rectangular granite block with an angled front bearing the name, birth, and death dates of the interred. The graves of **Leonard Curtis Clark** (d. 1905, DS 68), **Mary Goddard** (d. 1910, DS 69), and **Phoebe Crosby** (d. 1930, DS 70) typify the markers found in this plot. Upon acquiring the small parcel, the cemetery trustees removed an existing stone wall and rebuilt it to incorporate the plot into the larger cemetery. As a result, fieldstone walls rim the north, west, and south sides of the Pond Home plot, and turf covers the ground.

Tombs

Pondville Cemetery contains two tombs, built into the lower terraces along the east side. Near the center of the cemetery, slightly south of the center roadway, is a **private tomb** (Photo #4, DS 11) constructed with a granite façade. While the date of this structure is unknown, the style of its construction matches that of many tombs built around the time of the Civil War. The façade consists of two 36-inch-wide granite walls topped by a single granite lintel, the lintel measuring approximately 30 inches high and slightly arched in the center. An iron door, hung on iron hinges and secured with iron hardware, covers the entrance. Built into the second terrace, its top is covered with turf, and a pair of mature cedars flanks the door.

The **Virgil Pond Tomb** (Photo #5, DS 10), erected in 1909, stands at the southern end of the cemetery adjacent to the south entrance along the lowest terrace. Constructed of parged concrete in a simple, Art Deco style with an iron four-panel door, the tomb is partially wedged into the slope, with the upper one-third exposed on the structure's back side. A 30-inch-wide marble plaque standing above the door bears the engraved words, "PRESENTED TO PONDVILLE CEMETERY BY V. S. POND 1909."

Family Plots

Many of Pondville Cemetery's burials appear within larger plots that accommodate more than one, and often many, family members. The trend toward creating family plots began in America in the mid-1800s, and the lot-holders at Pondville followed suit. A majority of these plots lie towards the northern portion of the cemetery, and along the eastern terraces, and their character ranges from simple to elaborate. Simply defined plots include those of the Fairfield family, Samuel Pond family, and Hon. Lucas Pond family. **The Fairfield plot** (ca. 1861, DS 13) consists of eight quarry-cut, 48-inch-high granite posts, enclosing the graves of Nicholas and Betsy Fairfield (the remnants of iron hardware suggests that iron chains may have once connected the posts). Four granite cornerstones with conical tops mark the corners of the **Samuel Pond plot** (ca. 1858, DS 14). The **Hon. Lucas Pond plot** (ca. 1878, DS 15) features low octagonal-shaped granite posts placed at each corner. More embellished than these is the **John Pierson Plot** (ca. 1878, DS 16), where a six-inch-high granite coping marks the entire outside plot boundary. The **Spaulding/Whittendon plot** (ca. 1851, DS 17) features a similar granite coping, secured at the corners and along each of the sides by low, contrasting granite posts.

Monuments & Markers

Many family plots simply contain small individual grave markers surrounding a central large monument or obelisk bearing the family name. Similar to the delineated plots discussed above, these large monuments stand mostly in the northern half of the cemetery and along the eastern terraces. The earliest monuments date to the first half of the 1800s, and are constructed of marble or a combination of marble and sandstone. Examples of these include the **Abijah Pond monument** (ca. 1833, Photo #7, DS 18), **Isaac Hall monument** (ca. 1850, Photo #8, DS 20), and **Ashbel Willard monument** (ca. 1852, DS 21). The Abijah Pond monument consists of a two-part marble stone, carved into the shape of a Gothic-style temple, complete with twin arched-topped, windowlike recessions resting under gabled dormers. The stone rests on a marble block base. Isaac Hall's marble monument consists of three parts, including a square block base, tall thick tapered shaft, and hip roof-style cap, all resting on a red sandstone base. The Ashbel Willard monument is a simple marble stele extending six feet high, resting in a shallow marble plinth and supported by a red sandstone base.

By the late 19th century, lot holders began installing granite monuments consisting of many shapes and sizes. Examples of these include the **J. J. Fales monument** (ca. 1866, DS 27), **E. F. Fales monument** (ca. 1871, DS 26), **Charles P. Gilmore monument** (ca. 1872, DS 24), **H.K.W. Pond monument** (ca. 1889, DS 25), and **Oliver Cressy monument** (ca. 1900, DS 23). The J. J. Fales monument consists of two parts, with a rusticated and sandblasted base bearing the FALES name in bas relief, and a sandblasted, tall, panel-shaped, rounded-corner top containing more Fales names on its face. The three-part E. F. Fales monument, also made of sandblasted granite, features a plain base supporting a conical-shaped two-part top. The FALES name appears in bas relief at the base of the lower part. Charles Gilmore's monument, constructed of beige granite, contains a flat top, with the name GILMORE appearing in relief on the base. The H.K.W. Pond monument, constructed in three parts, includes a plain gray sandblasted base supporting a smaller molded section containing POND in bas relief, topped by a polished granite piece with a hipped-style top, and a small gable appearing along the long side. The letter "P" appears in the gable. The pink granite Oliver Cressy monument consists of four parts, beginning with a square rusticated base supporting a rusticated second tier (containing the CRESSY name in bas relief), supporting a tall plain tapered shaft, topped by a conical-shaped rusticated cap.

The cemetery contains other monuments of note, including one made of zinc and one in the shape of a rusticated boulder. The **Thompson monument** (ca. 1906, DS 19) is constructed of zinc, and takes the form of a tall, tapered monument. It features a rusticated base, plain second tier bearing the date 1906 in bas relief, a recessed-paneled third tier with a wreath motif set into one of the panels, a dentilated and gabled fourth tier, and a tapered top supporting an urn. The **Randall monument** (ca. 1952, DS 22) consists of a simple five-foot-tall boulder, with the name RANDALL carved into the upper portion.

The cemetery's earliest stones, dating from the 1750s to the early 1800s, consist of simple slate and marble tablets placed in even rows. Elaborate carvings cover the slate stones, with images of winged skulls, men's heads topped by rolled-back wigs, blooming flowers, urns, willows, and architectural elements. Many include rosette motifs in their shoulder areas and roping or scrollwork along their sides. Winged skulls appear in the tympanum areas of the slate tablet stones of **Ebenezer Hewes** (d. 1767, DS 35), **Daniel Ware** (d. 1769, DS 37), **Hannah Brastow** (d. 1795, DS 57), **Thomas Brastow** (d. 1799, DS 56), and **James Bacon** (d. 1786, DS 58). Stones featuring bewigged men in the tympanum areas include those of **Thomas Brastow** (d. 1770, Photo #9, DS 46), **Josiah Man** (d. 1788, DS 47), and **Lieut. Joseph Everett** (d. 1785, DS 51), and the stones of **Abigail Everett** (d. 1785, DS 53) and **Chloe Everett** (d. 1790, Photo #10, DS 54) display women's heads flanked by wings. Urn-and-willow motifs appear in the tympanum areas of many Pondville Cemetery stones, and examples of these include the slate tablets of **Prudence Maria Ruggles** (d. 1829, DS 30), **David Messinger** (d. 1824, DS 34),

Survine Ware (d. 1816, DS 38), **Thankful Ware** (d. 1820, DS 39), **Deacon Jacob Pond** (d. 1815, DS 43), **Sarah Fales Pond** (d. 1821, DS 44), **Elizabeth Everett** (d. 1819, DS 49), **Jesse Everett** (d. 1808, DS 50), and **Aaron Everett** (d. 1824, DS 52). The urn-and-willow motif on the stone of **Bernard Pond** (d. 1823, DS 41) includes a small monument, tucked under the willow branch. The stone of **Billing Brastow** (d. 1757, DS 36) displays the image of a blooming flower.

Marble tablets began to appear in the 1820s, and use of them continued for several decades, with some carved into unique shapes and displaying a variety of motifs. The rectangular tablet of **Betsy Fairfield** (d. 1861, DS 33) features an arched top, as does the chamfer-edged stone of **General Preston Pond** (d. 1868, DS 42). **Dr. Smith Curtis**'s rectangular stone (d. 1885, DS 48) displays an open book carved in bas relief at the top. Bas-relief carving also appears on the stone of **Polly Pond** (d. 1828, DS 55) in the image of a willow, and on the small tablet of **George Ruggles** (date unknown, DS 31) in the form of lettering emerging from a recessed shield. The twin chamfer-edged stones of **Leonard and Charlotte Willard** (ca. 1877 and 1880, respectively, DS 40) feature arched tops. The pair rest on a single marble base.

Beginning in the 20th century, standard 30-inch-high granite monuments, marking the graves of one or more family members, became popular at Pondville Cemetery. These markers stand along the northern and western edges of the cemetery, on the outside of the roadway. The noncontributing pink-granite marker of **Charles Sharon, Jr.** (d. 1999, DS 66), while displaying a serpentine design, reflects this standardization of marker height and material.

Current Condition

The Town of Norfolk's Department of Public Works staff members maintain the Pondville Cemetery, mowing lawns, trimming around gravestones, and performing fall and spring clean-ups. Despite cutbacks in town budgets, workers have taken their task seriously, and the cemetery's overall condition is very good. Many of the markers contain advanced biological growth, several are leaning, and a few have broken, but for the most part, the stones have not suffered from the devastation often caused by vandalism, freezing and thawing, or simple neglect. A 2010 effort to restore the V. S. Pond tomb resulted in a stabilized structure with a newly parged finish.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the Pondville Cemetery, or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery locale represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Pondville Cemetery includes well drained, level to moderately sloping areas, in close proximity to

wetlands. An unnamed pond, part of a now dammed tributary stream of the Stop River, is located less than 500 feet southeast of the cemetery. The area is located within the Charles River drainage. Soils are well drained and sandy, formed in sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits. They are found on outwash plains in the area. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (approximately 1.818 acres), and impacts associated with historic land use in the area, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native resources within the Pondville Cemetery. Small, temporary, special purpose type sites and burials may represent the most common potential sites in the cemetery locale.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Pondville Cemetery. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey, excavation, and the monitoring of grave excavations, may produce structural evidence of barns, stables, a hearse house, or outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may also be present.

Unmarked graves represent another archaeological resource that may survive at the Pondville Cemetery. Unmarked graves may be the result of intentionally unmarked graves, and lost or stolen gravestones. Unmarked and marked graves may contain a burial shaft, coffin remains, skeletal remains, personal items of the deceased, and memorial offerings.

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.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [x] 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.)
ART
LANDSCAPE ARCHIECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
ca. 1750 – 1963

Significant Dates
ca. 1750 —cemetery established
1867—cemetery enlarged (Everett)
1903—cemetery enlarged (King's Daughters)

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Carvers:
Franklin Cooley
Sylvanus Tingley
Samuel Fisher
James Wilder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pondville Cemetery, Everett Street, in the town of Norfolk, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Associated with the broad patterns of Norfolk's 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century history, displaying many examples of 18th- and 19th-century regional gravestone carvers, and reflecting the layout of Colonial, Victorian, and modern American cemeteries, the Pondville Cemetery also qualifies under Criterion Consideration D.

Under Criterion A, the Pondville Cemetery occupies an important place in the history of the village of Pondville, an enclave settled in the early 1700s that would straddle the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk. Established ca. 1750, the cemetery became the resting place of many Pondville residents, including members of the Pond, Everett, Fales, Brastow, Weber, and other families who farmed, maintained commercial orchards, and raised Pekin ducks, among other endeavors. It also contains a small burial plot reserved for residents of the King's Daughters and Sons "Pond Home," a facility established at Pondville in the late 1800s to house elderly people with no known immediate family. Veterans from seven wars are interred throughout the cemetery.

Under Criterion C, the cemetery is a significant historic and artistic resource that represents the distinctive characteristics of Massachusetts's 18th-century burial grounds, as well as 19th- and 20th-century cemeteries. Its 1.818 acres step down a slope in a series of grassy terraces (Photo #3), and a fieldstone and cut-granite wall encloses the entire rectangular-shaped property (Photo #2). Slate and marble tympanum-style tablets dominate the southern half, while large monuments marking the centers of family plots stand in the northern half and eastern edge. The work of several 18th- and 19th-century regional stone carvers is represented on many of the stones, and includes images of wig-wearing men, winged death's heads, willows and urns, and architectural details.

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

Settlement and Colonial Periods (1625-1775)

The area that would become known as Pondville was not settled until the early 1700s; however, explorers came to the area as early as 1636, when a tract of land easterly and southerly of the Charles River was granted to twelve men for the sake of "planting a town." A request was made to the General Court of Massachusetts that this grant be ratified and the town be called "Contentment." The court decreed, in response, that the new plantation be called "Dedham," an area that consisted of the present-day towns of Dedham, Medfield, Medway, Wrentham, Norfolk, Walpole, Franklin, Bellingham, Dover, the former Hyde Park, Norwood, Needham, Natick, and 3,400 acres of western Sherborn.

In 1649, the inhabitants of Dedham went to an area located on what would become the Wrentham/Norfolk line to cut grass from meadows. Native tribes, the Wampanoags, referred to this area as Wollomonopoag, and had previously cleared the woodlands for hunting purposes. Investigation of this area occurred again in 1660, when the Dedham selectmen sent a group of men to search and view Wollomonopoag, and make a report on its worthiness for settlement. The men found the area favorable and reported their findings to the selectmen in 1661. In the following year, King Philip, chief of the Wampanoags, sold Wollomonopoag to Dedham for 20 pounds, ten shillings.[3] An initial attempt to settle Wollomonopoag took place in the same year, but proved unsuccessful. In 1667, a second attempt was made by Robert Ware, Nathaniel Ware, John Ware, and several others, and by 1671, seven families, including Robert and John Ware, had settled in the area. In 1673, Wrentham, the mother town of Norfolk, was settled within a land area that included what would become the town of Norfolk.

King Philip's War raged during the years 1675 and 1676, and during this time, all of the Wrentham settlers abandoned their homes and retreated to Dedham and other towns for protection. The Wampanoags burned all of the houses in Wrentham, except two that they suspected were infected with smallpox. In the 1680s, settlers returned to their home sites and rebuilt, with a number of other Dedham residents joining them. They farmed and built grist and sawmills along waterways.

By the early 1700s, four families had settled in a small area in the northern part of Wrentham, including the Ponds and Faleses. These early families operated subsistence farms, and at least one, the Faleses, maintained an extensive apple orchard. **Jacob Pond** (1702-1764, DS 59), son of Ephriam Pond (1656-1704) of Wrentham, was one of the area's first permanent settlers, and it is Jacob who named the area "Pondville." By the 1740s, more families had come to the northern part of Wrentham, with several, including the Wares, Man(n)s[4], and Brastows, holding large tracts of land.

It is likely that Pondville Cemetery was established between this 1730 initial settlement, and 1757, the earliest legible gravestone date, as many members of these first settlement families are interred at the cemetery. Included are Jacob Pond and his wife, **Abigail Heath Pond** (1704-1803, DS 58) and several of their nine children; **David Fales** (d. 1803, DS 29) and his wife **Esther (Mann) Fales** (1727-1815, DS 29), with members of several later generations of Faleses; **Samuel Man(n)** (1737-1818, DS 60) and his wife **Zipporah Man(n)** (1710-1788, DS 61); and **Daniel Ware** (1705-1769, DS 37) and his wife **Mary Hawes Ware** (1716-1798, DS 62). The cemetery's earliest known burial was of **Billing Brastow** (1756-1757, DS 36), son of **Thomas Brastow, Sr.** (1715-1770, Photo #9, DS 46) and **Hannah Mann Brastow** (1714-1795, DS 57). The cemetery likely covered approximately 1.5 acres and was known as the "East Burying Ground" in Wrentham. A fieldstone wall likely stood along some, if not all, sides.[5]

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[3] This figure was stated as 20 pounds, 10 shillings in the Norfolk Historical Commission timeline, and as 24 pounds, 10 shillings in Wells's Early Norfolk Revisited.
[4] The surnames "Mann" and "Man," used interchangeably, refer to members of the same family.
[5] In 1867, Edmund Everett of Wrentham deeded 0.318 acres to the proprietors of the "East Burying Ground in Wrentham" for the sole purpose of enlarging the burying ground lot. The description of the parcel indicates that the acreage was appended to the southwest side of the existing burying ground, and that a fieldstone wall stood along several, if not all sides.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

The north part of Wrentham continued as a quiet farming community during the Federal period, with a small number of houses and modest population. The 1790 census reported just 232 houses in the entire town of Wrentham, with 1,469 residents. While the number of residents nearly doubled to 2,801 by 1820, the town remained sparsely populated and largely rural. During the Revolutionary War, men from Wrentham and neighboring towns performed military duty, with at least five interred at Pondville Cemetery. **Captain John Everett** (1736-1796, DS 28) was a sergeant in Captain Benjamin Hawes' Company at Lexington and Concord, and participated in the siege of Boston. Captain **Abijah Pond** (1751-1833, DS 18) served as a private in Captain Oliver Pond's Company at Lexington and Concord, and the siege of Boston, and later held a position as captain of the Wrentham Militia. First Lieutenant **Joseph Everett** (1732-1785, DS 51) was a member of the Minutemen and served at both Lexington and Concord. **Sergeant Elias Pond** (1742-1828)[6] was a private in Captain Oliver Pond's Company at Lexington and Concord, and **Jeremiah Pond** (1729-1806)[7] served as a private in Captain Lemuel Kollock's Company at Lexington and Concord. While John Everett and Joseph Everett both came from Foxboro, each of the Pond men was from Wrentham, with Abijah Pond residing in a home adjacent to Pondville Cemetery. In addition to the Revolutionary War veterans, two War of 1812 veterans are interred at the cemetery: **Captain Metcalf Everett** (1780-1859, DS 28) and **Captain Daniel Everett** (d. 1855).[8] Everett Street, home of Pondville Cemetery, was named after Daniel Everett.

Between 1798 and 1800, the French sought aid from the United States in wars they waged against the English, and when the US refused, the French began seizing US Merchant ships, eventually taking 300. As a result, the Congress created the Navy Department (1798), and built a new frigate fleet, including the "United States," "Constellation," and "Constitution." **Nicholas Fairfield** (1776-1865, DS 13 and DS 32), a resident of Pondville, served as a master mariner on the USS "Constitution" in 1798. Fairfield allegedly lost his hearing as a result of a fall from the rigging of the ship, and later in his life, applied for veterans' disability benefits. In 1987, Fairfield's grave was rededicated during a formal ceremony at the cemetery, and a new, noncontributing flush-set bronze marker was placed in the seaman's honor.

In the late 1700s, residents of the northern part of Wrentham petitioned to establish a separate parish. Wrentham granted the request in 1795, and on September 29th of that year, a meeting of the inhabitants of the North Parish was held "for the purpose of knowing the minds of said inhabitants for building a meeting-house for public and social worship at such north end."[9] The participants voted to erect the meetinghouse and pledged $1,234 to the effort, with several North Wrentham men volunteering for its construction. The meetinghouse was dedicated in December 1801, with John Cleaveland delivering the address. Cleaveland served as minister from 1798 until 1815, and was succeeded by Moses Thacher. During his time as preacher, Thacher

[6] Information pertaining to the Pondville Cemetery veterans was included in the Pondville Cemetery Dedication, "Tribute to the Military," held on November 21, 1987. The location of the gravesite of Sgt. Elias Pond is not known, and therefore has not been included on the Data Sheet.
[7] The location of the gravesite of Jeremiah Pond is not known, and therefore has not been included on the Data Sheet.
[8] The location of the gravesite of Capt. Daniel Everett is not known, and therefore has not been included on the Data Sheet.
[9] Fiore, Jordan D., Wrentham 1673-1973 A History. Wrentham: Town of Wrentham, 1973, p. 89

developed a sordid reputation, reportedly engaging in inappropriate behavior with several young women. **General Preston Pond** (1792-1868, DS 42), a member of the Massachusetts Militia interred at Pondville Cemetery, openly accused Thacher of committing adultery with one of the women, and in response, Thacher filed charges of slander against Pond. Attorneys for both men argued the case before a jury in 1838, and Pond lost, receiving an order to pay Thacher damages of $5.00. The event sullied both men's reputations.[10]

The size and layout of Pondville Cemetery appears to have remained unchanged during the Federal period, and the burials and grounds maintenance were likely conducted by the lot holders (also known as "proprietors").[11] Many interments took place, with graves clustered largely by family, and located in the geographic center atop a terraced slope (Photo #1). Single tablet-style stones, made mostly of slate, marked the graves, and many graves contained both head and footstones. The work of artisan gravestone carvers appears on most of the stones from this period. Profiles of known carvers are discussed later in this section.

Industrial Periods (1830-1900)

The middle and late 19th century brought several physical changes to the North Wrentham area. The 1851 Walling map of Wrentham showed the Pondville area as a cluster of homes wedged between Dedham Street (Route 1A) on the north and Everett Street on the south, bisected by Pond and Valley streets. A school stood at the geographic center of the village, and members of the Pond family, including General Lucas Pond, General Preston Pond, S. Pond, L. Pond, F. Pond, and H. K. Pond, owned at least six of the homes. The Nicholas Fairfield House stood at the northwestern edge of the village. Lands outside the village were owned by E. F. Fales (to the north), Captain E. Everett (to the south), and H. Messinger (to the west). Pondville Cemetery marked the southern entrance to Pondville. In 1870, Norfolk, with a population of just over 1,000, incorporated as a town separate from Wrentham, and maps of the new town of Norfolk from 1876 and 1888 showed the town line running along the southwest line of the cemetery. During the years between 1876 and 1888, a large number of Ponds continued to dominate the area.

Between 1889 and 1891, the Norwood line of the Old Colony Railroad was extended through Norfolk, and the track bed ran parallel to the west side of the cemetery.[12] The arrival of an efficient and easily accessible means of transportation allowed for new enterprises to emerge. Notable among these businesses was the Weber Duck Farm, located on Dedham Street (Route 1A) just over the Wrentham/Norfolk line. The Weber Duck Inn, connected to the farm, was recognized from coast to coast for the excellence of its appointments and cuisine. People reportedly came from miles around to enjoy duck dinners, or to view the miles of brooks upon which swarmed thousands of white ducks, described variously as "the white glaciers of Wrentham," or "Wrentham's summer snow."[13] **Jacob Weber** (d. 1894, DS 65), founder of the farm and pioneer in the duck-raising industry, named his company J. Weber and Sons, and his

[10] "Court of Common Pleas, Dedham.-Rev. Moses Thatcher vs. Gen. Preston Pond," The Baltimore Sun, January 5, 1838.
[11] In 1895, the proprietors of Pondville Cemetery petitioned to form a corporation for management. This petition suggests that up until that time, proprietors were assuming care-taking functions.
[12] Around 1900, the Norwood line of the Old Colony Railroad was taken by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
[13] Excerpted from "The Pondville Section," an unpublished essay prepared by Francis Donovan, 1932.

four sons, David, John, J. William, and William, continued to operate the farm after their father's death in 1894. Charles W. Sharon, Sr. opened a farm and inn next to the Weber farm in the early 20th century, and his son, **Charles W. Sharon, Jr.** (d. 1999, DS 66) was employed in the business. At the height of their production, the two farms covered more than 200 acres and raised and shipped more than 100,000 Pekin ducks every year. Both Jacob Weber and Charles Sharon, Jr. are buried at Pondville Cemetery.

In 1899, the Norfolk County Association for the King's Daughters and Sons' Home for the Aged was established as a residence for elderly persons with no known family. The King's Daughters and Sons organization was founded in 1886 in New York City by Mrs. Margaret Bottome as a "sisterhood of service," with the objective to develop spiritual life and stimulate Christian activities. Founded originally as a women's organization, it soon incorporated men nationwide. Its motto was "look up, not down; look forward, and not back; look out, and not in; and lend a hand." The Norfolk County Association formed following a speech given in 1890 by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale to a group of King's Daughters in Quincy, Massachusetts. In his speech, Hale said, "While people have become impressed with the true worth in the practice of adopting children, it still remains for some thoughtful souls to instigate the practice of adopting old persons who otherwise might find their hardest years ahead."[14] The new Norfolk chapter resolved to address this need by establishing a home for elderly people. In 1900, Virgil Pond (of Foxboro) offered his ancestral home in Pondville to the King's Daughters as a gift. The gift included eight acres, six outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, and a water supply fed by springs. It stood within five minutes' walking distance of the Pondville train station, and its residents used the old schoolhouse nearby as a chapel. Rev. Hale spoke at the dedication of the home on June 3, 1902. Six hundred persons attended the event, and seven residents were initially enrolled at the home. After an enlargement of the facility in 1908, the number of residents increased to fifteen. In the early 20th century, provisions were made for burial of Pond Home inmates at Pondville Cemetery (discussed later in this section).

Changes to the cemetery during the Industrial period included the addition of land, and likely the construction of a private tomb. In 1867, Edmund Everett of Wrentham deeded, for the price of $15.000, 0.318 acres to the proprietors of the cemetery, for the sole purpose of enlarging it. The parcel, adjacent to the southwest side, measured approximately 66 feet wide and 198 feet deep, and extended the existing cemetery boundary southwestward (in 1870, the municipal boundary was altered to coincide with the cemetery's southwestern edge). It is likely that around 1860, a **private tomb** (Photo #4, DS 11) was built near the center of the cemetery and set into the eastern slope. Although the date of its construction is not known, its style is typical of the mound and in-ground tombs built across America at the time of the Civil War. In 1895, the proprietors of the cemetery petitioned the Norfolk County Justice of the Peace to organize a corporation for managing the property. The corporate status was granted, and beginning in 1896, the officers of the Pondville Cemetery Corporation met regularly and kept minutes.[15] In the first few years of their existence, the corporation removed trees growing along the front of the grounds, and filled out and grassed the terrace on the cemetery's south side.

During the mid and late 1800s, family plots became a popular form of burial at Pondville Cemetery. Most of the plots were developed at the northern end of the cemetery on the level

[14] "Pond" Notebook, McDougald Collection, Fiske Public Library, Wrentham, MA.
[15] Although corporate status was granted, the Pondville Cemetery Corporation did not receive a Certificate of Incorporation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts until the 1940s.

plateaus of the grassy terraces. The plot of **Hon. Lucas Pond** (ca. 1878, DS 15) typifies these constellations of burials, where four granite, octagonal-shaped stones define the plot's four corners, and the individual family members are buried within. A sectional granite coping surrounds the **John Pierson plot** (ca. 1878, DS 16), serving as an enclosure for the family burials. A similar but more elaborate coping rims the **Spaulding/Whittendon plot** (ca. 1851, DS 17), where the granite coping is embellished with corner and side stones, again enclosing a number of burials from the same family.

Between 1830 and 1900, men from Wrentham and Norfolk served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars, several of whom are interred at Pondville Cemetery. Mexican War veterans include **Col. John M. Everett** (1802-1883, DS 28) and **Maj. Leonard Willard** (1805-1877, DS 40). During the Civil War, **George E. Ruggles** (DS 31) served in Company N of the 18th Massachusetts Infantry, and **Benjamin J. H. Taylor** (DS 63) served in Company I of the 16th Connecticut Infantry. **George L. Brown** (DS 64), a member of Company I of the 18th Massachusetts Infantry, became a prisoner at the Second Battle of Bull Run on August 30, 1862.

Early Modern Period (1900-1930)

During the first three decades of the 20th century, Pondville continued to serve as a residential village, commercial node, and social service center. The King's Daughters and Sons Home operated at its location on Dedham Street until 1933-1934, when it was relocated to 239 East Street in Wrentham. In 1909, **Dr. Oliver Cressy** (1835-1900, DS 23) of Hamilton, Massachusetts, built the Cressy Memorial Chapel at One Old Pond Street in memory of his son, Oliver Sawyer Cressy, Jr. Dr. Cressy married **Harriet L. Pond** (1842-1914, DS 23), daughter of General Lucas Pond and sister of Virgil Pond. The building was constructed entirely of stone, and for many years, the Pondville Cemetery Corporation held its meetings at the chapel, about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery. Both Oliver and Harriet Cressy are interred in Pondville Cemetery. In 1914, the east branch of the Foxboro State Hospital, or Pondville Hospital, opened on land owned formerly by the Pond and Fales families. The Pondville arm of the hospital specialized in accepting and treating shell-shocked military personnel, along with addicts, and was the location of the first of the state's "colony complexes" to be built.[16] After closing in 1918, the Pondville Hospital reopened in 1926 as a cancer treatment and study center. It was sold to Norwood Hospital in 1981. Members of the Pond families continued to reside at Pondville, and the Weber and Sharon duck farms flourished.

The newly formed Pondville Cemetery Corporation made additions and improvements to the cemetery grounds. In 1903, the King's Daughters and Sons Home for the Aged in Norfolk County paid $1.00 to the corporation in accordance with a deed given to the cemetery by Eric M. Soderberg. The purpose was to permit the King's Daughters and Sons the "exclusive right of burial and of erecting tombs upon, and ornamenting the same." The panhandle-shaped tract of land, known as the **"Pond Home Plot"** (Photo #6, DS 2), measured 62 feet long and 25 feet wide, and stood at the southwestern corner of the cemetery in the shape of a pan handle on what was likely farmland. The agreement also called for the removal of a wall standing on the easterly line of the parcel, and the construction and maintenance of a good and sufficient wall or fence on the westerly and southerly lines of the parcel. The land was to be used as a burial lot for the inmates of the "Pond Home," and the agreement allowed access to the lot via the main

[16] Excerpted from "The Pondville Hospital at Norfolk, Mass.," an essay prepared by Donovan, date unknown. After 1917, the facility was known as the John Phillip Holland Hospital.

avenue of the cemetery. The first known burial in the Pond lot was that of Pond Home resident **Leonard Curtis Clark** (d. 1905, DS 68), followed by **Mary Goddard** (d. 1910, DS 69) and **Phoebe Crosby** (d. 1930, DS 70). Although the Pond Home organization relocated to Wrentham in 1934, the facility continued to inter residents at Pondville Cemetery. Today the small rectangular plot holds a total of 22 marked burials, the most recent of which bears a death date of 1962.

In 1909, Mr. Virgil S. Pond offered to build a **receiving tomb** (Photo #9, DS 10) in the cemetery, in exchange for a burial lot with perpetual care. In 1910, the Pondville Cemetery Corporation formally voted to give thanks to Pond for his generous gift. Located near the cemetery's southeastern corner, it bears Mr. Pond's name on a plaque above the door.

A national figure associated with the cemetery emerged in the early part of the 20th century. **Abraham Cressy Morrison** (1865-1951, DS 45) was the son of Abraham Morrison and Mary Pond Morrison (1831-1890) (daughter of Lucas Pond; sister of Harriet Pond Cressy). Born in Wrentham, he left school at the age of thirteen to earn money and drifted among various jobs "from retail dry goods to machinery and tools; from wholesale dry goods to work in a hotel; from a lawyer's office to syrup and molasses; from coal and wood to hard rubber; and from that to a proprietary medicine."[17] He became head of publicity for Pabst Brewing Company, and from 1906 to 1930 served as an executive of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. Beginning in 1924, he sponsored prizes of up to $1,000 per year for theses on solar and stellar energy, offered through the New York Academy of Sciences. He advocated for change in the calendar to 13 months, all of the same duration. He wrote several books, including Man in a Chemical World, and Man Does Not Stand Alone.[18] The latter title appears as an epitaph on his gravestone.

Two World War I veterans, Victor Pozzo and George H. Bibber, made Pondville Cemetery their final resting place. Both men fought in France.

1930-Present

Through much of the 20th century, Norfolk remained a sparsely populated, rural community, with few commercial operations. The Weber Duck Inn continued to operate into the later 1930s, but by 1942 the property was in foreclosure. In 1969, the Foxboro to Westborough section of Interstate Route 495 opened to traffic, allowing motorists to travel quickly between the Massachusetts Turnpike (Interstate 90) and Interstate 95. This modern transportation route fostered the growth of Norfolk from a small farming community to a bedroom community for Boston and Providence. In the 1950s, the area around Pondville was rezoned to accommodate commercial development, and little by little the original homes became neglected, abandoned, and victims of fires. The Virgil Pond home, the original site of the King's Daughters and Sons Home for the Aged in Norfolk County, burned in 1979. The town's population grew from 2,704 in 1950 to 9,200 in 1990.
The Pondville Cemetery Corporation managed the property into the 1940s as an unincorporated organization. Trustees revised their bylaws (1937), enacted a policy of placing future burials in cement vaults (1943), and, beginning in the 1930s, contacted family members of lot holders, asking them to make annual $2.00 contributions to the cemetery for upkeep of the landscape.

[17] "A. C. Morrison, 86. Union Carbide Aide," The New York Times, January 10. 1951.
[18] Ibid.

The trustees continued to meet regularly and maintained minutes, but it was not until 1947 that they received a certificate of incorporation from the Massachusetts Secretary of State's Corporation Division. Five trustees, including **Inza Crocker** (d. 1982) and **Bruce Crocker** (d. 1967, both DS 67), initiated this action, and in a letter to the Corporations Division, stated that the cemetery records had been lost. Following incorporation, Inza Crocker wrote the heirs again asking for donations, and many lot holders responded favorably. One contributor, Clarence H. Pond of Winchester, gave $500 unconditionally, and up to another $500 to match, dollar for dollar, any sum raised from others interested in the cemetery.

A caretaker assisted the trustees in maintaining the cemetery grounds, and in 1941, Frank Metcalf was serving in this capacity. That year, he placed the large **arch** over the center driveway, containing a sign, "Pondville Cemetery" (Photo #2, DS 5). The corporation secretary reported that he told two trustees that it was a gift to the corporation, and later he asked that he be given $40.00 for the sign and a gate which he made and placed under the arch. The trustees voted unanimously to ask Metcalf to remove the arch and gate, and to request his resignation as caretaker. Metcalf persisted, and in 1943, the corporation agreed to given him four graves in exchange for the arch. Despite their dislike for the structure, the trustees did not remove it, and it remains in place to this day.[19] The cemetery roadway, originally surfaced with gravel, began to aggressively wash out in the late 1950s. In the early 1960s, the trustees moved to have it paved with bituminous asphalt, and in 1962, the job was complete.

In 1971, the Norfolk selectmen appointed a cemetery study committee that called for the town to assume responsibility for the property. The committee recommended that the town create a Norfolk Cemetery Commission to manage the grounds, and on May 14, 1981, the trustees of the Pondville Cemetery Corporation put forth the signatures required to finalize the transfer. Norfolk Town Meeting voted to grant Norfolk the right to acquire the cemetery and all its assets. After several years of legal proceedings, the land was finally transferred to the town in 1987. On November 21st of that year the town hosted an official ceremony of acceptance. The U.S. Navy Color Guard attended, the King Philip High School band played a musical selection, and the names of the cemetery's veterans were read (including those mentioned previously in this section, along with several World War II servicemen). The flagpole (DS 12), still standing at the cemetery's geographic center, was installed for the ceremony. Along with the land came more than $17,000 in assets in the cemetery's perpetual-care fund, and at the time of the transfer, 150 plots were still available for sale in the cemetery. In 2007 the Norfolk Cemetery Commission dissolved, and the Department of Public Works assumed control of cemetery operations and maintenance.

The most recent activity in the cemetery has included a photographic record of a selection of cemetery stones, compiled in 1998 by Douglas Terpstra, and an inventory of all burials, completed in 2006 by Eagle Scout candidate Jon Ward. In 2008, conservator Andrea Gilmore presented a proposal to restore the 1909 Pond receiving tomb (observed by Clarence H. Pond in the 1940s as cracked and needing work). Ms. Gilmore completed the restoration in 2010. During the last several decades, burials at Pondville Cemetery have been concentrated at the outer edges of the property, on the outside of the roadway. Following contemporary burial trends, many of the graves are marked with standard 30-inch-high granite markers, containing the names of two or more family members (often husband and wife). The noncontributing gravestone of **Charles Sharon, Jr.** (d. 1999, DS 66) typifies this style of 20th-century burial.

[19] Local residents make an unsubstantiated claim that the existing archway was a replacement, made in the late 1970s, for the 1941 structure. Written documentation of this transaction does not exist.

Pondville Cemetery remains an active place of interment to this day.

Gravestone Carvers

As noted earlier in this section, Pondville Cemetery contains the work of several gravestone carvers, working regionally in the 18th and 19th centuries, and at least two have been positively identified. Franklin Cooley (1790-1857), a carver from Providence, created and signed the slate tablet marker of **Bernard Pond** (ca. 1828, (DS 41). Franklin Cooley was the son of Chauncey Cooley; he operated a stonecutting business with Asa Fox. Cooley tutored Fox's son, Horace, after Asa died (Horace was nine at the time). The work of Cooley and Fox appears on stones in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine. Sylvanus Tingley (1782-1854), also of Providence, carved and signed the marble tablet of **Polly Pond** (d. 1828, DS 55). Tingley operated a shop with his brother, Samuel, and trained several apprentice carvers.

Several slate tablets may have been carved by Samuel Fisher (1731-1816), Samuel Fisher, Jr. (1768-1815), Daniel Farrington (1733-1807), or James Wilder (1741-1794), or all four. The Fishers and Daniel Farrington worked in the Wrentham area, and James Wilder was located in Lancaster. Despite the distance between Wrentham and Lancaster, the similarity in the styles of the Fishers, Farrington, and Wilder suggests that they drew inspiration from the same sources, influenced one another, or that Wilder may have apprenticed under the others. These carvers produced similar tightly curled hair, round faces, wide-open eyes, border designs, flower finials, and lettering. Wilder's finials typically had six petals, and he employed italics in his lettering. Examples of Pondville Cemetery stones that reflect this style of carving are those of **Thomas Brastow** (d. 1770, Photo #9, DS 46), **Abigail Everett** (d. 1785, DS 53), and **Josiah Man** (d. 1788, DS 47).

Three of Pondville Cemetery's gravestones appear in the Farber Gravestone Collection: those of **James Bacon** (d. 1786, DS 58), **Hannah Brastow** (d. 1795, DS 57), and **Thomas Brastow** (d. 1770, Photo #9, DS 46). This collection of photographs was compiled in 1997 by Daniel and Jesse Lie Farber for the purposes of documenting the breadth of artisan talent in this earliest of American art forms.

Restoration Plans

The Town of Norfolk, represented by its historical commission, is concerned about the long-term health of the Pondville Cemetery, one of the town's early places of interment. In particular, the undeveloped lands across Everett Street, while low-lying and wet, have been eyed for development, an effort that could compromise the quality of the cemetery's context. While the Department of Public Works continues to maintain the cemetery landscape, the town has lacked funds for preservation treatment, including gravestone conservation. By nominating the Pondville Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places, the town aims to bring greater public awareness about the cemetery's importance as an historic resource, and in so doing, to secure ongoing public and private funding for conservation and care.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of Norfolk, burial patterns, the full extent of the cemetery's use, and the

social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town's 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century population.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important information related to the settlement of the village at Pondville in Wrentham, and for the town of Norfolk after its separation from Wrentham in 1870. Important information may be present that contributes details related to the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of the 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century village residents, as well as the evolution of the cemetery. The Pondville Cemetery survives as a Colonial-period burial ground that predates the rural cemetery movement of the 1830s. Pondville is one of two mid 18th-century cemeteries located in the town of Norfolk. The Pondville Cemetery survives as one of the few landscape and cultural features from Norfolk's early to mid 18th-century settlement history, for which few surviving resources of any type are known. The Pondville Cemetery includes the graves of numerous individuals important to the history of Pondville, including farmers and veterans that were among the earliest settlers to settle the area by the 1730s.

Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery, may identify the full range of graves present at Pondville Cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, reflect actual placement of the graves. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries and then later replaced, at times in different locations and/or in different cemeteries. The discrepancies between some head and footstones may also be the result of their relocation, possibly in the course of replacing vandalized stones. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burial grounds in Massachusetts, and may have been in use at the Pondville Cemetery. Archaeological research can help identify these graves, as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth-, 19th-, and 20th-century unmarked graves, representing paupers and unknown persons, may also be present.

Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries of the cemetery. The current cemetery boundaries may not accurately represent its actual limits. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death, or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) at later dates. While no structures are extant or historically known for the cemetery, additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence of barns, stables, a hearse house, maintenance buildings, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be present. Detailed analysis of the contents of these features may contribute important information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of cemetery workers, as well as Norfolk residents who visited the Pondville Cemetery to pay respects to the dead.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features, such as grave shafts and post molds, without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural,

and economic information relating to the 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century Pondville village settlement can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the cemetery have the potential to contribute a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the village and the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. Osteological information can also provide detailed information about the inhabitants of a community during periods when written records are rare or non-existent. The paucity of written records is especially common for minority members of the community, including Native American and African American residents. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can contribute information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structures, and numerous other topics relating to individuals, their socioeconomic groups, and the overall settlement.

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1876. "Norfolk." Atlas of Norfolk County from Recent and Actual Surveys and Records Under the Superintendence of W. A. Sherman. New York: Comstock & Cline, 1876.

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1987. "Franklin – Massachusetts – Rhode Island." United States Geological Survey 1:25,000-scale metric topographic map (quad sheet).

2011. Town of Norfolk, Massachusetts Assessors Map #25 (Parcel 83-3).

ND. "Pondville Cemetery Schematic Map, Everett Street, Norfolk, MA."

Newspaper Articles (arranged chronologically)

"Court of Common Pleas, Dedham – Rev. Moses Thatcher vs. Gen. Preston Pond." The Baltimore Sun, January 5, 1838.

"Mrs. A. Cressy Morrison, Founder of American Women Against Communism Dies." The New York Times, May 5, 1946.

"A. C. Morrison, 86, Union Carbide Aide." The New York Times, January 10, 1951.

"A Dream Realized – Pond Home." Regional Recorder, May 15, 1968.

"Norfolk plans ceremony to accept historic cemetery." The Sun Chronicle, October 16, 1987.

"Historic graveyard belongs to town." The Sun Chronicle, November 11, 1987.

"Norfolk to remember a part of history." The Sun Chronicle, November, 1987.

"Wrentham native sailed Ironsides back in 1798." The Sun Chronicle, July 22, 1997.

Town of Norfolk Sources

Annual Meeting Minutes of the Pondville Cemetery Corporation, 1958-1986, collection of the Norfolk Department of Public Works.

Broomer, Kathleen Kelly. "Form E – Burial Ground for Pondville Cemetery." Massachusetts

Historical Commission, December 2005.

Gross, Frank J. "Tribute to the Military. Pondville Cemetery Dedication." Prepared November 21, 1987 by the Norfolk Historical Commission.

Nicholas Fairfield Papers. Collection of the Norfolk Historical Commission.

Letter from David Weber to Mrs. Bruce Crocker regarding pine trees at Pondville Cemetery, October 5, 1938.

"Perambulation, Foxboro, MA, Boundaries 2004, Revised 2006." Collection of the Norfolk Historical Commission.

"Pondville Cemetery Corporation By-Laws, 1959." Collection of the Norfolk Department of Public Works.

"Pondville Cemetery Stones." Photographs by Douglas Terpstra, 1998, collection of the Norfolk Historical Commission.

"Record Book of the Pondville Cemetery Corporation, Pondville," 1895-1945. Collection of the Norfolk Department of Public Works.

"Record of Trustees of Pondville Cemetery Corporation," 1896-1908. Collection of the Norfolk Historical Commission.

Untitled notebook containing hand-written information about people buried at Pondville Cemetery (likely belonging to Inza Crocker). Collection of the Norfolk Department of Public Works, ND.

Miscellaneous Resources

Donovan, Francis. "The Hospital at Pondville." Unpublished essay, 1932.

Donovan, Francis. "The Pondville Section." Unpublished essay, 1932.

"Pond" Notebook. MacDougald Collection on Wrentham History, collection of the Fiske Public Library, Wrentham.

Census of the United States, 1790, 1820, 1870, 1930, 1940, 1950.

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
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __NOR.801_____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___1.818 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.085325 Longitude: -71.295078
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ■ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 310176	Northing: 4661802
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The nominated property is the parcel of land known as the Pondville Cemetery, and historically as the East Burying Ground. It is shown on the attached "Sketch Map," and is included on the Town of Norfolk's Assessor's Map #25 (Parcel 83-3). The boundary is continuous and is delineated by a cut-granite block and dry-laid fieldstone wall.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the 1.818 acres historically associated with the Pondville Cemetery (East Burying Ground), established ca. 1750 on 1.5 acres and enlarged by 0.318 acres in 1867. Those resources associated with the Pondville Cemetery include a perimeter wall, three entry gates, a narrow roadway, two tombs, and many 18th-, 19th-, and early 20th-century monuments and grave markers.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martha H. Lyon, ASLA, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: January, 2014

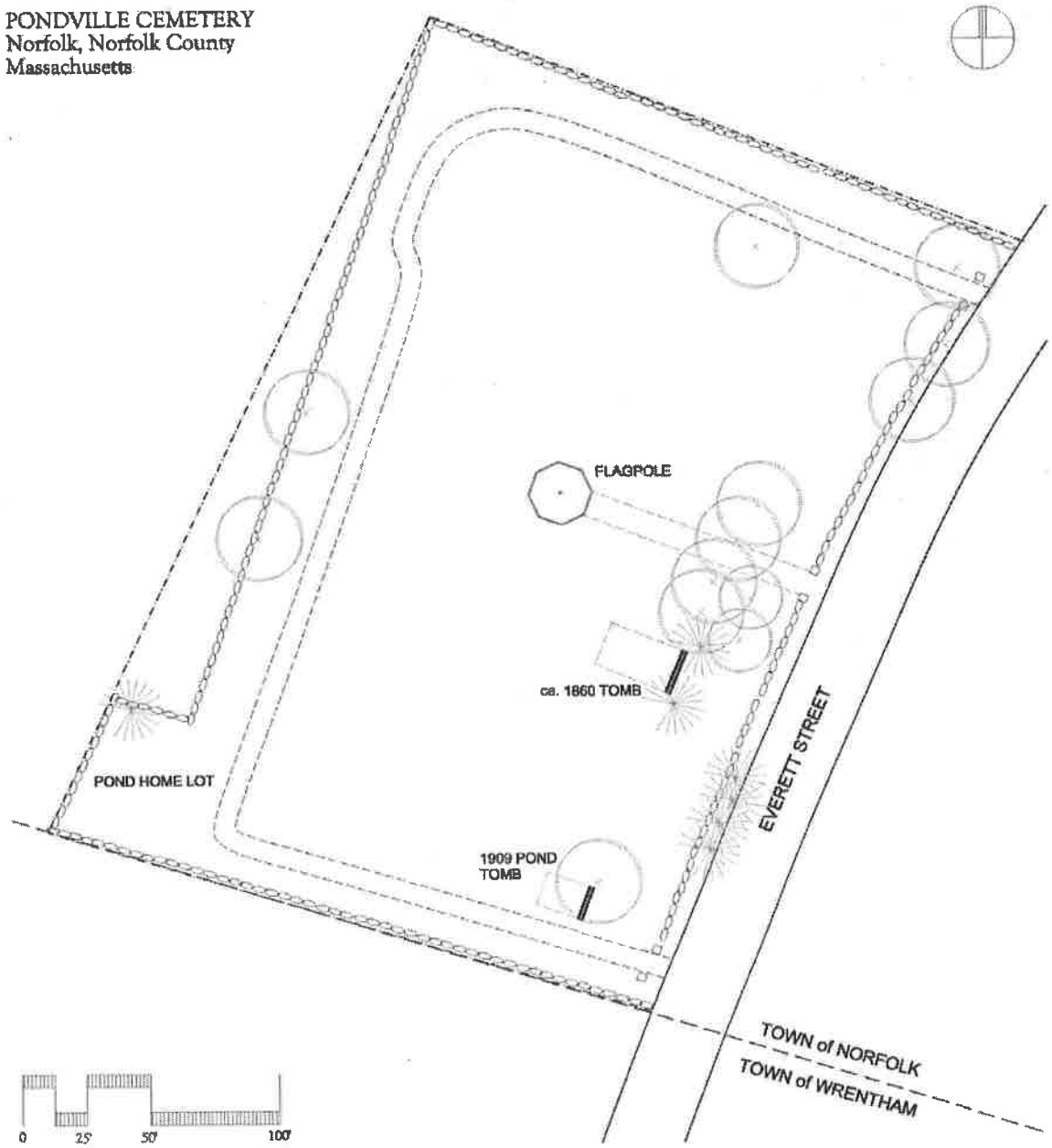
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

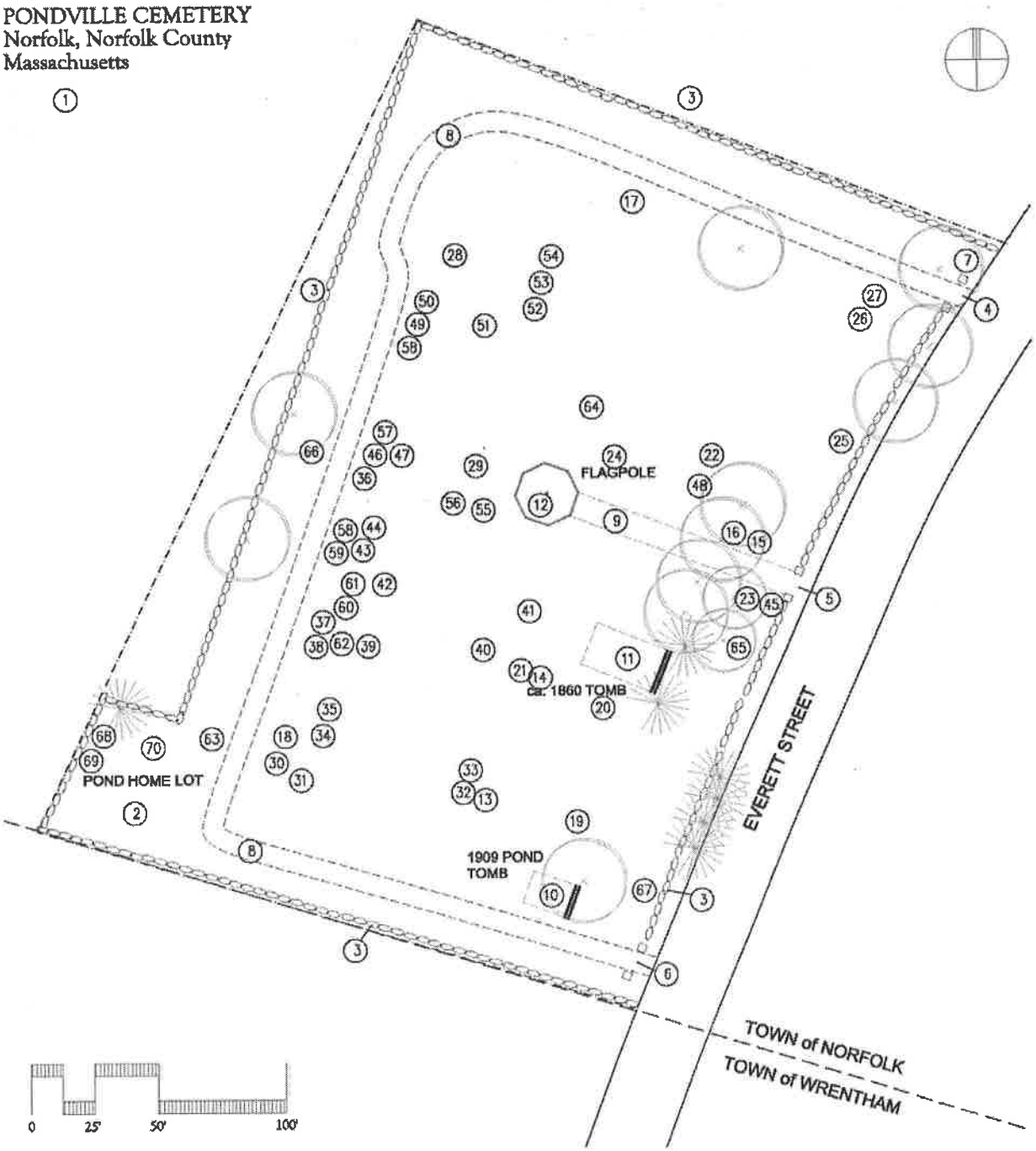
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

SKETCH MAP

Sources: Town of Norfolk Assessor's Map #25
"Pondville Cemetery," Town of Norfolk, February 28, 1989 (plot map)
Field investigation by Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC



DATA LOCATIONS



PHOTOGRAPHS

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pondville Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Norfolk

County: Norfolk State: Massachusetts

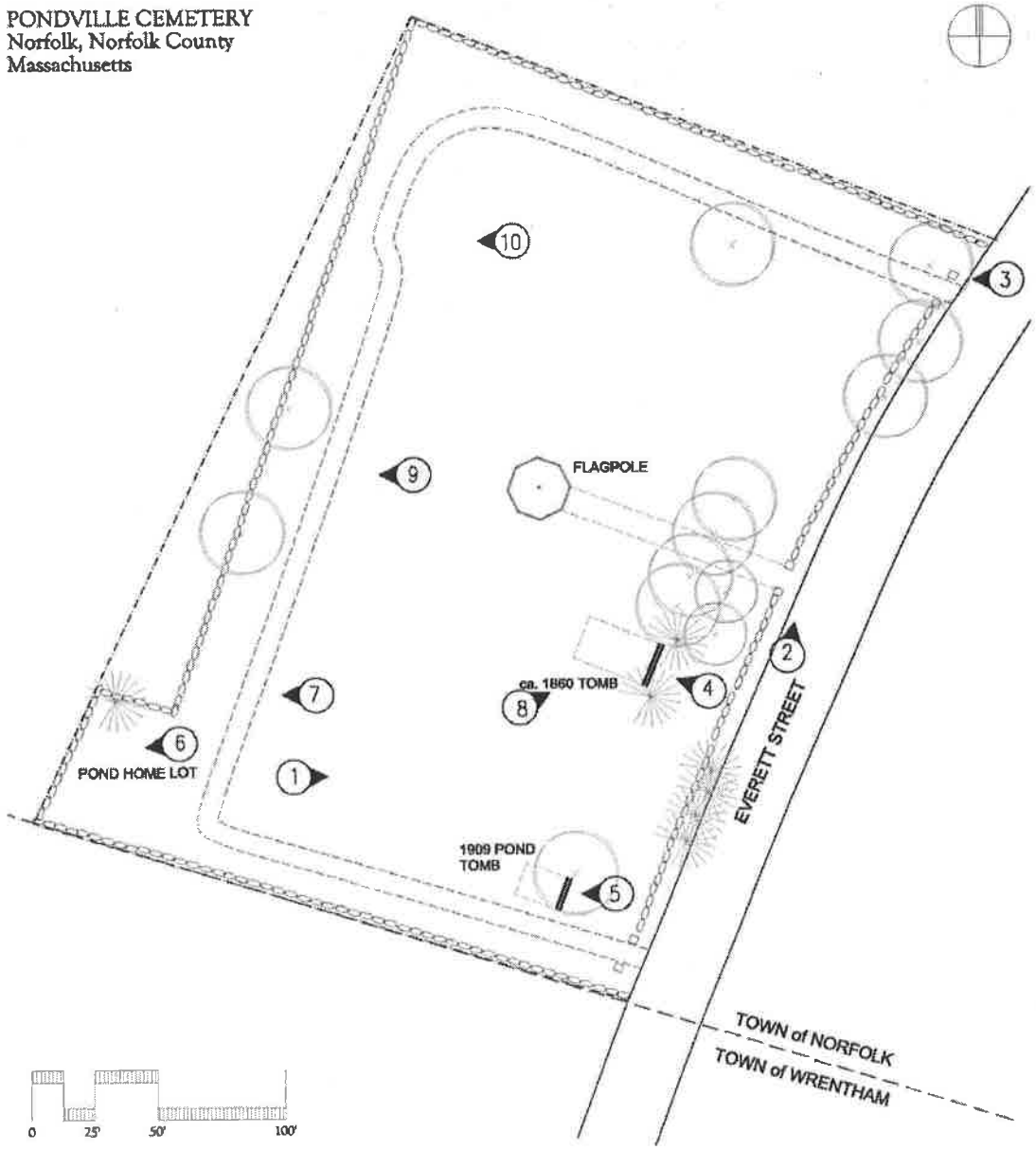
Photographer: Martha H. Lyon

Date Photographed: March 17, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 10	View across the cemetery landscape, taken from the southwest end, looking northeast.
2 of 10	The front border wall, taken from the center front of the cemetery, looking north.
3 of 10	The terraces of the cemetery's northern end, taken from the northeast corner of the cemetery, looking west.
4 of 10	The ca. 1860 granite tomb, taken from the east side, looking west.
5 of 10	The 1909 receiving tomb, taken from the east side, looking west.
6 of 10	The Pond Home plot, taken from the northeast corner, looking southwest.
7 of 10	The marble and granite Abijah Pond monument, ca. 1833, taken from the east side, looking west.
8 of 10	The marble and sandstone Isaac Hall monument, ca. 1850, taken from the west side, looking east.
9 of 10	The slate tablet marker of Thomas Brastow, d. 1770, taken from the east side, looking west.
10 of 10	The slate tablet marker of Mrs. Chloe Everett, d. 1790, taken from the east side, looking west.

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS



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 100 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.

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

Note: The following list represents a representative sample of grave markers at Pondville Cemetery. All resources contained in the data sheet can be found on the sketch map included as additional material in the nomination.

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
1	Pondville Cemetery	ca. 1750	N/A	Cemetery	SI	C
2	King's Daughters & Sons Plot (Pond Home Plot)	1903	N/A	Rectangular Burial Area	SI	C
3	Perimeter Wall		Field Stone	Dry-laid fieldstone wall - 24" to 30" high	ST	C
4	North Cemetery Entrance and sign	ca. 1867	Granite posts; iron and wood sign	10" cut granite square posts w/ pointed tops; blade sign	ST	2 C
5	Center Cemetery Entrance	ca. 1867/ 1941	Granite	Granite posts	ST	C
6	South Cemetery Entrance	ca. 1867	Granite	Rock-face 8" square posts	ST	C
7	Entry Gate and Sign	ca. 1941	Wrought Iron	Arched entry gate with sign	ST	C
8	Cemetery Loop Road	ca. 1867	Bituminous	10' wide vehicular road	ST	C
9	Central Road	ca. 1750	Turf	12' wide pedestrian way	ST	C
10	Receiving Tomb (Virgil Pond Tomb)	1909	Concrete/Granite/ Metal (Iron)	Concrete tomb built into slope with granite marker above metal door	ST	C
11	Private Tomb	ca. 1860	Granite/Metal (Iron)	Tomb built into slope with metal door	ST	C
12	Flagpole	1987	Fiberglass/Brick	30" tall fiberglass flagpole with bronze finial placed in brick pavement	ST	NC

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
FAMILY PLOTS						
13	Fairfield Plot	ca. 1861	Granite/Iron	8 Quarry-Cut 48" Granite Posts Enclosing Plot	O	C
14	Samuel Pond Plot	ca. 1858	Granite	4 Cornerstones with Conical Tops	O	C
15	Hon. Lucus Pond Plot	ca. 1878	Granite	4 Octagonal Cornerstones	O	C
16	John Pierson Plot	ca. 1878	Granite	Granite Coping Surrounding Plot	O	C
17	Spaulding/Whittendon Plot	ca. 1851	Granite	Granite Coping with 8 Corner and Side Stones	O	C
MONUMENTS						
18	Abijah Pond Monument	ca. 1833	Marble/Granite	Architectural Style Monument on Elaborate Base	O	C
19	Thompson Monument	ca. 1906	Zinc	Multipart Zinc Monument	O	C
20	Isaac Hall Monument	ca. 1850	Marble/Sandstone	3-Part Marble Monument on Sandstone Base	O	C
21	Ashbel Willard Monument	ca. 1852	Marble/Sandstone	Marble Stele on Red Sandstone Base	O	C
22	Randall Monument	ca. 1952	Granite	Natural Boulder	O	C
23	Oliver Cressy Monument	ca. 1900	Granite	4-Part Monument with Polished Shaft and Rusticated Base	O	C
24	Charles P. Gilmore Monument	ca. 1872	Granite	Rusticated Monument	O	C
25	H.K.W. Pond Monument	ca. 1889	Granite	3-Part Granite Marker with Polished Top	O	C
26	E. F. Fales Monument	ca. 1871	Granite	3- Part Monument with Sandblasted Granite Base	O	C
27	J. J. Fales Monument	ca. 1866	Granite	2-Part Monument - Pink Granite Top-Rusticated Base	O	C

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
28	Hon. Melatiah Everett Monument	ca. 1858	Marble	Simple Pilaster with Family Names on All 4 Sides	O	C
				Marks the Burials of Capt. John Everett (d. 1799);		
				Capt. Everett Metcalf (d. 1858); Col. John Everett		
				(d. 1803)		
29	David Fales, Jr. Monument	d. 1832	Marble	Simple Pilaster with Missing Finial	O	C
				Marks the Burials of David Fales (d. 1803);		
				Esther Mann Fales (d. 1815)		
INDIVIDUAL MARKERS						
30	Prudence Maria Ruggles	d. 1829	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Willow Motif	O	C
31	George Ruggles	ND	Marble	Tablet with Shield Motif in Bas Relief (VA Marker)	O	C
32	Nicholas Fairfield	ca. 1865	Bronze	Flush Bronze Marker	O	NC
33	Betsey Wales Fairfield	d. 1861	Marble	Arched-topped Tablet	O	C
				Signed by Carver from Franklin		
34	David Messinger	d. 1824	Slate	Urn-and-Willow Motif	O	C
35	Ebenezer Hewes	d. 1767	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Motif	O	C
36	Billing Brastow	d. 1757	Slate	Tablet with Blooming Flower Motif	O	C
				Oldest Extant Stone		
37	Daniel Ware	d. 1769	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Motif	O	C
38	Mrs. Survine Ware	d. 1816	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Willow Motif	O	C
39	Thankful Ware	d. 1820	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Branch Motif	O	C
40	Leonard & Charlotte Willard	d. 1877	Marble	2 Marble Tablets with Chamfered Sides	O	C
		d. 1880		Set on a Single Marble Base		

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
41	Bernard Pond	d. 1823	Slate	Tablet with Willow and Small Monument Motif	O	C
				Carved by Franklin Cooley, Providence		
42	Gen. Preston Pond	d. 1868	Marble	Tablet with Arched-Top	O	C
43	Deacon Jacob Pond	d. 1815	Slate	Tablet with Urn Motif	O	C
44	Sarah Fales Pond	d. 1821	Slate	Tablet with Urn Motif	O	C
45	Abraham Cressy Morrison	d. 1951	Granite	Polished Black Granite with Oval Top	O	C
46	Thomas Brastow	d. 1770	Slate	Tablet with Wigged Man's Head Motif	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		
				Carved by Samuel Fisher?		
				Farber Gravestone Collection		
47	Josiah Man	d. 1788	Slate	Tablet with Wigged Man's Head Motif	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		
48	Dr. Smith Curtis	d. 1885	Marble	Marker Flush with Grade/Open Book Motif	O	C
49	Elizabeth Everett	d. 1819	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Willow Motif; Roping Along Sides	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		
50	Jesse Everett	d. 1808	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Willow Motif; Roping Along Sides	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		
51	Lieut. Joseph Everett	d. 1785	Slate	Tablet with Wigged Man's Head Motif	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		
				Carved by Samuel Fisher?		
52	Aaron Everett	d. 1824	Slate	Tablet with Urn Motif	O	C
				Accompanying Footstone		

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
53	Abigail Everett	d. 1785	Slate	Tablet with Woman's Head Accompanying Footstone	O	C
54	Chloe Everett	d. 1790	Slate	Tablet with Woman's Winged Head Accompanying Footstone	O	C
55	Polly Pond	d. 1828	Marble	Tablet with Willow in Bas Relief Signed by "Sily's Tingley, Prov."	O	C
56	Thomas Brastow	d. 1799	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Motif	O	C
57	Hannah Brastow	d. 1795	Slate	Tablet Farber Gravestone Collection	O	C
58	James Bacon	d. 1786	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Motif Farber Gravestone Collection	O	C
59	Jacob Pond	d. 1764	Slate	Tablet with Urn-and-Willow Motif	O	C
58	Abigail Heath Pond	d. 1803	Slate	Tablet with Winged Cherub Motif	O	C
60	Samuel Mann	d. 1818	Slate	Tablet with Urn Motif	O	C
61	Zipporah Mann	d. 1789	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Motif	O	C
62	Mary Hawes Ware	d. 1798	Slate	Tablet with Winged Skull Mofit	O	C
63	Benjamin J. H. Taylor	Not Known	Marble	Tablet with Dome Top (VA Marker)	O	C
64	George L. Brown	Not Known	Marble	Tablet with Dome Top (VA Marker)	O	C
65	Jacob Weber	d. 1894	Granite	Granite Marker	O	C
66	Charles Sharon. Jr.	d. 1999	Granite	Serpentine Pink Granite Marker	O	NC

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk
Norfolk County, Massachusetts

DATA SHEET

NUMBER	RESOURCE	YEAR	MATERIAL	FORM/STYLE/NOTES	TYPE	STATUS
67	Olive Sanders/Bruce and Inza Crocker	ca. 1912	Granite	Brown Granite Marker (Olive Sanders, d. 1912, is principal name on marker) Bruce Crocker d. 1967/Inza Crocker d. 1982)	O	C
78	Leonard Curtis Clark	d. 1905	Granite	Small Granite Marker with Angled Top Part of King's Daughters and Sons Plot	O	C
69	Mary Goddard	d. 1910	Granite	Small Granite Marker with Angled Top Part of King's Daughters and Sones Plot	O	C
70	Phoebe Crosby	d. 1930	Granite	Small Granite Marker with Angled Top Part of King's Daughters and Sons Plot	O	C

	SUMMARY		CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING		TOTAL
	Buildings		0	0		0
	Sites		2	0		2
	Structures		10	1		11
	Objects		56	2		58
	TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT		**68**	**3**		**71**

PONDVILLE CEMETERY
Norfolk, Norfolk County, Massachusetts

Legend

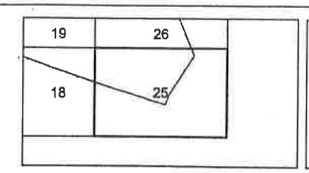
- Parcel Boundaries
- Roads
- Easements
- Map Boundary
- Rivers & Streams
- Wetlands
- Water Bodies
- Railroad
- Town Boundary

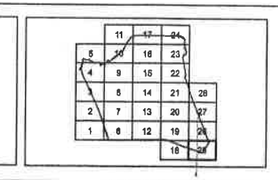
1 inch = 200 feet

200 100 0 200 Feet

The data displayed on this map is for assessing and planning purposes only.

Town of Norfolk
MASSACHUSETTS
Assessment Maps





Assessor Map: 25

Applied Geographics, Inc.

Revised September 2010 for Fiscal Year 2011

42071-A3-TM-025

Franklin

MASSACHUSETTS–RHODE ISLAND

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map

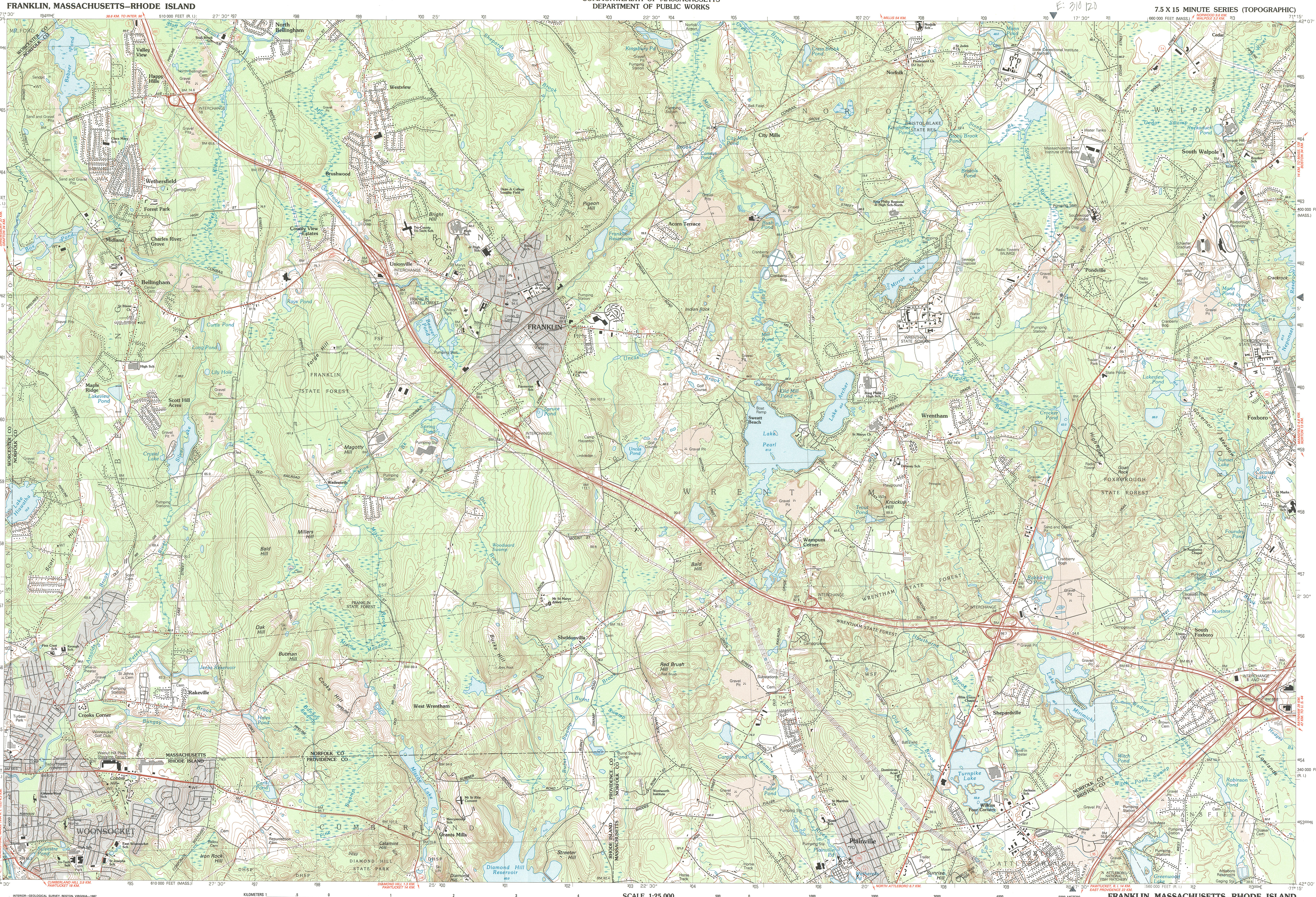
7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · March 3, 1849

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987



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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and State of Rhode Island agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987

The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24 000-scale map: State Line dated 1973

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19

Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system

1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 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

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

15½° 276 MILS · 1°35′ 28 MILS

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1987 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map. Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Milford
2 Medfield
3 Norwood
4 Uxbridge
5 Brockton
6 Georgiaville 1:24 000
7 Attleboro
8 Taunton

ISBN 0-607-00136-4

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

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

FALES

PRESENTED TO
PONDVILLE CEMETERY
BY
V. S. POND
1909

MINNIE G. DAY
1942
JOHN WHITAKER

ISAAC HALL JR.
died Nov. 24. 1850
AE. 45.

SHARON
In Memory of Mr.
THOMAS BRASTOW
who Died Feby the 20th
1770 in the 55th year
of his age

In memory
of Mrs. Chloe,
wife of Mr.
Aaron Everett,
who died Febr.
y 1st, 1790.
in 28th year
her
Age.