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 Sullivan's Corner Historic District

other names/site number North Wrentham

2. Location

street & number Roughly, intersection of Main, Needham, and Seekonk Streets ☐ not for publication

city or town Norfolk ☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02056

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 April 30, 2012

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:) _____

Joe Edson K. Beall 6.15.12

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Sullivan's Corner Historic District
Name of Property

Norfolk County, Mass.
County and State

5. Classification

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

X	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
1	0	sites
2	2	structures
12	1	objects
21	4	**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
FUNERARY/cemetery
COMMERCE/TRADE/store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH –EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Greek Revival Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: granite, brick, concrete
walls: clapboard, wood shingle
asbestos shingle, vinyl
roof: asphalt shingle
other:

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

Sullivan's Corner Historic District (see sketch map) encompasses a historic crossroads at the northeastern end of Norfolk MA, approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the Walpole town line, and two miles south of the Medfield town line. Seekonk Street and Needham Street, rural suburban routes, define the district's north-south axis, and connect all six properties in the district. Main Street passes through the district on an east-west axis, and connects the district to the town center. Sullivan's Corner is one-half mile south of the former New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad right-of-way, currently operated by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority as commuter rail to Boston, and one-half mile west of the Massachusetts Correctional Institute at Norfolk (opened 1927). Approximately one-quarter of the historic district's eighteen acres is associated with the town-owned Norfolk Cemetery (1736/1745, MHC #800, sketch map #1, photos 1-3), which is largely defined by stone walls on the Seekonk Street and Main Street frontages. Mann's Pond and Highland Lake, the principal bodies of water in this section of Norfolk, are situated northeast of the historic district; a portion of the district boundary at the rear of the cemetery passes through a small, unnamed pond that feeds into Mann's Pond. Remaining properties in the district are residential in use, ranging in date from the second quarter of the 19th century through the second quarter of the 20th century, including an early 20th-century grocery store converted to residential use during the period of significance. Sullivan's Corner Historic District is distinguished from adjacent construction that does not display the continuity of historic streetscape present in the district.

Narrative Description

A rural, suburban town at the southwest periphery of metropolitan Boston, Norfolk is bordered on the north by Millis and Medfield, on the east by Walpole, on the southeast by Foxborough, on the south by Wrentham, and on the west by Franklin. Norfolk is situated in the upper Charles River Valley, and the river forms part of the town's boundary with Millis. Much of the town consists of rolling riverine lowlands, with considerable meadow and marsh along the Charles. The historic district occupies an upland section near Mann's Pond and Highland Lake, which drains into the Stop River, a tributary of the Charles flowing through the eastern end of Norfolk before reaching the Charles in Medfield. Large areas of upland bog and cedar swamp are present in Norfolk as well. Two regional routes—MA Route 1A (Dedham Street) and MA Route 115 (Baltimore Street, Rockwood Road, North Street, and Pond Street)—intersect at Pondville in the southern end of Norfolk. Main Street, the principal east-west route through the town's mid-section, crosses Route 115 at the town center, connecting historic development there with settlements at Sullivan's Corner to the east and City Mills to the west.

Sullivan's Corner is defined by the intersection of Main Street on the east and west, Seekonk Street on the north, and Needham Street on the south. The area displays a village character, with most of the wood-frame houses set close to the street. Though some commercial uses were present here historically, the buildings are now in residential use. All buildings in the historic district have views of Norfolk Cemetery (1736/1745, MHC# NOR.800, sketch map #1, photos 1-3).

Norfolk Cemetery

Norfolk Cemetery covers approximately 5.35 acres at the northeast corner of the intersection. The terrain is relatively level along the western edge at Seekonk Street, rising gradually from Seekonk Street to the crest of the hill near the eastern end of the property, and overlooking the unnamed pond on the cemetery's northeast border. Main Street defines the southern edge of the cemetery. Landscaping consists mostly of deciduous trees. The cemetery is a contributing site in the historic district, including its circulation paths, plantings, and numerous grave makers. Prominent features and representative grave markers are described separately in this narrative and listed as sub-entries of the cemetery on the

accompanying district data sheet. See Section 8 for additional information on individuals buried here who were also residents of the historic district.

The original Colonial-era burial ground (1736/1745, photos 1 and 2), at the corner of Seekonk Street and Main Street, was expanded easterly, up the west slope of the hill, beginning in the 1830s. These two areas, combined, encompass nearly 40% of the cemetery's total acreage. Another 40% of the cemetery acreage is an addition made in 1890, extending the cemetery at the northeast corner (including a portion of the unnamed pond), and easterly along the Main Street frontage. The remaining 20% of the cemetery acreage, known as the Elms Section (see district sketch map), was added in 1983 and 1991, extending the northwest corner of the cemetery northerly along Seekonk Street.

In the oldest section of the cemetery (1736/1745 through 1840s), two paved drives in a perpendicular layout pass along the northern edge and through the eastern end, connecting entrances at Seekonk and Main Streets. Grave markers tend to be oriented west toward Seekonk Street. Most markers are of slate or schist, with shouldered, squared, or arched tops. Winged skulls and winged faces are the most common marker designs on the earliest graves, nearest Seekonk Street and Main Street. Some stones have been dislodged or broken. Many are lichen-covered, making inscriptions difficult to read. Erosion also has impacted the legibility of some inscriptions.

Numerous burials in this section of the cemetery are associated with the Blake and Ware families. The oldest is that of Margaret Blake (d. 1736), buried alongside her parents, James Blake (d. 1765) and Ann (Bullard) Blake (d. 1767). James Blake purchased the first burial plots in the cemetery, apparently upon the death of Margaret, his daughter. The Margaret Blake Marker is a slate tablet with a tripartite or three-lobed top; no design beyond the inscription can be discerned. The James Blake Marker (d. 1765) and the Ann Blake Marker are nearly identical slab markers, taller and wider stones than Margaret's, and appear to be made of schist. Each has a tripartite top, with incised floral motif borders flanking the inscription. James Blake's marker bears an image of a girl's face carved in the tympanum; lichen on Ann Blake's marker obscures the tympanum detail.

Proceeding easterly toward the hill, a significant number of markers display interpretations of Neo-Classical urn-and-willow motifs, common in the early decades of the 19th century, or Victorian Gothic detailing, common by the third quarter of the 19th century. Both east and west of the drive from Main Street are slate stones, many with arch- or square-shouldered tops, as well as marble stones, many of which are eroded and now difficult to read. Representative examples may be found in a row of markers for the Deacon Asa Ware family, associated with the property at 27 Seekonk Street in the historic district, and located across the street from the cemetery. At the grave of Deacon Ware's wife is the Phoebe Ware Marker (d. 1820), a square-shouldered slate slab with round-arched tympanum bearing an urn-and-willow motif; depictions of urns on classical columns flank the inscription, which is set in a recessed rectangular panel. The Deacon Asa Ware Marker (d. 1832) is a round-shouldered slate slab with an urn-and-willow, round-arched tympanum—more detailed than the 1820 example—but no other ornament. Later markers in the same row of graves include the very similar Capt. Asa Ware Marker (d. 1862) and Ursula Turner Ware Marker (d. 1862), for Capt. Ware's second wife. These white marble blocks, on molded marble bases, are good examples of Victorian Gothic design, each with a top featuring a compound lancet arch springing from pendants positioned over chamfered corners. Scattered granite or marble obelisks on bases, the oldest of which date to the 1830s, are also seen in this section of the cemetery.

Immediately west of the unnamed drive from Main Street, a row of markers for the Capt. Samuel Pond family illustrates styles from the mid 19th century onward. The Ponds were associated with the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street in the historic district, across Main Street from the cemetery. The tallest in the group is the Sally Catherine Pond Marker (d. 1839), a granite slab with elaborate round-shouldered top and bas-relief willow tree in the round-arched tympanum. The Eliza Maria Pond Marker (d. 1853), for Sally's sister, is a segmental-arched granite slab with bas-relief set in a circle; here, an oversized urn is depicted next to the base of a willow tree. Their parents have marble block markers on bases: both the Catherine Pond Marker (d. 1857) and the Capt. Samuel Pond Marker (d. 1870) display segmental-arched tops, molded sides, and a hint of Victorian Gothic design in chamfered corners near the bases.

East of the Pond burial plot and the unnamed drive from Main Street is the winter tomb or receiving tomb (ca. 1840, photo 3, see sketch map), which faces west toward Seekonk Street. The tomb encompasses an earth-topped mound with an iron door set in a granite frame. A granite block above the lintel of the tomb bears the inscription:

ERECTED BY
D. COOK, L. HARDING, AND G. E. HOLBROOK

This inscription is executed in raised block letters, set in a rectangular surround bearing a stylized reed motif.

A curving drive over the south slope of the hill passes the winter tomb and leads to the most ornamental section of the cemetery, featuring a number of hilltop, enclosed, curbed lots with family monuments oriented to face Seekonk Street. Monuments include obelisks, columns, and classical statues of marble, granite, and brownstone. The earliest burials in these lots date to the 1830s and early 1840s; among the families represented are those of Caleb Sayles, Daniel Cook, Lewis Harding, William Armsby, and Jacob Smith. Most curbed lots are roughly square in shape, though the later Josiah and Patty Ware lot (1860) has a hexagonal footprint.

A shift in the orientation of later burials to face this interior drive, rather than Seekonk Street and Main Street bordering the cemetery, is evident as the drive loops around the hill to connect with the earlier drive defining the northern edge of the Colonial burial ground (see sketch map). Buried in this section are Elizabeth Crane Love (d. 1903) and her husband, John Love (d. 1905), who were associated with the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street in the historic district. The John and Elizabeth Love Marker (1903) faces north toward the interior drive, and away from Main Street to the south. Typical of 20th-century markers in Norfolk Cemetery, the Love marker is a low, segmental-arched granite block, set on a base, with a polished front bearing the inscription, which is limited to names and dates. The inscription does not incorporate any verses—commonly seen in 18th- and early 19th-century stones in the cemetery—or ornament.

The cemetery doubled in size in 1890 with the addition of two and one-sixth acres at the northeast corner and eastern edge, including a portion of the unnamed pond. This acquisition completed the cemetery frontage on Main Street, where a second vehicular entrance was added east of the first entrance. A curved drive, now known as Pondview Drive, was built through the 1890 section from the second Main Street entrance to the Seekonk Street entrance. The path of this drive was later modified (see below) where it connected to the Seekonk Street drive. The stone wall (ca. 1900, photos 1 and 3) defining the cemetery's Seekonk Street and Main Street frontages likely dates to this period, and consists of irregular stones set in mortar with a flat stone cap, and granite bollards at the vehicular entrances. Grave markers in the 1890s sections of the cemetery, particularly on the east slope of the hill, generally face east toward the pond. Many headstones are of granite and are in excellent condition.

Twenty percent of the cemetery's current acreage was acquired from the Elms family in 1983 and 1991, extending the cemetery frontage, but not the stone wall, northerly along Seekonk Street (see sketch map). This section, at the cemetery's northwest corner, is characterized by large expanses of lawn with few trees, except at the periphery. Grave markers tend to face east toward the cemetery interior. A second paved drive from Seekonk Street, known as Margaret Elms Lane, was constructed along the northern edge of the cemetery ca. 1991, connecting to Pondview Drive (see above). South of the juncture of these two drives is the Veterans' Memorial (1995, see sketch map) facing Seekonk Street. This memorial consists of a terrace of brick and stone pavers accessed by a monumental stone stair. A curved stone wall with adjacent evergreen plantings provides the backdrop for the terrace. The new north-south drive, from Margaret Elms Lane to the oldest section of the cemetery, was named Winslow Elms Lane.

The total number of burials and grave markers in Norfolk Cemetery is not known, due in part to incomplete records when the cemetery was transferred to town ownership in 1972. A count made in 1905 recorded 539 headstones (see **Significance**). A recent Eagle Scout project to note inscriptions and photograph the markers recorded a total of 1,375 individuals buried prior to 1900. The website, Find A Grave, records 682 individuals buried in the cemetery, with approximately 457 of those burials post-dating 1900, though the site's documentation for burials at Norfolk Cemetery is incomplete. It would appear at least 1,850 individuals have been buried in the cemetery to date.

Contributing Buildings

Anchoring the northernmost end of the district area is the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street (ca. 1830, MHC# NOR.193, sketch map #6, photos 1 and 4), which is significant for its form and its orientation, facing south toward the approach from Main Street. The 2½-story house is five bays across with a center entry, and two bays deep. The foundation is stone, the siding is asbestos shingle, and the side-gabled roof is asphalt shingle with a brick chimney at the ridge. Windows retain 2/2 wood sash. There is a hip-roofed, screened porch wrapping the façade and southwest corner of the house. The porch appears to be of early 20th-century vintage, with square posts and a solid balustrade. Attached to the northwest corner of the house at the rear is a 1½-story gabled ell, two bays by four bays, with its own brick chimney and exterior door.

On the southeast corner of the intersection is the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street (second quarter 19th century, MHC# NOR.48, sketch map #2, photos 2 and 5), one of the best preserved Greek Revival-style capes extant in Norfolk, with a high degree of historic integrity. The 1½-story dwelling has a granite foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingle, and an off-center brick chimney at the roof ridge. The main block is five bays across with a center entry, and two bays deep. A lateral ell on the south side, set back from the façade wall, is two bays by one bay, incorporating a secondary entry and another chimney. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. Architectural detailing includes gable returns, a plain frieze and cornerboards, and a pedimented entry, now enclosed with vertical board siding. South of the house is a wood-frame shed of late 20th-century vintage.

Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk Street (ca. 1913, MHC# NOR.190, sketch map #3, photos 2 and 8), occupies the northwest corner of the intersection. Though somewhat altered, the 1½-story, gable-front building still architecturally conveys its original use as a corner store, and is the only example of this commercial form observed in Norfolk. Vinyl siding on the house obscures the foundation material. The roof is asphalt shingle, and there is an exterior wall brick chimney on the rear elevation. Historic sash in most windows has been replaced, though the building's turn-of-the-20th-century character is still conveyed through the paired windows (beneath mid 20th-century awnings) and the shed dormer addition on the east elevation. The entry occupies a canted corner bay that fronts the intersection; originally, a post would have supported the projecting corner above the entry. A six-panel wood door appears to be a replacement. The building has a one-story, full-width, shed-roofed addition at the rear.

There are two dwellings on the west side of Seekonk Street, between Sullivan's Store and the Ware-Love House. The larger of the two is the Colonial Revival-style Phelan House, 23 Seekonk Street (ca. 1936, MHC# NOR.193, sketch map #4, photos 1 and 7). Built on a concrete foundation with wood-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingle roof, this 2½-story house is three bays across with a center entry, and two bays deep. The brick chimney is located on the south wall, passing between the main block of the house and an attached shed-roof screened porch. Most ornament on the house is at the center entry, which is flanked by five-pane, full-length sidelights. The one-bay by one-bay, gabled entry porch, features a barrel-vaulted ceiling and trellis-like posts for corner supports. A one-bay by one-bay porch at the rear entry has a shed roof and square posts. While original wood sash has been replaced on the first and second floors, the attic retains original quarter-round windows flanking the chimney on the south elevation, and a single window with 8/12 wood sash on the north elevation. An ancillary building at the northern edge of this house lot is a one-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled cottage (ca. 1936?), approximately three bays deep on the gable end, with entries on the long north and south elevations and a concrete block chimney on the west side. The cottage incorporates a mix of sliding and double-hung sash.

The second principal dwelling between Sullivan's Store and the Ware-Love House is 25 Seekonk Street (ca. 1924, MHC # NOR.192, sketch map #5, photo 6), the only principal building in the district that is not set close to the street. This 1½-story, gable-front cottage had a three-bay façade and a lateral ell. The foundation is concrete, siding is vinyl, and the roof is asphalt shingle. There are shed dormer additions on the north and south sides of the roof. The center entry has a well-detailed porch for a house of this size, consisting of a gabled hood with a segmental-arched underside and gable returns, columns, and brick steps. The entry door is wood-paneled, with wood muntins dividing the glazed panes in the upper panel. Windows in the main block contain 2/2 wood sash; windows in the lateral ell contain 6/6 replacement sash.

Noncontributing Resources

Noncontributing resources generally take the form of residential outbuildings, including sheds (which are not counted), and do not compromise the integrity of the Sullivan's Corner Historic District. Norfolk Cemetery has a flagpole of recent vintage, along with the Veterans' Memorial (see above).

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the Sullivan's Corner Historic District or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. Several well- drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and outwash plain areas are present throughout the district; all in close proximity to wetlands. Major drainage in the area is through extensive wetlands associated with Stony Brook located to the south and west, and the Stop River located to the south, east, and north. Mann Pond, several smaller unnamed ponds, and unnamed tributary streams of the Stop River are all located within 1,000 feet of the historic district. The entire town of Norfolk lies within the Charles River drainage. Soil types within the district are generally sandy and formed in glacial till. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 18 acres), limited historic period development, and known patterns of Native settlement in the Charles River drainage, a high probability exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Sullivan's Corner Historic District.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the Sullivan's Corner Historic District. While most contributing buildings associated with the district are still extant, several potential historic archaeological sites are also known. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate historic sites that have yet to be identified. Structural evidence may survive from an 18th-century dwelling that occupied the site of the Blake-Pond-Meehan House (second quarter 19th century) at 1 Needham Street. The 18th-century dwelling was probably part of an early farmstead, indicating a high potential for the recovery of structural remains of related barns and outbuildings. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also survive with the 18th-century farmstead.

The Blake-Pond-Meehan House is located at the southeast corner of the Main Street and Seekonk/Needham Street intersection. Structural evidence and related archaeological features may survive from a blacksmith shop operated by Levi Blake, originally located at the northwest corner of the intersection.

Archaeological evidence of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may also survive with extant 19th and 20th-century residences in the district, most of which were originally associated with farmsteads. Structural evidence may survive from a market house or market building, a small farmstand for selling produce, located at 1 Needham Street. A barn, three poultry houses, and a corn house were originally located at 27 Seekonk Street. Structural evidence of outbuildings and trash pits may survive that were related to the corner store, one of the few commercial structures in the district, now a residence at 21 Seekonk Street.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Norfolk Cemetery, first used as a burial ground in 1736. Unmarked graves may survive containing a burial shaft, casket, skeletal remains, personal items belonging to the deceased, and memorial offerings. Structural evidence may also survive from a hearse house and other outbuildings related to the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Post molds and other evidence of boundary markers may survive around the changing periphery of the cemetery. Buried gravestones and material culture items associated with memorials for individual and groups of graves may survive anywhere within the cemetery.

Sullivan's Corner Historic District
Name of Property

Norfolk County, Mass.
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.
- [ ] 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.)

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.)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Social History

Period of Significance

ca. 1736-1962

Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the earliest burial at the cemetery in the district to fifty years from the present.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

Sullivan's Corner Historic District encompasses six historic properties, illustrating two centuries of growth and development in the town of Norfolk. The district is significant as a location of early 18th-century settlement in Norfolk, formerly North Wrentham, featuring the town's first cemetery (1736/1745), which was expanded in the 19th century and later acquired by the town after more than two centuries of private operation. The best-preserved of Norfolk's small villages outlying the town center, Sullivan's Corner is mostly residential in nature, displaying well-preserved dwellings of townwide significance, among them two early 19th-century houses which retain historic associations with the area's earliest families. A second phase of development, from ca. 1908 to ca. 1936, produced the district's two other residences and a corner store, all associated with the Sullivan family, and constructed during a period when Norfolk attracted families from the Boston area as summer visitors and, ultimately, year-round residents. All properties at Sullivan's Corner maintain views of Norfolk Cemetery, which preserves approximately one-third of the district's acreage as open space. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, Sullivan's Corner Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

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

Architecture

As a group, the buildings of the Sullivan's Corner Historic District constitute the best preserved of the small crossroads villages outside the town center of Norfolk. Most of the district's wood-frame buildings are set close to the streets bordering Norfolk Cemetery, the principal open space. Individual buildings in the district are important examples of architecture in Norfolk; some display changes made during the period of significance to meet the needs of the district's residents. The Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street (ca. 1830, MHC# NOR.193, sketch map #6, photos 1 and 4), displays early 19th-century farmhouse construction, updated in the early 20th-century with the addition of a wraparound front porch and rear ell. The Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street (second quarter 19th century, MHC# NOR.48, sketch map #2, photos 2 and 5), is a fine example of a Greek Revival-style cape, retaining a high degree of historic integrity. Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk Street (ca. 1913, MHC# NOR.190, sketch map #3, photos 2 and 8), a corner store converted to residential use in the early 1920s, retains its canted-corner entry bay, and is the town's only example of this historic commercial form. The cottage at 25 Seekonk Street (ca. 1924, MHC# NOR.192, sketch map #5, photo 6) and the Phelan House, 23 Seekonk Street (ca. 1936, MHC# NOR.193, sketch map #4, photos 1 and 7), represent suburban construction during the period of significance. The placement of buildings in the landscape reflects patterns of land usage present during the period of significance, and has not been compromised by infill construction.

Community Planning and Development

A location of early 18th-century development in Norfolk, Sullivan's Corner Historic District reflects the area's early association as North Wrentham with the North Wrentham Cemetery, Seekonk Street (now Norfolk Cemetery, MHC# NOR.800, sketch map #1, photos 1-3). Sited to serve a growing community settling the northeastern end of Wrentham, the original burial ground anchored a mid 18th-century crossroads formed by the present Seekonk Street, Main Street, and Needham Street, providing an institutional focus to the area. The Colonial-period burial ground, expanded through the mid 19th century, acquired further significance as the oldest cemetery in Norfolk upon the town's incorporation in 1870. While the new town's principal institutional and commercial core developed approximately three-quarters of a mile to the west, this small crossroads community at the cemetery, including the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street, and the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street, was eclipsed in the last quarter of the 19th century by activity surrounding the railroad station and picnic ground at Highland Lake, about one-half-mile to the north. Construction ca. 1913 of Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk Street, strengthened the community's identity as Sullivan's Corner, which is maintained today. The cemetery, having been expanded again in the 1890s, serves an important open space function in the district, providing a landscape setting for suburban dwellings constructed in the first half of the 20th century.

Social History

Sullivan's Corner Historic District reflects trends in Norfolk's population and settlement patterns from the mid 18th century through the mid 20th century. First associated with founding families of North Wrentham (later Norfolk), properties in the district were subsequently owned and occupied by Irish immigrants (by 1870), seasonal residents from Boston (by ca. 1910), and Canadian immigrants (from the early 1920s), particularly from Nova Scotia. Burials in the Norfolk Cemetery similarly reflect changes in the makeup of the town's population. With yeomen, farmers, a blacksmith, railroad laborers, and a grocer and poultry farmer among the district's residents during the period of significance, Sullivan's Corner illustrates, on a small scale, the town's evolution from a largely agricultural to suburban community.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Norfolk encompasses territory that was part of the Dedham Grant (1636), and a segment of the original boundary between Dedham and Dorchester survives as Norfolk's southeast boundary with Foxborough. In 1660, a group of ten men from Dedham, led by Robert Ware, purchased from King Philip a six-mile-square tract of land known as Wollomonopoag Plantation. An early attempt to settle the plantation in 1662-1663 failed, though a second attempt, in the early 1670s, was successful. Incorporated in 1675 as the town of Wrentham (including much of the present Norfolk), this settlement had six or seven families, and an unknown number of native inhabitants. Among those who settled in the present area of Norfolk were Robert Ware, Cornelius Fisher, Joseph Kingsbury, and Benjamin Rocket (later Rockwood). The local economy depended on subsistence farming, including haying.

Abandoned during King Philip's War, Wrentham recovered slowly toward the end of 17th century. Resettlement after the war consisted of scattered farms, especially in the more tillable northern section, and clusters of settlement near saw and gristmills. The 18th century brought steady growth.

Sullivan's Corner Historic District is associated with Colonial-period settlement at the northeastern corner of Wrentham, near Morse's Pond (later known as Highland Lake) and Mann's Pond. North of the district, Jeremiah Morse, a wheelwright from Medfield, established a sawmill on the Stop River in 1693, later adding an iron smelter. His son, Benjamin Morse (b. 1692), subsequently operated the mill. The Morse house, a center-chimney cape at 18 Campbell Street (mid-18th century, MHC# NOR.11, 109), is one of Norfolk's oldest dwellings, located on a late 17th-century, east-west route north of Morse's Pond from Dedham (Walpole after 1724). Farther west, this route also features the Elisha Ware House, later known as The Warelands, 103 Boardman Street (1733, MHC# NOR.1, NRIND 1977). The Ware House was built on the site of a 1690s dwelling and the location, in 1717, of the first schoolhouse in the northern end of Wrentham.

The historic district occupies an area south of Morse's Pond (Highland Lake) and Mann's Pond, connecting to the earlier Morse settlement by way of Seekonk Street, or the road to Medfield (incorporated 1651). The Georgian-style Stephen Turner House, 187 Seekonk Street (1712, MHC# NOR.2, NRIND 1979), is another important dwelling associated with Colonial-period development in Norfolk. Members of the Turner family were among the founding settlers of Medfield. Heading south from Medfield, Seekonk Street met the route from Walpole in the vicinity of Campbell Street, and continued southerly toward the center of Wrentham by way of the present Needham Street, North Street (at Stony Brook), Diamond Street, Union Street, and Shears Street, all now in Norfolk.[1] Until the late 1920s, the north-south route through

[1] The present intersection of Main Street and Needham Street, while a mid18th-century crossroads, is not the same Main Street-Needham Street intersection that existed before 1927, when land-takings by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in connection with construction of a state prison colony, changed the Colonial-period road pattern east of Sullivan's Corner. Needham Street originally met the Main Street route east of the historic district, in the vicinity of the present prison complex. Both the original Main Street-Needham Street intersection and the northern end of Needham Street were abandoned with the prison construction, and the southern segment of the original Seekonk Street (south of Main Street) was subsequently renamed Needham Street.

Sullivan's Corner Historic District was known in its entirety as Seekonk Street. Today, the southern segment of this route through the district, south of Main Street, is known as Needham Street.

The district's oldest resource is the North Wrentham Cemetery, Seekonk Street (now Norfolk Cemetery, MHC# NOR.800, sketch map #1, photos 1-3), used as a burial ground as early as 1736. James Blake (d. 1765) acquired the first plot of five graves, for which he paid three shillings sixpence [Transcribed deed, Norfolk Historical Commission files]. A 1743 deed from William Puffer Sr. and William Puffer Jr. to Eizekiel Needham for land in the vicinity includes in the boundary description reference to the "church meadow," believed to be this cemetery, and reserves a way to the church meadow through the tract conveyed [Norfolk Historical Commission]. Many of the Colonial-era stones in the burial ground are associated with members of the Blake and Ware families, who resided in the immediate vicinity. Long known to have an establishment date of ca. 1745, this burial ground is the older of two Colonial-period burial grounds within the present boundaries of Norfolk. The other is the Pondville Cemetery, Everett Street (1757, MHC# NOR.801), located at the southeast corner of the present town territory, approximately 2½ miles to the south of this cemetery.

Passing immediately south of the burial ground is Main Street, an east-west route that connected Colonial-period settlement in the Sullivan's Corner area to the future meetinghouse location and commercial center of North Wrentham, approximately three-quarters of a mile to the west. In 1750, Ebenezer Ware bequeathed to the inhabitants of the north part of Wrentham four acres for a future meetinghouse and four acres for "ministerial service." This farsighted gift reserved Town Hill (MHC Area G) as a meetinghouse location almost 50 years before the meetinghouse for the north parish of Wrentham was built (1796, later Norfolk Town Hall, burned 1922). Ware Crypt, Liberty Lane (ca. 1730, MHC # NOR.922 in Area G), located west of Town Hill, marks the Ware family's presence during the Colonial period. The crypt provided a temporary resting place for the dead during the winter months, when the ground was too frozen for burials. Another 2½ miles west of the meetinghouse were settlements at River End and the section that later became known as City Mills. This western third of Wrentham was set off in 1737 as the town's third precinct, which incorporated in 1778 as the town of Franklin. Main Street is later described in deeds as the road from Franklin to Walpole.

Aside from the North Wrentham Cemetery, the area at the crossroads of Seekonk Street and Main Street chiefly consisted of farms throughout the 19th century. Elsewhere in North Wrentham, cotton and woolen manufacturing were established on water sites from ca. 1812 to 1814, on Lawrence Street at Bush Pond (MHC Area L), and on North Street at Stony Brook (MHC Area D). Saw and gristmills continued in operation. The foundry at Morse's Pond (later known as Highland Lake) operated from 1826 to 1839, and was replaced by a paper mill. A Federal-period turnpike from Walpole to Wrentham (now Dedham Street/Route 1A) opened in the early 19th century, passing near Pondville at the southeastern end of the north parish.

While the oldest residence in the Sullivan's Corner District is believed to be the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street (ca. 1830, MHC# NOR.193, sketch map #6, photos 1 and 4), deed research has not yielded a more precise construction date. This property was associated with Deacon Asa Ware (1750/1-1832), a grandson of Nathaniel Ware (1648-1724), one of the early settlers of Wrentham. Asa's wife, Phoebe Ware (1758-1820), was a distant cousin whose grandfather's bequest provided the land for the meetinghouse at North Wrentham (see above); her father's house was The Warelands on Boardman Street (see above). Asa Ware and Phoebe Ware were married in 1779, and the couple had six children by 1800. Asa's half-brother, Josiah Ware (1742-1836), was on the building committee that erected the North Wrentham meetinghouse in 1796. Asa Ware served in the Revolution, losing his left hand in 1778 at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey. He reportedly was a deacon for forty years. Both Deacon Ware and his wife are buried in the cemetery directly across Seekonk Street from this property [*Descendants of Robert Ware,* 29-30, 33; Norfolk Historical Commission].

Following Deacon Ware's death in 1832, his oldest son, Capt. Asa Ware (1783-1862), administered the estate, which included a twenty-acre tract with buildings bounded by Seekonk Street and Main Street. On 17 May 1833, Silas Ware, the only other surviving son of Deacon Ware, was the highest bidder at auction for one undivided half of the property, being "the same more or less lying in common with Asa Ware." The successful bid was for $733.06 [Norfolk County deeds, 99/174]. In 1836, Silas Ware, then living in Pawtucket, Massachusetts (later Pawtucket, Rhode Island), sold his one-half interest in the property for $1250.00 to his older brother, named in the deed as a yeoman in Wrentham [Norfolk County deeds, 120/271]. The house at 27 Seekonk Street faces Main Street, to the south, rather than Seekonk Street. This house came to be known as the homestead of Capt. Asa Ware, though it is not clear whether the house is the same dwelling occupied by his parents. A sketch map of part of the old north parish of Wrentham, prepared by Lyman E. Ware in 1896, labels the house as the residence of Deacon Asa Ware [*Descendants of Elisha Ware* (map)]. An in-depth study of the house, possibly involving a historic structure report, would likely identify a more precise construction date.

The house remained in the Ware family until 1871. Capt. Asa Ware (1783-1862) lived in the house until his death. He had three children by two wives: Rena Richardson (m. 1788, d. 1813), then Ursula Turner (m. 1815, d. 1862). Capt. Ware, both his wives, and his oldest daughter, Clarissa (d. 1823), are buried in the cemetery across the street. He had expanded the tract of land associated with the house from 20 acres to 35 acres by 1854, according to a mortgage document recorded at that time. Before both Capt. Ware and his second wife, Ursula, died in May 1862, their son, Francis (Frank) T. Ware, and his family resided in the house as well [1860 census]. Frank Ware (b. 1825, d. ca. 1895), who was also a farmer, acquired title to the Seekonk Street property after the deaths of his parents, along with almost seven acres of woodland in Wrentham, about two acres of meadow in Wrentham, and about one acre of cedar swamp in Walpole. In 1871, Frank Ware, by then a hat and shoe dealer residing in Chelsea, Massachusetts, sold the Seekonk Street farmstead and associated 35 acres to John Love of Boston. Ware became well known as a teacher of singing schools and as "Father" Ware of Old Folks' Concert fame, though it is not clear whether this career preceded or followed his ownership of the Ware-Love house. Old Folks' Concerts, which originated in the Boston area in the 1850s, involved troupes of singers in period costumes performing "tunes of an earlier time" [*Descendants of Robert Ware*, 29-30; Norfolk County deeds, 232/104, 299/275, 318/123, 325/220, 403/255; Fales necrology, 195; Hall].

Construction of the Norfolk County Railroad (1847-1849), about one-half mile to the north on Seekonk Street brought changes to the Ware property in the historic district. In 1849, the railroad took approximately three acres of Ware land in the construction of its main line passing through North Wrentham (Norfolk) from east to west. The deed allowed the railroad to take earth from a marked pit on the Ware property that reverted to Capt. Asa Ware after the railroad construction was completed [Norfolk deeds 196/19]. This route, now a commuter rail line operated by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, was known as the Boston & New York Central Railroad from 1853, and the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad from 1867. In 1869, six passenger trains operated daily through North Wrentham, from Islington (Dedham) to Blackstone. The railroad stopped at Campbell's Station in Walpole, known as the Highland Lake stop in Norfolk after the town's incorporation in 1870. Located on the north side of the lake, this stop was east of Seekonk Street, approximately one-half mile north of the historic district. The stop was moved to Seekonk Street in 1916 to improve pedestrian access to the station [Karr, 291-294; Annual Report of the Public Service Commission].

Another 19th-century farmstead in the Sullivan's Corner Historic District is the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street (second quarter 19th century, MHC# NOR.48, sketch map #2, photos 2 and 5), which reportedly was built on the site of an 18th-century dwelling [Fales, 17]. In 1853, Capt. Samuel Pond paid $1,000 to Levi Blake, a blacksmith in Wrentham, for the farmhouse and two acres at the crossing of the roads from Franklin to Walpole (Main Street) and Medfield to Wrentham (Seekonk Street and Needham Street). Blake's house, at the southeast corner of the intersection, was diagonally opposite his blacksmith shop, near the northwest corner of the intersection. Born in Wrentham, Samuel Pond (1785-1870) was a farmer and a captain in the militia. He married Catherine Smith (d. 1857) of Sterling, Massachusetts, and they had eleven children, born from 1804 to 1829. Capt. Pond and his wife are buried in the cemetery across the street, along with their unmarried daughters, Sally Catherine Pond (d. 1839) and Eliza Maria Pond (d. 1853), and son George Pond and his wife, Clara. Some of the Pond sons were living in Dedham at their father's death in

1870, including Samuel E. Pond, administrator of the estate, who auctioned the Blake-Pond property that year. The highest bidders were his brothers, Daniel P. Pond and William H. Pond, who paid $820. The Pond brothers subsequently sold the house and lot, along with the blacksmith shop lot on the opposite corner, to Hugh Meehan (also known in deeds as Hugh Mahan), in 1870. The blacksmith shop is shown on maps of Wrentham (Norfolk) in 1858, but was gone by 1876. After selling the property and shop in 1853, Levi Blake relocated his residence and business to new buildings at the center of North Wrentham [Pond genealogy; Norfolk County deeds 344/229, 400/188; Norfolk County atlases, 1858, 1876; Norfolk inventory].

The Pond family burials in the North Wrentham Cemetery are associated with a new phase in its development, when the Colonial-period burial ground was expanded easterly in the second quarter of the 19th century. During this period, the character of the property began to change from a burial ground to a cemetery, with the addition of carriage and foot paths, family plots with granite curbing, and large family monuments ranging up the western slope of the hill at the eastern end of the property [Kearney]. This transformation suggests the impact of the rural cemetery movement, initiated in Massachusetts with the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery, 580 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge (1831, NRIND 1975, NHL 2003). Also in this area of the North Wrentham Cemetery is the winter tomb or receiving tomb (ca. 1840, photo 3, see sketch map). The inscription in the granite lintel over the entry—surnames accompanied by abbreviations for first names—suggests the tomb was erected by Daniel Cook; Lewis Harding, Esq.; and George E. Holbrook. According to Wrentham vital records, Cook and Harding buried their wives, Eunice Cook (d. 1833) and Irene Harding (d. 1832), at this cemetery. The two men subsequently were connected when they married the Merrifield sisters of Wrentham, both marriages occurring in 1834. Cook was a blacksmith. Harding was a town clerk in Franklin, later moving to Wrentham, and in 1848 represented Norfolk County in the state senate. Capt. George E. Holbrook, who may have been the third donor, was the oldest son of Daniel Holbrook (d. 1839) and Mary Edwards Holbrook (d. 1843), both buried in this cemetery. He was a farmer and later, in 1870, served on the first board of assessors for the new town of Norfolk. Though further genealogical research is needed to confirm, it appears the parents of Holbrook's wife, the former Clarissa Turner of Medfield, are buried here as well: John Turner (d. 1839) and Unity Boyden Armsby Turner (d. 1825). There is some question as to whether the Holbrook associated with the tomb may have been Maj. George Holbrook (1767-1846), a Wrentham native who established a widely known bell foundry in 1816 in nearby Medway. The bell founder is not known to have had the middle initial "E," which was used by his nephew, the previously referenced Capt. Holbrook [Mass. Vital Records database; Wrentham vital records; Tarbox; Morse; Cook, 223; Jameson, 198, 391].

At Norfolk's incorporation on 23 February 1870, the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street, and the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street, were the only dwellings in place within the boundaries of the historic district. The new town's territory encompassed mostly North Wrentham (including Pondville); a small section of Walpole at Campbell Street north of Morse's Pond (Highland Lake); the City Mills section of Franklin; and a small section of Medway at the western end of Holbrook Street. Town Hill (see MHC Area G) on Main Street, west of the historic district, was the focus of municipal activities, featuring the old North Parish meetinghouse, then known as Lyceum Hall. Initially renting space to the town for municipal functions, the Congregational society deeded the building to the town in 1879 for use as a town house (burned 1922). Norfolk's population grew from 825 persons at incorporation to 1,089 persons by 1915.

The presence of the railroad to the north had a continued impact on the historic district into the 20th century. In 1875, the New York & New England Railroad acquired the line as well as additional property to transform the area adjacent to its station stop at Highland Lake into a picnic grove and recreation spot. The grove surrounded the lake south of the railroad right-of-way. In addition to the swimming hole and boat wharf, railroad holdings eventually included a restaurant, dance hall, auditorium, bowling alley, ladies' toilet, ticket office, icehouse, stable, bridges, and over 60 acres of land, with a lap track and a skating rink. The buildings were gone by 1915, though it is possible some were relocated from the railroad-owned acreage and moved elsewhere in the vicinity [Norfolk tax valuations, 1900, 1915; Norfolk inventory; Norfolk Historical Commission, 1895 map].

Following the town's incorporation, property ownership in the historic district mirrored the trend in Norfolk generally, as recent immigrants to the United States blended with residents associated with the town's founding families. Irish-born residents were the town's largest ethnic group until the early 20th century. Hugh J. Meehan (1845-1909) and his wife, the former Annie Cochran, arrived in the United States from Ireland in the decade before their 1870 purchase of the Blake-Pond house at 1 Needham Street (see above). At least three of their children were born in Norfolk. Meehan reportedly worked for the railroad for 40 years. [Fales Necrology] Federal census records list him as a railroad laborer in 1870, a farm worker in 1880, and a railroad track worker in 1900. The family property was small, confined to approximately two acres into the early 20th century, and included the house, a barn (demolished), and no more than one cow, two swine, one heifer, and one horse. By 1901, the Meehans had acquired a separate twenty-acre lot (described in tax valuations as the Daggett lot), though it is not clear whether they farmed the property. From 1901 onward, they were assessed for a market house or market building (demolished) on their property which appears to have been a small farm stand for selling produce. The house and associated lot at 1 Needham Street remained in the Meehan family until 1922 [Norfolk tax valuations; Norfolk County deeds, 400/188 and 1535/419; U. S. census; Donovan].

To the north of the Meehan residence, John Love (1827-1905) and his wife, the former Elizabeth Crane (1831-1903), acquired the Ware house and farm at 27 Seekonk Street (see above) in 1871. Both John and Elizabeth came to the United States from Ireland in the early 1850s. They were married in Dorchester (later part of Boston) in 1855 and had one son, John R. F. Love. Love worked as a britannia (metal) worker and polisher in Dorchester, but was employed as a farmer once the family moved to Norfolk. In the last quarter of the 19th century, Love's property in Norfolk included the house, a barn (demolished), and no more than four cows, a heifer, and two yearlings. The farmland acreage consisted of mowing and tillage, pasture, meadow, woodlot, and "sprouts." The Loves also raised chickens by 1905, when John Love was assessed for three poultry houses, a corn house, and eighteen fowl. Elizabeth Love was a member of Union Congregational Church. Their son, John R. F. Love, also resided in the house with his wife, Jessie, and adopted daughter, Pearl. He was a trustee of the Norfolk public library in 1902, and served on the Board of Assessors in 1903. The 1900 federal census shows a third family living on the property with the Loves, possibly employed to help run the farm: William Perry, a day laborer; his wife, Emma, a wash woman; and Perry's brother, John, a house painter. Both of the elder Loves are buried in Norfolk Cemetery across the street from the house. Their son sold the property in 1908 [Norfolk tax valuations; Norfolk County deeds 403/255 and 1086/295; Fales, 63 and 174; 1902 directory].

North Wrentham Cemetery did not become known as Norfolk Cemetery until ca. 1890, twenty years after the town's incorporation. The cemetery doubled in size in 1890, when the Norfolk Cemetery Association paid $65 to William E. Mann to acquire two-and-one-sixth acres at the present northeast corner and eastern edge, including a portion of the unnamed pond at the rear of the property. Mann reserved the right to raise water in the pond to two feet above the winter level. The deed also referenced a hearse house that does not survive. The Massachusetts General Court approved the cemetery's name change in 1891. In 1905, a project to record the inscription on each grave marker tallied 539 headstones [Rockwood], though detailed records of this inventory have not been located. The cemetery association incorporated in 1906, with governance by a board of trustees and the owners of burial plots as voting members [Norfolk County deeds 647/445; Norfolk inventory; Chapter 360 of Acts of 1891; Norfolk Cemetery binder].

The deaths of John and Elizabeth Love of 27 Seekonk Street and Hugh J. Meehan of 1 Needham Street brought change to the historic district in the first decade of the 20th century. During the next period in the district's development, the intersection of Seekonk and Main Streets was established as Sullivan's Corner. Highland Lake Grove was still in operation, bringing day visitors by train to the pleasure ground approximately one-half mile up Seekonk Street from the historic district. In addition to being a destination for day trips, Norfolk also became a summer resort locale during this period. Joseph Kelley of Medway ran a summer hotel known as the Lakeside Inn at Kingsbury Lake (now Kingsbury Pond) at City Mills, in the western end of Norfolk. Various private homes in Norfolk were occupied as summer homes about the turn of the 20th century, among them The Warelands, 103 Boardman Street (see above), where Robert Ware occupied his ancestral homestead seasonally. Others occupied summer "camps" or small cottages in the vicinity of Highland Lake and, in the western part of town, Populatic Pond.

In 1908, Daniel Sullivan (1863-1945) purchased the Ware-Love house and associated 35 acres at 27 Seekonk Street from John R. F. Love. Both Sullivan and his wife, the former Mary Hanf (1870-1936), were born in Boston, and lived with their children on Gold Street in South Boston, next door to Mary's parents, who were natives of Germany. The Sullivans initially were summer residents on Seekonk Street [1909 Norfolk directory], and moved to Norfolk year-round in 1910. They had fifteen children, eleven of whom lived to adulthood. Charles L. Sullivan, born 4 September 1910, was their first child born in Norfolk. Descendants of Daniel and Mary Sullivan continue to live in the historic district today [Norfolk County deeds 1086/295; Mass. Vital Records database; U. S. census; Donovan].

Daniel Sullivan was a grocer and butcher. Norfolk's 1910 tax valuation suggests Sullivan greatly expanded the scope of the farming operations on the former Love property, specifically poultry farming, which was present in Norfolk—particularly at Pondville and City Mills—during the first half of the 20th century. In contrast to the eighteen fowl assessed to John Love in 1905, Daniel Sullivan was assessed for 47 ducks, 24 geese, and twenty fowl (likely chickens) in 1910. The property at 27 Seekonk Street included the "old poultry house" and corn house, both probably the same present under Love's ownership, along with a new "long poultry house," an incubator house, and six "colony houses." It appears Sullivan employed two methods common to poultry farming in the early 20th century: in the "colony-poultry house" type of farm, flocks of fowl were housed in individual family houses, while in the "continuous-poultry house" type, flocks were housed in individual family pens joined into a continuous house [Hunter, 435]. These buildings do not appear to survive on the property. The poultry farm operation later grew to "thousands of ducks," which were slaughtered, cleaned, crated, and shipped to Boston by train [Crane]. Also present on the Sullivan property in 1910 were a horse, one cow, and four swine. The ell on the Ware-Love House was added between 1910 and 1915 [Norfolk tax valuations], and it appears likely the wraparound front porch was added about the same time.

About 1913, Sullivan built a store on the northwest corner of the Seekonk Street-Main Street intersection, south of the Sullivan house. The corner store, now a residence at 21 Seekonk Street (MHC# NOR.190, sketch map #3, photos 2 and 8), gave the area its name, especially after Clarence Hanf, a brother of Mary Sullivan, brought the family a sign for the store that read "Sullivan's Corner" [Phelan, *Norfolk Stories*]. The store sold products from the farm, as well as meat and fish brought out from Boston by train. [Crane; Phelan] While the Ware-Love-Sullivan farm property extended as far south as Main Street, the parcel does not appear to have included, originally, the land at the corner, which Daniel Sullivan acquired from Henry A. Walker in 1913 [Norfolk County deeds, 1269/305]. This corner parcel, then encompassing only 3,270 square feet, was described as the east end of Walker's house lot.[2]

According to Sullivan family history, the store and poultry farm were never a success because of the sparse population of the town, and went out of business after World War I [Crane; Phelan]. Closing of the picnic grove and recreation area at nearby Highland Lake by ca. 1915 may have contributed to a lack of customers. In 1916, Daniel Sullivan sold both the farm at 27 Seekonk Street and the store at 21 Seekonk Street to John McMorrow of South Boston; McMorrow owned a liquors and beverages business on Dorchester Avenue, according to Boston directories. McMorrow conveyed the Norfolk properties back to Mary A. Sullivan in 1921. The Sullivans remained in Norfolk during this period; the 1920 federal census records Daniel Sullivan's occupation as crossing tender for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. They converted the store building to a residence, moving their family there, and retained approximately fifteen acres along Seekonk and Main Streets. The Ware-Love House at 27 Seekonk Street, along with the remaining twenty acres of Sullivan land, was sold in 1922 to John and Ada V. Harpell of Everett, Massachusetts [Norfolk County deeds, 1362/108 and 109, 1482/98; U. S. census; Boston directories].

On the opposite corner of the Seekonk Street-Main Street intersection from Sullivan's Store, the Blake-Pond-Meehan house and its two-acre house lot at 1 Needham Street were sold out of the Meehan family in 1922, to Henry C. Walker (d. 1937) and his wife, Annie, of Boston. Both were natives of English-speaking Canada, and came to the United States in the early 1890s. Their son, Charles Walker, and five daughters were born in Massachusetts [1920 U. S. census]. Walker

[2] The Walker house (a/k/a Joseph Thompson house), 68 Main Street, is not included within the boundaries of the historic district due to post-1962 alterations and construction of another house (built 1989) between the Walker house and Sullivan's Store.

was employed as a teamster in 1922. The Walkers owned other property in the vicinity of Sullivan's Corner, east along Main Street and south toward North Street. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts took some of the Walker holdings east of the historic district in 1927 for the establishment of a state prison colony on Main Street, now known as the Massachusetts Correctional Institute (MCI) at Norfolk. The 1930 federal census indicates the Walkers resided in another house they owned on North Street, rather than the Blake-Pond-Meehan house; on North Street, they were enumerated with their daughter, Helen, and grandson, James Martin (age 8). The Blake-Pond-Meehan house is still owned by Walker-Martin descendants [U. S. census; Norfolk County deeds 1535/419, 1789/121, 3879/412, 3925/310; Boston directories].

Norfolk tax valuations after ca. 1920 do not provide the same level of detail as the 19th-century valuations, making it difficult to determine the extent of farming operations in the Sullivan's Corner historic district after Daniel and Mary Sullivan discontinued the poultry farm business. John Harpell, who in 1922 purchased the Ware-Love house and farm at 27 Seekonk Street formerly owned by the Sullivans, was employed as a floor layer in contracting work. Harpell (b. 1871) was from Halifax, Nova Scotia. He and his first wife, Ada (d. 1938), arrived in the United States from Canada in 1903; six of their eleven children were born in Canada, and five in Massachusetts [1910, 1920, 1930 U.S. census].

Daniel and Mary Sullivan continued to shape the appearance of the historic district and the building lots on the west side of Seekonk Street, with subdivisions of their property leading to the construction of two more houses between the corner store and the Ware-Love House. They were likely involved in building the house on their property at 25 Seekonk Street (ca. 1924, MHC# NOR.192, sketch map #5, photo 6), which Mary Sullivan sold in 1924 to Clovis Simpson. Simpson, a native of West Virginia, arrived in Norfolk in 1920 with his wife, Helen, and worked as an auto mechanic at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, as the Dedham Street hospital at Pondville was then known. The Simpsons had lived on the grounds of the hospital, which was established as a rehabilitation facility for World War I soldiers. Research has not yielded names of the house's occupants before the Simpsons. Matthew J. Phelan and his wife, Mary (a daughter of Daniel and Mary Sullivan), built their house at 23 Seekonk Street (ca. 1936, MHC# NOR.191, sketch map #4, photos 1 and 7), on a lot created behind Sullivan's Store and facing Norfolk Cemetery [Norfolk County deeds, 1615/236, 2110/300, 2201/409; U. S. census]. Both Sullivan's Store and the Phelan house are still owned by Sullivan descendants. Matthew J. Phelan served on the town's Board of Selectmen from 1937 to 1947; during that period, the selectmen also served as the Board of Public Welfare and the Board of Health in Norfolk. Daniel and Mary Sullivan are buried at St. Francis (Roman Catholic) Cemetery in South Walpole. Also buried in the same cemetery is Hugh Meehan of 1 Needham Street (see above) [Crane; Mass. Vital Records database].

Through the end of the period of significance Sullivan's Corner Historic District largely maintained the patterns of land use in place by the late 1930s. An effort by the Norfolk Cemetery Association to turn the property over to the town of Norfolk, for ownership and maintenance as a public cemetery, failed to pass at Annual Town Meeting held 2 March 1936. Three other properties in the district—Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk Street; the Phelan House, 23 Seekonk Street; and the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street—remained under the ownership of the families with which they had long-term associations. Charles L. Sullivan, a World War II veteran and the first member of the Sullivan family to be born in Norfolk, owned the former store building in 1960, and was employed as the town's postmaster. Matthew J. Phelan was retired, and James A. Martin worked as a bulldozer operator [Poll Tax List, *Annual Town Report*, 1960]. Two properties at the northern end of the district changed ownership, each twice, between the early 1940s and the late 1950s. In 1942, Clovis Simpson, who had moved to Worcester, sold 25 Seekonk Street to Clarence L. S. Brigham and his wife, Agnes Miles Brigham. The Brighams subsequently moved to Walpole and sold the property in 1957 to Annie G. Cumming. Research has not yielded additional information on the Brighams or Annie G. Cumming [Norfolk County deeds, 2410/126, 3572/52]. In 1945, John Harpell sold the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street, to James A. and Mary M. Benzie of Westwood, who conveyed the property four years later to Kenneth H. and Shirley P. Wood, also of Westwood [Norfolk County deeds, 2562/323, 2871/151]. Kenneth Wood was employed in the nursery and landscaping industry. He served the town of Norfolk in a number of municipal positions from the 1950s onward, including Tree Warden and Gypsy Moth Superintendent (later known as Insect Pest Control Superintendent), and as a member of the

Committee to Study Town Forest Possibilities, the Recreation Commission, and the Conservation Commission [*Annual Town Reports*].

Sullivan's Corner after the Period of Significance

The most significant changes in the historic district after the end of the period of significance relate to the Norfolk Cemetery. In 1972, the town acquired the cemetery, then encompassing 4.28 acres, and a municipal cemetery commission was established shortly thereafter. Additional land at the northwest corner of the cemetery, bordering Seekonk Street north of the Colonial-period burial ground, was acquired in 1983 and 1991 from the Elms family, resulting in the current 5.35 acres. The town of Norfolk established a Department of Public Works in 2004, consolidating municipal highway, water, and cemetery functions, at which time the cemetery commission was abolished [*Chapter 476 of the Acts of 1972*; *Chapter 101 of the Acts of 2004*]. In recent decades, there has been some reduction in the acreage associated with building lots for the Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk Street, and the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham Street, but these reductions have not impacted the integrity of the historic streetscape within district boundaries.

The town of Norfolk has funded the National Register nomination using Community Preservation funds, with the Norfolk Historical Commission administering the project. Open space includes the 5.35 acres associated with Norfolk Cemetery. In addition, 8.64 acres of the historic district's largest parcel—the Wood family property at 27 Seekonk Street—is classified as recreational land under *M. G. L. c. 61B.*

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Norfolk are basically unknown, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information related to Native subsistence and settlement activities along the interior Charles River drainage for which we have little information. Recent research in neighboring towns indicate many sites in this area may be small, belonging to a class of small, low density, low diversity, temporary, special purpose-type sites. Larger sites could be present around Mann Pond, Kingfisher Pond, and Mirror Lake. Ancient sites in this area may also contribute important information related to the socio/political relationships of Native people in neighboring riverine drainage basins. The Sullivan's Corner Historic District lies within the interior Charles River drainage; however, the interior Neponset River drainage is located within two miles east of the district, and the Taunton River/Mount Hope/Narragansett Bay drainage to the south. Ancient Native American sites in this area may contain information related to the local and regional socio/political influence of Native social groups in these drainages, and how these relationships changed through time. The potential information discussed above could test commonly held beliefs pertaining to riverine drainage settlement hypotheses.

Historic archaeological resources discussed above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of Norfolk over two centuries of growth and development in the district and town, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town's inhabitants. Archaeological evidence associated with the 18th-century farmstead located at the site of the Blake-Pond-Meehan House at 1 Needham Street may contribute important information related to the earliest identified settlement in the district, the architectural characteristics of the farmhouse, and the building patterns of 18th-century farmsteads in the town of Norfolk.

Structural evidence of outbuildings, combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute important information related to the activities conducted at farmsteads in the district from the 18th through 20th centuries. At the Blake-Pond-Meehan House, archaeological evidence from the blacksmith shop operated by Levi Blake may contain important information associated with blacksmithing technologies in use, the products and/or services produced, and the relationship of blacksmithing activities with farms in the area and other local interests. Similar research associated with the market house or market building; also associated with the Blake-Pond-Meehan House may

contribute important information related to the types of products sold, and the importance of cash crops to the local economy. Archaeological evidence from agricultural-related outbuildings may contribute information related to the type of agriculture and husbandry at farmsteads in the district. The presence of three poultry houses and a corn house, originally located at 27 Seekonk Street, suggests that poultry raising was important, and that corn agriculture was also important, possibly as feed for chickens. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with the corner store, now a residence, may contribute evidence related to the kinds of products that were needed by the local community.

Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the Norfolk Cemetery, can identify the full range of graves present at the cemetery. Unmarked graves may be present, and the current pattern of grave stones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries, then later replaced in other locations in the same or different cemeteries. In some instances, gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and other unknown persons. 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 that are associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death, or individuals and groupings of individuals at later dates. This information might contribute important data relating to the ethnicity of the Irish Catholic community and their acculturation.

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. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century Norfolk life 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 burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the graves, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices in the English colonial, Irish Catholic, and later French-Canadian communities, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual and the overall town.

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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: Norfolk Historical Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NOR.E, NOR.48, NOR.190, NOR.191, NOR.192, NOR.193. NOR.800

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 18 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	309020	4665700
B	19	309120	4665540
C	19	309080	4665420
D	19	308960	4665430

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

The boundary of the nominated district is shown on the accompanying sheets (21 and 22) of the town of Norfolk assessors' maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary includes the greatest concentration of intact historic resources historically associated with development at Sullivan's Corner.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen Kelly Broomer, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2012
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125
e-mail

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.)

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: Sullivan's Corner Historic District

City or Vicinity: Norfolk

County: Norfolk State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Kathleen Kelly Broomer

Date Photographed: March 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 8 View NW from Norfolk Cemetery to Seekonk St. Phelan House, 23 Seekonk St (left) and Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk St (right) in distance.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans1

2 of 8 View SW from Norfolk Cemetery to Sullivan's Corner (intersection of Seekonk St and Main St). Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham St (left) and Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk St (right) in distance.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans2

3 of 8 View E in Norfolk Cemetery. Receiving tomb at right.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans3

4 of 8 Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk St. View NW.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans4

5 of 8 Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham St. View SE.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans5

6 of 8 25 Seekonk St, View W.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans6

7 of 8 Phelan House, 23 Seekonk St, View NW.
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans7

8 of 8 Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk St, View NW
digital file name: MA_Norfolk (Norfolk County)_Sullivans8

Property Owner:

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

UTM References
(continued)

E	19	308740	4665580
F	19	308510	4665920

Sullivan's Corner Historic District
Norfolk (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

Assessor's Map-Block-Lot #	*District Sketch Map*	*MHC #*	*Historic Name*	*Address*	*Date of Construction*	*Style*	*Resource Type*	*Status*
21-73-1 and 21-73-43	1	800	**North Wrentham (Norfolk) Cemetery**	Seekonk Street at Main Street and 24 Seekonk Street	1736/1745, 2nd quarter 19C, 1890, 1983, 1991	---	Si	C
			Major features and representative markers:					
			Margaret Blake Marker		died (d.) 1736	---	O	C
			James Blake Marker		d. 1765	---	O	C
			Ann Blake Marker		d. 1767	---	O	C
			Phoebe Ware Marker		d. 1820	Neo-Classical	O	C
			Deacon Asa Ware Marker		d. 1832	Neo-Classical	O	C
			Sally Catherine Pond Marker		d. 1839	---	O	C
			Cook-Harding-Holbrook Receiving Tomb		ca. 1840	---	St	C
			Eliza Maria Pond Marker		d. 1853	---	O	C
			Catherine Pond Marker		d. 1857	Victorian Gothic	O	C
			Capt. Asa Ware Marker		d. 1862	Victorian Gothic	O	C
			Ursula Turner Ware Marker		d. 1862	Victorian Gothic	O	C
			Capt. Samuel Pond Marker		d. 1870	Victorian Gothic	O	C
			stone wall		ca. 1900	---	St	C
			John and Elizabeth Love Marker		d. 1903	---	O	C
			Veterans Memorial		1995	---	St	NC
			flagpole		1995		O	NC
21-72-15	2	48	**Blake-Pond-Meehan House**	1 Needham Street	2nd quarter 19th century	Greek Revival	B	C
			shed					
21-56-17	3	190	**Sullivan's Store**	21 Seekonk Street	ca. 1913	No style	B	C
			shed					
21-56-16	4	191	**Matthew and Mary Phelan House**	23 Seekonk Street	ca. 1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
			cottage		ca. 1936	No style/cottage	B	C
21-56-15	5	192	**Simpson House**	25 Seekonk Street	ca. 1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			2 sheds					
21-56-9	6	193	**Ware-Love House**	27 Seekonk Street	ca. 1830	No style	B	C
			carport		late 20th century	---	B	NC
			garden shelter		late 20th century	---	St	NC
			shed					

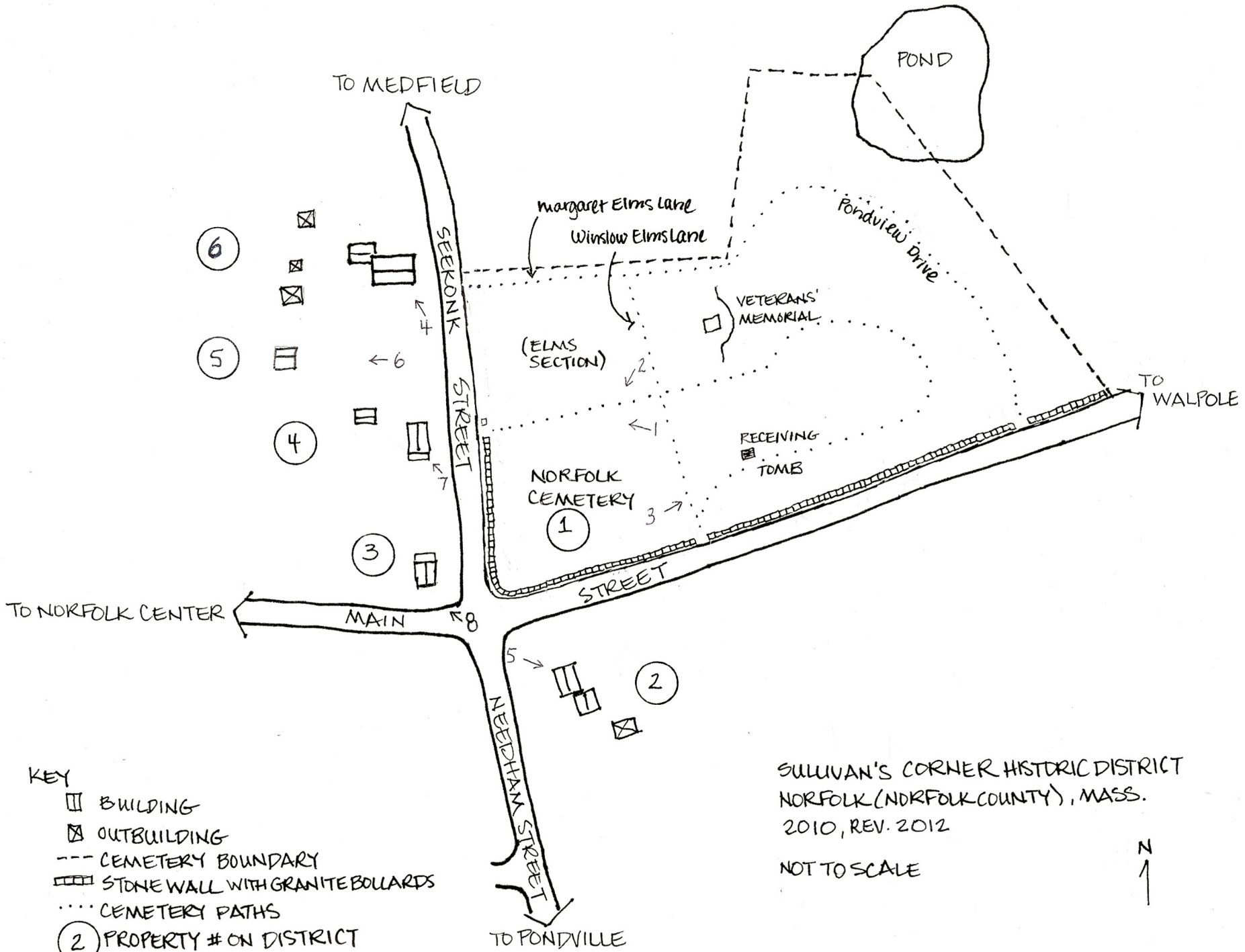
Sullivan's Corner Historic District
Norfolk (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

Key: B = building, Si = site, St = structure, O = object, C = contributing, NC = noncontributing

Number of Resources Within District

Contributing: 6 buildings, 1 site, 2 structures, 12 objects (21 total contributing resources)
Noncontributing: 1 building, 0 sites, 2 structures, 1 objects (4 total noncontributing resources)
sheds are not counted


TO MEDFIELD
POND
Margaret Elms Lane
Winslow Elms Lane
Pondview Drive
SEEKONK STREET
VETERANS' MEMORIAL
(ELMS SECTION)
TO WALPOLE
RECEIVING TOMB
NORFOLK CEMETERY
1
STREET
TO NORFOLK CENTER
MAIN
NEEDHAM STREET
TO PONDVILLE
2
3
4
5
6
KEY
BUILDING
OUTBUILDING
CEMETERY BOUNDARY
STONE WALL WITH GRANITE BOLLARDS
CEMETERY PATHS
(2) PROPERTY # ON DISTRICT DATA SHEET
← 2 PHOTO #
SULLIVAN'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORFOLK (NORFOLK COUNTY), MASS.
2010, REV. 2012
NOT TO SCALE
N

SULLIVAN'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORFOLK (NORFOLK COUNTY) MASS.
SHEET 1 OF 2



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

15	22	
14	21	28
13	20	27

11	17	24
5	10	16	23
4	9	15	22
3	8	14	21	28
2	7	13	20	27
1	6	12	19	26
			18	25

Assessor Map: 21

Applied Geographics, Inc.

Revised January 1, 2008 for Fiscal Year 2009

SULLIVAN'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORFOLK (NORFOLK COUNTY) MASS.
SHEET 2 OF 2

Town of Norfolk
MASSACHUSETTS
Assessment Maps

Assessor Map: 22

Applied Geographics, Inc.

Revised January 1, 2008 for Fiscal Year 2009

Legend

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

1 inch = 200 feet

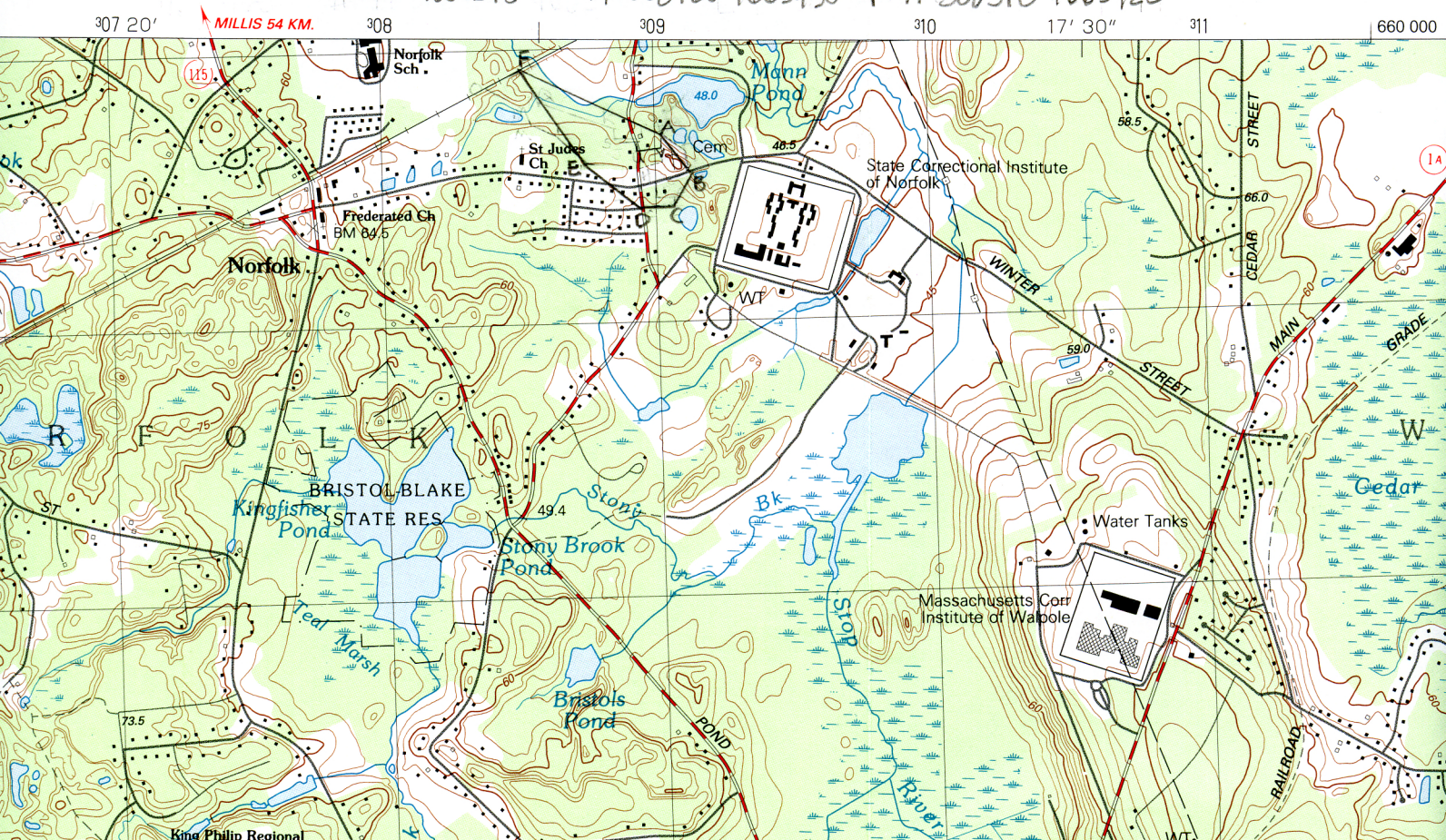
200 100 0 200 Feet

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

16	23	
15	22	
14	21	28

SULLIVAN'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORFOLK (NORFOLK COUNTY), MASS.
FRANKLIN MASS - RHODE ISLAND QUAD SCALE 1:25000
A 19 309020 4665700 C 19 309080 4665420 E 19 308740 4665580
B 19 309120 4665540 D 19 308960 4665430 F 19 308510 4665920

7.5



Sullivan's Corner Historic District, Norfolk (Norfolk Co.), MA



1. View NW from Norfolk Cemetery to Seekonk St. Phelan House, 23 Seekonk St (left) and Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk St (right) in distance.



2. View SW from Norfolk Cemetery to Sullivan's Corner (intersection of Seekonk St and Main St). Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham St (left) and Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk St (right) in distance.

All photographs: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, March 2010

Sullivan's Corner Historic District, Norfolk (Norfolk Co.), MA



3. View E in Norfolk Cemetery. Receiving tomb at right.



4. Ware-Love House, 27 Seekonk St. View NW.

All photographs: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, March 2010

Sullivan's Corner Historic District, Norfolk (Norfolk Co.), MA



5. Blake-Pond-Meehan House, 1 Needham St. View SE.



6. 25 Seekonk St, View W.

All photographs: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, March 2010

Sullivan's Corner Historic District, Norfolk (Norfolk Co.), MA



7. Phelan House, 23 Seekonk St, View NW.



8. Sullivan's Store, 21 Seekonk St, View NW

All photographs: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, March 2010