

Spring 2005

# Preservation Advocate

WILLIAM FRANCIS GALVIN • Secretary of the Commonwealth • MHC Chairman

## Canton Corner Cemetery Survey of 2004

James A. Roache, President, Canton Historical Society

IN 1708, THE NEW SETTLERS OF DORCHESTER VILLAGE, SOUTH OF THE BLUE HILL WANTED TO BUILD A MEETINGHOUSE THAT WAS CLOSER TO THE CENTER OF POPULATION. THEY SELECTED A LARGE FLAT FIELD OVERLOOKING THE BLUE HILL ON THE PACEEN PLAIN IN THE PONKAPOAG PLANTATION—TODAY THE TOWN OF CANTON. THE SETTLERS ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIVE POPULATION AND CONSTRUCTED THEIR SECOND MEETINGHOUSE ON A THREE ACRE LOT THAT WAS USED "FOR A BURYING PLACE AND TRAINING FIELD." THE CEMETERY WAS USED AS A COMMON BURIAL AREA, WITH NO SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED LOTS FOR BURIALS. AS PEOPLE DIED, THEY WERE BURIED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE SPACE. SOME FAMILIES MANAGED TO KEEP TOGETHER, BUT NOT IN THE DELINEATED LOTS COMMON TODAY. OVER THE NEXT 120 YEARS, THE BURYING PLACE FILLED.

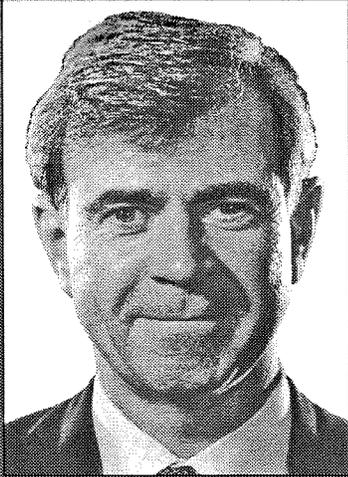
WHEN THE CEMETERY EXPANDED IN 1840, THE TOWNSPEOPLE ADOPTED THE PRACTICE OF SEPARATED GRAVE LOTS LAID IN A SYSTEMATIC OR GARDEN LIKE ENVIRONMENT. THIS ORDERLY DIVISION OF THE CEMETERY ALLOWED THE ADVANCE SALE OF PLOTS, CREATION OF FOOT-PATHS, AND RECORDING OF THE EXACT RESTING PLACE OF EACH BODY. FROM THIS POINT FORWARD, THERE WAS A FOUNDATION FOR



proper mapping and record keeping in the cemetery. Anyone visiting the early "Common Ground" in search of family members or a particular grave, however, faced a daunting task. Knowing an individual was buried in the cemetery still left two acres of ground to cover and 1,083 head and foot stones to examine. A map and good records for the Common Ground were very much in need.

With the help of the Association for Gravestone Studies and *A Graveyard Preservation Primer* by Lynette Strangstad the Canton Historical Society developed a plan to solve this problem. To start the project, a base line was established using the cut granite wall along the eastern border that separates the cemetery from the main street. A chain link fence and granite corner marker established the southern boundary. From here a grid with 180, 25x25 ft squares could be created.

*Continued on page 6*



# A Message from the Chairman

*William Francis Galvin*

The MPPF program has been an invaluable tool for providing much needed funding for the repair of historic buildings owned by municipalities and private non-profit organizations. Today a new tool is available for income-producing properties. Over the last year, I was pleased to launch the new state historic tax credit program, which provides up to a 20% tax credit for the rehabilitation of properties that have an income-producing use. Several projects that have applied for the credit involve buildings that have been vacant for 30 or more years. While there has been a federal rehabilitation tax credit since 1976, the recent investment in these neglected properties illustrates the significant impact of the state credit. Whether it is the MPPF program (now preparing for Round 12 grants) or the new state tax credit program, I am committed to working with the MHC to find innovative financial incentives to preserve the Commonwealth's historic places. 🏡



# Director's Notes

*Cara H. Metz*

Every five years, the MHC embarks upon a strategic planning effort in compliance with our National Park Service grant agreement. As we begin to look forward to the next five years, we naturally look back to reflect on some of our recent accomplishments. Though challenged by strained budgets, we have reached out to more people and provided services in a number of new ways. For example, the MassHistPres listserv, which was launched in 2002, connects about 750 people, providing an informal forum for the preservation community to discuss current issues. Also among our accomplishments is the launch of MACRIS Online. Available on MHC's website, MACRIS Online allows the public to search our extensive inventory of historic properties from any place across the Commonwealth and across the nation. We are pleased that these electronic means help our preservation partners to better network and access the information that we gather. Over the next few months, we welcome your comments about additional improvements we can make in our programs and services. 🏡

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## Abbreviated Municipal Preservation Plans: A Pilot Program for Western Massachusetts

While some local historical commissions in Massachusetts have a municipal preservation plan, the vast majority does not have a guidance document. Without a preservation plan, local historical commissions often struggle with how best to move forward with the many preservation-planning tasks on their plates.

With that in mind, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has undertaken a pilot program in western Massachusetts to prepare "Preservation Planning Summaries" for local historical commissions. A Preservation Planning

Summary is, in essence, an abbreviated municipal preservation plan. It reviews a community's currently inventoried historic resources, National Register properties, and existing protections for significant resources. The report makes recommendations for improving each of these categories and suggests ways to upgrade protective measures. With this abbreviated municipal preservation plan, local historical commissions have a prioritized set of goals and a clearer direction for their efforts.

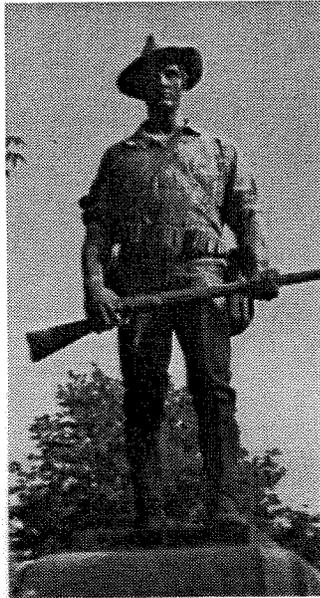
Communities interested in participating in the pilot project submitted an

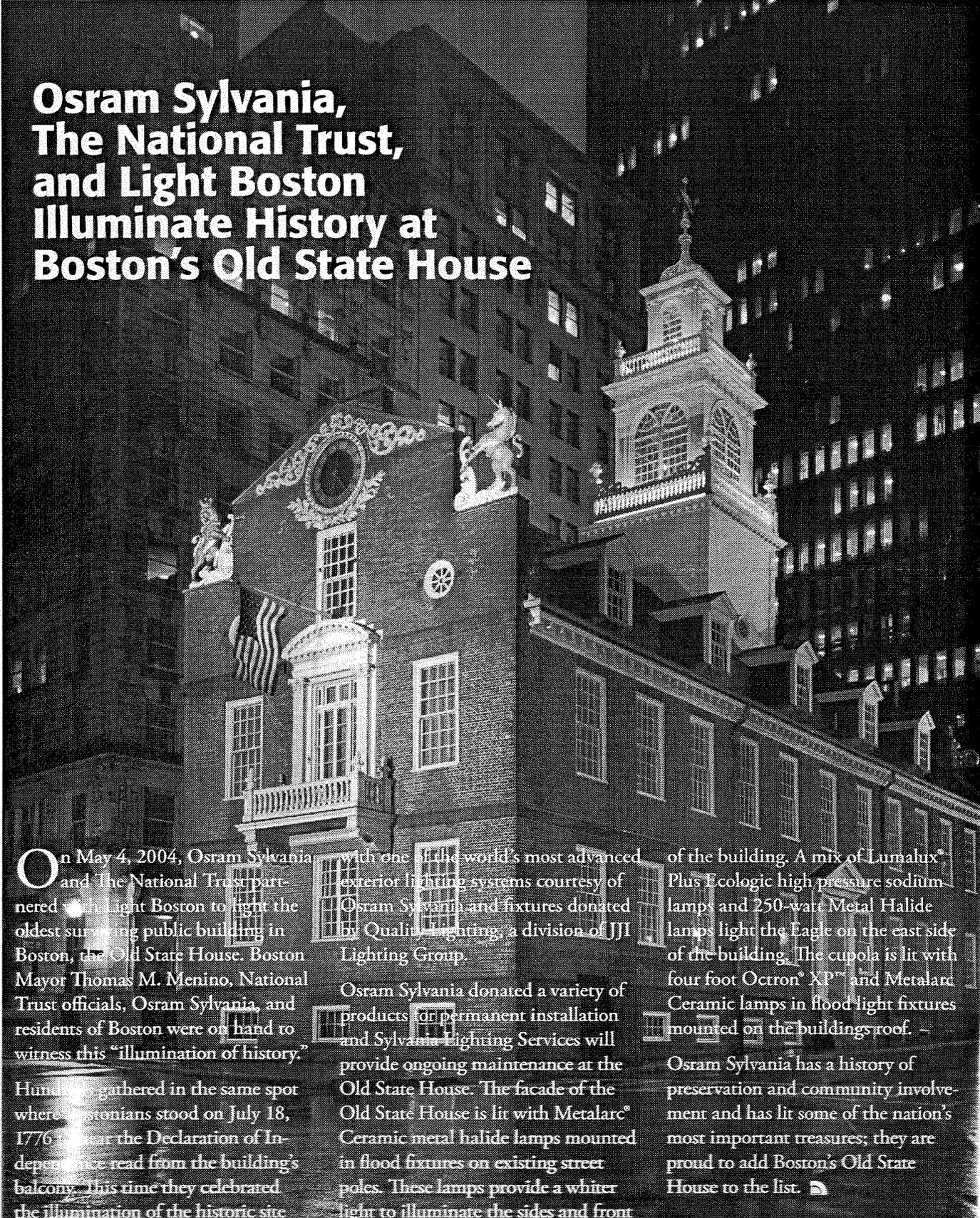
application to the MHC in late 2003. Applications were evaluated based on volunteer commitments, community support, and the need for the project. The projects are now underway in six communities. Thus far, the information gathered demonstrates the usefulness of this unique approach. If you are interested in learning more about this new initiative please contact Christopher Skelly, Director of Local Government Programs at the Massachusetts Historical Commission at 617-727-8470. 🐾

## How Many Hikers?

There are at least 8 castings of Theo Ruggles Kitson's famous sculpture "The Hiker" around the Commonwealth, and many of them are listed in MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. Born in Brookline, Kitson lived in Framingham and Sherborn. At least 50 castings were made of the famous sculpture at the Gorham Foundry in Providence, RI. Other Hikers can be found in Los Angeles, Kalamazoo, Tuscon, Chicago, Dayton, and Savannah as well as in many other Commonwealth communities.

The Hiker monuments in (left to right)  
Everett, Waltham, Fitchburg, and Woburn.





## Osram Sylvania, The National Trust, and Light Boston Illuminate History at Boston's Old State House

On May 4, 2004, Osram Sylvania and The National Trust partnered with Light Boston to light the oldest surviving public building in Boston, the Old State House. Boston Mayor Thomas M. Menino, National Trust officials, Osram Sylvania, and residents of Boston were on hand to witness this "illumination of history."

Hundreds gathered in the same spot where Bostonians stood on July 18, 1776, to read the Declaration of Independence from the building's balcony. This time they celebrated the illumination of the historic site

with one of the world's most advanced exterior lighting systems courtesy of Osram Sylvania and fixtures donated by Quality Lighting, a division of JJI Lighting Group.

Osram Sylvania donated a variety of products for permanent installation and Sylvania Lighting Services will provide ongoing maintenance at the Old State House. The facade of the Old State House is lit with Metalarc® Ceramic metal halide lamps mounted in flood fixtures on existing street poles. These lamps provide a whiter light to illuminate the sides and front

of the building. A mix of Lumalux® Plus Ecologic high pressure sodium lamps and 250-watt Metal Halide lamps light the Eagle on the east side of the building. The cupola is lit with four foot Octron® XP™ and Metalarc Ceramic lamps in flood light fixtures mounted on the buildings roof.

Osram Sylvania has a history of preservation and community involvement and has lit some of the nation's most important treasures; they are proud to add Boston's Old State House to the list. 

# A New State Rehabilitation Tax Credit for Massachusetts!

Ann Lattinville

The new Massachusetts Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit is an exciting new tool in the preservationist's tool kit. As is the case with the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit, each investment tax credit project—large and small alike—contributes to the vitality of the state's economy, proving yet again that preservation works! Signed into law in November of 2003, the program began as a 5 year pilot with \$10 million dollars available annually for certified rehabilitation projects.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission was thrilled to receive 13 applications during the first application cycle, representing approximately \$231,696,464 in estimated project costs. In May of 2004, a total of \$8.1 million dollars was assigned to 5 projects in the first round of the program. In the second round, MHC received even more applications: 16 projects! This sizeable group represents approximately \$203,502,854 in total project costs. Another application round was completed December 31, 2004.

Under the program, a certified rehabilitation project on an income-producing property is eligible to receive up to 20% of the cost of certified rehabilitation expenditures in tax credits. The volume of applications received and the quantity of project costs shows that demand for the program far exceeds the currently available funding. Legislation that would double the amount of funding per annum is currently being considered. In the meantime, \$15 million was available for the April, 2005 application round (in increase of \$5 million over last year).

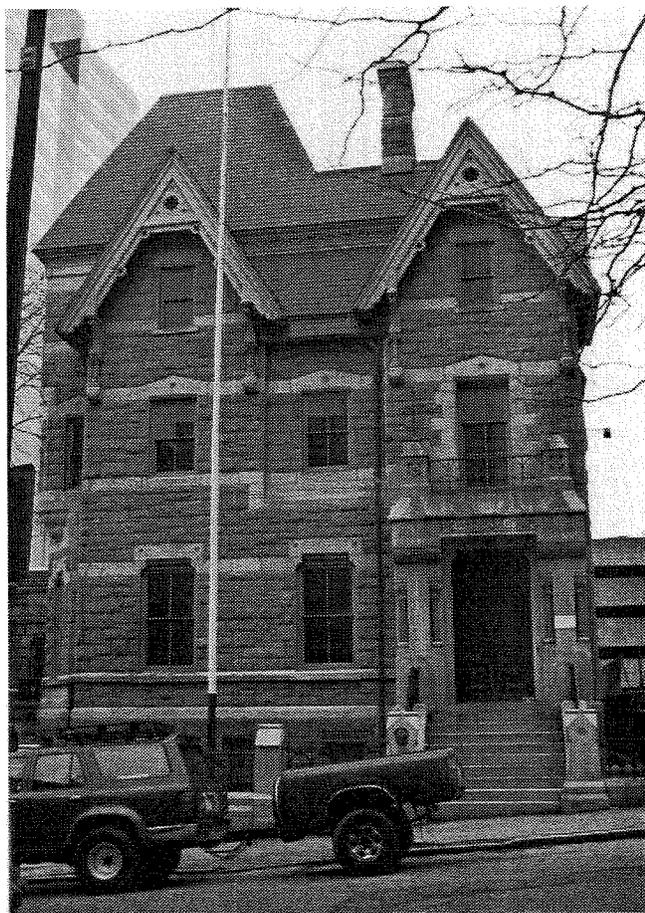
Because the program has an annual cap, there are selection criteria to

ensure that the funds are distributed to the projects that provide the maximum public and preservation benefit. Nine criteria are outlined in the regulations and include factors such as the historic significance of the property, the level of public support, and the overall challenge of the preservation issues in the project.

The state rehabilitation tax credit can be used in tandem with the federal investment tax credit, and the MHC anticipates that most project proponents will seek both federal and state tax credits. Like the federal credit, the state credit helps to fill the equity gaps that would otherwise make worthy

preservation projects—so important to revitalization efforts in Massachusetts—infesible. (Information on the Federal Investment Tax Credit Program is available at the National Park Service's website at [www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/index.htm](http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/index.htm).)

Application materials, information on criteria, and the emergency regulations for the program, are available on MHC's website ([www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)), and MHC staff members are available to answer questions about the program. News and updates on this exciting new incentive for preservation will be posted on the web as soon as they are available. 📄



G.A.R. Hall in Worcester used the new state rehabilitation tax credit.

Each square of the grid could then be mapped, measuring the location of each stone or piece of stone from two sides. A one-page form was developed to record all the information on the stones including all personal information, the type of marker, material of the marker, direction it faced, overall size, condition, defects, and any other information on the stone. A system was in place to map the cemetery, but there was now a lot of work to be done. A labor force was necessary.

Shortly after I had worked out this basic plan Mrs. Marilyn Harris, a teacher at the William H. Galvin Middle School, contacted me. She was working with a group of kids involved in the Future Problem Solving Program (FPSP) and needed a project for the competition. The kids would be competing in a program called "Community Problem Solvers (CmPS)." They were interested in solving a problem that would benefit the community as a whole, and it had to be completed by spring.

I went to the school and made my pitch; my target audience was 15, 11-year-old sixth graders. Recently the group had heard a story related to the opening of a tomb in the late 1800s and hoped to learn more or perhaps open a tomb. I explained that no tombs would be opened, but that there were



plenty of stories to be told. All the skills the kids required could be learned easily, and they already were skilled at computer use, which would be the last grueling phase of the project, data entry.

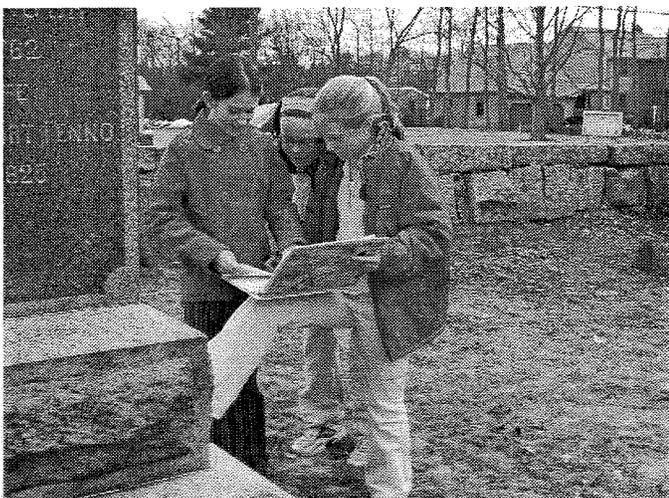
Over the next few meetings, we turned the school library into a workshop; the furniture became boundaries and gravestones. The kids learned how to use the large tape measures, practiced making maps of grids, and worked with the field form. Because we would be working on town property, the kids prepared and sent letters to the local authorities seeking permission; other letters went to local businesses that could help by supplying some of the materials needed. We did not really need many supplies. A contractor supplied 30 pieces of steel rod in

four-foot lengths for corner stakes, and we purchased about a dozen rolls of strong twine.

With all the permissions in hand, the first day for fieldwork arrived; it was a sunny day in mid January. The temperature was about 20 degrees and the wind was blowing about 20 miles an hour, it was like being in the Arctic. In spite of the conditions, most of the kids attended the first day in the field and stayed for the entire session.

We quickly got the hang of working together and the faster we created new squares the faster we moved across the field. So that no one group was stuck doing just one part of the project we rotated the workload. By now, some of the kids were showing skill at particular jobs, making grid boxes, measuring stone, recording the information, or taking pictures.

This process went on for weeks, two evenings at the school and weekends at the cemetery for fieldwork. As the weather improved more volunteers came to help. Several of the mothers enlisted their entire families. As the





deadline approached we began double weekend shifts, a crew in the morning before baseball or soccer and then a crew after the games, some kids came in their uniforms.

The evenings at the school were devoted to data entry. The data the kids recorded in the field has been stored in a searchable database that will be available for researchers at the Canton Historical Society, Canton Public Library, and in the future, on the Internet. The students used the evening sessions to prepare a formal presentation for the competition. They needed a good name for themselves; after a very short discussion, they decided on the

Soul Searchers. They recorded every step of the project and prepared a great presentation for the program judges.

In March, the Soul Searchers learned that their project had reached the state finals. They went to the State Championship at Brandeis University in early April and won first place in the Junior

Division. They would represent the Commonwealth at the International Conference in Lexington, Kentucky in June.

From the beginning of April until the end of May, the pace was non-stop. They had to complete the actual project, go to school, play sports, have a life, and raise \$24,000 for the trip to Kentucky. They started by selling doughnuts on a rainy Sunday morning, and from there they were off and running, culminating with a benefit program by the Canton Community Theater that put them over the top, in less than eight weeks they raised more money than they needed.

### **Learn more...**

The Future Problem Solving Program is an international group founded by creativity pioneer, Dr. E. Paul Torrance, to stimulate critical and creative thinking skills and encourage students to develop a vision for the future. FPSP features curricular and co-curricular competitive, as well as non-competitive, activities in creative problem solving. The Future Problem Solving Program involves over 250,000 students annually from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Malaysia, and Russia.

FPSP Online: [www.fpsp.org](http://www.fpsp.org)

At the International Conference, more than 250 schools from around the world competed. The junior division of the CmPS had some very good projects. They covered everything from helping orphanages get clean water to creating power in the Australian desert from solar panels. Against some very good projects, the William H. Galvin Middle School, CmPS was selected International Champions, Junior Division - Civic & Cultural Category. The kids were world champions. 🏆



### **The Soul Searchers**

William Alfano, Molly Boushell, Anisha Chakrabart, Dana DelVecchio, Matilda Golledge, Shirley Han, Kyle Hanlon, Kathryn Hannigan, Brian Kodzis, Andrea Konopka, Peter J. Lee, Emmalene McHugh, Kendell Nicole Sceviour, Christopher Thomas, and Ethan Winchell. Adult coaches included Mrs. Marilyn Harris, Mary-Jo Hannigan, Jina Guimond Konopka, & Donna Sceviour. Numerous other adults and students of all ages provided invaluable assistance throughout the project. To all we are very thankful.

# Community-Wide Archaeological Surveys

Leonard W. Loparto

Many towns have surveyed at least a portion of their community's historic architecture; archaeological resources, however, are sorely underreported. Archaeological sites may be less visible, but are nonetheless important historic and prehistoric resources to consider in all community-wide preservation planning. Most residents in a community do not know that archaeological sites can survive near existing buildings and in urban settings as well as on undeveloped parcels of land. Interest in archaeological resources often arises when an archaeological resource is threatened or destroyed, or simply perceived destroyed. With MHC's help this interest can evolve into a community-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey—the first step in identifying and protecting historic and Native American archaeological resources.

## Reconnaissance Surveys

Best completed by professional archaeologists, a reconnaissance survey addresses the distribution and significance of archaeological sites and provides a base for informed community-wide planning for all known and predicted archaeological

resources. It also complements, at the town level, the State Reconnaissance Survey. Archaeologists use the natural environment and known cultural resources to develop a predictive model for the town. This model is used to predict the types of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources that may be present and where they might be found. Documentary information is used to locate sites as well. The archaeologists develop a regional and local prehistoric and historic context to identify and evaluate the archaeological resources.

Conducting a community-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey often brings together a diverse group of individuals and resources. Professional

## What is a survey?

A community-wide survey produces an inventory of a town's or city's historic and archaeological resources. This inventory is the foundation of all preservation planning and decision-making. In essence, you need to know what you have before you can determine the best protection strategies. A complete survey considers architectural, archaeological, and other cultural resources. The survey should be entered into the MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth so that your town's resources can be considered in comprehensive statewide preservation planning. The survey is an important tool to have when facing the challenges of future growth in your community.



Westport residents discuss the archaeology of their community with a staff member from PAL, Inc., during a community archaeology day.

consultants will interview local residents, historical societies, and commissions; Native American representatives; avocational archaeologists; and other knowledgeable persons for information about Native American and historic sites in the area. An “artifact day” is often held during which archaeologists identify artifacts for community members and record useful information.

The collected data and recommendations are presented in a technical report that encourages the management and protection of significant archaeological resources. The report should meet the State Archaeologist’s regulations (950CMR70.14) and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and include information that enables local communities and the MHC to better identify and manage threatened archaeological resources. A report usually includes local and regional Native American and historic contexts, maps of known archaeological sites and archaeological sensitivity, management recommendations, MHC archaeological site forms, and a non-technical user’s guide for the sensitivity maps.

The archaeologists conducting the survey can meet with local historical commissions and representatives of town government, such as Town Counsel, the Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Open Space Committees to assess permitting and approval processes, local bylaws, existing town planning and review mechanisms, and land acquisition and management strategies relevant to archaeological resource planning and protection. The information can be used as the base for specific recommendations to the town for bylaws and protection methods, including zoning and/or other land use controls and incentives for private property, land trusts, and other owners of undevel-

oped and historically sensitive land to protect archaeological sites. A summary of known information relating to Native American and historic archaeological sites should be included in town master plans and comprehensive surveys. MHC staff urges consultants to include this information and often contributes site information for these brief summaries.

### **Funding a Survey**

Funding a survey can be a challenge. Many towns have applied for matching grants under the MHC Survey and Planning Grant program. (Recently, because of federal and state budget reductions, Survey and Planning Grants have been limited to Certified Local Government communities.) Other towns have conducted surveys using town funds from the Community

Preservation Act.

Whether under an MHC grant or town funds, MHC can provide technical assistance to towns by developing a scope of work and helping determine exactly what type of survey is needed according to the specific needs of the town. On grant projects, MHC staff members work closely with the town and consultants in an advisory and review capacity. MHC staff can also offer assistance in developing local bylaws and other legislation to protect archaeological resources.

Communities interested in conducting community-wide surveys of their town should contact the MHC Preservation Planning Division for more information. 📍

## **Towns with Archaeological Surveys**

- **Bolton’s** community-wide archaeological survey identified several archaeological studies in the town, as well as known sites and potential threats. This survey supplements the town’s Historic Properties Survey and Preservation Plan.
- **Dartmouth** and **Westport** recognized the need for a reconnaissance survey following a concern for the remains of water-powered mills.
- **Medfield** has an archaeological advisory committee.
- On **Martha’s Vineyard** community-wide archaeological surveys were sought in part to support the special regulatory authority of the Martha’s Vineyard Commission.
- **Marion** initiated a reconnaissance survey as a basis for including archaeology among the criteria for making decisions on land acquisition and protection strategies.
- **Falmouth, Marion, Bolton, Dartmouth, Edgartown, Tisbury, Oak Bluffs, Chilmark, Aquinnah, Medfield, and Wayland** each completed surveys using funds from MHC’s Survey and Planning Grant Program, and **Bedford** has one underway.
- A town-funded survey has been completed in **Westport**, and **Chatham**, with help from MHC’s Preservation Planning Division, has one underway.

# 100 Ways in 31 Days to Celebrate Archaeology in Massachusetts

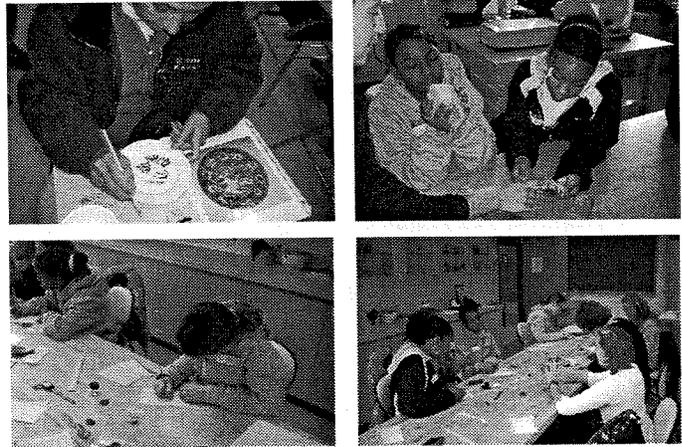
Margo Muhl Davis

October 2004 marked a milestone for archaeology outreach in Massachusetts. After a dozen successful Archaeology Week celebrations, Secretary Galvin, the State Archaeologist, and MHC proudly sponsored Massachusetts Archaeology Month. The expansion of the popular annual celebration of our archaeological heritage came in response to requests by event holders and attendees who wanted to attend more of the activities held throughout the state each year. The change also made scheduling events easier, a fact proved by the exponential expansion of the celebration from 60 events in 2003 to over 100 in 2004.

Last year's events included walking tours, demonstrations, storytelling, museum exhibits, children's crafts, laboratory tours, lectures, teacher workshops, and a host of other events designed to engage people with the past. At Old Sturbridge Village (OSV), visitors were treated to several exhibit tours and lectures, including a tour of the Bixby House from an archaeological perspective. Ed Hood, Director of Research and Collections at OSV, arranges the archaeology celebrations each year as part of a personal commitment to share his knowledge with the public. According to Hood, the

## Help us celebrate. Get involved!

- Show this article to your local librarian and encourage her/him to display an Archaeology Month poster and calendars next to an archaeology-themed book display.
- Contact your local bookstore and ask them to arrange a book reading or lecture by an author who writes about archaeology—fiction or non-fiction.
- Ask your children's teachers if they want to be included on the Archaeology Month mailing list.
- Host an event. MHC can help match events with locations & help brainstorm ideas.
- Attend Archaeology Month events in October—we would love to see you there!
- Teachers can get a sneak peek at selected events in June by sending their e-mail address to [ann-eliza.lewis@sec.state.ma.us](mailto:ann-eliza.lewis@sec.state.ma.us). We hope this helps you plan your fall field trips.



Big and Little Sisters enjoyed a variety of archaeological activities at Little Sisters Archaeology Day held at Boston University's Department of Archaeology in 2004.

programs are a "great add-on that makes the experience [of visiting the museum] valuable." By delivering "strong and diverse content programs" the museum attracts and maintains quality membership. OSV continues this commitment to its visitors by providing archaeology-themed field trips to school groups throughout the year.

Alan Leveillee of the cultural resource management firm PAL, Inc. leads a popular walking tour of Hale Reservation in Westwood each year. He strives to stimulate audiences' imaginations while combining environmental, archaeological, and anthropological elements in a way that directly relates to peoples' experiences. On a recent walk, the khaki-clad Leveillee uprooted a sassafras sapling and scratched the root with his pocketknife. As the group passed the sweet-smelling root around he told them about how Europeans' enthusiasm for sassafras, once thought to be a cure-all, engendered a brisk trade in the root and encouraged many 17th-century expeditions to the New World. The travel talk is appropriate. Leveillee considers himself "a tour guide to the past" rather than an archaeological authority, despite his established reputation in northeastern archaeology. It is this attitude that helps him connect with the audience and allows the audience to bring their own expertise to the program.

Event planning for our 2005 celebration is already underway. To learn more about Archaeology Month or to be added to the mailing list contact Ann-Eliza Lewis: 617-727-8470. [ann-eliza.lewis@state.ma.us](mailto:ann-eliza.lewis@state.ma.us).

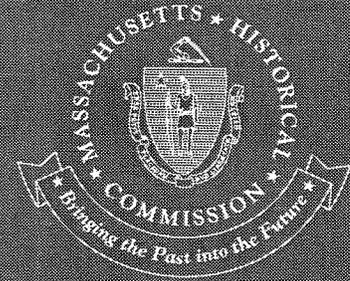
## Recent Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Adams	Maple St. Cemetery	Revere	Ramsey Marsh Burying Ground
Ashland	Ashland Town Hall	Rockport	Old Rockport High School
Ayer	Community Memorial Hospital	Stockbridge	Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District
Boston	(Back Bay) YWCA Building	Warren	Warren First Congregational/ Federated Church
	(Boston Harbor) Nix's Mate		Fairview Cemetery,
	Daybeacon	Westford	Wesdown Cemetery
	(Dorchester) Benedict Fenwick School		Silver Hill Historic District
	(Parker Hill) Haskell Nurses Home	Weston	Whitman Park
	(Roxbury) Nazing Court Apartments	Whitman	Boutell-Harborn House
	(Roxbury) Hibernian Hall	Wilmington	First Burial Ground
	(South Boston) Fort Point Channel Historic District	Woburn	Center Cemetery
	Forest Hills Cemetery	Worthington	North Cemetery
Charlestown	Bissell Covered Bridge		Ringville Cemetery
Concord	Mind-Wheeler Farmhouse (Henry David Thoreau Birthplace)		
Duxbury	Pillsbury Summer House		
Falmouth	Waquoit Historic District		
Groton	Gov. George S. Boutwell House		
Holbrook	Prospect Park		
Lawrence	Engine House #4		
Lee	Hyde School		
Lenox	Lenox High School		
Madborough	Brigham Cemetery		
	Maplewood Cemetery		
	Robin Hill Cemetery		
	Rocklawn Cemetery		
	Spring Hill Cemetery		
	Weeks Cemetery		
	Wilson Cemetery		
Maynard	Glenwood Cemetery		
Milton	Milton Cemetery		
Newton	South Burying Ground, West Parish Burial Ground		
Northfield	Northfield Center Cemetery		
Paxton	Moore State Park		
Princeton	East Princeton Village Historic District		

North Cemetery, Worthington

### Request for Comment

In the coming year, the MHC will prepare its five-year state historic preservation plan for 2005–2010. This plan, required by the National Park Service, will include an assessment of historic and cultural resources, preservation issues, goals and objectives, and a time frame for accomplishing our goals. Input from our local, regional, and statewide preservation partners is essential. If you are interested in offering input as we begin, contact Chris Skelly (Christopher.skelly@sec.state.ma.us).



### Preservation Advocate

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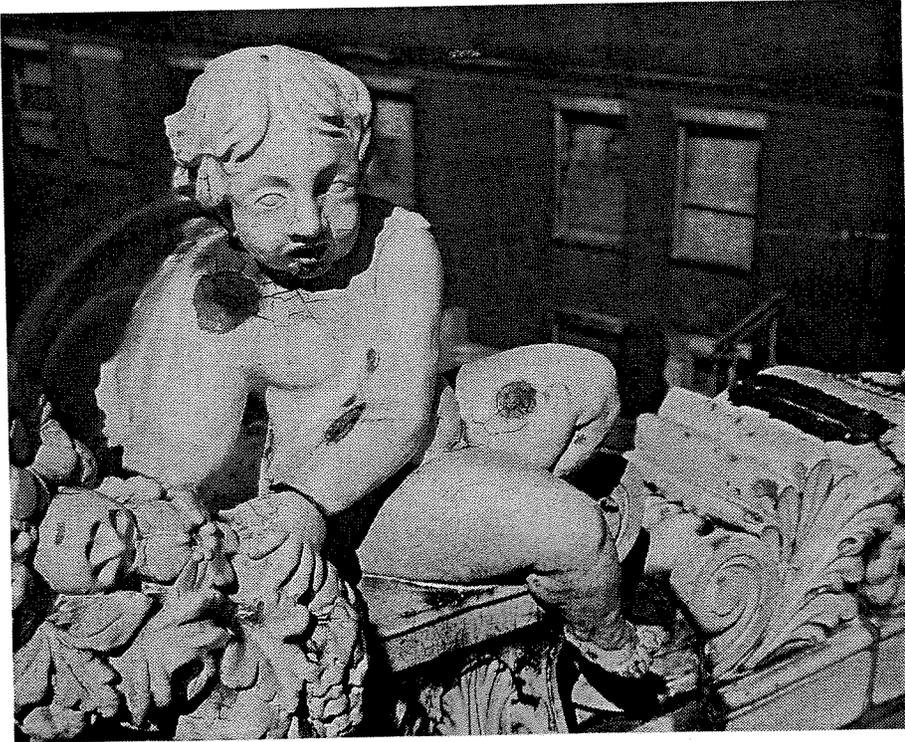
Thomas M. Blazej, Designer

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16,000 Spring 2005

The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), the State Historic Preservation Office, was established by the legislature in 1963 to identify, evaluate and protect the important historical and archaeological assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Program areas include Preservation Planning, Grants, Public Information, and Technical Services. The MHC is a division of the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, William Francis Calvin.

# What is it?



The object is approximately three feet wide and is located on a building in Boston. It is made of white terracotta and was recently cleaned. This is a before photo, for the location and to see images of the restored building visit our web site. To have the answer mailed to you, please call the MHC.

## Massachusetts Historical Commission

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