

Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan 2006–2010



William Francis Galvin
Secretary of the Commonwealth
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

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Brona Simon
Acting Executive Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Revised by:
Christopher C. Skelly,
Director of Local Government Programs
Massachusetts Historical Commission

220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125
617-727-8470
Fax: 617-727-5128
<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc>
mhc@sec.state.ma.us

On the cover: Washington Street Local Historic District, Haverhill

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Introduction

The Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan 2006–2010

As the State Historic Preservation Office, the Massachusetts Historical Commission plays the central role in guiding the Commonwealth’s historic preservation agenda. As the primary user of the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan, the MHC is responsible for assuring that its programs and activities further the broad goals, objectives and priorities outlined in this plan. However, it should be noted that the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan is not used solely by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Rather, this document serves as a guide to many other organizations such as federal agencies, state agencies, non-profit organizations as well as other preservation partners including local and regional governments of Massachusetts. In preparing this plan, we hope it will provide all of us with a clear direction in how best to protect the irreplaceable historic and cultural resources of Massachusetts.

Historic and Cultural Resources in Massachusetts

Massachusetts has a rich history represented in its historic and cultural resources, which include buildings, structures, objects, areas, burial grounds, landscapes, and archaeological sites. These cultural resources are a valuable material record of the history of the Commonwealth and significantly enhance the quality of life in the state. Historic resources bring to residents and visitors an experience of place, a sense of time, and a connection to the past. They enhance the scenic qualities of our landscape, establish community character and identity, and in large part define what is unique about Massachusetts. The continuing presence of historic resources is a principal reason people choose to live, visit, and do business in Massachusetts.

For over 10,000 years people have shaped and modified the land creating the Commonwealth’s collective historic and cultural landscape. The evidence of this long history of human activity is apparent everywhere. The state’s history is found in cultural resources as diverse as archaeological sites associated with the region’s earliest Native inhabitants, farmsteads in the Connecticut River Valley, fishing ports in New Bedford and Cape Ann, Federal houses that line the streets of Salem and Newburyport, and mills and factories in Lowell and Holyoke. The Massachusetts landscape itself is a cultural resource represented in the designed grounds of a country estate in the Berkshires, the manicured green of a town common, a hilltop orchard in Worcester County, or a Cape Cod cranberry bog. This vast array of resources is an important illustration of the state’s cultural heritage and provides a better understanding of our past, be it that of prehistoric cultures represented in an archaeological site, or of nineteenth-century engineering in a railroad bridge.





The historic properties and sites that comprise the cultural landscape in Massachusetts are both finite and non-renewable. Once destroyed, they are lost forever. Their continued productive use, appreciation, and value is inextricably linked to the need to preserve and protect them. Massachusetts has long recognized the importance of preserving this heritage and has a well-established framework that incorporates historic preservation into the state's overall planning. As the state's historic preservation office, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has developed the *State Plan* to help guide the state's historic preservation efforts.

History of Statewide Historic Preservation Planning in Massachusetts

Massachusetts officially recognized state government's responsibility for preserving the Commonwealth's historic and archaeological resources with the establishment of the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1963. The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 created a broad national historic preservation program and directed each state to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act at the state level and for coordinating local, state, and federal preservation efforts. The MHC is the Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer in Massachusetts.

In an effort to create a comprehensive planning and decision-making framework to guide the state's historic preservation efforts, the Massachusetts Historical Commission adopted *Cultural Resources in Massachusetts: A Model for Management (Model for Management)* in 1979. Designed primarily to guide the MHC's internal decision-making, the *Model for Management* established a research-oriented and strongly resource-based approach to the assessment and management of the state's cultural resources through the consideration of four key elements: 1. current knowledge about the state's historic and cultural resources, 2. contexts for the state's cultural resources, 3. threat of loss or destruction of cultural resources, and 4. constituencies for preservation. In the 26 years since the adoption of the *Model for Management*, an enormous amount of information identifying the state's cultural resources has been acquired, a better understanding of their context within the cultural landscape and significance has been established, and there is a broadened consideration and awareness of the economic, social, environmental, political, and legal trends that affect the continued preservation of the state's historic and cultural resources. The *Model for Management* continues to form the basic framework for future state historic preservation plans.

Following the *Model for Management* in 1979, a *1995-2000 State Plan* was prepared. This plan commenced the five-year planning cycle as required by the National Park Service. The development of the *1995 State Plan* demonstrated the progress that had been made in implementing the

recommendations of the 1979 *Model for Management* and set the course for statewide preservation planning for the next five years.

During 2000, the Massachusetts Historical Commission prepared the *2000-2005 State Plan*. The *2000-2005 State Plan* provided the framework necessary for developing annual work programs, legislation, outreach efforts, technical assistance, grant allocation, and preservation partnerships. The *2006-2010 State Plan* continues the five-year planning cycle and offers guidance to review past accomplishments, analyze the challenges ahead, and move onward with a clear vision.

Each year, the Massachusetts Historical Commission develops an Annual Work Program, based on the State Plan, that describes the implementation priorities and the specific tasks necessary to accomplish the goals of the State Plan within existing legislative, funding, and staffing constraints.

Major Accomplishments

Preparing the *2006-2010 State Plan* offers a unique opportunity to acknowledge the many accomplishments of the past five years. With our federal, state, and local partners, the historic preservation community has had many great successes.

Additions to the Statewide Inventory

Budget reductions after FY2001 resulted in major cutbacks to the MHC's Survey & Planning grant program, which had been the primary stimulus for generating local professional-level historic properties survey documentation. Despite the loss of these matching grant funds to all but CLG communities, MHC still added over 4,700 new inventory forms to its files in the 2001-2005 period. Entries in the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS) grew to nearly 175,000. Local funding, increasingly provided through Community Preservation Act (CPA) allocations, picked up some of the slack, and the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Heritage Landscape Inventory Program generated new, targeted inventory for a dozen towns in Southeast Massachusetts. At least six communities (Boxborough, Duxbury, Littleton, Shutesbury, Tyngsborough, and Wareham) completed comprehensive community-wide surveys. Several communities prepared community-wide survey plans to help update or complete their local inventories. MHC's Western Massachusetts initiative has provided technical assistance to eight towns in developing survey plans.

Listings in the National Register of Historic Places

The number of nominations completed and properties listed in the National Register since the publication of the last State Plan remained high, despite budget reductions. More than 230 nominations were completed, documenting the significance of more than 9,100 contributing resources. One of the most significant accomplishments during the 2000-2005 period was the completion of a context study for Boston's Metropolitan Parks, which focused on the historic parkways and park roads of the system. The nomination, initiated and funded by the MHC, was completed with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. Another notable achievement during the 2000-2005 period was the designation of a statewide context for the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts and an individual property listed under this Multiple Property Submission format. There are plans for additional nominations during the 2006-2010 period. This context was developed under a cooperative agreement with the

National Park Service. The MHC's Survey & Planning grant program funded nominations in CLG communities (including Boston and Salem, where neighborhood districts in both cities resulted in designation of large numbers of contributing resources). The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Cemetery Initiative furthered the nomination of historic burying grounds statewide. Other large districts in Hopedale, Marlborough, Middleborough, Milton, Swampscott, and Westford, among others contributed to the high volume of listed properties. At the end of 2005, Massachusetts remained a national leader in the National Register program, with more than 3,970 listings since the start of the program in 1966, including close to 800 National Register districts and approximately 65,720 contributing resources.

State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

In 2003, Massachusetts enacted a state historic rehabilitation tax credit. A tax credit of up to 20% of the qualified rehabilitation cost is targeted to income producing properties that are at least 50 years old and are certified historic by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund

In 2002, additional state funding for the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF) was provided despite the Commonwealth's economic downturn. Between 2002 and 2005 the MPPF program completed Grant Rounds 7 through 11. During this period, 195 grant allocations were made to 172 properties in 100 Massachusetts communities and totaling more than \$10.5 million. Competition for these funds remains very high with substantially more requests than awards, often with a funded/unfunded ratio of 1:3. The program continues to strike a balance between funding properties in municipal and non-profit ownership and can be credited with reversing the decline of many significant historic resources.

Community Preservation Act

Since enacted in 2000, over 100 cities and towns in Massachusetts have adopted the Community Preservation Act, which generates local funds for affordable housing, open space protection, and historic preservation. Over \$20 million has been appropriated for historic preservation projects.

Historic Preservation E-mail List

Since its creation three and a half years ago, MassHistPres, has grown to over 700 members. Made up mostly of local preservation commission members, it also includes preservation planners, architects, preservation consultants, archaeologists, planners, and many others. The e-mail list offers an unparalleled network that connects the preservation community across the state.

Geographic Information System

With the support of a multi-year ISTE A grant, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has continued to develop its Geographic Information System (GIS). Statewide archaeological resources datalayers are complete. Historic properties are digitized in 86 cities and towns.

Economic Impact Study

In 2002, an economic impact study was completed for Massachusetts. Entitled "Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Massachusetts," the study considered the economic impact of historic rehabilitation and heritage tourism. The study found that "annual direct economic effects, calculated conservatively, include \$2.3 billion in historic rehabilitation spending and \$2.5 billion in heritage tourism spending – for a total of \$4.8 billion annually."

Website

Over the past 5 years, the MHC has worked to make the Internet a valuable resource for sharing information on Historic Preservation in the Commonwealth and for timely distribution of important information. The MHC now makes available for download all application forms and instructions for the MPPF program, nomination forms for the annual preservation awards and information on the state historic preservation tax credit. The Archaeology Month poster and calendar and back issues of the *Preservation Advocate* are available on-line as well. Access to MACRIS through the web was a notable accomplishment. The MHC plans to continue to expand the information available on the Internet in the next 5 years.

Massachusetts Historical Commission Publications

The MHC has a program underway to upgrade and modernize its publications, as well as to develop new publications on an as needed basis. One goal has been to develop a consistent style to help identify MHC's contributions to Historic Preservation in the Commonwealth. The MHC has revived the *Preservation Advocate* newsletter, which is currently published on an occasional basis with a goal of publishing three issues annually. Back issues are available on MHC's website. The MHC plans to continue this program of improved publications and to continue to integrate the publications and website to increase access to MHC information and resources and create a comprehensive public information program.

New Outreach Material for Local Preservation Commissions

During the past five years, the Massachusetts Historical Commission updated the *Establishing Local Historic Districts Guidebook* and the *Preservation Planning Manual* for local historical commissions. A summary sheet for new historic district commission members was created and distributed. In addition, a sample neighborhood conservation district bylaw was prepared and presented statewide. With the assistance of a professional videographer, a DVD was developed for historic district commissions on design review. Another DVD is in the works for establishing and administering local historic districts.

Statewide Historic Preservation Conferences

Over the past five years, the Massachusetts Historical Commission organized and supported an annual statewide historic preservation conference that drew professional preservationists, architects, volunteer preservation commissions, non-profit organizations, public employees students, and citizens together for a day-long conference. Conferences were held in Lowell, 2000; Amherst, 2001; New Bedford, 2002; Boston, 2003; and Salem, 2004.

The Challenges Ahead

While many successes can be noted, the preservation of the historical and cultural resources of Massachusetts remains challenging.

Funding

Adequately funding historic preservation projects remains a daunting task. The economic downturn over the past five years has meant that far less Survey & Planning grants were offered to Massachusetts' cities and towns. As a result, the preparation of inventory forms by professional preservation consultants dropped considerably. Development pressures have not abated, how-

ever, resulting in the loss of numerous significant properties including 17th- and 18th-century historic resources. The remaining balance of the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF) was awarded on November 9, 2005. Twenty Three project were funded in 23 Round 12. There is no funding for Round 13 at this time. Reauthorization of the MPPF is critical to the preservation of remaining significant historic and cultural resources.

Urban Areas

Many urban and industrial centers throughout Massachusetts have experienced reinvestment projects over the past few years. Additional resources are needed to make sure that large and small urban centers are provided the planning support, tools, and capital improvements needed to maintain vibrant neighborhoods and cities.



Rural Areas

The Massachusetts landscape continues to be transformed by suburban sprawl. Even as the state population has declined, the amount of developed land has increased dramatically. While suburbanization has traditionally occurred primarily at the fringes of urban areas or along major transportation routes, previously rural communities are among those with the greatest growth rates. The impacts of sprawl are broad including farmland and open space that are lost to commercial strip development and large lot subdivisions, disinvestment in the historic central business districts and village centers, transportation systems that are overburdened and dependent on the automobile. In short, uncontrolled growth threatens the unique character, identity, and cultural heritage of the Commonwealth

Suburban Areas

The historically suburban areas of the Boston region continue to experience the loss of their diverse housing stock as land prices rise and large houses replace smaller ones. This trend has greatly altered the historic streetscape character in some neighborhoods. In some cases, this trend has destroyed historically significant buildings. In the outer, less developed, suburbanizing areas undergoing low-density residential housing growth, the loss of their few remaining open spaces, enormous increases in traffic, and fragmented land development patterns are typical.

State and Local Government Stewardship

State and local governments own many of the most significant historic resources in the Commonwealth; however, the funding to perform basic maintenance is not often available. In addition, state policies remain that do not adequately take into account historic resources, community character, and neighborhood revitalization.

Archaeological Resources

At present the protection of significant archaeological sites in Massachusetts is through the MHC's review and compliance activities. However, since most sites are privately owned and development impacting them may not be subject to environmental reviews, a more proactive planning approach to site protection is needed. The general lack of awareness of archaeological resources among the general public and preservationists underscores the need for the continuing integration of above and below ground resources in cultural resource planning. As archaeological sites often occur in places valuable for their open space qualities, an important opportunity exists to further the protection of archaeological resources through open space acquisition and land conservation efforts.

Volunteer Local Preservation Planning Efforts

Historic preservation in Massachusetts is based strongly at the local level, which has the most preservation activity and the strongest protections for historic and cultural resources. The state's network of 450 local historical commissions and historic district commissions has been effective in implementing preservation mechanisms across the Commonwealth. Primarily a volunteer network, they struggle with finding time to accomplish their goals, recruiting new members, and assuring adequate municipal funding. While almost every municipality in Massachusetts has adopted a local historical commission, almost 20% of the local historical commissions in Massachusetts are inactive based on a statewide study conducted in 2004. Although the Massachusetts Historical Commission offers guidebooks, handouts, phone and e-mail responses to questions and on-site training, the need for training is far greater than currently offered.

Heritage Tourism

The economic impact study of 2002 clearly demonstrated the enormous impact of heritage tourism on the economy of Massachusetts. However, in many cases, museum attendance is down and improvements are needed to sustain and expand the heritage tourism market for Massachusetts. Coordinating the many small historic and cultural institutions into a statewide tourism effort remains a challenge as does the encouragement of heritage tourism outside of the Boston area.

Creating the 2006-2010 Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan

With the *2000-2005 State Plan* as a starting point, preparing the 2006-2010 plan began in late 2004 with a review of our major accomplishments, what remained outstanding from the previous plan, and what new challenges were present as we cross into the next five-year planning cycle.

During winter 2005, staff at the Massachusetts Historical Commission developed an extensive database of preservation activities in the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts. While almost all municipalities have established a local historical commission, it was unclear how many local historical commissions were active. Through extensive communication statewide, an accurate picture emerged of active and inactive local historical commissions. This communication with local commissions launched our public process for developing the *State Plan*.

The next step was to compile information on historic property survey, national register nominations, and local planning and protection for each of the 351 cities and towns. While broad information on each of these core planning areas had been compiled by region, it had never been compiled by municipality. While it was a time-consuming effort, the resulting community-by-

community report is an unparalleled and valuable tool for state and local planning, advocacy, and encouragement.

Public Involvement

Public input on the *State Plan* picked up speed in the summer of 2005. Notices regarding the development of the *State Plan* were sent to the MassHistPres e-mail list, placed on the MHC website, and sent to our preservation partners. MHC encouraged comment through an opinion survey that was returned to our office.

Public meetings were held in Eastern Massachusetts, Central Massachusetts, Western Massachusetts, and Cape Cod. The five meetings were widely advertised to local historical commissions, historic district commissions, regional planning agencies, state agencies, and our other state preservation partners.

For historic preservation accomplishments, respondents noted the Community Preservation Act, the state tax credit, and the reauthorization of the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund. Development pressure, unplanned growth, and suburban sprawl were notable areas of concern. Not surprisingly, additional funding for historic preservation projects was recognized as an issue, statewide, locally, and as a high priority for MHC. A common theme that ranked above other comments from the opinion surveys and the regional public meetings was the need for additional local commission training, particularly regionally based training. Several respondents noted that MHC should take a leadership role in historic homeowner education through workshops, the statewide conference, or the MHC website.

Following the opportunity for public input and the in-house collection of data for the 351 cities and towns, MHC staff began developing the text and recommendations for each of the eight regions during the fall of 2005. By the spring of 2006, we finalized our regional sections and updated the goals and objectives.

As a final draft document, we again sought the input of our preservation partners and provided a draft copy to all that were interested in reviewing the draft and providing comments. We reviewed all the comments that were received, revised the document where appropriate, and produced the final version of the plan in April 2006. The result of this planning process is the *Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Plan 2006-2010*, intended to guide the state's future historic preservation activity.

About this Plan

The plan presents an overview of historic preservation in Massachusetts, regional issues and opportunities, and statewide goals and objectives. The recommendations included in this plan are not meant to be a specific blueprint or formula for preserving the state's historic resources, nor an exhaustive list of all possible actions, but rather serve as a general guidance document, offering a comprehensive set of statewide preservation goals and objectives for the preservation constituency over the next five years.

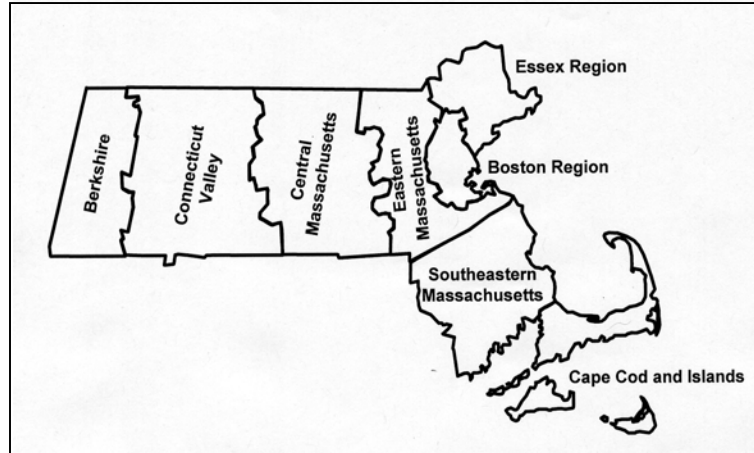
The plan is divided into three sections:

Historic Preservation in Massachusetts – A Statewide Overview

This section describes the status of statewide historic preservation programs and activities such as the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth, Archaeological Resources, the Statewide Reconnaissance Survey, National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS), the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund, review and compliance under federal/state laws and technical assistance to local governments.

Regional Issues and Opportunities

This section reviews the current status and issues present in each of the eight regions of Massachusetts. Recommendations are provided for each region. These regions are Berkshire, Connecticut Valley, Central Massachusetts, Eastern Massachusetts, Essex Region, Boston Region, Southeastern Massachusetts, and Cape Cod & the Islands.



Statewide Goals and Objectives

This section provides detailed goals and objectives for protecting the historic and cultural assets of the Commonwealth.

Planning for the next revision to the *State Plan* will begin in late 2009.

Historic Preservation in Massachusetts: A Statewide Overview

Tremendous progress has been made in each of the historic preservation programs. This section of the plan points out the many successes achieved over the past 40 years while demonstrating the work that remains to be done.

Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets

The *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth* has been compiled and maintained by the MHC since MHC's creation in 1963 and has grown to include records on an estimated 200,000 properties and sites. The inventory includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, areas, parks, landscapes, and burial grounds. Inventory information is recorded on MHC inventory forms, following standards and guidelines set forth in the MHC's *Historic Properties Survey Manual*. Inventory forms are the fundamental research and planning document supporting the MHC's preservation planning activities, local historical commissions, and others. They are designed to provide basic information on the current location, appearance, and condition of historic resources. They also allow the recording of historical information on the origins, evolution, context, uses and associated activities, and people connected to each resource.

Unlike other states, most of the inventory information in the files of the MHC has been prepared by or for local historical commissions. Professional and avocational archaeologists and the Massachusetts Archaeological Society recorded most of the archaeological sites in the inventory. While local historical commissions undertake most historic property surveys, MHC receives inventory forms from many other sources, and the MHC files contain much information not necessarily available locally. For example, land-owning state and federal agencies complete and submit inventory information on historic properties to the MHC as part of their ongoing planning activities. In addition, proponents of public and private projects subject to federal and state environmental reviews also submit inventory information to the MHC as part of the review process.

The MHC provides technical assistance to local commissions undertaking survey activity, and its Survey & Planning grants program has provided many communities with matching grants to conduct comprehensive historic properties surveys. Professional surveys include information on project methods, a historical narrative that places individual historic resources in a larger local context, and National Register recommendations for potentially eligible, inventoried properties in addition to inventory forms and maps.

Over the last five years, the MHC's historic properties inventory files have grown significantly, with the addition of over 10,000 inventory forms. Compared to previous periods, however, there has been an ongoing decline in the number of inventory forms submitted to the MHC because of

fundamental changes in how the state's inventory is compiled. The percentage of forms submitted by local commissions and prepared by local volunteers has dropped; forms generated through Survey & Planning grant projects now make up the majority. The implementation of more exacting survey standards in recent years has to some degree impacted volunteer, non-professional survey efforts. This recent trend underscores the past importance of MHC's Survey & Planning grants in continuing the state's historic property inventory efforts and suggests that alternative methods for furthering the state's survey be explored. Direct survey, funded through MHC, is one avenue available to cities and towns unable to provide a matching share.

The growth in the inventory over the past decade has significantly expanded its comprehensiveness. While the *Model for Management* noted that many local surveys were biased toward pre-1850 residential buildings, the inventory has since come to reflect far more accurately the types and distributions of historic properties that are present in communities. In most regions, the predominant periods represented in the inventory are the decades of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a distribution that reflects the historic pattern of growth and development in Massachusetts. Across the state, the numbers of industrial and commercial properties, multi-family residences, and historic resources that are not documented in local inventories are notable. Information gaps remain, but the MHC has been successful in targeting areas of special planning concern, such as the Cape Cod region and the Blackstone River Valley, again through MHC's Survey & Planning grants program. The fact remains, however, that many communities are still operating with historic properties inventories that are more than 25 years old. There remains a pressing need to expand, update, and improve documentation in these cities and towns.

Archaeological Resources

Unlike the extant built resources documenting Massachusetts' history, archaeological sites are not usually visible on the surface of the ground (unless for instance, plowing has lifted artifacts to the surface or a cellar hole has been left open). In order to locate archaeological sites, trained archaeologists must conduct an archaeological survey—a systematic, scientific investigation using test excavations.

Only a very small proportion of the entire state (probably less than 1%) has been subjected to an archaeological survey. The sites recorded in MHC's inventory, discovered by avocational archaeologists from the 1930s to 1980s and by professional archaeologists from the mid-1970s until the present, probably represent less than 3-5% of the number of archaeological sites expected to exist. Given the lack of systematic archaeological survey across the state, identification surveys are a priority planning activity.

As part of the statewide reconnaissance survey, the MHC inventoried artifact collections housed at private museums and in the possession of private collectors. The artifact inventories have been entered in the MHC's archaeological database and site locations added to the inventory. Presently over 6,000 sites are included and records concerning over 75,000 artifacts. In addition, the study unit reports developed as part of the statewide reconnaissance survey include specific sub-regions and areas for survey priorities.

Identification of pre-Contact and historic period archaeological sites is variable across the state, ranging from Nantucket where an MHC funded project identified over 150 pre-Contact sites, to towns like Otis or Monroe, which contain no recorded sites and have never been subjected to any level of archaeological survey. However there is a large amount of archaeological data known for the majority of the state, begging for further study and synthesis, in order to develop more accurate predictive models of where significant sites are likely to be present.

The designation of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has continued the identification of significant tribal sites. The Stockbridge-Munsee THPO has consulted with the Massachusetts Historical Commission as has the state recognized tribes (Mashpee, Nipmuc) and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs.

The ongoing computerization of the information in MHC's archaeological database and the computerized mapping of site locations and previously surveyed areas are priorities. The computerization and mapping of this information will help identify survey priorities, particularly in regions of the state where MHC's reconnaissance survey has not been completed. In areas where study unit reports have been completed, newly discovered sites could be added to the levels of knowledge and survey and registration priorities could be re-evaluated with this information. The development of maps depicting archaeologically sensitive areas for pre-Contact and historic periods would have wide applications in planning efforts designed to identify and protect archaeological sites throughout the state. To help accomplish these statewide goals, the MHC has been awarded a grant from the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) enhancements program.

The state's historic archaeological sites such as cellar holes, foundations, and mill sites offer valuable insights into past ways of life. In addition, historic period archaeological sites can provide important information concerning the lives of people who are not well represented or who may be inaccurately portrayed in documentary sources, such as women, children, Native Americans, African Americans, and other ethnic groups. Thematic historic archaeological surveys would help locate and identify these types of sites, and should be a priority for future work.

The MHC's Archaeological Curation Center was established in 1997 to curate state-owned archaeological collections, namely artifacts and their associated records from archaeological investigations that were conducted under a State Archaeologist's permit, and to interpret the findings to the public. The Center consists of an archaeology laboratory and a secure storage vault at the Massachusetts State Archives Building. The mission of the curation center is to curate and make available to the public for research or display the artifacts, records, and photographs associated with state-owned archaeological collections under M.G.L. Ch. 9 sec. 27C. The State Archaeologist and the Archaeological Collections Manager oversee the curation center, which is further staffed by collections assistants under contract to the MHC.

Collections are housed in a secure vault with the capacity to hold 1620 standard archival boxes. Archaeological research is conducted in the wet/dry laboratory. The lab is equipped with sinks and drying racks for cleaning and processing artifacts; computers for accessioning, cataloging, and artifact analysis; a growing research library; and a high-powered Leica microscope. The Curation Center is drafting collection management and curation policies and developing a state-of-

the-art collections management database with bar code capability for artifact tracking and collections management. This database will facilitate access to the collections for research purposes and also provide easier access to the collections for exhibit loans.

A priority for the Curation Center has been to curate state-owned archaeological collections, in particular collections formerly curated by archaeological institutions and organizations that are no longer in business. It is a current priority of the MHC Archaeological Curation Center to continue to retrieve “at-risk” state-owned archaeological collections. To accomplish these goals, expansion of the appropriate secure and climate-controlled storage is necessary; the vault is approximately 95% full and will reach capacity in the near future. Equally important is arranging for adequate long-term funding for the collections program.

To aid in the curation of those archaeological collections stemming from excavations that preceded transportation related projects, including the Big Dig, the MHC has been awarded a grant through the ISTE program. Implementation of the grant has begun and includes improving the storage conditions for these at-risk collections and completing three short booklets and small traveling exhibits to be distributed and circulated, respectively, in the communities that were most effected by the transportation projects.

The Curation Center has an established public education program. The cornerstones of the program include an exhibit “Archaeology of the Central Artery Project: Highway to the Past,” at the Commonwealth Museum and a 6-lesson curriculum guide “Boston’s Archaeological Past,” which has been distributed to more than 5,000 Massachusetts teachers. The exhibit has an active field trip program and more than 35,000 students have visited the exhibit with their teachers since it opened in 1998. It continues to be a popular program with many teachers who bring their class every year. In 2000, the Gillette Company sponsored the publication of *Highway to the Past*, for free distribution. MHC reprinted the booklet in 2001 and now more than 30,000 copies have been distributed to date. The Curation Center has been awarded an additional TEA-21 grant to continue the Big Dig archaeology education program in the future through additional educational products and Internet applications.

Over the next five years, the Curation Center will continue to work to improve the condition of state-owned archaeological collections and bring them up to modern curation standards and will continue to expand its educational program.

The Statewide Reconnaissance Survey

In 1979 as a result of the *Model for Management*, the MHC initiated a reconnaissance-level survey of the state’s 351 cities and towns to establish a uniform base level of knowledge of historic and archaeological resources in Massachusetts. Designed as a field and documentary assessment, the reconnaissance survey provided a concise summary of the general historical patterns of local development and an assessment of the surviving historic resources. Conducted by a survey team that included an architectural historian, historical geographer, social historian, industrial historian, historical archaeologist, and prehistoric archaeologist, the survey was organized into eight regional study units as established in the *Model for Management*. Between 1979 and 1986, town and regional reports were completed for five regions: Boston Area, Southeast Massachusetts,

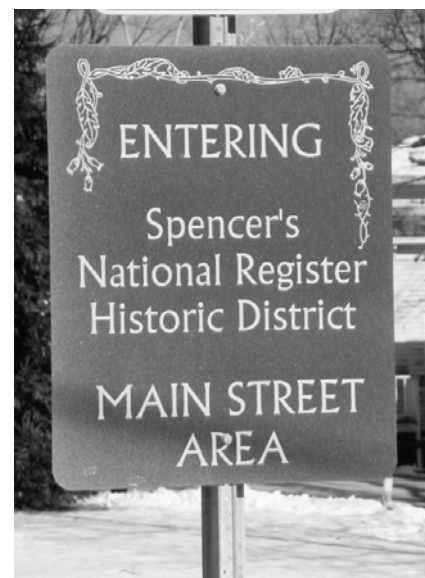
Connecticut Valley, Central Massachusetts, and Cape Cod and the Islands. Town reports were also completed for all of the Eastern Massachusetts Region, and parts of the Essex County region, although regional reports were not prepared at that time. No reconnaissance survey work has been done for the Berkshire County region. Three products resulted from this survey: town reports, a set of town map overlays, and summary regional reports for the study units.

Town reports provide an introduction to the historic development and surviving historic resources of municipalities in the Commonwealth. Each report contains a historical overview, topographic description and summary of political boundary changes, and discusses seven historic periods: Contact (1500-1620), Plantation (1620-1675), Colonial (1675-1775), Federal (1775-1830), Early Industrial (1830-1870), Late Industrial (1870-1915), and Early Modern (1915-1940/45). Within each period, the report is organized into five topics: transportation, population, settlement, subsistence and economy, and architecture. Copies of town reports are available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Town reports are designed for use with a set of color-coded map overlays that illustrate transportation routes, settlement patterns, and industrial sites for each historic period. These mylar overlay maps are used in conjunction with MHC's base maps for each city and town.

The reconnaissance survey regional reports provide both a regional context for information presented in the town reports, and a consideration of significant historic development themes for the region. The regional reports build on the organizational and topical framework of the town reports and include: topography, a prehistoric overview, transportation and settlement patterns, social history, architectural history, and economic and industrial development. Types of surviving resources and research questions are presented for each historic period. A discussion of recent regional trends highlights threats to and opportunities for the preservation of historic and archaeological resources, and sets priorities for historic preservation planning activities in the region. The MHC's regional reconnaissance survey remains an important basis for the office's statewide planning efforts, and the completion of work in three regions—Essex County, Berkshire County, and Eastern Massachusetts—remains a priority.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a federal program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is a program of the National Park Service and administered in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Commonwealth and the nation. The National Register is central to the MHC's preservation planning programs. National Register nominations in Massachusetts



are usually based on comprehensive local inventories of cultural resources, allowing registration decisions to be made in a consistent manner and within the larger context of a community's development history. The level of National Register activity in Massachusetts continues to be high, with more than 9,100 contributing resources designated since the 2000 plan. The continued strong level of activity can be attributed to many factors, including the high degree of interest in the National Register among local historical commissions, the funding of nominations in CLG communities through the MHC's Survey & Planning grant program, and the resurgence of incentive programs, including the investment tax credit program.

The MHC's National Register program continues to emphasize district designations over individual listings and to stress the importance of full public information prior to nomination. Continued refinement of MHC's National Register public information materials remains a priority.

Today the National Register in Massachusetts encompasses an incredibly diverse range of cultural resources: First Period Houses and 20th-century diners; mill worker housing and Federal mansions; urban neighborhoods and rural historic landscapes; historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Despite the recent level of registration activity in Massachusetts, some gaps remain, and a number of communities having no listings. Additionally, as national and state standards for registration have changed, many early nominations need improved documentation to meet current preservation planning needs.

The information contained in the National Register files maintained by the MHC not only provides documentation on the physical characteristics and significance of historic and cultural resources, but also develops contexts for understanding the Commonwealth's history. Along with the *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth*, the National Register provides the MHC with a basic tool for preservation planning and decision-making, including its review of projects pursuant to state and federal laws. As a recognized standard of historic and cultural significance, the National Register is used increasingly by local historical commissions and local and regional planning entities for a variety of planning, incentive, and regulatory programs for cultural resource preservation. There is also a growing interest in using the wealth of information in National Register nominations to further education, public awareness, and appreciation of historic and cultural resources and their preservation.

Other MHC Sources of Information on Historic Resources

In addition to its Inventory and National Register documentation, the MHC maintains additional program records containing information on historic resources. Project files generated by MHC's bricks-and-mortar grants programs (e.g., Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund, past Acquisition and Development grants) include detailed photographic, descriptive, and historic documentation. MHC files include copies of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) reports and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) reports completed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, with the original reports at the Massachusetts Archives. The MHC also retains miscellaneous historic structures reports compiled for a variety of purposes. The *Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports: Massachusetts* provides access to MHC's collection of archaeological reports, which often include information on historic contexts and resources not available elsewhere. The Save our Sculpture Survey

contexts and resources not available elsewhere. The Save our Sculpture Survey contains information on public sculpture in the state.

Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS)

In 1987, the MHC initiated the *Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System*, a set of interrelated computer programs that manage information on historic properties and sites and related historic preservation program activities. After nearly two decades of use and development, MACRIS remains integral to MHC's day-to-day operations. The core of the database system consists of information entered from the *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth*, National Register of Historic Places nomination files, and other related MHC files on historic and archaeological resources. To date, this dynamic database has expanded to include information on nearly 175,000 properties statewide, with records updated and added on an ongoing basis. MACRIS also includes statewide data on pre-Contact archaeological sites, and historic period archaeological sites. MHC uses MACRIS to manage its constituents (contacts/ mailing list) information. In addition staff in several program areas use MACRIS-based logs and tracking programs to manage Review and Compliance and Grants projects, and MHC uses MACRIS to manage its major annual public events, including the Statewide Preservation Conference and the Preservation Awards. Development of the Geographic Information System (GIS) component of MACRIS continues, allowing MHC to standardize the extensive and diverse location information on properties and sites found in MHC files.

Information on cultural resources in the MACRIS database is accessible through a set of standardized reports. Resource Snapshots summarize information in the database on specific properties. Community Profiles provide statistical abstracts of selected characteristics of all historic properties within a city or town. Customized profiles may also be prepared for a variety of geographic areas. Customized Reports are readily prepared to search the database for properties that combine virtually any combination of characteristics found in the database including architectural style, date of construction, historical associations, and designations. The Street Index lists all properties in the database for a city or town in street address order. The Maker Index provides an alphabetical listing of all architects, designers, and builders identified in MHC files for historic properties and sites. The State Register of Historic Places is a compendium of all individual properties, sites, and districts with official designations. These include National Register listings, local historic districts, and preservation restrictions.

Given the size and complexity of MHC's information files, MACRIS provides a critically needed and valuable tool for data organization, program management, research, and analysis. Beyond continuing to add new and existing information to the MACRIS database, efforts over the past five years have also focused on developing new program management modules and on providing improved staff and public access and searching capabilities. The public can now directly access the historic properties database and produce reports based on a variety of complex searches. Scanning and linking paper inventory forms and photos to the MACRIS database remains a future goal.

Although the initial investments in MACRIS have paid extraordinary returns, and the system has proved remarkably resilient and trouble free, much of the core PICK programming of the system

is nearly two decades old. As the system approaches its 20th anniversary, a major undertaking will be to plan and implement the migration of MACRIS into a current, state-of-the-art, information-management environment.

Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF)

The MPPF, a 50% matching grant reimbursement program first established in 1984, supports the preservation of historic properties, landscapes, and sites (cultural resources) listed, or in certain circumstances, eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Properties must be in municipal or non-profit ownership.

Since the resumption of the MPPF in August 1994, twelve grant rounds have been initiated and \$38.4 million have been awarded for 451 projects in 560 grant actions. Grants for pre-development, development, acquisition, or emergency work have been awarded to 179 communities within the Commonwealth. This represents an estimated total investment (with matching funds) of greater than \$76 million.

The majority of projects request assistance for the stabilization, repair, and restoration of the exterior building envelope involving roofing and associated drainage, windows, cladding, masonry, carpentry, and/or painting. All MPPF grants require that property owners agree to a Preservation Restriction, which ensures that the property retain its historic character and integrity through the design review and approval process by Massachusetts Historical Commission staff.

The MPPF is a very successful and popular grant program offering dramatic, visible improvements to historically significant properties throughout the Commonwealth. The MPPF is currently funded through June 30, 2007. We are awaiting authorization of additional funds to continue this program.

Environmental Review

The MHC is authorized by state and federal law to review and comment on certain state and federally licensed, permitted, or funded projects to determine whether the proposed project will have an impact on historic or prehistoric properties. If it is determined that the project poses a threat to a historic property within the project area, then project proponents and the MHC jointly explore alternatives to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate any damaging effects. MHC's environmental review programs have been successful in resolving historic preservation disputes. MHC reviews approximately 10,000 projects annually.

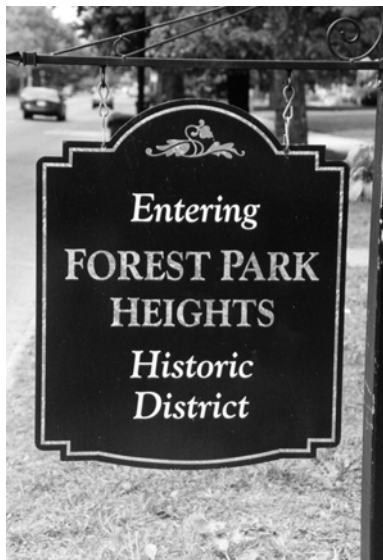
The State Archaeologist, whose permits ensure that these important resources are properly conserved, oversees archaeological excavations on public lands. The State Archaeologist also reviews development projects that affect archaeological properties and negotiates solutions to protect the sites.

Local Government Programs

Historic preservation in Massachusetts is dependent on active local historical commissions and historic district commissions. There are over 3,000 preservation commission members throughout the state volunteering their time and energy to better protect their community. Together, they constitute the bulk of historic preservation efforts statewide.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission is committed to providing local historical commissions and historic district commissions with the technical assistance they need to do their job. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has prepared numerous guidebooks and resource materials. The *Preservation Planning Manual* and *Establishing Local Historic Districts* were recently updated. *Preservation through Bylaws and Ordinances* describes the many preservation tools in use throughout cities and towns in Massachusetts. Most MHC assistance delivered to local preservation commissions, although non-profits, Planning Boards, Master Plan Committees, and Open Space Committees also seek technical assistance from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

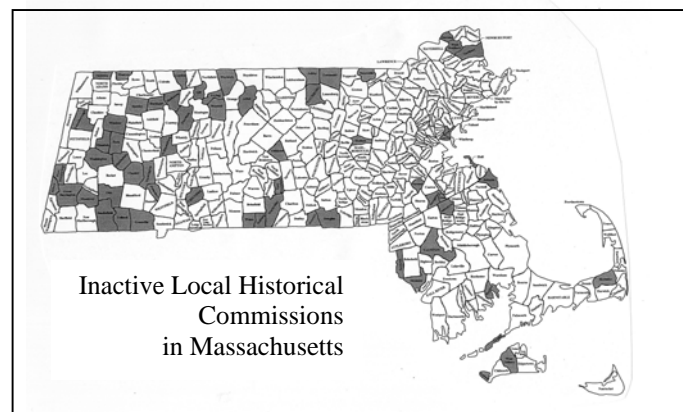
Massachusetts Historical Commission staff members regularly meet local historical commission and historic district commission members through On the Road meetings. This program has reached hundreds of commission members. Massachusetts Historical Commission staff also prepared for Preservation Mass, the statewide non-profit organization, an introductory slide show on historic preservation in Massachusetts. Preservation Mass has delivered this slide show to public meetings throughout the state.



Through a partnership with the University of Massachusetts/Boston, the Massachusetts Historical Commission developed an e-mail listserve for historic preservation issues in Massachusetts. Subscribers to this open list include architects, preservation planners, architectural historians, archaeologists, and, primarily, local preservation commission members. It has grown to over 700 members. Daily questions are asked with answers provided by peers, private professionals, and MHC staff. This new method of networking has been widely appreciated by local commissions.

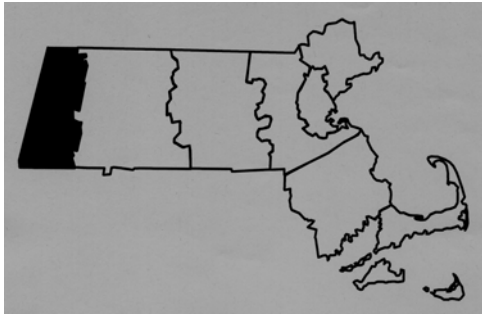
While local historical commission efforts have made a substantial difference in identifying, documenting, and protecting historic resources around the state, not all local commissions operate with adequate effectiveness. Many of the all-volunteer, local commissions are overburdened and

unable to establish a strong, effective, and long-lasting presence in their community. Turnover on many local commissions is high. A study conducted in 2004 determined which local historical commissions in Massachusetts were 'active,' 'somewhat active,' or 'inactive.' Hard figures on this are difficult to determine because the activity levels of local



historical commissions are highly variable. However, this study found that 66 to be inactive. Clearly, additional work is needed to provide a local historic preservation presence across the state.

Over the past five years, demolition delay protections have increased dramatically; 108 cities and towns have this basic protection tool. Additionally, over 20 have a one-year delay period, a quadruple increase from five years ago. Local Historic Districts have increased more modestly with one or two new local historic districts established each year. Considering the vast historic resources found in Massachusetts, only a small portion is protected through a local historic district. Additional tools, such as neighborhood conservation districts, are needed in Massachusetts in order to provide some more comprehensive and permanent protections.



Berkshire Region

Adams	Hinsdale	Otis	West Stockbridge
Alford	Lanesborough	Peru	Williamstown
Becket	Lee	Pittsfield	Windsor
Cheshire	Lenox	Richmond	
Clarksburg	Monterey	Sandisfield	
Dalton	Mount Washing-	Savoy	
Egremont	ton	Sheffield	
Florida	New Ashford	Stockbridge	
Great Barrington	New Marlborough	Tyringham	
Hancock	North Adams	Washington	

The Berkshire Region is the westernmost section of the state and encompasses 30 towns and 2 cities. The varied terrain of the Berkshire Mountains coupled with the historic and cultural resources present have long been regarded as a principal contributor to its quality of life. Increasingly, the protection of the region's unique natural and cultural resources is central to its economy. Although these resources have largely escaped widespread loss and destruction, they face growing threats from increasingly dispersed commercial and residential development such as large-scale commercial development on major transportation corridors and second home development. Furthermore, while re-investment is occurring in the industrial urban centers such as the Arnold Print Works/Museum of Contemporary Art in North Adams, additional financial resources are needed to reverse the longstanding decline of these areas.



Berkshire Region

Surveys of Architecture/History

Much of the local survey documentation in the Berkshire region was compiled in a region-wide effort during the period 1978-1984. Revisiting and updating these local inventories to extend the period, thematic, and geographic coverage, and to bring them to current survey standards remains a high priority. Very little new survey has been undertaken in the region since 2000. With the direct assistance of MHC's Western Massachusetts staff, the historical commissions in the towns of Hancock and Florida have initiated the development of local survey plans.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories since 2000

Little professional survey has been undertaken in the region since 2000. Resources in the Mohawk Trail State Forest were documented as part of a statewide pilot survey of Massachusetts State Parks funded by an MHC Survey & Planning grant in FY2001. Historic automobile-related tourism resources along the Mohawk Trail (Route 2) were identified by a reconnaissance-level survey directly funded by MHC in 2001. A survey consultant prepared MHC inventory forms for historic burial grounds in the towns of Cheshire and Lanesborough.

Volunteer Inventories

Very limited volunteer survey work has been completed in the region since 2000. Several properties in Pittsfield were documented in support of proposed National Register nominations.

Little or No Inventory

All the cities and towns in the region have at least some level of community-wide or targeted survey

Inventory Recommendations

- As noted in 2000, updating and expanding the coverage of local surveys to meet current documentation standards and preservation planning needs remains a priority. The development of a local preservation plan with MHC technical assistance would represent an important first step for many communities in the region.
- Local historical commissions should work with MHC's Western Massachusetts staff to develop local survey plans to guide efforts to update and expand their historic properties inventories.
- Towns where the existing inventory is limited to selected areas should expand their community-wide coverage (Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lenox, and New Marlborough).
- Towns that have initiated development of survey plans (Florida, Hancock) should complete these and begin to implement the recommendations for survey.
- The following towns should develop priorities for expanding their local inventories: Cheshire, Clarksburg, Great Barrington, Lanesborough, Lee, Monterey, North Adams, Otis, Pittsfield, Sandisfield, Savoy, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown, and Windsor.
- The following towns should develop priorities for updating the existing documentation of their inventories to meet current standards, particularly in updating the architectural descrip-

tions and assessments: Becket, Cheshire, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, and Tyringham.

- Priority regional historic themes and context that should be addressed in surveys include: historic resort, recreational and estate complexes, landscapes, areas and corridors from the late 19th to mid 20th centuries, historic rural and agricultural buildings, farmsteads and landscapes, industrial resources and urban neighborhoods, the region's historic ethnic groups, and historic church and parish complexes, particularly those of the Springfield diocese.
- Surveys should include historic properties and sites associated with the region's Native American heritage and specifically any associated with the Stockbridge Indians (now federally recognized as the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe in Wisconsin).

National Register

Since the 2000 State Plan, registration activity has changed from active to less active throughout the region due, in part, to a decrease in editing funds available through the MHC. Eleven communities were developing National Register nominations during the period, contributing to an understanding of the region's historic context in the continued absence of a reconnaissance survey for the Berkshire study unit. Several communities benefited from direct funding to prepare a nomination, including Pittsfield and Sandisfield, while MHC also funded editing of nominations in Dalton, Great Barrington, Lee, and Williamstown.

As of 2005, six communities still do not have any National Register listings (Alford, Otis, Peru, Hinsdale, New Ashford, and Clarksburg) while one, Windsor, saw its first National Register designation since the last plan. Preservation consultants, either working with regional planning agencies or independently employed, were instrumental in preparing most of the nominations in the region, with one major exception. In Pittsfield, a group of concerned citizens successfully completed the nomination for Wahconah Park, a wooden minor-league baseball stadium.

A number of nominations for individually eligible properties were stimulated in part by the possibility of grant opportunities afforded by listing. Nominations for individual properties outnumbered district nominations by a ratio of 4:1.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

- **Institutional buildings**, including: Housatonic Church, Great Barrington; Hyde School, Lee; Northeast School, Richmond; and Union Chapel, Tyringham.
- Of the **district** nominations reviewed during the period (including two in Stockbridge, the Upper North St. district adjacent to downtown Pittsfield, and the Cranesville area in Dalton), the local historical commission initiated most, and most were prepared by a preservation consultant. Three nominations documented village centers (in Stockbridge and Dalton), and one other was for a commercial area associated with downtown Pittsfield and nominated to take advantage of investment tax credits.
- **Individually** nominated properties were for the most part initiated by local historical commissions and included nominations for cemeteries, schools, a bridge, and two properties associated with the arts.

- **Historic landscapes: recreation areas**, including Springside House and Park, and Wahconah Park, both in Pittsfield; **cemeteries** in Adams, Dalton, North Adams, Pittsfield (NR pending), and Williamstown.
- **Engineering resources**: Coleman Bridge, Windsor, a nomination initiated by local citizens concerned with the bridge's future.
- **Ethnic heritage**: African-American heritage—Samuel Harrison House, Pittsfield, nationally significant home of chaplain of Mass. 54th Regiment.
- **Education**: schools in Dalton and Richmond.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration activity remain consistent.

- **Historic rural agricultural landscapes**: including agricultural districts (e.g., Green River area, Williamstown) and farmsteads associated with the region's earliest settlement; expansion of the Washington MRA and Sheffield districts to include landscape features beyond present boundaries.
- **Historic village centers**: Tyringham, Williamstown.
- **Urban commercial/institutional centers**: e.g., Great Barrington.
- **19th/early 20th-century residential neighborhoods**: e.g., Pittsfield, Lee
- **Recreation and tourism**: including summer resort areas; properties associated with the arts (e.g., Tanglewood, Stockbridge and Lenox); summer "cottage" estates as well as more modest resort developments; summer camps; designed landscapes; properties associated with the Mohawk Trail and auto tourism, as well as railroad stations; and CCC-built resources.
- **Mid-late 20th-century resources**: including expansion of MRAs and districts' periods of significance; examination of auto-related and suburban resources of the period.
- **Education**: college and secondary school campuses, e.g., Williams College.
- **Additional state-owned historic resources**: e.g., resources located within the region's many state forests and reservations; expansion of previously listed Mt. Greylock, beyond that earlier nomination's limitations to an area near the summit.
- **Designed landscapes**: e.g., Springside in Pittsfield (nomination in progress).
- **Cold War resources**: The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Ethnic heritage**: additional properties associated with the African-American experience in the region, e.g. in Dalton.
- **Native American historical sites**: associated with the Stockbridge Indians (now federally recognized as the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe in Wisconsin).
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology**: Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations**: Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised and comprehensive district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation and will be added to MHC's MACRIS database.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The Berkshire's minimal population growth is expected to continue through the next five years. However, the region's small towns and rural areas are experiencing considerable dispersed development. These areas, often with minimal planning in place, are especially vulnerable to the loss of cultural resources, particularly historic, cultural landscapes. The region's economy is increasingly driven by tourism, resort, and second home development, with low-density construction dispersed throughout the region. The region's many historic estates, farms, and residences are threatened by pressure for redevelopment. The Berkshires have begun to experience the effects of development at a regional scale, including regional malls and superstores, further threatening not only the character of the region's landscape, but the economic viability of historic village centers. With increased dispersed growth, traffic and congestion are harming the pedestrian qualities of downtowns and village centers and spoiling historic transportation corridors.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

The Commonwealth has extensive land holdings in forests, reservations, and state parks throughout the region. Adequate funding is needed to properly maintain the significant historic resources found throughout these properties. Jacobs Ladder (Route 20), Mohawk Trail, and Mount Greylock have been designated scenic byways. Corridor Management Plans have been developed for all three and implementation activities have been undertaken.

Under the historic parkway initiative, the roadway system of the Mt. Greylock State Reservation was surveyed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation with plans for appropriate rehabilitation work on the historic structures. Plans for the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area are progressing. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Great Barrington, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, North Adams, Pittsfield, Sandisfield, Sheffield Stockbridge, and Tyringham.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

The Berkshire region has benefited greatly from the past preservation activities of the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission, which has provided much-needed planning and technical assistance to the region's communities. In 1999, the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission received a Survey & Planning grant to prepare a preservation plan for the Great Estates of the Berkshires. More recently, the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission has collaborated with the Franklin Regional Council of Governments on corridor planning along Route 2, the Mohawk Trail. Along the Mohawk Trail, the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission is planning to use federal transportation funds for national register nominations and a feasibility study for a loan program for rehabilitation of historic properties. An innovative program through the Trustees of Reservations, the Highland Communities Initiative, has provided technical assistance, funding, and programming to the eastern half of the Berkshire region.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

While there are several very active local historical commissions in the Berkshire Region, there are many inactive ones. Of the 32 municipalities in the Berkshire Region, 16 are considered inactive. These are Alford, Clarksburg, Dalton, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Monterey, Otis, Peru, Richhmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Tyringham, Washington, and Windsor. The town of Clarksburg has never had a local historical commission. Additionally, several more local historical commissions are considered only somewhat active.

Although the region has an outstanding collection of historic downtowns, villages, and neighborhoods, the Berkshire Region has few local historic districts. These can be found only in Alford, Great Barrington, Lenox and Sheffield. Yet, the Alford Historical Commission is inactive.

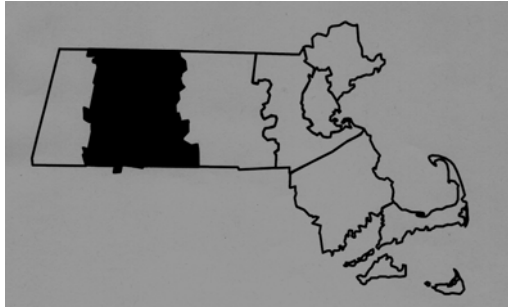
Almost all of the municipalities in the Berkshire region have no municipal planner. With no easily accessible professional staff that can assist them with historic preservation planning, local historical commissions and historic district commissions face numerous challenges. This has been particularly noteworthy for local historic district commissions.

Only Becket, Stockbridge, and Williamstown have a demolition delay bylaw. There are no Certified Local Governments in the Berkshire region. Only Stockbridge and Williamstown have passed the Community Preservation Act. These are Stockbridge and Williamstown.

An innovative preservation mechanism for large estates is the Great Estates bylaw, which incorporates preservation goals into a zoning bylaw that allows greater flexibility for the adaptive reuse of these properties, while preserving the buildings and their open space. Such preservation tools tailored to the resources in the Berkshires should be encouraged.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Organize regional workshops in the Berkshire Region to demonstrate the need for local historic preservation planning.
- Assist municipalities in reactivating inactive local historical commissions.
- Support local historical commissions in their preservation planning activities.
- Cooperate with the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission on preservation planning activities.
- Encourage local historic district establishment in areas experiencing redevelopment pressure, especially downtowns and village centers, and the designation of individual properties such as the region's historic estates.
- Encourage the adoption of demolition delay bylaws particularly in the region's more urbanized communities.
- Encourage the adoption of neighborhood conservation districts by holding public outreach meetings in the area.
- Encourage the broad adoption of the Community Preservation Act.



Connecticut Valley

Agawam	Deerfield	Holland	Orange	Ware
Amherst	East Longmeadow	Holyoke	Palmer	Warwick
Ashfield	Easthampton	Huntington	Pelham	Wendell
Belchertown	Erving	Leverett	Plainfield	West Springfield
Bernardston	Gill	Leyden	Rowe	Westfield
Blandford	Goshen	Longmeadow	Russell	Westhampton
Brimfield	Granby	Ludlow	Shelburne	Whately
Buckland	Granville	Middlefield	Shutesbury	Wilbraham
Charlemont	Greenfield	Monroe	South Hadley	Williamsburg
Chester	Hadley	Monson	Southampton	Worthington
Chesterfield	Hampden	Montague	Southwick	
Chicopee	Hatfield	Montgomery	Springfield	
Colrain	Hawley	New Salem	Sunderland	
Conway	Heath	Northampton	Tolland	
Cummington		Northfield	Wales	

Encompassing metropolitan Springfield, Chicopee, and Holyoke and the rural landscapes of Hampshire and Franklin Counties, the Connecticut Valley region is perhaps the most diverse in Massachusetts. The region's historic and cultural resources face impacts from the continuing decline of its urban and industrial centers, while increasing suburbanization and the decline of the region's agricultural base threaten its rural landscape. The region's unique physical setting and the character of its cities and small towns make it attractive to new residents, businesses, and visitors, creating new opportunities and challenges for the preservation of its historic and cultural resources.



Connecticut Valley

Surveys of Architecture/History

Surveys of Architecture/History

MHC's 2000 State Historic Preservation Plan noted that historic property survey efforts in this region had been sustained largely through MHC's matching Survey & Planning grant program and through direct survey assistance funded by MHC. With the loss of Survey & Planning grant funds and direct survey assistance to the region after FY2001, the level of survey activity since 2000 has been very low.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories since 2000

Since 2000, only two communities – Agawam and Shutesbury – have seen significant professional historic property survey updates, both undertaken with MHC grant assistance when it was still available. In 2000 MHC noted that 34 of 69 cities and towns had professional, community-wide or partial surveys. As this list already included Agawam, only one community, Shutesbury, has been added to this list. In 2001, MHC provided direct survey assistance to the Town of Pelham to develop a survey plan. Otherwise, the most notable professional targeted survey project in the region has been the Smith College update of inventory information on the historic buildings of its Northampton campus.

Volunteer Inventories

Volunteer generated local historical commission surveys have also been very limited in the region. The exceptions include the towns of Heath, Leverett, and Pelham, where local volunteer activity has followed some initial, targeted, MHC direct survey assistance. Local historical commissions in Greenfield, Wilbraham, and Worthington have also continued to update their local inventories.

Inactive Surveys or Outdated Inventories

With the completion of a professional, community-wide inventory in Shutesbury, 15 towns remain with notable outstanding survey needs: Deerfield, Erving, Goshen, Granby, Leyden, Montague, Pelham, Plainfield, Shelburne, Southwick, Tolland, Warwick, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Wilbraham. Pelham is completing a multi-year volunteer/professional community-wide survey effort that will soon be completed. Granby has completed a community-wide survey plan with assistance of MHC's Western Massachusetts field representative. Additional survey plans are underway with the assistance of the MHC.

Little or No Inventory

As in 2000 five towns continue to have fewer than a handful of inventoried properties: Blandford, Holland, Monroe, Montgomery, and Rowe.

Inventory Recommendations

- With little survey activity in this region over the last five years, recommendations for survey remain largely the same, with the high priority the updating and expansion of local invento-

ries to meet current preservation planning needs. The need for professional technical assistance with inventory remains critical, both in towns with little or no historic inventory, and in communities where existing survey needs expansion and updating.

- Towns with outdated, little or no inventory should develop survey plans and/or initiate comprehensive, community-wide surveys.
- Towns with surveys that date to the 1970s should reactivate and update their surveys, as should towns where surveys have limited geographic coverage, or are windshield level only.
- MHC should continue to provide technical assistance in developing survey plans through its Western Massachusetts field representative. Direct survey support should be reinstated when budget allows.
- Regionally significant contexts, themes, and periods that should be addressed in the updating and expansion of local survey include rural agricultural buildings, farmsteads and landscapes, and 20th-century resources.
- Surveys should address properties and sites associated with the history of the region's many ethnic groups including historic period Native American tribes.
- Urban survey coverage should include full treatment of 19th- and 20th-century neighborhoods, including commercial, industrial, multiple-family residential, and institutional resources.
- Survey documentation of historic churches and related parish complex buildings, particularly those of the Springfield Diocese is a high priority throughout the region.

National Register

Considerable progress has been made in the region's National Register listings since publication of the 2000 State Plan. In many cases, past recommendations were met, particularly regarding nomination of village centers, agricultural landscapes, and secondary urban areas. During the past five years, MHC received 40 nominations for individual properties and districts within the region. This included first nominations from five communities, two of which (Chesterfield and Worthington) saw listing in the 2000-2005 period. Nominations in the other three communities (Brimfield, Leverett, and Shutesbury) remained pending at the time of preparation of the current document (Brimfield's nomination will be one of the first districts processed in 2006). Of the 69 towns in the region, 13 still have no known National Register activity. Most of the nominations submitted during the period were prepared by professional preservation consultants (32 out of 40 submitted). And in a reversal from the previous plan, individually nominated properties outnumbered district nominations by almost 2:1. Professional services for nominations continued to come largely through the regional planning agency, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, which provides invaluable assistance preparing nominations on behalf of the region's local historical commissions. Survey & Planning grant monies supported nominations in two communities, Amherst and Whately. Final editing of a single nomination (Springfield Safe Deposit Building) was accomplished with the help of a preservation studies student. MHC provided editing services for nominations in Conway (Bardswell Ferry Bridge), Montague Center, and Northfield (Pine St. School and Northfield Center Cemetery).



Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

Commercial, residential, and institutional development was documented through a variety of individual and district nominations. These include historic village centers in Agawam, Brimfield, Colrain (NR pending), Heath (NR pending), Sunderland, and Whately, and areas of secondary development in Amherst, Hatfield, Northampton, Southampton, and South Worthington, as well as individually designated properties in Holyoke, Springfield, and West Springfield.

Commercial properties in Holyoke and West Springfield were documented in conjunction with Investment Tax Credit projects.

Industrial resources: e.g., Bisbee Mill, Chesterfield—19th-century saw and grist mill.

Historic rural agricultural landscapes: Agawam, Brimfield, Hatfield, and Sunderland.

Other historic landscapes, including **parks** (Prospect Park, Holyoke) and **cemeteries** (Amherst, Greenfield, Northfield, Shelburne, Westfield, and Worthington). Several nominations were made possible by state landscape grants.

Transportation: Bardwell's Ferry Bridge linking Conway and Shelburne; Bissell Bridge, Charlemont; Lockeville Historic District in Southampton, which includes a portion of the Hampshire & Hampden Canal.

Education: Pine St. School, Northfield; South Shutesbury School.

Ethnic history: Several nominated resources have associations with African-American history, including, in Northampton, the Dorsey-Jones House, listed as the first designation under the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts context (MPS).

20th-century resources: As part of a Multiple Property Submission for the Diners of Massachusetts, Rt. 66 Diner in Springfield was listed. Other 20th-century resources listed since the last plan include the Springfield Safe Deposit Building of 1933, the Bissell Bridge in Charlemont of 1951, and Our Mother of Sorrows Monastery of 1932 and 1955.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration activity remain consistent, despite the high level of nomination in the region:

- **Historic rural villages**, including Feedings Hills and North Agawam (both in Agawam), as well as village nodes in Bernardston, Buckland, Gill, Granby, Hampden, Holland, and Wales. Expansion of several previously listed districts is also advisable, including Monson and Shelburne Falls.
- **Historic landscapes**, including **agricultural landscapes** (e.g., Northfield), **cemeteries** (Wilbraham), **parks and playgrounds** (e.g., Charlemont Fairgrounds).
- **Early transportation-related resources**, including canals and covered bridges (e.g., Hampshire & Hampden Canal).
- The **Quabbin Reservoir** and the “lost towns.”
- **20th-century resources:** including suburbs, urban neighborhoods and apartment blocks, commercial and transportation-related resources, including gas stations, and recreation-related resources.
- **Educational institutions:** e.g., Mt. Hermon School, Northfield; Amherst College.
- **Religion/recreation:** camp meeting grounds (e.g., Northampton).
- **Ethnic heritage:** resources associated with the region's various ethnic groups in the 20th century including historic period Native American tribes.

- **Social history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **Cold War resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations.** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The region's growth is increasingly dispersed, with small towns and rural areas experiencing the greatest population growth in recent years. These areas, often with rudimentary planning measures in place, are especially vulnerable to the loss of cultural resources. As suburbanization continues, most notably along the region's major transportation corridors, it increasingly impacts rural landscapes through the erosion of agricultural land. Many communities in the region have adopted large lot residential zoning policies, further accelerating the loss of the region's rural landscape. The Connecticut Valley's major urban cores, particularly Springfield, Chicopee, and Holyoke, continue to experience an unsatisfactory level of reinvestment, resulting in the loss of historic residential, commercial, and industrial properties due to alteration, abandonment, deterioration, and demolition. The continuing decline of the region's traditional industries has left many of the region's historic industrial complexes vulnerable to loss. This trend is increasingly impacting many of the region's smaller manufacturing centers such as Westfield, Chicopee, Orange, and Ware. Urban decline coupled with suburban commercial and retail growth has had an adverse impact on the economic viability of the region's central business districts and downtowns. The decline in urban centers has been countered by downtown revitalization efforts throughout the region. Ongoing efforts such as those in Springfield with the Business Improvement District and the remarkable resurgence of downtown Northampton have recognized historic preservation and the protection of community character as an important component of downtown revitalization. The physical setting and historic character of many of the region's small towns makes them increasingly attractive to new residents and visitors, creating the opportunity for community revitalization and preservation activity as well as concerns about their future.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

Several towns within the Connecticut River Valley region are part of the Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley National Heritage Corridor. In addition, three designated scenic byways are found in the area: Connecticut River Scenic Farm Byway, Jacob's Ladder Trail, and Mohawk Trail. A study is underway to designate Route 112 a scenic byway as well. As the state's largest and most fertile agricultural region, the region has made extensive use of the state Agricultural Preservation Restriction program, but the continued viability of agriculture in the region and its contribution to the Valley's cultural landscape will be dependent upon the coordination of economic, planning and growth management strategies and incentives for agricultural preservation.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Buckland, Chicopee, Easthampton, Greenfield, Holyoke, Monson, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Springfield, Sunderland, Wendell, Wilbraham, Williamsburg.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

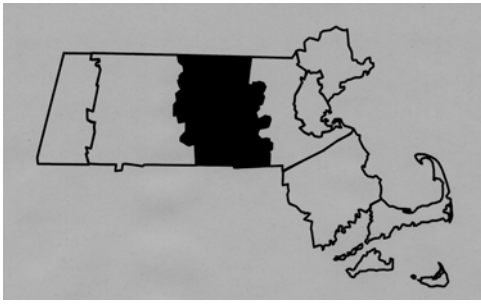
The Connecticut Valley has a tradition of regional planning efforts, having two regional planning commissions with extensive land use and historic preservation planning expertise. The Pioneer Valley Planning Commission and the Franklin Regional Council of Governments are strong advocates of historic preservation and community character. The Franklin Regional Council of Governments has collaborated with the Berkshire Regional Planning Commission on corridor planning along Route 2, the Mohawk Trail. With the extensive scenic and winding roads in the area, the Franklin Regional Council of Governments has taken a statewide leadership role in protecting the character of rural roads throughout Massachusetts. The Pioneer Valley Planning Commission has a professional preservation planner on staff that offers assistance to cities and towns in the region. An innovative program through the Trustees of Reservations, the Highland Communities Initiative, has provided technical assistance, funding, and programming to the western half of the Connecticut River Valley region. This program has funded historic property survey and National Register activity.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

While there are many active local historical commissions in the Connecticut River Valley Region, 17 local historical commissions are considered inactive. The inactive commissions are largely in the hill towns and throughout Franklin County. Additionally, several more local historical commissions are considered only somewhat active. Although the region has an outstanding collection of historic downtowns, villages, and neighborhoods, the Connecticut River Valley region has few local historic districts. These can be found only to the south, and primarily in the urban areas. Franklin County does not have any local historic districts. Likewise, few communities in the Connecticut River Valley have taken advantage of a demolition delay bylaw. These are Agawam, Amherst, Easthampton, Greenfield, Holyoke and Northampton. There are no Certified Local Governments in the Connecticut Valley region. Ten municipalities have passed the Community Preservation Act.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Organize regional workshops in the Connecticut Valley Region to demonstrate the need for local historic preservation planning.
- Assist municipalities in reactivating inactive local historical commissions.
- Support local historical commissions in their preservation planning activities.
- Cooperate with the regional planning agencies on preservation planning activities.
- Encourage eligible municipalities to be Certified Local Governments.
- Encourage local historic districts in downtowns, village centers, and neighborhoods.
- Seek the adoption of demolition delay bylaws, particularly in the region's more urbanized communities



Central Massachusetts

Ashburnham	Dudley	Lunenburg	Phillipston	Upton
Ashby	East Brookfield	Mendon	Princeton	Uxbridge
Athol	Fitchburg	Milford	Royalston	Warren
Auburn	Gardner	Millbury	Rutland	Webster
Barre	Grafton	Millville	Shrewsbury	West Boylston
Berlin	Hardwick	New Braintree	Southborough	West Brookfield
Blackstone	Harvard	North Brookfield	Southbridge	Westborough
Bolton	Holden	Northborough	Spencer	Westminster
Boylston	Hopedale	Northbridge	Sterling	Winchendon
Brookfield	Hubbardston	Oakham	Sturbridge	Worcester
Charlton	Lancaster	Oxford	Sutton	
Clinton	Leicester	Paxton	Templeton	
Douglas	Leominster	Petersham	Townsend	

The historic resources that establish the character of Central Massachusetts are incredibly varied, encompassing major industrial and commercial centers such as Worcester, Fitchburg, and Gardner, small mill villages in the Blackstone Valley, and surviving agricultural landscapes represented in the region's apple orchards and dairy farms. This complex cultural landscape is increasingly threatened by the continuing decline of the region's urban centers and the loss of its remaining rural character to growing suburbanization. The Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley National Heritage Corridor present major opportunities to preserve the region's historic and cultural resources through the integration of historic preservation in future planning and economic development activities.

Central Massachusetts

Surveys of Architecture/History

Surveys of Architecture/History

Since 2000 there has been almost no survey activity in the region aside from that generated through matching grants from MHC's Survey & Planning grant program, which was available only to Certified Local Government communities after FY2001.

Professional Community-Based and Thematic Inventories Since 2000

MHC Survey & Planning grants have supported professional surveys in target neighborhoods in the City of Worcester, a Certified Local Government, in FY2001 and 2004. In FY01 a pilot survey of Department of Environmental Management state park facilities, funded with a Survey & Planning grant, included survey of resources in Purgatory Chasm State Park in the Town of Sutton. Aside from these MHC supported professional surveys, the Town of Princeton funded professional survey of two areas to support National Register district nominations.

Volunteer Inventories

There has been very little volunteer based survey activity of note in the region since 2000.

Little or No Inventory

The Town of East Brookfield has yet to submit any completed inventory forms to the MHC.

Inventory Recommendations

- With little in the way of new survey documentation in the region since 2000, the needs remain much the same as they were five years ago: updating and expanding existing local inventories to meet current preservation planning needs. There continues to be a high need for professional survey technical assistance at the local level.
- Communities with outdated, little, or no inventory include Boylston, East Brookfield, Leicester, Lunenburg, North Brookfield, Northborough, Paxton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, and Townsend. These communities should be encouraged to develop survey plans and initiate community-wide surveys.
- Towns where primary survey efforts date to the 1970s should reactivate, update, and expand their surveys. This includes towns throughout the region, but especially pertains to towns in the eastern half of the region, where development pressures are highest.
- Notable regional resources, themes, contexts, and periods that should be covered in community-wide survey updates include better documentation of 18th-and early-19th-century buildings, coverage of late-19th- to mid-20th-century urban neighborhoods (including commercial, industrial, multiple-family residential, and institutional properties), and rural agricultural buildings, farmsteads, and landscapes.
- Surveys should include properties and sites associated with the region's many historic ethnic groups. Surveys should include any historic properties and sites associated with the Nipmuc Indian tribe.
- Survey documentation of historic churches and related parish complex buildings, particularly those of the Worcester Diocese, is a high priority throughout the region.

National Register

Registration in the Central Massachusetts region has been particularly active, and nominations have added significantly to an understanding of the region's historic contexts. Since the publication of the 2000 State Plan, two towns have seen their first National Register nominations (Paxton and Mendon), leaving only 4 of the 62 without any Register listings. During the period, there was National Register activity (either completed listings or pending nominations) in 30 of the region's communities (almost 60 nominations). While the slowdown in Survey & Planning grant projects for non-CLG communities meant that MHC funded only 5 S&P projects in the region during the period (Brookfield, Hopedale, Mendon, Spencer, and Sutton), professionally prepared nominations continued to dominate submissions rather than nominations from property owners or local historical commissions. MHC provided assistance in several other ways to communities to complete nominations: two communities received directly funded assistance with nomination preparation (Millville and North Brookfield), while MHC funded editing services for nominations in Fitchburg, Oxford, and Sterling. Almost all of the nominations for privately owned properties were completed by professionals (properties in Bolton, Leominster, Princeton, Southborough, and Sterling).

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

Hopedale Center (with 646 contributing resources) was a significant achievement (S&P funded). Other **Town/Village Centers** included districts in Ashburnham, Douglas, Gardner, Hubbardston, Leicester, Mendon, Sutton, Spencer, West Brookfield, and Westborough.

Mill Villages: village districts that developed in association with the Blackstone Canal (e.g., Millbury, Millville).

20th-century commercial resources: diners. Nominations were completed for five diners in the region (four in Worcester, one in Gardner), as amendments to the statewide thematic.

Institutional buildings: The following institutional buildings were listed since the last plan, many in anticipation of possible MPPF application: Tuttle School, Auburn; Fitchburg Historical Society; North Brookfield Town Hall; and Warren Town Hall, First Congregational Church, and Warren Library, all in Warren.

Transportation-related resources: Bridges in Oxford and Warren were listed; railroad stations in West Brookfield are NR pending.

Agriculture/rural landscapes in Ashburnham, Mendon, and West Brookfield were listed.

Individually listed **industrial properties:** The Blackstone Viaduct was listed.

Parks and recreation areas: Fitchburg (Crocker Field), Paxton (Moore State Park), and Spencer (Luther Hill Park).

Cemeteries: Bolton, Leominster, and West Brookfield are pending; cemetery in Brookfield was listed with the nomination prepared using S&P funds.

Ethnic history: Hassanamisco Reservation, Grafton (NR pending).

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration remain consistent, despite the high level of nomination activity in the region:

- **20th-Century Resources:** The Worcester community-wide MRA should be broadened to include more 20th-century resources, including ethnic and commercial, and religious and industrial structures. The contexts for two other community-wide nominations in the region—

Uxbridge and Southbridge—should be expanded well into the mid-20th century to include period institutional, residential, and commercial resources.

- Other resource types of the 20th century should be registered, including: **transportation corridors**, auto-related resources such as gas stations, auto dealerships, and motel courts; **residential properties** associated with suburbanization, including streetcar suburbs, high-end neighborhoods; **institutional buildings**, including schools throughout the region, which are particularly vulnerable to loss, other 20th-c. educational facilities; **cultural institutions** and resources associated with **tourism**, including Old Sturbridge Village; and **designed landscapes**, parks and playgrounds.
- **Recreation/Summer Resorts** (late 19th/early 20th century): lakeside cottage developments (e.g., Douglas, Webster).
- **Religion/recreation**: camp meeting grounds (e.g., Sterling, Douglas).
- **Historic rural villages** not yet listed include Ashby Center, South Barre, East Douglas, Dudley Center, Hubbardston Center, West Sterling Pottery Village, Rutland Center, Upton Center, and West Upton.
- **Agriculture**: intact farmsteads, farm buildings.
- **Architecture/Colonial**: First Period buildings of region.
- **Institutional buildings**: e.g., town halls, schools.
- **Commerce**: resources associated with Federal turnpikes (taverns, commercial areas).
- Other **transportation-related resources**: early railroad stations (East Brookfield)
- **Industrial villages/19th-20th century**: such as Oakham, South Barre, Warren Center, and other industrial resources, including mill sites (e.g., Sterling, Ashby).
- **Individually eligible industrial buildings and complexes**: such as Stevens Mills in Dudley.
- **Landscapes**: 19th- and 20th-c. **cemeteries** (e.g., in Dudley, Upton, and Worcester), **parks** and playgrounds, and **agricultural** areas.
- **Ethnic Heritage**, including 20th-century resources associated with the region's various ethnic groups.
- **Native American**: Historic properties and sites associated with the Nipmuc Indian tribe.
- **Social history**: Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **Cold War resources**: The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology**: Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations**: Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The region's extensive highway network including the Massachusetts Turnpike, I-495, I-290, and Routes 2, 20, and 9 has enabled its expansive residential, commercial, and industrial devel-

opment. The completion of the Route 146 interchange with the Mass Pike has further increased the region's accessibility and its development potential. Much of the region's greatest population growth is occurring in previously rural communities, altering historic landscapes through the loss of agricultural land, farmsteads, open space, and the encroachment of suburban sprawl on traditional village centers. Industrial and commercial development in the region is increasingly dispersed in large-scale complexes resulting in the further erosion of the rural landscape. While the eastern and central portion of the study unit has increasingly become a suburban extension of the Boston metropolitan area, its far western communities have largely retained their historic rural character. Although declining in number, the region's farms and agricultural land use continue to define the character of its remaining rural historic landscapes. The coordination of land use planning and incentives for agricultural preservation are necessary if agricultural uses are to remain viable and continue to contribute to the region's cultural landscape. Although the rehabilitation of some industrial complexes has occurred, the preservation and reuse of these properties remains problematic. The region is experiencing renewed downtown revitalization efforts, including major redevelopment, rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements in Worcester. However, further planning, incentives, and investment are needed throughout the urban areas to reverse abandonment, disinvestments, and neglect. With its many historic and cultural attractions, historic preservation is central to the region's economic development efforts.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

The Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley National Heritage Corridor are providing some assistance in educating residents and visitors regarding historic preservation as well as providing economic development opportunities through heritage tourism. To the north, plans for the Freedom's Way Heritage Corridor continue to progress. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Athol, Brookfield, Clinton, Fitchburg, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Lunenburg, Milford, Millville, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Princeton, Southbridge, Sterling, West Brookfield, and Worcester.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

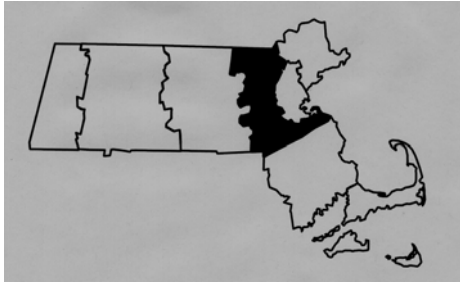
Regional planning is provided by two regional planning agencies: the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission and the Montachusett Regional Planning Commission. Opportunities for partnerships with these organizations should be enhanced.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

While there are many active local historical commissions in the Central Massachusetts region, nine local historical commissions are considered inactive: Ashby, Athol, Douglas, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Oakham, Sturbridge, Townsend, and Webster. Several more local historical commissions are considered only somewhat active. While 13 municipalities have established local historic districts, the need for widespread local historic district protection is greatly needed throughout Central Massachusetts. Very few municipalities in Central Massachusetts have passed a demolition delay bylaw--only 6 out of 65 municipalities. Only Worcester is a Certified Local Government. Seven municipalities have passed the Community Preservation Act.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Encourage regional planning agencies to assist municipalities in developing planning and land use policies that incorporate objectives for historic and cultural resource protection and the preservation of community character, and advance the implementation of existing preservation plans.
- Support the implementation of regional and local mechanisms for open space preservation, particularly those incorporating historic and cultural resource management concerns with agricultural preservation, scenic quality, and growth management objectives.
- Support downtown revitalization that incorporates historic preservation as an integral component, and economic development strategies that promote the reuse of the region's historic industrial properties.
- Pursue the enactment of local historic districts in the region's town, village, and city centers, particularly larger commercial cores such as Gardner, Fitchburg, Athol, and Milford, which are prone to threats from demolition and alteration.
- Seek the widespread adoption of demolition review measures, especially in communities experiencing rapid development.
- Support the continued growth of heritage tourism through the efforts of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Corridor.



Eastern Massachusetts

Acton	Cohasset	Hopkinton	Needham	Tewksbury
Ashland	Concord	Hudson	Norfolk	Tyngsborough
Avon	Dover	Hull	Norwood	Walpole
Ayer	Dracut	Lincoln	Pepperell	Wayland
Bedford	Dunstable	Littleton	Plainville	Wellesley
Bellingham	Foxborough	Lowell	Randolph	Westford
Billerica	Framingham	Marlborough	Sharon	Weston
Boxborough	Franklin	Maynard	Sherborn	Westwood
Braintree	Groton	Medfield	Shirley	Weymouth
Canton	Hingham	Medway	Stoughton	Wrentham
Carlisle	Holbrook	Millis	Stow	
Chelmsford	Holliston	Natick	Sudbury	



Over the last several decades, the Eastern Massachusetts study unit has become metropolitan Boston's outer suburban ring. The region's continued rapid growth threatens the survival of individual historic resources and the broader character of its landscape. Accommodating continued growth, while preserving the region's historic resources and the distinct character and identity of its communities, presents a growing challenge—one that is key to maintaining the region's larger quality of life. The coordination of planning, economic development, and historic preservation

policies will be central to meeting this challenge.

Eastern Massachusetts

Surveys of Architecture/History

As in other regions, the lack of Survey & Planning grant funds after FY2001 has reduced survey activity. A number of communities have funded professional survey activity, however, and a few others have persisted with volunteer-based survey efforts. A number of surveys supported with Community Preservation Act funds are underway.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories

Since 2000, one MHC Survey & Planning grant in the region supported a community-wide professional survey in the Town of Tyngsborough, and MHC direct survey assistance funded a targeted professional survey in the Town of Randolph. The Town of Boxborough, one of two towns in the region noted as having little or no survey in 2000, funded and completed a professional, community-wide survey. The Town of Littleton funded a second phase of professional survey to complete its community-wide inventory. Other towns that have funded professional survey efforts since 2000 include Braintree, Canton, Concord, and Millis. The Town of Westford funded professional survey of its cemeteries in support of National Register nominations. The Town of Ayer has used Community Preservation Act funds to develop a community-wide survey plan.

Volunteer Inventories

As elsewhere a few towns in the region have sustained on-going volunteer survey efforts, including: Billerica, Cohasset, Chelmsford, and Holbrook. In Lincoln, volunteer efforts have documented a number of mid-20th-century modernist residential buildings. In the Town of Wayland, Boston University Preservation Studies Program graduate students undertook a neighborhood survey.

Little or No Inventory

With the completion of a comprehensive, community-wide survey in Boxborough, the Town of Carlisle remains the only town lacking completed inventory forms on file with MHC. The development of a funded, professional survey is currently underway in Carlisle.

Inventory Recommendations

- Survey recommendations in this region remain largely the same as they were in 2000, with updating and expanding existing local inventories to meet current preservation planning needs a high priority.
- The following communities should initiate or reactivate community-wide, comprehensive surveys: Ashland, Avon, Dracut, Natick, Needham, Plainville, Randolph, Sharon, and Tewksbury. Initiatives ongoing in Ayer and Carlisle should be completed. Survey documentation should be expanded in towns lacking comprehensive geographic coverage (Acton, Franklin, Hudson, Marlborough) and where the inventory needs additional research and/or architectural description (Billerica, Chelmsford, Dover, Groton, Holliston, Millis, Norfolk, Pepperell, Stoughton, Sudbury, Walpole, Wayland, and Wrentham)

- Notable regional themes, contexts, and periods that should be included in expanded and improved survey documentation include: town centers, rural historic landscapes, farmsteads and agricultural buildings, pre-1830 buildings throughout the region, First Period buildings in Norfolk County in particular, industrial buildings and associated workers' housing, lakeside cottage development, estate complex and landscape development, 20th-century subdivisions, 20th-century commercial development (both neighborhood and highway related), transportation related resources, and military bases.
- Surveys should include properties and sites associated with the region's many historic ethnic groups. Surveys should include historic properties and sites associated with historic period Native American tribes.
- Survey documentation of historic churches and related parish complex buildings, particularly those of the Archdiocese of Greater Boston is a high priority throughout the region.

National Register

Since the publication of the 2000 State Plan, the volume of nominations has remained high for the Eastern Massachusetts region, but new nominations have been predominantly individual properties not districts. During the period, there was NR activity (either completed listings or pending nominations) in 33 of the region's 68 communities (75 nominations). Individual nominations outnumbered districts by more than 2:1, while professionally prepared nominations constituted the bulk of the nominations submitted (only 8 nominations were completed by nonprofessionals). Maynard submitted its first nomination during the period (Glenwood Cemetery); only Bellingham remains with no National Register listings.

Three communities benefited from the Survey & Planning grant program during the period (Andover, Marlborough, and Medfield), while MHC provided assistance in several other ways to a number of communities: two communities received directly funded assistance with nomination preparation (Holliston, Lowell), MHC funded editing services for nominations in Cohasset, Concord, and Sudbury and worked with preservation students to edit two additional nominations (Ashland, Foxborough).

As with other regions of the state, the opportunity for funding through the MPPF has spurred efforts to register properties owned by municipalities and private nonprofits, including Metcalf Pumphouse in Holliston, Henry Wilson Shop in Natick, and Goodnow Library, Sudbury.

Properties listed as part of certified rehabilitation include: Ayer Memorial Hospital; Reed-Wood House, Littleton; St. Joseph's Convent and School, Lowell; and the former U.S. Post Office, Lowell.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

Historic village centers: Boxborough (pending), Franklin, Westford, and Westwood.

Secondary villages: Bedford, East Holliston, Marlborough, Westford, and Weston.

Suburban residential districts: 19th and 20th century Lowell (Andover Street); and Cases Corner, Glen Road (NR pending), Kendal Green, and Silver Hill, all in Weston.

Urban civic and commercial areas: district listings in downtown Marlborough and Holbrook Square (NR pending)

Individually listed civic and commercial buildings: Ashland Town House; Foxborough Pumping Station; Metcalf Pump House, Holliston; Stetson Hall, Randolph (pending); Goodnow Library, Sudbury; and Old Town Hall, Tyngsborough.

Early residential buildings: individually listed: J. Hosmer and J. Robbins Houses, Acton; Dutton House, Billerica; Hildreth-Robbins House, Chelmsford (NR pending); Hosmer Homestead, Concord; Caryl House, Dover; Gov. Boutwell House and Bennett-Shattuck House, both in Groton; Flint Homestead, Lincoln; Dwight-Derby and Innes Fitts Houses, Medfield.

Industrial development: Groton Leatherboard complex; Forgeville and Graniteville Historic Districts, Westford.

Historic landscapes: farms Boxborough, Wetherbee Farm [NR pending], Wheeler-Minot Farm, Concord; **parks** (D. W. Field Park, Brockton); and **cemeteries** (7 Marlborough cemeteries; Vine Lake Cemetery, Medfield; 5 Westford cemeteries; Prospect Hill Cemetery, Millis); Elm Park, Wellesley.

20th-century resources: Lloyd's Diner, Framingham; Monarch Diner, Lowell, both listed as part of the statewide thematic.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration remain consistent, despite a high level of nomination activity in the region:

- **20th-century resources:** The impact of mid-20th-century development throughout the study area continues to warrant further study and registration. Resources related to residential subdivision merit further study and potential district designation (for instance, Conantum in Concord; Browns Wood in Lincoln; and Kendal Common and Spruce Hill, both in Weston). In addition, resources could include those associated with commerce, highway development and other transportation links, recreation, defense, etc.
- **Historic village centers:** Continued registration of significant nodes, for example in Dover, Dunstable, Groton, Medway, Tyngsborough, and Millis. A nomination for the latter is presently pending.
- **Secondary villages:** Continued registration of these areas, for instance, Old Billerica Road, Bedford (as part of a survey & planning grant in 2005; NR pending); Canton Corner in Canton; North Chelmsford; Pondville area in Norfolk; Gleasondale in Stow.
- **Architecture - First Period:** Expansion of the First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts thematic listing into Norfolk County remains appropriate, reflecting the area's importance in the first century of European settlement.
- **Agriculture and rural landscapes:** With increased suburbanization, rural landscapes are vanishing rapidly and are among the most threatened resources in the region. Nominations for Wetherbee Farm and the Old Town Center in Boxborough are pending. Additional National Register districts could recognize such areas, including sections of Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dover, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, and Westborough.
- **Estate development:** both buildings and designed landscapes, e.g., Cherry Hill and Endicott Estate, Canton, addressing buildings and designed landscapes.
- **Historic cemeteries:** including Bedford's Shawsheen Cemetery (subject of a Survey & Planning grant 2005); Braintree, Holbrook, Walpole, and Wayland.
- **Engineering features:** as bridges (e.g., Stony Brook Bridge, Chelmsford).

- **Institutional development:** including correctional institutions and defense-related resources, as well as schools, libraries, and town halls. Nomination for the former Concord Armory is pending.
- **Industrial development:** including nomination of industrial resources in smaller communities along waterways and railroad lines (e.g., Franklin Cotton Company, Franklin).
- **Transportation:** Expand evaluation and listing for the Middlesex Canal to include a district along the entire length of the canal's route, part of which would consist largely of archaeological resources.
- **Ethnic heritage:** including 20th-century resources associated with the region's various ethnic groups including historic-period Native American tribes.
- **Social history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **Cold War Resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations:** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendments to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

Continuing suburbanization has dramatically changed the character of the region's landscape. Eastern Massachusetts is experiencing extensive suburban development particularly in communities in the I-495 belt, which have some of the state's highest rates of growth. The rampant large lot residential development seen in Eastern Massachusetts is the greatest threat to the region's historic and cultural resources. Rapid and widespread suburbanization has resulted in the loss of much of the region's historic rural landscapes. Those that do survive, particularly in the region's northwestern fringe, are vulnerable. While historic resources continue to define the character of the region's many small communities, making them attractive to new residents and businesses, the enormous traffic volumes present in village centers and on collector roads is eroding the character of these communities. The retention of community character is a growing concern throughout the region and one that is increasingly central to planning and economic development decisions. Eastern Massachusetts' proximity to Boston and the existence of historic and cultural attractions, such as Minuteman National Historic Park in Concord and Lowell National Historic Park, presents an opportunity to promote heritage tourism throughout the region.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

Efforts to establish the Freedom's Way Heritage Corridor are well underway. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preser-

vation Projects Fund in Bedford, Chelmsford, Concord, Dunstable, Framingham, Holbrook, Hopkinton, Lowell, Natick, Randolph, Walpole, and Wellesley.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

The Metropolitan Area Planning Council, the regional planning agency for greater Boston, covers most of this region. The MAPC is actively working with the private sector through the *I-495 Initiative*, which seeks to find solutions to suburban sprawl in the fast growing Interstate 495 corridor. Based in the Lowell region, the Northern Middlesex Council of Governments, promotes regional development patterns that discourage sprawl and encourage investment in existing village and city centers

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

The Eastern Massachusetts region has a high level of local preservation planning and protection activity. Only five local historical commissions are inactive: Avon, Hudson, Hull, Norwood, and Stoughton. Many of the cities and towns in the region have established local historic districts, however, there are significant pockets of unprotected areas. The same is true for demolition delay bylaws. Passage of the Community Preservation Act has been very popular with success in 22 municipalities in the region. There are 4 Certified Local Governments in the Eastern Massachusetts region.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Seek local adoption of growth management mechanisms that recognize the protection of historic and cultural resources and the preservation of community character as factors contributing to community quality of life.
- Work with regional planning agencies to strengthen local planning efforts across the region and incorporate historic preservation and community character objectives in planning and development policies.
- Encourage economic development strategies that promote the reuse of the region's historic industrial properties.
- Coordinate open space planning, land use, and agricultural preservation strategies for protecting the region's surviving rural historic landscapes, particularly strengthening local initiatives in areas experiencing rapid growth.
- Seek the establishment of local historic districts in communities experiencing rapid growth, particularly city and town centers in the I-495 belt.
- Encourage the local adoption of demolition review mechanisms throughout the region, and strengthen existing bylaws whose provisions are minimal.



Essex County

Amesbury	Gloucester	Lynnfield	Nahant	Salem
Andover	Groveland	Manchester-By-	Newbury	Salisbury
Beverly	Hamilton	The-Sea	Newburyport	Saugus
Boxford	Haverhill	Marblehead	North Andover	Swampscott
Danvers	Ipswich	Merrimac	Peabody	Topsfield
Essex	Lawrence	Methuen	Rockport	Wenham
Georgetown	Lynn	Middleton	Rowley	West Newbury



The Essex study unit has perhaps the greatest concentration of historic and cultural resources in the state and has been a nationally recognized leader in historic preservation. Yet, Essex County's growth, rapid suburbanization, and the continuing decline of its industrial centers pose serious threats to the survival of the region's historic resources and its cultural land-

scape. There is also an increasing recognition that the study unit's diverse range of historic and cultural resources contributes immeasurably to its quality of life, and is among its greatest assets for future planning and economic development activities. The Essex National Heritage Area is providing a regional voice for protecting this significant area.



Essex County

Surveys of Architecture/History

While in its last state plan, MHC noted a high level of inventory activity in the Essex region, remarkably little new survey has been initiated since 2000, coinciding in part with the limited availability of MHC matching Survey & Planning grant funds. Countering this downturn, positive developments include the availability of Community Preservation Act funds to support survey efforts in a number of municipalities. The Town of Boxford has recently used CPA funding to undertake a community-wide survey plan. In addition a region-wide heritage landscape survey initiative by the Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Essex National Heritage Area Commission has provided a regional historic context and new reconnaissance level survey recommendations for 24 towns and will produce additional targeted inventory documentation.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories Since 2000

Very little professional survey has occurred in the region since 2000. These include an area form for the Conomo Point neighborhood in Essex, occasional individual property forms submitted for the City of Lynn, and 4 burial ground forms prepared as part of a MHC Survey & Planning grant project in the City of Salem. More significant for this area are the Historic Context of Essex County (2005) prepared for the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, the reconnaissance level survey recommendations for 24 towns developed by this program, and the intensive survey for some of these heritage landscapes currently in preparation.

Volunteer Inventories

Very little volunteer survey work has taken place since 2000, exceptions include periodic updates from Lawrence and Groveland.

Little or No Inventory

No towns in this region fall in this category.

Inventory Recommendations

- Recommendations in this region follow closely those made in 2000. Since many communities in the region last undertook survey efforts 25 years ago, there is a priority need to review and update existing inventories to current standards and to expand coverage.
- Survey plans should be developed and community-wide survey efforts should be revived in towns with limited survey coverage including Georgetown, Boxford, Groveland, Hamilton, Lynnfield, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Middleton, Merrimac, Newbury, Wenham, and West Newbury.
- Communities still lacking comprehensive geographic coverage should continue to update and expand their inventories including Lynn, Gloucester, Haverhill, Newburyport, Lawrence, Danvers, Marblehead, Essex, Peabody, Rockport, and Topsfield.
- Updates should include the following significant regional themes, contexts, and periods: documentation of early buildings, coverage of late-19th- and early-20th-century neighborhoods and properties, agricultural buildings, farmsteads and landscapes, maritime resources, and designed landscapes.

- Surveys should include historic properties and sites associated with the region's many historic ethnic groups including historic period Native American tribes.
- In particular updates should include survey documentation and assessments of the region's notable collection of early buildings, village settlements, and landscapes.

National Register

The Essex County area, one of the state's richest in terms of its historic resources, is well represented by National Register listings; during the period, Salisbury had its first National Register nomination, leaving only one town amongst the region's 34 (Merrimac) with no listings in the National Register. Many of the nominations develop contexts for the region's important contributions to maritime and industrial history. As with the previous State Plan, nominations prepared by professional preservation consultants outnumber nonprofessional nominations 3:1. Essex County's nominations were dominated by individual designations during this period. MHC provided assistance in several communities: Georgetown and Lynn received directly funded assistance with nomination preparation, and MHC funded editing services for nominations in Amesbury and Lawrence.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

A Multiple Property Submission for the **rural agricultural resources of Topsfield**. Listed in 2005, this context has laid the groundwork for nominating farmsteads and country estates in a community threatened by overdevelopment. A single National Register district, for the River Road-Cross St. area, was also listed under the context and includes more than 50 historic resources in a 450-acre district.

Urban residential development, from first settlement to the 20th century: Bridge St. Neck Historic District, Salem.

20th-century residential development: early-20th-century neighborhood in Swampscott (Olmsted Subdivision).

Early industrial development: Rowley Village Forge, Boxford.

Downtown civic, commercial, and mid- to late-19th-century industrial development: Main St. Historic District, Haverhill.

Institutional properties, individually nominated: Amesbury Quaker Meetinghouse; Memorial Town Hall, Georgetown; Engine House #6 and Rollins School, Lawrence; Lynn Memorial City Hall; Flint Memorial Library, Middleton; and Old Rockport High School (Investment Tax Credit). In most cases, these individual designations were pursued because of interest in MPPF funds.

Historic cemeteries: High St. Cemetery, Danvers; Bellevue Cemetery, Lawrence; Greenlawn Cemetery, Nahant.

20th-century resources: Pat's Diner, Salisbury, as part of statewide thematic.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration activity remain consistent despite a high level of nomination in the region:

- **Maritime history:** Complete registration efforts documenting maritime resources in Essex County, including Gloucester (Annisquam, Rocky Neck).

- **20th-century resources:** Extend Andover, Methuen, and Salem Multiple Resource Areas beyond the 1910s-1920s periods. Document and list eligible 20th-century resources in other Essex County communities, including postwar housing and associated development.
- **Agricultural resources and rural historic landscapes:** Add individual and district nominations to the Topsfield Rural Agricultural Multiple Property Submission. Designate rural landscapes in other communities in region, e.g., Essex, Newbury, Salisbury.
- Other historic landscapes include **cemeteries** (e.g., Danvers, Gloucester), **parks**, and **playgrounds**.
- **Summer estate development and designed landscapes:** e.g., in Beverly, Gloucester, Manchester-by-the-Sea, North Andover.
- **Secondary villages:** e.g., Point Shore area, Amesbury; Cliftondale area, Saugus.
- **Religion/recreation:** camp meeting grounds (e.g., Asbury Grove, Hamilton).
- **19th- and early-20th-century industrial development and semi-rural mill communities:** e.g., Morehouse Bakery and Wood Mill, Lawrence; Pigeon Cove, Rockport.
- **Late-19th- and early-20th-century residential neighborhoods:** e.g., Highlands, Haverhill; Glen Mills, Rowley; Point neighborhood, Salem; additional neighborhoods in Swampscott.
- **State and nonprofit-owned properties:** e.g., Bradley Palmer State Park, Maudslay State Park, and other publicly owned lands that contain historic buildings and/or have historic designed landscapes; also the Region's many properties owned and managed by private nonprofit organizations and trusts.
- **Ethnic heritage:** including 20th-century resources associated with the region's various ethnic groups including historic-period Native American tribes.
- **Social history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **First Period houses:** Expand parameters of the original (1990) nomination. Address later and perhaps equally significant buildings and features of designated properties to include examination of later buildings and structures that may stand on these properties, including mid to late 18th-century buildings, and landscapes.
- **Cold War Resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations:** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The Essex region, north of Boston, encompasses a varied landscape of open spaces, active harbors, working farms, small villages, scenic coastlines and dense urban industrial centers. Over the past several decades, the Essex region has experienced widespread development and suburbanization. Nevertheless, many open spaces remain, with a core of largely intact rural historic

landscapes in towns such as Boxford, Georgetown, Topsfield, West Newbury, and Rowley. These communities are also experiencing some of the region's greatest rates of growth. The region's urban and industrial cores, most notably Lynn, Lawrence, and Haverhill, are experiencing some redevelopment and investment, however, further planning, incentives, and investment are needed to protect the vulnerable industrial buildings, neighborhoods, and commercial centers found in these communities. The decline of the maritime industry and increased pressure for non-maritime waterfront development jeopardize the region's surviving maritime historic resources and public access to the coastline.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

The Essex National Heritage Area has increased the level of preservation planning in this area and through promotion of historic resources has helped to protect them. In 2004, the Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Essex National Heritage Commission worked with 24 municipalities in the Heritage Landscape Inventory Program. Through public meetings and extensive fieldwork, a consultant team identified landscapes and planning issues and offered recommendations on their protection prepared a reconnaissance report for each of the municipalities. The MHC has assisted in the protection of State Register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Essex, Gloucester, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Marblehead, Methuen, Nahant, Peabody Rockport, Salem, Swampscott, and Topsfield.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

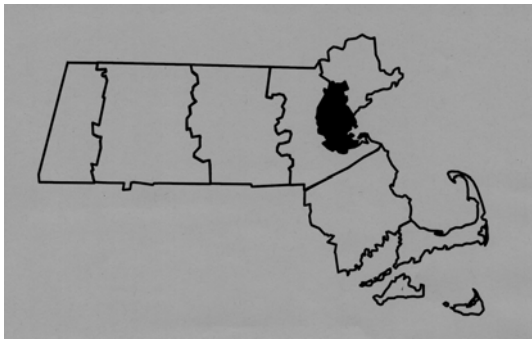
There are two regional planning agencies covering the Essex Region: the Merrimack Valley Planning Commission and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council. In addition to the RPAs, Essex County has a long tradition of public and private non-profit land conservation. Many of the region's reservations, forests, and wildlife preserves contain significant cultural resources including historic granite quarries at Halibut Point Reservation, the Crane Estate at Castle Hill in Ipswich, and the Bradley-Palmer Estate in Topsfield. The Essex County Greenbelt Association has protected open space significant for its natural and cultural resources. A regional historic preservation non-profit organization, the Merrimack Valley Preservation Group, Inc., was formed several years ago to offer additional advocacy and education.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

The Essex region has a high level of local preservation planning and protection activity although four local historical commissions are considered inactive (Groveland, Merrimac, Newbury, West Newbury). Many of the cities and towns in the region have established local historic districts. There are, however, significant pockets of unprotected areas, most notably Amesbury, Newburyport, Ipswich, Lynn, Peabody, and Swampscott. Although demolition delay is a popular tool in the Essex region, many towns with significant and scattered resources lack this basic protection tool. Passage of the Community Preservation Act has been very popular with success in 9 of 34 municipalities. There are four Certified Local Governments in the Essex region (Danvers, Methuen, Rowley, and Salem).

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Through the Merrimack Valley Planning Commission and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council strengthen local planning efforts that incorporate historic preservation and community character objectives in planning and development policies.
- Encourage economic development policies that promote the reuse of the region's historic industrial properties.
- Support waterfront development activities that foster the preservation of historic maritime uses and resources.
- Continue public and private non-profit land conservation efforts, particularly those incorporating historic and cultural resources, and seek to coordinate them with environmental, planning, and land use policies for the preservation of the region's rural historic landscape.
- Through the Essex National Heritage Area, further heritage tourism and incorporate Essex County's significant industrial centers and rural areas in these efforts.
- Seek the establishment of local historic districts in the region's significant historic residential, commercial and industrial centers such as Amesbury, Newburyport, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, and Swampscott.
- Encourage the adoption of demolition review bylaws and ordinances in those municipalities that lack adequate protection.
- Encourage the implementation of the recommendations found in the individual DCR heritage landscape inventory project.
- Form local agricultural commissions to help protect remaining agricultural landscapes.
- Support historic property survey of maritime resources.



Boston Region

Arlington	Chelsea	Melrose	Reading	Watertown
Belmont	Dedham	Milton	Revere	Wilmington
Boston	Everett	Newton	Somerville	Winchester
Brookline	Lexington	North Reading	Stoneham	Winthrop
Burlington	Malden	Quincy	Wakefield	Woburn
Cambridge	Medford		Waltham	

As the state's most urbanized and intensively developed region, the extensive historic resources found in this region are unparalleled. The region has experienced considerable preservation and rehabilitation activity, resulting not only in the preservation of individual historic properties, but in the revitalization of entire commercial centers and residential neighborhoods. Communities in the region have traditionally been a leader in the implementation of local preservation mechanisms, and increasingly historic preservation is seen as a key component to the region's quality of life and a major contributor to its economy.



is seen as a key component to the region's quality of life and a major contributor to its economy.

Boston Region

Surveys of Architecture/History

In the 2000 State Plan, MHC noted that the Boston Area study unit has the highest concentration of inventoried properties of any region in the state and the highest proportion of communities with comprehensive surveys. While a number of communities have actively updated and expanded their inventories since 2000, the need for survey updates in the region remains high. As in other regions, the level of professional survey activity has been constrained by the limited availability of MHC Survey & Planning grant funds after FY2001. In the Boston Area, however, CLGs and communities with professional preservation planning staff in particular have continued to add to their inventory documentation. Communities in the region should continue to reassess their inventory coverage and update and expand their survey documentation to meet current planning needs.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories Since 2000

In 2000, 25 of 28 communities in the region had some level of professional inventory completed. Since the 2000 State Plan, five communities have undertaken professional survey updates, neighborhood surveys, or thematic surveys with support from the Survey & Planning grant program. In FY2001, Malden and North Reading completed significant updates and expansions of their community-wide inventories. In FY2002, Boston completed the second phase of a three-phase survey of the Beacon Hill neighborhood. Completion of the final phase of this neighborhood survey has been deferred. In 2003 the City of Newton completed a community-wide thematic survey of its mid-20th-century residential architecture. In FY2005, the City of Somerville undertook a targeted update of its community-wide inventory to support potential new local historic district designation efforts. In the City of Boston, MHC directly funded a comprehensive thematic survey of all parish and administrative complexes owned by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Greater Boston in anticipation of widespread closing and disposition of significant historic properties as part of the ongoing reconsolidation of parishes in the Archdiocese.

Communities in the Boston Area have continued to fund professional historic properties surveys conducted by professional municipal staff or qualified contracted consultants. Since 2000, Brookline, Milton, and Newton have continued updating their surveys in this manner, often to meet specific preservation planning needs. A professional community-wide survey in Melrose has been substantially completed, although not yet submitted to MHC.

In addition two universities, Boston University and Northeastern University, have undertaken comprehensive professional surveys of their campus buildings as part of their master planning process.

Volunteer Inventories

Few communities have initiated volunteer effort survey projects since 2000, the exception being regular submission of updates prepared by the Arlington Historical Commission

Outdated, Little of No Inventory

As in 2000, Dedham continues to have a considerably outdated inventory, and Woburn has yet to develop community-wide inventory coverage.

Inventory Recommendations

- Communities in the region with surveys considered comprehensive need to continue to assess their inventory coverage in the light of current or anticipated preservation planning needs. For cities and towns with community-wide coverage, regular assessment of the local inventory should focus on updating early inventory forms and assessing whether inventories represent the full range of historic resources. Where previous professional surveys have included further study recommendations, these should be addressed.
- Community surveys that are largely 15-20 years old should give priority to re-assessment, updating, and expanding their inventory coverage.
- Communities with outdated, little, or no inventory (especially Dedham and Woburn) should initiate community-wide comprehensive surveys. Cities and towns lacking comprehensive geographic coverage (Chelsea, Revere, and Watertown) should extend documentation to unsurveyed areas.
- Early comprehensive surveys in Stoneham, Wilmington, Winchester, and the Roxbury, Dorchester and Mattapan neighborhoods of Boston should be expanded as necessary.
- Coverage of the following resources should be expanded: pre-1830 buildings (particularly in Boston, Burlington, Dedham, and Woburn); industrial buildings; surviving agricultural buildings, farmsteads or rural landscapes, particularly at the northwestern and southern edges of the region; recreational landscapes, including country clubs, beaches, and components of the Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston; Early Modern highways and parkways; automobile-related commercial development; and mid-20th-century residential architecture, including public housing, veterans' housing, and residential subdivisions.

National Register

Since the publication of the 2000 State Plan, the level of interest in the National Register program has remained high, particularly in the City of Boston, where there were about 30 nominations. Many of these were initiated either due to certified rehab projects or to qualify for MPPF funds. About half of the remaining 27 communities saw National Register activity during the period. Only Everett has no National Register listings.

With only a handful of exceptions, the majority of nominations prepared throughout the region were the work of preservation professionals on behalf of developers, private nonprofit organizations, and local historical commissions. Survey & Planning grant funds aided preparation of several district nominations in the City of Boston. MHC provided assistance to Chelsea, Malden, and Revere, communities that each received direct funding for nomination preparation.

Also representing a major achievement for the period was a Multiple Property Submission for the parkways of the Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston, funded through MHC and prepared in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

Twenty-six **parkways of the Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston**, listed within a multiple property context, recognizing the first regional park and parkway system in the nation. A **National Register district** nomination for Boston's Fort Point Channel area was a significant achievement in recognizing one of the most important **urban industrial** areas in the state.

A large number of institutional properties nominated individually included: in Boston, the (Huntington Avenue) YWCA, Home for Aged Couples, Old East Boston High School, Dearborn School, Haskell Home for Nurses, Benedict Fenwick School, and Boston Consumptives Hospital; Cambridge Home for Aged and Infirm, and New England Confectionery Company (NECCO), Cambridge; and Marcia Brown Junior High School, Malden. All of these nominations, listed by virtue of Investment Tax Credit applications, have added to the contexts of early-20th-century institutional and industrial development in the greater Boston area.

Additional **institutional** resources are represented by Greenwood Memorial Church, Boston; McLean Hospital, Belmont; St. Paul's Parish, Malden; Revere Library and Revere Central Fire Station.

Commercial and mixed-use resources listed individually during the period include, in Boston, the Collins Building; Hibernian Hall; Paine Furniture; and the Publicity Building. All were nominated as part of Investment Tax Credit applications.

20th-century apartment building development was represented during the period by individual nominations for the Frances and Isabella, Nazing, and Peabody apartments, all in Boston. Investment Tax Credits were the impetus for the nominations.

Mixed-use commercial/institutional/residential districts include nominations in Boston (Brighton Center), Dedham (Dedham Village National Register district, pending), Milton (Railroad Village District), and Winthrop (Metcalf Square, NR pending).

Urban residential neighborhoods include Dorchester Heights, Harrison Square/Clam Point, and Savin Hill Historic Districts, all in Boston.

Suburban residential neighborhoods include the Church St. and High St. Historic Districts, both in Wilmington

Historic landscapes included **cemeteries** (Boston's Bennington St. Burying Ground and Forest Hills Cemetery; Milton Cemetery; West Parish and South Burying Grounds, both in Newton; Rumney Marsh Burying Ground, Revere; and First Burial Ground, Woburn, **parks and playgrounds** (Bell Rock Park in Malden); **suburban estates** (the Colonial Revival Endicott Estate, Dedham); remnant **agricultural landscapes** in the Bucks Corner and Gowing-Sheldon Historic Districts, both in Wilmington, as well as at the Boutell-Hathorne House, also in Wilmington; and Grandview Farm, Burlington (NR pending).

Defense-related resources: Fort Banks, Winthrop (late 19th century) (NR pending).

Diner nominated as part of the thematic Diners of Massachusetts: Main St. Diner, Woburn.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration activity remain consistent, despite a high level of nomination in the region:

- **Designed landscapes:** while nomination of the parkways of the Metropolitan Boston Park System is complete, nomination of the associated state-owned parks has not yet occurred but is recommended. In addition, nomination should be pursued for municipally owned parks, such as Fellsmere in Malden.
- **Cemeteries:** e.g., Temple Ohabei Shalom cemetery, East Boston.

- **20th-century resources:** Expand existing MRAs to include more resources associated with 20th-century development, particularly residential/suburban resources in communities such as Brookline, Newton, Quincy, Stoneham, and Waltham; study and possible registration of postwar suburban residential development in non-MRA communities, such as Moon Hill and Peacock Farms in Lexington.
- **Community-wide nominations:** Communities such as Belmont, Melrose, and Woburn possess a broad range of historic resources, suggesting that a community-wide approach to registration remains appropriate.
- **19th- and 20th-century institutional and residential districts outside the city of Boston:** e.g., Orchard St. area, Cambridge/Somerville; Chelsea neighborhoods away from downtown; Everett Center; East Lexington; Beltran neighborhood, Malden; Governors Road area, Medford; Melrose Highlands and Russell Park neighborhoods, Melrose; and Woburn Center.
- **Boston districts:** Nominations within the city of Boston, e.g., residential neighborhoods, including new and expanded districts in Charlestown, the North End, and Roslindale.
- **Catholic churches.** With the Boston Archdiocese closing and/or selling off a number of churches under their jurisdiction, National Register listing for eligible associated properties should be encouraged to facilitate grant and rehabilitation opportunities.
- Resources associated with **transportation**, e.g., gas stations, auto showrooms.
- **Ethnic heritage:** Sites associated with the African-American community, including properties in Cambridge and Newton. A nomination is pending for properties within the historically African-American neighborhood in the vicinity of the Myrtle Baptist Church in Newton. Sites associated with the Asian-American community, including Chinatown in Boston.
- **Social history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **Boston Harbor Islands:** The islands' historic resources.
- **Cold War resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and historical archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed and Criterion D applied when possible. Complete National Register listing of the Middlesex Canal along its entire length.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations:** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

Growth and development in the Boston region includes new office construction in the urban areas and in suburban office parks to the north. Redevelopment, in-fill and adaptive re-use projects predominate in this largely built-up region. Former industrial buildings have found new uses as office or residential space, and downtowns throughout this region are improving. Because of the lack of open land available for development, however, land with historic resources is sometimes targeted for development. In municipalities with inadequate protection in place, demolition and

site clearing is too often the result. The teardown trend has expanded to many other municipalities and neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with small, modest housing are particularly vulnerable to “mansionization.” Over the past five years, the cost of housing has skyrocketed in this region. New housing construction that includes a range of housing types is greatly needed. With the closing of many catholic churches in the area, the redevelopment of these properties remains unknown.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

Now that the Metropolitan District Commission has been dissolved, the state Department of Conservation and Recreation is managing the urban parkways. The MHC funded an extensive survey and National Register nomination for historic parkways. The MHC has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Boston, Burlington, Cambridge, Dedham, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

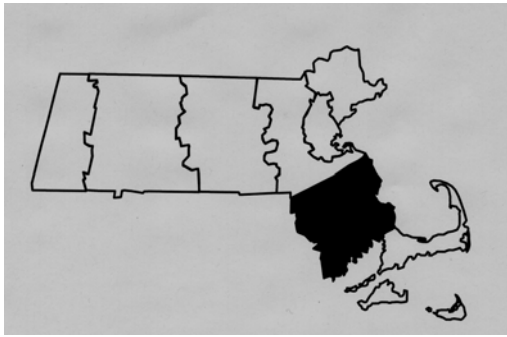
The Metropolitan Area Planning Council, the regional planning agency for greater Boston, is active in developing regional policies that encourage sustainable development.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

The Boston region has a high level of local preservation planning and protection activity with only two local historical commissions considered inactive (Chelsea and Revere). Many of the cities and towns in the region have established local historic districts, however, there are significant pockets of unprotected areas, most notably Wakefield and Winchester. The region remains a leader in the implementation of local preservation mechanisms. Boston, Quincy, Arlington, Cambridge, Somerville, and Newton have extensive local historic district designations. Although demolition delay is a popular tool in the Boston region, several towns with significant and scattered resources lack this basic protection tool. Passage of the Community Preservation Act has been inadequate. There are 5 Certified Local Governments in the Boston region.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Incorporate historic preservation goals and objectives into urban revitalization and economic development activities, such as the City of Boston’s neighborhood Main Street program.
- Support establishment of local historic districts in the region’s most significant historic commercial and industrial centers, and examine alternatives to local historic districts such as neighborhood conservation districts for areas where protection of broader community character is more appropriate.
- Encourage the adoption of demolition review mechanisms.
- Through local preservation commissions, seek the implementation of recommendations made in local comprehensive preservation plans.
- Emphasize the link between historic preservation activity and the region’s quality of life and its contribution to local, regional and state economies.



Southeastern Massachusetts

Abington	East Bridgewater	Mansfield	Pembroke	Swansea
Acushnet	Easton	Marion	Plymouth	Taunton
Attleboro	Fairhaven	Marshfield	Plympton	Wareham
Berkley	Fall River	Mattapoissett	Raynham	West Bridgewater
Bridgewater	Freetown	Middleborough	Rehoboth	Westport
Brockton	Halifax	New Bedford	Rochester	Whitman
Carver	Hanover	North Attlebor- ough	Rockland	
Dartmouth	Hanson	Norton	Scituate	
Dighton	Kingston	Norwell	Seekonk	
Duxbury	Lakeville		Somerset	

Over the last four decades the character of the Southeastern Massachusetts landscape, and its cities and towns has changed dramatically. The region's rapid growth and suburbanization, and the decline of its major urban centers present ongoing threats to the continued survival of its historic and archaeological resources. At the same time, the wealth and diversity of the region's historic and cultural resources present an important opportunity for community revitalization and economic development. The pace of change in the region warrants immediate action if the region's historic resources are to continue to contribute to the quality of life.

Southeastern Massachusetts

Surveys of Architecture/History

Overall, the Southeastern Massachusetts region has continued to see a relatively high level of professional survey activity since 2000. The region was the location of the pilot program of the DEM (now DCR) Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, which brought professional survey and planning technical assistance to a dozen towns in the region. MHC's Survey & Planning grant program supported a few local survey efforts prior to the reduction in availability of these funds. Several communities have provided substantial local financial support, including Community Preservation Act funds, to initiating or completing professional community-wide surveys.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories Since 2000

MHC Survey & Planning grant funds supported a second phase of the community-wide survey in Duxbury and a targeted neighborhood survey to update the community-wide inventory in Easton, both in FY2001. The DEM Heritage Landscape Inventory Program completed historic properties inventory forms for resources in Attleboro, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Easton, Lakeville, Marion, Middleboro, Norton, Rehoboth, Rochester, West Bridgewater, and Westport. DEM also provided assistance to the Town of Plympton in surveying the town center area. Local CPA allocations funded the completion of a community-wide inventory in Wareham and two phases of community-wide inventory in Scituate, where a professional survey related to the Greenbush Commuter Rail extension also added historic property documentation for a large area of the town. The Town of Duxbury funded on its own the third and final phase of its community-wide inventory effort. Brockton and Lakeville funded more targeted professional survey efforts.

Volunteer Inventories

Dighton, New Bedford, and Lakeville have continued to make periodic updates to their local inventories. The Fall River Historical Commission is currently compiling updates to their inventory.

Little or No Inventory

Berkley, Raynham, and Whitman have not initiated community-wide comprehensive inventories.

Inventory Recommendations

- Communities with outdated, little, or no inventory should develop community-wide survey plans and/or initiate comprehensive surveys (Berkley, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Raynham, and Whitman).
- Towns with early community-wide surveys should assess them for coverage chronologically, geographically, and by resource type. Survey should also be updated to current standards for architectural descriptions and assessments (Abington, Brockton, Carver, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Norwell, Rehoboth, Rockland, and Taunton).
- Regional themes and contexts that should be included in survey updates include: better documentation of pre-1830 buildings, improved coverage of late-19th- to mid-20th-century urban neighborhoods (including commercial, industrial, multiple-property residential, and institutional resources), ethnic group history, coastal resort areas and resort subdivisions, inte-

rior town centers, rural agricultural buildings, farmsteads and landscapes, including cranberry bog landscapes.

- Surveys should coordinate with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) on the identification of significant sites. Surveys should include historic properties and sites associated with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mashpee Tribe, and other Wampanoag tribes or families.

National Register

During the period since publication of the 2000 State Plan, seven communities saw their first National Register nomination; four communities have no National Register activity at all. The region was among the most active in the state during the 2000-2005 period, including submission of 14 district nominations and 33 individual nominations, 28 professionally prepared and 19 by nonprofessionals. Direct funding for National Register nomination preparation assisted four communities: Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, and Kingston.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

First National Register listings: Bridgewater, Hanson, Kingston, Pembroke, Plympton (NR pending), Rochester (NR pending), and Whitman.

Historic village centers: Districts in Acushnet (NR pending), Kingston, Middleborough, Plympton (NR pending), and Rochester documented institutional, commercial, and residential development at the crossroads cores of these communities.

Historical archaeology: Muttock district, Middleborough.

Maritime history: Head of the River district, Acushnet (NR pending).

Residential development of the 19th and 20th centuries: districts in Middleborough, North Attleborough, and Plympton.

Individually registered institutional buildings: including resources in Duxbury (Wright Library), Kingston (Adams Library), Marion (1st Congregational Church), North Attleborough (Holmes School, #2 School, Central Congregational Church), Pembroke (Friends Meetinghouse), Plymouth (Oak St. School), and Scituate (1st Trinitarian Church). A number of these nominations were still pending at the time of the 2006-2010 State Plan. As with other regions of the state, the opportunity for funding through the MPPF has spurred efforts to register properties owned by municipalities and private nonprofits.

Individually registered residential buildings: including resources from all periods in Cohasset, Duxbury, and Kingston.

Historic landscapes: cemeteries (Cohasset, Mansfield, North Attleborough, and Taunton), **parks** (Abington, Brockton, New Bedford, and Whitman), and **camps** (Hanson).

Industrial resources: Bridgewater, New Bedford, Middleborough, North Attleborough, and Taunton.

20th-century resources: Diner in New Bedford as part of multiple property submission; Camp Kiwanee, Hanson; mid-20th-century architect-designed private residence, Duxbury.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State plan, guidelines for future registration remain consistent, despite the high level of nomination activity in the region:

- **First Period Resources:** identified resources should be evaluated and registered, potentially as a Multiple Property nomination.
- **20th-Century Resources:** Broadening of MRA contexts to allow fuller understanding of resources such as summer resorts, auto-related resources, residential subdivisions, tourism industry, and industrial developments; and the exploration of similarly associated resources in the area's non-MRA communities. Individually eligible resources related to the mid-20th century, including the WPA Fieldhouse, Scituate.
- **Urban Areas:** historic downtown areas mixing commercial, institutional, residential, and industrial resources merit further study and registration, e.g., Brockton.
- **Historic Village Centers:** including but not limited to villages in East Bridgewater (Elmwood), Fairhaven, Marshfield Hills, and Somerset.
- **Landscapes: municipal parks,** e.g., Hazelwood Park, New Bedford; **agricultural landscapes,** extant farm complexes and farmland, e.g., Sachem Rock Farm, Bridgewater.
- **Ethnic Heritage:** especially Portuguese, Native American, and African American-associated resources. E.g., AME Bethel Church, Plymouth.
- **Industrial History:** resources associated with early milling activities, cranberry production, textile manufacturing, and other manufacturing activities.
- **Institutional Resources:** such as Mattapoisett Public Library, or the East and North Congregational Churches in Rochester.
- **Social History/recreation:** resources such as Sippican Tennis Club, Marion, and Pinewoods Camp, Plymouth.
- **Social history/ethnic history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible properties in the region.
- **Native American:** Historic properties and sites associated with Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mashpee Tribe, and other Wampanoag tribes or families.
- **Cold War Resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register District Nominations:** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The Southeast Massachusetts study unit is among the fastest growing regions of the state. With high housing costs in the Boston region and the opening of the Old Colony Commuter Rail, this region is experiencing rapid residential and commercial growth. Most of this growth is low density residential and strip commercial development that threatens the region's rural historic landscapes. The Southeast Massachusetts study unit is among the state's most archaeologically significant and sensitive. The region's rapid growth makes its archaeological resources particularly vulnerable to destruction. Additionally, as the vast majority of development is private, in many

instances it may not be subject to state and federal environmental reviews that provide protection for archaeological sites. The region's urban and industrial cores are experiencing some redevelopment. However, further planning, incentives, and investment are needed to protect the vulnerable industrial buildings found in these communities.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

An impressive addition to the region is the establishment of the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Dartmouth, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Kingston, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Plymouth, Scituate, Swansea, and Taunton. The Department of Conservation and Recreation worked with 15 municipalities in the Heritage Landscape Inventory Program. Through public meetings and extensive fieldwork, a consultant team that identified landscapes and planning issues and offered recommendations on their protection prepared a reconnaissance report for each of the municipalities. Following this pilot project, DCR initiated another similar project in the Essex region.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

Municipalities in this study area are served by three regional planning agencies. A few of the communities are part of the greater Boston regional planning agency, Metropolitan Area Planning Council. The Old Colony Planning Council and the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District serve most.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

The Southeastern Massachusetts region has a high level of local preservation planning and protection activity although six local historical commissions are considered inactive (Brockton, Marion, Seekonk, Swansea, Taunton). Scituate is the only municipality in this region that has never adopted a local historical commission. Many of the cities and towns in the region have established local historic districts, however, there are significant pockets of unprotected areas, most notably Duxbury, Kingston, Marion, and Fairhaven. Although demolition delay is a popular tool in the Southeastern Massachusetts region, many towns with significant and scattered resources lack this basic protection tool. Passage of the Community Preservation Act has been very popular with success in 13 of the 47 municipalities in the region. There are 2 Certified Local Governments in the Southeastern Massachusetts region. Despite the region's archaeological sensitivity, few communities have enacted local regulatory mechanisms that provide for the review of potential impacts to archaeological resources.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Reactivate and strengthen historic preservation initiatives within the study unit's regional planning agencies (Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District, Old Colony Planning Council, and Metropolitan Area Planning Council).
- Encourage regional and local planning and land-use policies that incorporate specific historic preservation goals and objectives.
- Support ongoing downtown revitalization and economic development initiatives that have historic preservation as an integral component.

- Pursue the establishment of local historic districts for the region's historic city, town, and village centers.
- Encourage the widespread local adoption of demolition review measures.
- Seek adoption of local ordinances and bylaws that review development proposals for their potential impacts to archaeological resources.



Cape Cod and the Islands

Aquinnah	Chilmark	Gosnold	Orleans	Wellfleet
Barnstable	Dennis	Harwich	Provincetown	West Tisbury
Bourne	Eastham	Mashpee	Sandwich	Yarmouth
Brewster	Edgartown	Nantucket	Tisbury	
Chatham	Falmouth	Oak Bluffs	Truro	



As one of the state's fastest growing regions, rapid development continues to threaten the survival of its historical and cultural resources and its unique character. Responding to this rapid growth, the region has enacted some of the state's most progressive planning and land-use policies, which offer important new tools to further historic preservation in the region. Despite strengthened planning policies, the threat to the region's historic resources and its cultural landscape remains great. Amid these changes there is widespread

recognition that the protection of the region's outstanding natural, historic, and cultural resources is key to its economic future.

Cape Cod and the Islands

Surveys of Architecture/History

The 2000 MHC State Plan noted a high level of survey activity and significant improvement in the overall level of survey documentation in the region. Since then, however, survey activity has dropped significantly. A lack of MHC Survey & Planning grant matching funds for professional survey has contributed to the low level of survey activity in the region since 2000.

Professional Community-based and Thematic Inventories Since 2000

Little professional survey has been undertaken in the region since 2000. One MHC Survey & Planning grant in FY05 has supported a community-wide survey update in the Town of Eastham that focused on early 20th-century seasonal residential architecture. Professional survey has documented targeted resources within Otis Air Force Base/Camp Edwards in the towns of Bourne, Sandwich, and Mashpee.

Volunteer Inventories

The most notable volunteer survey effort has been a preservation studies graduate student survey of architectural resources on Tuckernuck Island in the Town of Nantucket.

Little or No Inventory

The Town of Gosnold has not initiated a comprehensive community-wide inventory.

Inventory Recommendations

- Although the 1990s saw a high level of survey activity in the region, inventory efforts have fallen off, and most of the priorities noted in the 2000 MHC state plan remain. Survey remains a priority in towns where large numbers of properties are under threat of demolition.
- Towns with little or no inventory, or where the existing inventory requires additional documentation should update or initiate community-wide comprehensive surveys (Brewster, Dennis, Gosnold).
- Towns without comprehensive geographic coverage should expand survey coverage (Harwich, Nantucket, Provincetown, Wellfleet, West Tisbury, Yarmouth).
- For towns with early inventories, upgrading historical and architectural documentation should be a priority for all resource types, but particularly for pre-1830 buildings (Nantucket, Oak Bluffs, Provincetown).
- Where significant E-911 street address changes have occurred inventories need to be updated to reflect current property addresses (Oak Bluffs).
- Towns with professional comprehensive surveys should address any further study recommendations that came out of these projects. In general high priorities remain 20th-century seasonal and year-round residential, recreational, and maritime activity, with special reference to mid-20th-century modernist architecture. Agricultural buildings, farmsteads, and landscapes, particularly those associated with the regional cranberry industry, continue to be underrepresented in existing inventories.

- MHC and towns should coordinate with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) on the identification of significant sites in the region. Surveys should include historic properties and sites associated with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mashpee Tribe, and other Wampanoag tribes or families.

National Register

There was little National Register activity in the region during the 2000-2005 period. Of the 16 nominations processed since the publication of the last State Plan, 9 were for individual properties and 6 for districts; 7 were prepared by nonprofessionals and required editing, 9 were prepared by professional preservation consultants (some through the Survey & Planning grant program, others for properties nominated as part of certified rehabilitations, or through direct funding from the MHC). Only Chilmark continues to have no National Register activity. MHC provided nomination assistance in several communities: Aquinnah and Orleans received directly funded assistance with nomination preparation, while MHC funded editing services for a nomination in Falmouth.

Registration activity and contexts developed through National Register nominations since the 2000 State Plan include:

Historic village districts were listed in Brewster, Chatham, Eastham, and Falmouth. Together, these district designations further enrich the contexts already developed in past nominations on community development and the transition from maritime economy to tourist economy from the 18th through the 20th century.

Ethnic History: An expansion of the Aquinnah/Gay Head Municipal District designation to include residential properties further developed the context for understanding the history of the Wampanoag tribe in the region, as did an individual nomination for the Vanderhoop Homestead, also in Aquinnah (NR pending).

Individual institutional resources: includes schools in W. Dennis and Falmouth; and Quaker Meetinghouse (NR pending), Sandwich.

Residential resources, individually designated, include the Kelley House in Chatham (Italianate), the Elnathan Nye House in Falmouth (colonial), and the Jarves House in Sandwich (Italianate).

Historic Landscapes: cemeteries (Dennis) and **agricultural landscapes** (Fort Hill Rural Historic District, Eastham, and Sea Call Farm, Orleans (NR pending))

Additional 20th-century resources: the listing of the Coast Guard rescue boat CG36500 provided recognition for another highly significant aspect of regional history.

National Register Recommendations

Five years after publication of the 2000 State Plan, guidelines for future registration activity remain consistent:

- **Historic villages:** e.g., secondary villages, such as Quivett Neck area, East Dennis, and South Dennis village; Quisset village, Falmouth; Rock Harbor, straddling Orleans and Eastham; Pond Village/North Truro, and South Truro village, all associated with maritime economy and with tourist economy.
- **20th-century development associated with the tourist economy:** including automobile-related resources (gas stations, motor courts, motels, roadhouses, restaurants, boat clubs, and other resources associated with recreational development); large-scale residential develop-

ment (high-style, architect-designed summer houses as well as cottage communities of more modest scale and the extensive development of Cape-style houses of the mid-20th century); railroad-related growth and development; entertainment (cinemas and theaters—Cape Cod Cinema) and tourist attractions. A particular need exists for development of a context for understanding **mid-late 20th -century modernist houses** scattered throughout the outer Cape, particularly Wellfleet.

- **Other 20th-century development, including defense-related and particularly Cold War resources:** The National Park Service has provided guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of Cold War-related resources. Communities should be encouraged to register eligible properties related to the Cold War.
- **Agricultural Development:** including cranberry production and rural landscapes generally. Historic agricultural outbuildings, a threatened resource type, merit particular attention.
- **Designed Landscapes:** both public and private, particularly those associated with summer resort development.
- **Ethnic History:** especially resources demonstrating Native American, African American, and Cape Verdean/Portuguese associations with maritime and agricultural pursuits.
- **Native American:** Historic properties and sites associated with Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mashpee Tribe, and other Wampanoag tribes or families.
- **Social history:** Expand the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts multiple property designation to include potentially eligible resources in the region.
- **Industrial Development and the maritime economy:** additional resources of all periods associated with maritime industries, particularly those associated with the fishing industry, shipbuilding, coastal trade, and the whaling industry. In the latter case, Nantucket Island, despite its designation as a National Historic Landmark, continues to be an area where additional research on the impact of this significant industry remains to be done. An initiative has been introduced on the local level to substantially update the NHL nomination for Nantucket to include minimal documentation on all resources within the major villages on the island (Nantucket town and Siasconset).
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology:** Archaeological potential should continue to be stressed with each nomination and Criterion D should be applied when possible.
- **Review of pre-1986 National Register district nominations:** Continue to clarify documentation to provide revised district data sheets, clearly delineated periods of significance, and contributing/noncontributing status of resources. Information is being added to MHC's MACRIS database and will be conveyed to the National Park Service as technical amendment to documentation.

Preservation Planning and Protection Efforts

Growth and Development

The Cape Cod and Islands study unit continues to be a very fast growing region of the state. Second home low-density development and large-scale commercial development are the biggest threats to the region's historic character. Many of the region's most attractive sites for residential development are also its areas of greatest archaeological sensitivity. As housing prices skyrocket, year round residents committed to protecting the historic character of the region through volunteer efforts are being replaced by second-home property owners that do not have the same level

of year-round commitment to community. The region's economy is likely to remain heavily dependent upon seasonal tourism, recreational, and retirement-based activities.

Federal and State Preservation Planning and Protection

The Cape Cod National Seashore, which includes land in Chatham, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown, oversees not only natural resources but many significant historic and cultural resources within its borders. The Old Kings Highway is a designated scenic byway. The Commonwealth's land holdings are primarily limited to state parks and forests but contain many historic and cultural resources. The MHC has assisted in the protection of state register listed historic resources owned by non-profits and municipalities by funding projects through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund in Aquinnah, Falmouth, and Mashpee.

Regional Preservation Planning and Protection

In response to rapid growth and recognizing that the region's economic future is inextricably linked to the preservation of its natural and cultural resources, the study unit has enacted the state's most advanced regional planning policies that directly incorporate cultural resource management goals and objectives. The establishment of the Cape Cod Commission in 1990 has created new opportunities for the protection of the Cape's historic resources including the review of Developments of Regional Impact (involving historic properties), identification of Districts of Critical Planning Concern, and incentives for the completion of local comprehensive plans, which must include a historic preservation and community character component. A professional preservation planner on staff at the Cape Cod Commission is a valuable resource to cities and towns in the region. The Martha's Vineyard Commission has had similar provisions for Districts of Critical Planning Concern since its creation in 1975. Planning policies on the Cape and Nantucket, which encourage concentrated development in traditional village centers and already developed areas, have the potential to curb suburban sprawl if implemented by local government.

Local Preservation Planning and Protection

Cape Cod and Islands have a high level of local preservation planning and protection activity although five local historical commissions are considered inactive (Aquinnah, Brewster, Gosnold, Tisbury, West Tisbury). The Cape Cod and the Islands have made extensive use of local historic districts. Expansive designations such as the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District on the Cape and Nantucket Historic District provide protection to a vast number of historic resources and their settings. Although demolition delay bylaws exist in most of the towns, several towns do not have this basic protection (Bourne, Brewster, Sandwich, Mashpee, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Edgartown). The establishment of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has resulted in the continuing identification of significant tribal sites. There are 2 Certified Local Governments in this region.

Preservation Planning and Protection Recommendations

- Encourage the establishment of local historic districts in village centers, particularly in those



areas that are experiencing redevelopment pressure, or have been identified as potential growth centers for concentrated development.

- Seek the widespread adoption of local bylaws that provide for the review of development proposals as to their potential impacts to historic structures, cultural landscapes and archaeological resources, and more fully integrate local historical commissions into the development review process.
- Seek the adoption of local bylaws that would encourage the preservation and re-use of historic properties, design guidelines for new construction and village-style development.

Statewide Goals and Objectives

The preservation of historic and cultural resources of Massachusetts is dependent upon the complex interaction of a broad range of factors. The loss of historic resources may result from any number of threats, including natural processes, demolition, construction, neglect, vandalism, looting of archaeological sites, development pressures, planning policies and land use regulations. More broadly, economic and demographic changes have a potential impact on the preservation of the state's historic resources. In addition, the wide-ranging policies of state and local governments can either advance or hinder historic preservation efforts. Regulatory practices, the existence of economic incentives or disincentives, and the relative importance of historic preservation as a public policy all influence the continued survival of the state's historic and cultural resources. The purpose of this section is to present, in broad terms, statewide goals and objectives for the next five years and beyond.

In some cases, the objectives represent the core day-to-day responsibilities of the Massachusetts Historical Commission or specific projects the Massachusetts Historical Commission plans to accomplish within the next five years. In other cases, the objectives represent placeholders for the Massachusetts Historical Commission to support and encourage activities when the funding or opportunities present themselves. For the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Statewide Goals and Objectives are referred to regularly and form the basis of our Annual Work Programs. Each task included in our Annual Work Program must refer back to the Goals and Objectives of the State Plan.

These Goals and Objectives have an essential purpose in providing guidance and direction to our preservation partners. Accomplishing these goals and objectives depends on the broad statewide cooperation of many organizations. A list of our preservation partners can be found on Page 12-1.

1. Identifying and Documenting Historic and Archaeological Resources

Goal: Integrate historic and archaeological resource identification and documentation into local, regional, and statewide preservation planning.

Objectives

1. Assist local historical commissions in developing active, ongoing plans to initiate, update, expand, and maintain community-wide inventories of historic and archaeological resources using MHC guidelines and inventory forms and in accordance with NPS standards for identification and evaluation of cultural resources.
2. Support the development of formal, community-wide survey plans that target priority properties, identify significant historic themes, and establish a phased approach to completing identified goals.
3. Provide technical and financial assistance (through matching grants and directly funded assistance) to cities and towns engaged in initiating, updating, expanding, or maintaining their inventories of historic and archaeological resources.
4. Reinstate statewide matching Survey & Planning grant program and directly funded assistance as budget allows. Encourage municipalities that have passed the Community

- Preservation Act to allocate funds to allow professional completion and updating of local historic properties inventories.
5. Coordinate with Preservation Mass and other regional and local partners to deliver, on a statewide and regular basis, the introductory survey training module.
 6. Update and expand MHC's Historic Properties Survey Manual to reflect recent developments in survey technology and method, revised MHC guidelines, and changing field and research documentation needs. Make the survey manual available on MHC's website. Develop new guidelines in the manual related to digital photography, GIS mapping, and internet-based research.
 7. Ensure that survey plans, project methodologies, and scopes of work acknowledge the need to include the full range of historic and archaeological resources by resource type, period, theme, and geographic location.
 8. Promote the use of the local, community-wide inventory as the basis of context-driven National Register listings of significant properties, sites, and districts.
 9. Complete the statewide reconnaissance survey in Berkshire County, Essex County, and Eastern Massachusetts study units to provide resource-based thematic contexts to guide preservation planning priorities on the local and regional levels in these areas of the state.
 10. Encourage all state and federal property-holding agencies to undertake cultural resources surveys to identify historic and archaeological resources as a basis for integrating consideration of these resources in planning activities.
 11. Encourage historic and archaeological surveys by land-holding, private, non-profit conservation and preservation organizations such as The Trustees of Reservations, Trust for Public Land, Massachusetts Audubon Society, and regional and local land trusts.
 12. Continue to support the use and further refinement of dendrochronology dating as a tool in historic architectural research and building analysis.
 13. Encourage statewide, regional, and local initiatives to improve state-of-the-art documentation, assessments, and understanding of Massachusetts' historic working landscapes and built environments including continued local and regional surveys, context studies, and registration of industrial work sites and building complexes; farmsteads and agricultural landscapes; historic mines, quarries and associated processing sites; working waterfronts; commercial properties; industry-related housing, neighborhoods, and villages; and transportation and service infrastructure including the state's historic railroad system.
 14. Support and sustain an active community of professional survey and registration consultants to undertake projects and to maintain high standards of field documentation and assessment.
 15. Encourage statewide, regional, and local initiatives to identify and document historic designed landscapes represented in parks, commons, cemeteries, residential subdivisions and estates, institutional grounds, and other settings. In particular, support the Department of Conservation and Recreation's statewide cultural landscape survey initiatives: the Historic Cemeteries Preservation Initiative, Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program, Town Common Initiative, and the Heritage Landscape Inventory Program.
 16. Expand local inventories to include outstanding properties that reflect historic themes and property types from the mid-20th century (to ca.1965).
 17. Expand local inventories to include all municipally owned historic resources including buildings, structures, objects, parks, cemeteries, archaeological sites, and other landscapes.

18. Identify cultural resources associated with diverse ethnic and cultural heritage of urban and rural communities statewide, and with the history of women. Continue the development of a statewide historic African-American sites initiative on a region-by-region basis.
19. Provide training opportunities geared toward preservation professionals, LHCs, and avocational preservationists, to convey state-of-the-art specialist methods, techniques, and understanding of a range of historic resource types, including early buildings, agricultural resources, designed landscapes, and industrial complexes and sites.
20. Continue development of the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS) including ongoing data entry, expanded GIS capability, and enhanced user interfaces, exporting abilities, and remote access via the Internet. Undertake cost analysis and seek funding to integrate scanned images of inventory files and photographs with MACRIS.
21. Encourage local planning departments to include historic property survey as part of their planning efforts including the mapping of resources through GIS.
22. Reinstate qualified, full-time permanent staffing of MHC's survey program to provide technical assistance on the development and implementation of survey projects, to develop and promote MHC survey standards and guidelines, to coordinate and deliver survey training, to maintain and MHC's inventory files, and to oversee the development of the MACRIS historic properties database and GIS program.
23. Identify historic properties and archaeological sites associated with Native American tribes, communities, and families.

2. Evaluating and Registering Historic and Archaeological Resources

Goal: Integrate historic and archaeological resource evaluation and registration into local, regional, and statewide preservation planning.

Objectives:

1. Continue the evaluation of historic property significance through the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Assist local communities in listing eligible properties on the National Register.
3. Continue to use the statewide inventory/MACRIS in completing National Register eligibility opinions.
4. Integrate the National Register of Historic Places in local, regional, and state planning initiatives.
5. Assist local communities in using up-to-date historic property surveys to request eligibility opinions of MHC.
6. Review pre-1986 National Register nominations, particularly historic districts, for completeness and improve existing documentation where needed (e.g., data sheets, maps, contributing status, periods of significance, etc.).
7. Encourage nominations developing contexts for outstanding 20th-century resources generally and for specific resource types (e.g. recreation, suburban development; industrial, transportation, and commercial development).
8. Develop a training program for local historical commissions and the general public on the benefits and the process of listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places.
9. Continue to encourage National Register nominations that develop contexts for resources associated with the state's ethnic history including Native Americans, African Americans, and other groups.

10. Continue to improve the capacity of the Massachusetts Historical Commission to edit and forward National Register nominations to the National Park Service promptly.
11. Continue to inform the public about the National Register program.

3. Protecting Historic & Archaeological Resources through State & Federal Regulations

Goal: Improve the ability of the Massachusetts Historical Commission to protect significant historic and archaeological resources throughout the state of Massachusetts.

Objectives:

1. Continue to review projects with state and/or federal involvement for their impact on historic and archaeological resources.
2. Continue to seek out programmatic agreements with federal and state agencies that will reduce staff commitments while still providing adequate review.
3. Improve the capacity of the MHC to provide timely review, comment, and approval of the sharply increased volume of Chapter 184 preservation restrictions generated by the federal tax incentive program, the Community Preservation Act, and the increased use of preservation restrictions as a condition of local permitting and site plan approval.
4. Improve the capacity of the MHC to monitor properties on which they hold preservation restrictions.
5. Develop guidelines for submitting preservation restrictions to the MHC.

4. Protecting Archaeological Sites

Goal: Strengthen initiatives for the protection of significant archaeological resources.

Objectives:

1. Identify important sites and initiate outreach to property owners as a first step towards developing long-term preservation plans for site protection.
2. Encourage the use of incentive programs such as the donation of preservation restrictions or conservation easements for significant sites.
3. Heighten public awareness of the importance of saving archaeological sites, using techniques such as the Trustees for Reservations brochure "Saving the Past for the Future," and continuing public outreach programs such as Massachusetts Archaeology Month.
4. Encourage the adoption of local mechanisms such as archaeological review bylaws for the protection of significant archaeological sites.
5. Develop the advocacy role of local avocational archaeological groups, Native Americans and tribes, and local preservation commissions to further the protection of archaeological resources.
6. Use land conservation strategies for preserving significant archaeological lands. Fully use land acquisition grant opportunities from federal and state agencies for the acquisition of open space possessing significant archaeological sites.
7. Continue computerization of MHC's archaeological data files.
8. Use GIS mapping capabilities to produce maps identifying known and predicted site locations and archaeologically sensitive areas.
9. Add newly discovered sites to completed study unit reports and re-evaluate survey and registration priorities.
10. Initiate thematic historical archaeological surveys to locate and identify sites associated with women, children, Native Americans, African Americans, and other groups for which

documentation is unrepresentative or inaccurate, and for periods and site types that are well-suited to historical archaeological study.

11. Encourage local historical commissions to work with MHC to identify and document known and potential archaeological sites through comprehensive, community-wide archaeological surveys.
12. Continue MHC review of National Register nominations for potential archaeological resources and their significance, and where possible nomination under Criterion D.
13. Develop archaeological nominations through additional research of listed properties where archaeological potential is high.
14. Continue to work with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), Stockbridge-Munsee THPO, Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs, and the state recognized Indian tribes (i.e., Mashpee, Nipmuc) to identify and protect sites of significance.

5. Protecting Historic Resources through Financial Support

Goal: Provide adequate levels of funding and incentives to support historic preservation activities across the state.

Objectives:

1. Continue to assist with the preservation of significant historic properties under non-profit and municipal ownership through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF).
2. Continue to review and manage pre-development, acquisition, development, and emergency projects funded by the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund.
3. Seek continued and expanded appropriations for the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund providing grant assistance for the acquisition, stabilization, restoration, and documentation of State Register-listed historic and archaeological properties.
4. Seek continued and expanded funding through the Historic Preservation Fund for the Survey & Planning grant program.
5. Continue to review and manage projects funded by the Survey & Planning grant program.
6. Investigate changes to the Survey & Planning grant program that would improve the documentation and protection of historic resources statewide.
7. Encourage cities and towns to use Community Development Block Grants and Small Cities funds to further local historic preservation planning and development projects.
8. Continue to encourage the use of federal transportation enhancements to fund eligible historic preservation projects.
9. Support local adoption of the Community Preservation Act and other mechanisms that would provide a dedicated funding source for historic preservation projects, particularly for urban areas.
10. Explore the use of public-private partnerships for the rehabilitation of publicly owned historic properties.
11. Continue to administer the federal investment tax credit and the state historic rehabilitation tax credit programs.
12. Seek the expansion of the state investment tax program through increasing or removing the annual cap.

13. Encourage increased use of the federal investment tax credit and the state historic rehabilitation tax credit for the rehabilitation of income-producing properties, especially affordable housing.
14. Conduct an economic impact study to assess the impact of local historic districts on property values.
15. Continue to seek funding sources that will better protect historic resources.
16. Support reforms to the Community Preservation Act that will encourage coordination with the MHC and adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
17. Support funding of nationally significant Massachusetts properties through the federal Save America's Treasures grant program.
18. Encourage efforts by Massachusetts cities and towns to become Preserve America program communities and support funding of preservation activities through the federal Preserve America grant program.

6. Protecting Historic Resources through Assisting Local Governments

Goal: Assist local governments, particularly historical commissions and historic district commission, in protecting their significant historic resources through technical expertise and effectiveness.

Objectives:

1. Encourage and assist communities in adequately identifying and documenting their historic resources, planning for their protection, and advocating for protective mechanisms.
2. Assist communities in assessing existing local planning and zoning policies for their impacts on historic and archaeological resources.
3. Continue the protection of eligible properties through local historic districts, demolition delay bylaws, neighborhood conservation districts, and other local protection mechanisms.
4. Encourage zoning mechanisms, such as site plan review, overlay zones, village center zoning, and design review boards, to further preservation and community character objectives.
5. Continue efforts to amend the State Historic Districts Act (M.G.L. Ch. 40C) to make its structure more useable and to clarify key technical and procedural areas.
6. Encourage and assist communities in establishing local historic districts.
7. Encourage and assist communities in passing demolition delay bylaws, neighborhood conservation districts, and other local protection mechanisms.
8. Develop an on-going statewide regional training program for local historical commissions and local historic district commissions.
9. Continue to fully participate in the Historic District/Historical Commission Committee of Preservation Mass.
10. Continue to respond to inquiries from local commissions regarding their historic preservation issues.
11. Continue to administer the statewide historic preservation e-mail list to facilitate information exchange.
12. Continue to develop technical assistance materials for local historical commissions and historic district commissions.
13. Continue the MHC "On the Road" regional workshops.

14. Facilitate information exchange among local historic preservation commissions and encourage their collaboration on specific preservation issues.
15. Encourage and assist local preservation commissions in undertaking public information programs such as walking tours, brochures, preservation awards, or cable access programming to heighten public awareness of historic preservation activity in their communities.
16. Educate local historical commissions about the effectiveness of preservation restrictions.
17. Encourage more communities with local historic districts to participate in the Massachusetts Certified Local Government Program.
18. Assist in the broad local adoption of the Community Preservation Act.
19. Encourage Community Preservation Committees to fund eligible local historic preservation projects.
20. Continue to integrate more fully local preservation commissions in the community planning and development process.
21. Develop outreach activities to organizations such as the Massachusetts Municipal Association, Massachusetts Association of Planning Directors, American Planning Association-MA Chapter, Mass Federation of Planning and Appeals Boards and regional planning agencies to heighten awareness of the role of historic preservation in Massachusetts.

7. Protecting the Rural Historic Landscape

Goal: Strengthen efforts for the preservation of Massachusetts's rural historic landscapes.

Objectives:

1. Develop specific objectives for rural historic landscape preservation within the existing Agricultural Preservation Restriction Program and open space acquisition programs.
2. Encourage the adoption of local conservation zoning and other innovative land use techniques that promote the preservation of rural historic landscapes and historically significant open spaces.
3. Support the continued land conservation efforts of private organizations such as The Trust for Public Land, The Trustees of Reservations, and the state's many regional land trusts.
4. Support and encourage the Department of Conservation and Recreation's statewide cultural landscape survey initiatives, the Historic Cemeteries Preservation Initiative, Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program, Town Common Initiative, and the Heritage Landscape Inventory Program.
5. Encourage the incorporation of historic and cultural resource preservation in broader land conservation efforts.

8. Protecting Historic and Archaeological Resources from Detrimental Natural Processes

Goal: Heighten the state's ability to address the effects of natural processes on historic and archaeological resources and its preparedness for responding to natural and other disasters impacting Massachusetts's historic and archaeological resources.

Objectives:

1. Increase public awareness of historic preservation issues related to natural or other disaster planning through the use of materials such as Safeguarding Your Historic Site produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
2. In coastal areas, heighten awareness of the impacts of coastal erosion and storms on historic and archaeological resources.

3. Incorporate strategies for the protection of historic and archaeological resources in overall environmental, natural disaster, and emergency preparedness planning in coordination with FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security.

9. Revitalizing and Protecting Historic Urban and Industrial Areas

Goal: Incorporate specific historic preservation objectives in community revitalization and economic development efforts.

Objectives:

1. Encourage the expansion of the use of downtown revitalization programs such as the DHCD's Massachusetts Downtown Initiative program and strengthen specific historic preservation objectives within such programs.
2. Encourage more widespread participation in downtown revitalization using the technical assistance provided through DHCD's Massachusetts Downtown Initiative or the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Main Street Program.
3. Encourage the increase of CDBG funds for historic preservation purposes.
4. Support economic development strategies that discourage "greenfield" development and encourage the rehabilitation of historic industrial properties, and incorporate preservation objectives within state assistance programs such as MassDevelopment that support capital investment in commercial and industrial buildings.
5. Support the continued clean up and redevelopment of former industrial sites through the state's Brownfields program.
6. Encourage local communities to revise their zoning to encourage investment in urban areas.
7. Develop historic preservation incentives within existing state funding programs that foster home ownership such as those of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency.
8. Continue to encourage the adaptive re-use of historic properties in urban areas as a sustainable development tool to offset sprawl.
9. Continue to encourage rehabilitation of historic properties for new residential use, especially for affordable housing programs offered by federal and state agencies.

10. Encouraging Historic Preservation through Heritage Tourism

Goal: Sustain heritage tourism as an integral component of Massachusetts's travel and tourism industry and the state's economy.

Objectives:

1. Market Massachusetts's historic and cultural attractions outside the state, and specifically target heritage or historic preservation-related tourism to selected regional and national markets.
2. Improve the state's overall tourism infrastructure that supports heritage tourism including improved signage, visitor and information centers, and rest areas.
3. Support the continued development and widespread implementation of visitor assistance databases, identifying the state's heritage tourism destinations.
4. Integrate the state's many small historic and cultural institutions into Massachusetts' larger heritage tourism effort.
5. Capitalize on the state's wealth of historical and cultural attractions. Develop cooperative partnerships between the chambers of commerce, planning and economic development agencies, and state agencies such as the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Mas-

sachusetts Cultural Council, Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism, and the Heritage Corridors and Areas.

6. Coordinate with present and proposed Heritage Corridors and Areas on recognizing regional and statewide needs and opportunities.

11. Protecting Historic and Archaeological Resources through Regional and Statewide Planning

Goal: Expand historic and archaeological resource protection through the implementation of planning and preservation tools at the local, regional and statewide level.

Objectives:

1. Support historic preservation initiatives within all the state's 13 regional planning agencies.
2. Support the adoption of comprehensive regional and statewide planning and development legislation that makes historic preservation an integral part of comprehensive planning.
3. Encourage the use of corridor management plans to conserve historic and archaeological resources as part of scenic byway or other regional planning initiatives.
4. Encourage the development of community master plans that include a historic and archaeological resource component in accordance with M.G.L. Ch. 41 Section 81d.
5. Establish historic preservation goals within existing state funding and technical assistance programs that support local planning and development activities, either as an incentive or requirement for program participation.
6. Continue to work with other state agencies such as the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs and the Department of Housing and Community Development on open space preservation.
7. Support statewide efforts to reform the state's outdated zoning laws.

12. Strengthening the Public Stewardship of Historic and Archaeological Resources

Goal: Establish the Commonwealth and its municipalities as more responsible stewards of the historic and archaeological resources in their care.

Objectives:

1. Develop a baseline historic preservation policy for all state agencies with programs impacting historic and cultural resources that includes the identification and assessment of *all* historic resources owned or under the jurisdiction of the agency; development of property management, maintenance, use, and potential disposition plans that clearly recognize historic preservation as a goal of the Commonwealth; and the consideration of historic preservation alternatives in all capital outlay, funding assistance, facility location, and expansion decisions.
2. Continue to encourage historic preservation efforts within the Massachusetts Highway Department (MHD) as initiated by the new 25% design directive and the new Highway Design Manual.
3. Educate state agency staffs as to their responsibilities under mandated state and federal environmental reviews and more broadly as stewards of the state's historic resources.
4. Support and strengthen innovative public/private partnerships, such as the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Historic Curatorship Program, which furthers the preservation of historic properties in state ownership, and encourage similar programs within other public agencies. Work with DCR and MHD in the development of design guidelines for the historic parkways and park roads.

5. Support the Department of Conservation and Recreation in their efforts to conduct landscape inventories and offer historic landscape grants.
6. Minimize the impediments to historic preservation within existing state policies and regulations including those of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners and the Massachusetts State Building Code's provisions for historic properties.
7. Continue to encourage the vital role of historic preservation and archaeological professional staff within other state agencies, regional planning agencies, and local governments.

13. Protecting Historic Resources through Education and Public Awareness

Goal: Heighten public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the state's historic and archaeological resources and their preservation.

Objectives:

1. Support efforts, such as those of the Heritage Education Committee of Preservation Mass, to incorporate material on historic and cultural resources into educational programs and school curricula.
2. Encourage initiatives such as Teaching with Historic Places, developed by the National Park Service, to use the vast wealth of information on Massachusetts' historic and cultural resources in the development of educational curricula.
3. Encourage local historical commissions, in conjunction with historical societies and local school committees, to develop or strengthen heritage education or local history curricula.
4. Develop broad public information initiatives, such as public service announcements, highlighting historic preservation in Massachusetts and its connection to the state's character, economy, and quality of life.
5. Encourage more local preservation commissions to undertake public information efforts such as walking tours, brochures, preservation awards, or cable access programming to heighten public awareness of historic preservation activity in their communities.
6. Continue strengthening MHC's public information efforts for National Register nominations, especially for historic district nominations, and technical assistance for property owners after nomination.
7. Provide public information regarding the identification and preservation of historic properties.
8. Continue public education on the difference between the inventory, National Register, and local historic districts.
9. Develop state and local public information initiatives for historic preservation that reflect the changing ethnic and cultural identity of Massachusetts's cities and towns.
10. Organize the annual statewide historic preservation conference in coordination with key preservation partners to support preservation constituencies, provide training, and serve as a forum for disseminating information on key issues and opportunities related to historic preservation in Massachusetts.
11. Solicit nominations, present, and publicize the annual statewide Preservation Awards to highlight significant accomplishments, achievements, and best practices in protecting, preserving, and rehabilitating historic resources statewide.
12. Disseminate information to preservation constituencies and the general public on current issues, events, and initiatives through the Massachusetts Historical Commission's newsletter, the Preservation Advocate, other publications developed as needed, and the website.

13. Continue to develop the MHC's web site as a clearinghouse of announcements, technical information, forms, publications, and information on programs and initiatives.
14. Continue to promote Archaeology Month to educate the public about the importance of preserving archaeological resources in the state.

14. Supporting the Private Non-profit Preservation Network

Goal: Strengthen the effectiveness of Massachusetts's private, non-profit preservation organizations.

Objectives:

1. Seek to provide additional opportunities, such as statewide historic preservation conferences, where private non-profit organizations can meet to discuss shared issues, problems, and solutions.
2. Encourage greater cooperation and coordination of preservation efforts between public and private preservation advocates, and seek the use of public/private partnerships to achieve mutual preservation goals.
3. Support activities that encourage capacity building to maximize limited financial and human resources.
4. Foster the interaction of newly formed and well-established private non-profit preservation organizations.
5. Encourage and support Preservation Mass in its efforts to develop workshops, advocacy programs, and public outreach.
6. Work with Preservation Mass and other partners on the initiatives of the Preservation Coalition of Massachusetts and its sub-committees to coordinate the efforts of local and regional non-profit advocacy preservation organizations statewide.

15. Providing Accessibility to Historic Resources

Goal: Make Massachusetts historic and cultural resources accessible to all the state's citizens.

Objectives:

1. Provide technical assistance to owners of historic properties in understanding and meeting their obligations under the ADA and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board regulations.
2. Provide technical assistance to cities and towns seeking to make municipal buildings, parks, and sites accessible in compliance with state and federal laws.

Implementing the Plan: Massachusetts Preservation Partners

The development of this State Historic Preservation Plan was accomplished by working with all of our preservation partners. In further implementing the plan, the cooperation and assistance of these many different organizations is needed.

Federal Agencies

National Park Service
Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
Essex National Heritage Commission
Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor, Inc

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe

State Agencies

Division of Capital Asset Management
Department of Housing and Community and Development
Department of Conservation & Recreation
Executive Office of Economic Affairs
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Massachusetts Highway Department
Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs
Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism
Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency
School Building Assistance Bureau
State Board of Building Regulations and Standards
MassDevelopment

Local Preservation Commissions

Local Historical Commissions
Local Historic District Commissions
Certified Local Governments

Nationwide Non-Profit Organizations

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Statewide Non-Profit Organizations

Preservation Mass
Community Preservation Coalition
Historic New England

Trustees of Reservations
Trust for Public Land
Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Incorporated

Local and Regional Non-Profit Organizations

Boston Preservation Alliance
Boston Society of Architects-Historic Resources Committee
Freedom's Way Heritage Association, Inc.
Historic Boston Incorporated
Historic Salem
Merrimack Valley Preservation Group, Incorporated
Nantucket Preservation Trust
Preservation Worcester
Springfield Preservation Trust
Waterfront Historic Area League
State-Recognized Indian Tribes

Regional Planning Agencies

Berkshire Regional Planning Commission
Cape Cod Commission
Central MA Regional Planning Commission
Franklin Regional Council of Governments
Martha's Vineyard Commission
Merrimack Valley Planning Commission
Metropolitan Area Planning Council
Montachusett Regional Planning Commission
Nantucket Planning and Economic Development District Commission
Northern Middlesex Council of Governments
Old Colony Planning Council
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

Amending the State Historic Preservation Plan

The development of the *State Historic Preservation Plan* concludes an important assessment of the status of historic preservation in Massachusetts since the completion of the *Model for Management* in 1979. This plan is designed to provide guidance for the state's historic preservation efforts through the year 2010. To assure that the plan remains a relevant document, the MHC recognizes the need for an ongoing planning process that provides for the periodic update and revision of the plan, no less than once every five years.

An ongoing evaluation of the plan should take place as part of the development of the MHC's Annual Work Programs. During this process, the MHC will assess progress on the Plan's various goals, objectives, and recommendations and evaluate the general status of preservation in Massachusetts and the issues impacting the state's historic and cultural resources. This evaluation and any information the MHC receives when soliciting comments on its Annual Work Programs should identify areas where changes to the Plan's structure, content, or the issues it addresses may be necessary. Once every five years, the MHC staff will undertake a comprehensive review and update of the plan including the identification of statewide preservation issues, needs, and priorities. During the review, MHC staff will assess the major components of the plan to see whether they accurately reflect the state of historic preservation in Massachusetts at that time, and what progress has been made in implementing the Plan's goals and objectives. The revision and update of the plan will be conducted as part of a planning process, which includes specific mechanisms for obtaining professional and public input into the Plan's development. The process for developing the current plan also should be examined to determine where changes in the planning process might be necessary or desirable to accomplish the Plan's revision.

It is anticipated that these activities, with appropriate revision if needed, will adequately address the revision and update of the *State Historic Preservation Plan* on a periodic basis. However, there are circumstances that may warrant a more fundamental revision of the plan. For example, the adoption of comprehensive statewide land use and planning legislation requiring that state agency plans be consistent with adopted statewide planning goals and objectives, and be developed with consideration of local and regional plans, may indicate an alternative planning process. In such an event, it would be necessary for the MHC to evaluate the plan to assure that it met these requirements.

The next periodic revision and update of the *State Historic Preservation Plan* is scheduled to begin late in 2009.

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